



**SUPREME LEADER KIM JONG UN
IN THE YEAR 2013**

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INTRODUCTION

The year Juche 102 (2013) was for the DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) a year of pride, when the entire WPK (Workers' Party of Korea), the whole KPA (Korean People's Army) and all people won glorious victories in building a thriving socialist country and defending socialism under the leadership of their supreme leader Marshal Kim Jong Un.

In his New Year address, the first of its kind he delivered, Kim Jong Un offered warm greetings to the service personnel, people and families across the country and put forward tasks facing the Party and people in 2013; he then gave on-site guidance all the year round for the defence of his country and the well-being of his fellow people.

He visited factories and other enterprises, cooperative farms and army units, including those in a remote mountainous area, on the front line and on an island in the hottest spot, and fully demonstrated the dignity and might of the country by advancing a new line of simultaneously promoting the two fronts. Thus, he smashed the moves of the US to ignite a nuclear war and stifle the DPRK.

He also had numerous monumental edifices built, thus changing the appearance of the country and ensuring that the people's laughter of happiness could ring out louder.

The successes the Korean service personnel and people achieved in 2013 in building a thriving socialist country and defending socialism proved once again that when they follow Kim Jong Un, a broad avenue will be opened for the country and people and only victory and glory are in store for them.

The book *Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un in the Year 2013* introduces part of the revolutionary activities Kim Jong Un conducted to lead to victory the struggle of the Korean service personnel and people to build a thriving socialist country and safeguard the country.

The editorial board wishes that this book will help readers have a deeper understanding of Kim Jong Un who is bringing about miracles by perseveringly realizing his noble ideal and dream for the country and people.

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1. THE ROAD TO ACHIEVING PROSPERITY

New Year Gala Performance ***Following the Party to the Last***

At 0:00 on January 1, 2013, when the country was seeing in a new year filled with hope after having seen out 2012 characterized by remarkable events, a dazzling display of fireworks lit up the nocturnal sky of Pyongyang and a bell rang out in celebration.

Feasting his eyes on the fantastic fireworks, Kim Jong Un toasted with senior officials of the Party, the state and the army and diplomatic envoys, resident representatives from international organizations and military attachés and their wives, and enjoyed a new year gala performance *Following the Party to the Last*, which started with the playing of *Patriotic Song*, the national anthem of the DPRK.

The performers sang highly of the immortal achievements made by Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who had built an invincible country on this land and laid solid foundations for independent reunification, peace and prosperity of the country. They also sang the admiration of people for Kim Jong Un who was taking care of his fellow people and realizing their ideals, and the will of the people to reunify their country by the united efforts of the entire nation. The performance ended with the finale *Snow Is Falling on New Year's Day*.

The gala performance further hardened the will of the service personnel and people to go along the road of socialism to the end following his leadership and make great creations and changes in the new year, too, and singing the song of revolution and struggle under the unfurled banner of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

New Year Address

On the morning of January 1 Kim Jong Un delivered New Year address for 2013.

In the address he first said that reflecting the feeling of all the service personnel and people, he would like to tender the highest tribute and New Year greetings to President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, the fathers of the nation. Sincerely wishing all the families across the country harmony and greater happiness and extending his greetings to the compatriots in the south and abroad, the world's progressive peoples and foreign friends, he stated the successes achieved in 2012.

He mentioned that the centenary of the birth of the President had been celebrated on a grand scale, the Chairman elected as the eternal leader of the WPK and people and thus the cause of immortalizing the leader realized, the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun refurbished as befits the supreme sanctuary of Juche, the statues of the Generalissimos set up on Mansu Hill and in several other units, and the single-hearted unity between the Party, the army and people further consolidated to be unbreakable ties of blood. He also reviewed the great successes achieved in construction of the economy and culture in the year such as successful launch of the artificial satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2, renovation of major production bases, construction of monumental edifices like Changjon Street and Rungna People's Recreation Ground and the adoption of the law on enforcing universal 12-year compulsory education.

He said, **"The new year 2013 will be a year of great creations and changes in which a radical transformation will be effected in building a thriving socialist country on the road of the onward march in the new century of Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's Korea,"** and called all the service personnel and people to turn out dynamically in the grand onward



march for building a thriving country full of pride in being victors and with confidence in a bright future.

Stressing that the road of Juche was the only path the WPK and the Korean people should follow and the great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism was the ever-victorious banner of the Korean revolution, he confirmed that the country, upholding this banner, should march forward along the road of independence, the road of Songun and the road of socialism to the end, and triumphantly build a thriving socialist nation, the most powerful country, on this land in the Korean way, the way General Kim Jong Il had done, by relying on the people.

“Let us bring about a radical turn in the building of an economic giant with the same spirit and mettle as were displayed in conquering space!”—this is the fighting slogan our Party and people should uphold this year, he stated, and he put forward the tasks for building a thriving country and reunifying the country.

Saying that building an economic giant was the most important task at the present stage of building a thriving socialist country, he continued that in order to build an economic giant and improve the people's standard of living it was essential to shore up the vanguard sectors of the national economy, basic industrial sectors, agriculture, light industry and livestock, fish and fruit farming sectors and to this end the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century should be fanned and the economic guidance and management be improved as demanded by the developing reality.

He pointed out the need to consolidate the political and ideological position of the revolution and military might by continuing to channel great efforts into building up to the maximum the political and military might, and to raise all cultural sectors to the level of an advanced civilized power by stepping up the building of a civilized socialist country.

He stated the tasks for developing Pyongyang into a more majestic and picturesque city, turning all the streets and villages, mountains and rivers in the country into a socialist paradise, and setting up modern cultural and welfare facilities, parks and pleasure grounds in larger numbers, thus ensuring that the people could enjoy a cultured life in the new era to their heart's content.

He said that in order to effect a radical change in the new year's campaign to build a thriving country, officials should strive with devotion, upholding the slogan **“Everything for the people and everything by relying on them!”**

He presented, in his address, the detailed tasks for the whole Korean nation to unite to usher in a new phase in national reunification and affirmed that by holding fast to the ideals of independence, peace and friendship the DPRK would, in the future, too, strive to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries, safeguard regional peace and stability and make the whole world independent.

This was his first new address for which the people across the country had waited, and it was, as the world press praised, an address overflowing with affectionate words of the father of the people and responsibility for them.

WPK's Fourth Conference of Cell Secretaries

On the 28th and 29th of January the WPK's Fourth Conference of Cell Secretaries was convened in Pyongyang at the behest of Kim Jong Il, eternal General Secretary of the WPK.

At the conference Kim Jong Un delivered a speech.

He pointed out the tasks and ways for strengthening Party cells, saying that their position and role were very important in strengthening the Party



further and speeding up the building of a thriving country in line with the requirements of a new era of the Juche-based revolution.

He said that the most important task facing Party cells at present was to prepare Party members as genuine advocates of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and true comrades and comrades-in-arms of the Party, that Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism was, in essence, the people-first doctrine, and that a person who worshipped the people as God and worked devotedly for them was just a genuine Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist.

He stressed that it was the firm determination of the WPK to respect the people and devote everything to them as it held the President and the General in high esteem, and that Party cells should implant their noble outlook on the people deep in the officials and Party members and they should get rid of the abuse of power and bureaucratic practices.

Saying that another important task facing Party cells at present was to work with the masses properly so that the broad segments of people would establish a firm bond of kinship with the Party, he stated that the embrace that cared more for sick and wounded children, gave them love and affection, cured their sour wounds, helped them up and put them forward again, instead of blaming them, was the embrace of the motherly WPK.

He pointed out that an important task facing Party cells at present, when the general advance for building a thriving socialist country was gaining momentum, was to actively mobilize Party members and other working people to carry out the Party's policies, and that cell secretaries should enhance their sense of responsibility and role in order for Party cells to discharge the heavy mission and duty they have assumed on behalf of the times and the revolution.

Expressing his expectation and confidence that the participants in the conference and other cell secretaries of the whole Party would make active contributions to bringing earlier the future of a thriving country by strengthening Party cells in the future, rallied firmly behind the Central Committee of the Party, he had a photo session with the participants.

Programme for Developing Light Industry

On March 18 the National Conference of Light Industry was convened in Pyongyang.

At the conference Kim Jong Un extended congratulations to the participants in the conference and delivered a speech.

Following is the summary of the speech:

With the aim of checking the advance of our Party and our people that are stepping up the general onward march to build their country into an economic giant and improve their living standards, the US imperialists and their followers are engaging in an aggressive war game; even in this acute situation, in which war may break out at any moment, the Central Committee of the WPK has



ensured that the National Conference of Light Industry is held.

It is our Party's unshakable stand to prevent a new war from breaking out on the Korean peninsula and accelerate economic construction in a peaceful environment, thus resolving at an early date the problems related to the people's livelihood.

This conference will clearly demonstrate the steadfast faith and will of our Party to resolutely frustrate the hostile forces' manoeuvrings to stifle our Republic and build a people's paradise through a revolutionary upsurge while defending the peace and security of the country on the strength of the arms of Songun.

The foundations of modern light industry the great General Kim Jong Il laid with such painstaking efforts from the days of the Arduous March until the last moment of his life are an excellent "horse" on which we can gallop along the course to victory; if we leap into the saddle of this "horse" properly, we can scale the peak of an economic giant all at once.

The central task facing the light industry sector at present is to increase the production of consumer goods drastically by making the most of the existing production potential and lift our light industry to the world standard by stepping up the efforts to put it on a modern, scientific footing.

Before anything else, the light industry sector should normalize production at a high level and mass-produce various high-quality consumer goods.

Next, the light industry sector should treat it as a major task to put itself on a modern, scientific footing and push ahead with it at a high level.

Officials and workers in the light industry sector should raise more fiercely the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century, the flames of going beyond the cutting edge, and strive to modernize their equipment and production lines and put business activities on a scientific footing.

While boosting the production of consumer goods, we should channel great efforts into improving welfare services for the people.

The welfare service sector should conduct service activities in a creative and diversified manner, and improve the quality of service work

to provide the people with the maximum convenience and benefit.

In order to bring about a fresh upturn in developing light industry and thus rapidly improve the people's standard of living, it is important to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the officials, scientists and technicians in the light industry sector. Light industry should be given importance across the country and developed by the efforts of the whole country.

Today the viewpoint of and attitude to light industry are criteria with which to evaluate one's viewpoint of and attitude to the people and one's stand and approach to the Party.

Officials and working people in the light industry sector should cherish Kim Jong Il's patriotism and the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, and devote all their wisdom and passion to the effort for improving the people's standard of living.

In line with the characteristics of the light industry sector, where the majority of employees are women, Party organizations should always pay close attention to the supply service work and promptly and responsibly solve the difficulties arising in their lives so that they can display greater enthusiasm in their work.

As long as we have the solid foundations for light industry President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il spent their lives laying and as long as we have the people who are boundlessly faithful to the Party's leadership, an upturn will be brought about in the development of light industry and our people will surely enjoy the benefits of socialism.

This speech is an immortal programme which clearly shows the orientation and ways for the development of light industry that claims an important share in improving the people's standard of living.

Firmly believing that the participants in the national conference would make an active contribution to improving the material and cultural life of the people by drastically developing light industry, true to the Party's intention, Kim Jong Un had a photo session with them.

March 2013 Plenary Meeting

On March 31 the March 2013 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK was held in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

Discussed as the first agenda item at the plenary meeting was the task of the Party for bringing about a radical turn in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche as demanded by the prevailing situation and the developing revolution.

Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the WPK, delivered the report and concluding speech on the item.

The US and its vassal forces had illegalized the launch in December 2012 of a peaceful man-made satellite of the DPRK and railroaded a brigandish “resolution on sanctions” through at the UN Security Council. As a link in the whole chain



of substantial countermeasures to defend the country's sovereignty and security, the DPRK had been compelled to conduct the third underground nuclear test. However, they had adopted another "sanctions resolution," which was harsher than the previous one and staged military exercises to ignite a nuclear war.

The plenary meeting put forward a new line of simultaneously developing economic construction and building up the nuclear force in keeping with the prevailing situation and developing revolution.

The line is the succession and development of the line of simultaneously carrying on economic construction and building up national defence capabilities that had been set forth and applied by the WPK.

This line is not a temporary measure for coping with the changed situation but a strategic one which must be consistently held fast to proceeding from the supreme interests of the revolution.

Along with this, it is a just line which would make it possible to strengthen national defence capabilities and speed up economic construction so as to brilliantly carry out the Party's plan of building a thriving socialist country.

The March 2013 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK set up a new, historic milestone in defending and enriching the exploits accomplished by the Party in strengthening national defence capabilities and in hastening the building of a thriving socialist country.

Twelfth SPA Meets for Seventh Session

The Seventh Session of the Twelfth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK took place on April 1 in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

The Session discussed the amended and supplemented Socialist Constitution of the DPRK, the adoption of the Law on the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, the Ordinance on Consolidating the Status of the Self-Defensive Nuclear Weapons State, the Law on Space Exploration and the SPA Decision on Setting Up the

National Aerospace Development Administration of the DPRK, the review of the work by the Cabinet in 2012 and its tasks for 2013, the review of the fulfilment of the state budget for 2012 and the state budget for 2013, and organizational matters.

The Session amended and supplemented the Socialist Constitution and adopted the Law on the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun in order to develop the cause of immortalizing the leaders onto a higher stage.

The Socialist Constitution was supplemented to the effect that the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun where Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il are preserved in their lifetime appearance is a grand monument to their immortality and a symbol of the dignity and eternal sanctuary of the entire Korean nation.

The meeting adopted the various laws, ordinance and decision by unanimous approval.

The Seventh Session of the Twelfth SPA served as an important occasion for the Korean nation for further consolidating the socialist system by holding up Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il as the eternal sun of Juche and rallying closely behind Kim Jong Un and for bringing closer final victory in building a thriving country and achieving the cause of national reunification.

An Arsenal for the Agricultural Front of Socialism

On June 19 Kim Jong Un, who designated agriculture as a major thrust in the effort to build an economic giant, inspected the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, a major fertilizer producer.

Seeing a pile of fertilizer at the fertilizer forwarding workshop, he said with satisfaction that the agricultural front was a major thrust in socialist economic construction, that the complex was an arsenal for the agricultural front of socialism and that just as munitions are important in a war, so is fertilizer in agricultural production.



Noting that the complex should produce fertilizer in large quantities so as to turn the country into one which has more than enough grains, he acquainted himself with the problems arising in increasing fertilizer output and solved them.

His remark that the complex was an arsenal for the agricultural front expressed the great expectations and trust of Kim Jong Un who wished the officials, workers and technicians of the complex to be aware of their position in increasing the agricultural output of the country at present and become victors in building a thriving country.

Songun Means Victory

On August 25, on the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of the start by Kim Jong Il of his leadership of the Songun revolution, Kim Jong Un made

public a work, titled, *Let Us Add Eternal Brilliance to Comrade Kim Jong Il's Great Idea of and Achievements in the Songun Revolution*, in the WPK organ *Rodong Sinmun* and the KPA organ *Joson Inmingun*.

The work throbs with Kim Jong Un's firm faith and iron will to achieve the final victory of the cause of the Songun revolution with the idea of the Songun revolution as the one and only guideline and Songun-based revolutionary leadership exploits of Kim Jong Il as the motive force.

In the work Kim Jong Un clarifies in a scientific way the essence and contents of the idea of the Songun revolution and the originality, justness and vitality of Songun politics.

He elucidates in a comprehensive way the undying exploits Kim Jong Il had performed for the country and revolution and for the times and history by dint of leadership of the Songun revolution and puts forward the detailed tasks and ways for inheriting and adding lustre to Kim Jong Il's idea of and achievements in the Songun revolution.

Reflecting his firm faith and will to carry the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion by invariably upholding the banner of Songun, he declares in the following vein:

"The idea and cause of our Songun revolution are invincible.

"Because the great Juche idea and the Songun revolutionary idea are illuminating the road ahead of us and we have the wise leadership of the Party, the single-hearted unity of all the service personnel and people and the invincible KPA, the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche and the revolutionary cause of Songun is guaranteed.

"As in the past, so in the future and for ever, we will achieve only victory, upholding the great banner of Songun."

All the members of the Party, service personnel and people will strive harder for the final victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche and the revolutionary cause of Songun under Kim Jong Un's Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

Historic Letter

On September 16 Kim Jong Un sent a historic letter, titled, ***On Bringing About a New Turn in Telecommunications Service***, to the participants in the national conference of officials in the telecommunications sector.

In the letter he explained the great devotion and painstaking efforts Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il had made to develop the telecommunications service of the country, and threw light on the tasks of the officials and working people in the telecommunications service sector for safeguarding and adding lustre to the exploits they had performed to develop the Juche-based telecommunications service and for raising the country's telecommunications service to the world standard in the nearest future by implementing the Party's policy on it, and ways for carrying them out.

He stressed that all the officials and working people in the sector should bring about a new turn in their work by creditably fulfilling their honourable mission and duties with the spirit of devoted service for the country and people.

For the Development of the Country's Science and Technology

On November 13 the National Conference of Scientists and Technicians was held in Pyongyang.

To the conference, held in a historic period when rapid development of science and technology was urgently demanded in building a thriving socialist country, Kim Jong Un sent a letter, titled, ***Let Us Dynamically Push Forward the Building of a Thriving Country by Bringing About a Turn in the Development of Science and Technology***. In the letter he clarified the

orientations and ways for adding lustre to the exploits of the Generalissimos, solving the scientific and technological problems arising in economic construction and improving the people's standard of living and bringing about a new turn in the development of science and technology of the country. He emphasized that all the scientists, technicians and officials, fully aware of the mission and duties they had assumed on behalf of the Party and country, should hasten the building of a thriving socialist country with scientific and technological achievements and make an active contribution to exalting the dignity and might of Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's Korea.

All the participants in the conference who received his letter made a firm resolution to thoroughly implement the Party's line of giving priority to science and technology.

On November 14 Kim Jong Un had a photo session with the participants in the conference.

He extended warm greetings to the cheering scientists and technicians who were working devotedly for scientific research for the prosperity of the country with burning patriotism.

Saying that the conference would serve as an important occasion in turning the country into a knowledge-based economic giant by rapidly developing science and technology, he expressed his expectations of and firm conviction in the scientists and technicians.

Honorary President

On November 26 Kim Jong Un visited Pyongyang University of Architecture.

He looked round the rooms dedicated to education in the revolutionary relics and the history of the university.

After its establishment on October 1, 1953, the university had written a



glorious history in the architectural development of the country as a “pedigree farm” for the production of architectural talents and a base which is breaking through the cutting edge of construction science.

President Kim Il Sung visited the university on several occasions, throwing light on the orientation and ways for education and scientific research.

General Kim Jong Il developed the university into a training base of talented personnel in the sectors of construction, urban management, land administration and environmental protection, and gave it assignments to design several grand monumental structures.

Kim Jong Un renamed it Pyongyang University of Architecture, gave guidance to dozens of designs drawn by its teachers and students, and took steps for raising its education up to the world level.

Then he said: The university is closely associated with the leadership exploits of the Generalissimos. This year it marks the 60th anniversary of its founding and its 60-year-long history is a proud course that it has traversed

under the leadership of the great persons of Mt. Paektu. The university should intensify education for informing its teaching staff and students of the undying exploits of the Generalissimos who had devoted their all to its development and thus add lustre to their leadership achievements generation after generation.

He continued that true to the lofty intentions of the Generalissimos he would assume the responsibility of its honorary president and throw his full weight behind its work.

Looking round the education and science exhibition hall and rooms for architectural designing and for fine art practice, foreign language lab and other places, he specified the tasks for the university.

After looking round the university he said that now that he was its honorary president he would have a photograph taken with its officials and invited them to pose with him.

His willingness to be its honorary president was an expression of his aim to develop the heyday in construction into a great golden age and his trust in the teaching staff and students of the university.

Until the Korean Revolution Was Accomplished

On November 29 Kim Jong Un gave on-site guidance at the Samjiyon Revolutionary Battle Site, which had been laid out as an open-air museum under the wise leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il, and other different places in Samjiyon County.

Looking round the Samjiyon Schoolchildren's Palace, Pegaebong Noodle House, Samjiyon Hall of Culture and other places, he specified very important tasks to be tackled by the county to further develop itself and improve its people's livelihood.

He said that it was the WPK's firm will to turn Samjiyon County, the



highest village on Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of revolution, where the Korean revolution had originated, into the one where cheers for socialism and the WPK would resound more loudly.

After looking round the Samjiyon Grand Monument and the camp for the visitors to the Samjiyon Revolutionary Battle Site, he said that the expedition to the revolutionary battle sites was an important undertaking that should be conducted until the Korean revolution was accomplished. He instructed that Party and working people's organizations should intensify education of their members through expeditions to these sites so that they could deeply grasp the revolutionary ideas and undying exploits of the President and the Chairman in the course of expeditions to them, and, to this end, regular expeditions organized by the state and ordinary ones should be properly combined.

National Memorial Service

On December 17 a national memorial service was held in Pyongyang to mark the second anniversary of the demise of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the WPK, First Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and supreme leader of the WPK and the Korean people, attended the memorial service.

All the participants, in humble reverence, observed a minute's silence in memory of Kim Jong Il who had opened a brilliant era of Songun Korea and laid a solid foundation for accomplishing the cause of Juche with gifted wisdom and sophisticated and outstanding leadership.

The president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, who is a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, delivered a memorial address.

He was followed by other speakers.

Those who took the floor noted that the previous two years after the death of the Chairman were the days filled with the feelings of blood-sealed ties between him and all the service personnel and people, adding that they had realized his ideas and ideals by rallying behind Kim Jong Un arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder.

They stressed that the exploits of the Chairman who had provided a matchless military might and an invincible single-hearted unity between the army and people, holding aloft the banner of Songun and with the willpower of love for his country and fellow people, would shine as an everlasting treasure of Songun Korea.

They expressed their determination to raise a fierce wind of making a leap forward on all the fronts of building a thriving socialist nation under the leadership of Kim Jong Un, burning their hearts with Kim Jong Il's patriotism.

2. FOR THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE

Important State Measures

On January 22 the US and its followers railroaded a resolution through at the UN Security Council, which violently trampled down the sovereignty of the DPRK by taking issue with its satellite launch in December 2012.

The resolution, the adoption of which was spearheaded by the US, was filled with hostile measures aimed at illegalizing the peaceful satellite launch of the DPRK and imposing sanctions to hamper its economic development and strengthening of its defence capabilities.

Owing to this, a grave situation was created on and around the Korean peninsula.

On January 26 Kim Jong Un convened a consultative meeting of officials in charge of state security and foreign affairs to cope with the prevailing situation.

First, he was briefed on the new situation and developments that were taking place on and around the peninsula.

As it became obvious that, though countries concerned had made efforts to fairly solve the problem and prevent the deterioration of the situation, there was limit to their capacity as they had admitted themselves, it proved once again the truth that the DPRK should defend its sovereignty by itself. It also became clear that there would be no denuclearization of the Korean peninsula before global denuclearization had been achieved.

At the consultative meeting Kim Jong Un expressed his resolute



determination to take substantial, highly tough and important state measures to cope with the prevailing situation as the National Defence Commission and the Foreign Ministry had already clarified in their statements that powerful physical countermeasures would be taken to defend the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country, and assigned specific tasks to the officials.

By Force of Arms of Justice

To cope with the attempt of the US and south Korean puppet clique to start the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle joint military exercises targeted at the DPRK, Kim Jong Un gave guidance to an offensive tactics drill combined with live firing by a subunit of KPA Large Combined Unit 526.

After being briefed on the plan of the drill from a commanding officer in charge of the drill at the observation platform, he gave an order to start.



The drill started. As a signal flare rose up to the night sky, various kinds of weapons opened volley fire and a bugle sounded the charge. The combatants charged forward and occupied “enemy” positions at a go, and fired flares signalling their victory; cheers of victory travelled far and wide.

Speaking highly of the fact that the subunit conducted the drill successfully by applying the Juche-based art of warfare, he set forth tasks which would serve as guidelines in further perfecting combat preparedness of the KPA as required by the prevailing situation.

As the drill shows, in order to defeat the enemy, it is important to keep on studying and perfecting Korean-style tactics suited for modern warfare and to strike the enemy severely without giving a breathing spell to them once a battle starts, he said.

He continued that bayonets of the soldiers who would counter force with force and show no mercy to aggressors shone with the will to annihilate them, and gave an instruction to deal a merciless crushing blow at the enemy with arms of justice and revenge, if they dare attack the country.

It was an instruction of the brilliant commander of Paektu, which struck terror into the hearts of the warmongers who had no experience of countering arms of justice and revenge and fighting a real war.

Excellent Location

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum is a base for educating people in the outstanding military ideas and theory of Generalissimo Kim Il Sung and his undying exploits in war victory and the indomitable fighting spirit the Korean people displayed in the 1950s.

Kim Jong Un, while visiting the museum in July 2012, proposed rebuilding the museum, which was significant in inheriting the fighting spirit of the preceding generations, as required by the Songun era and assigned the project to the KPA.

On February 21, 2013, he inspected the project site to acquaint himself with its progress.

Looking round the site, he gave detailed instructions on the problems, including those arising in renovating the gateposts of the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War, rearranging the surroundings, establishing an irrigation and drainage system and laying out an open-air weapons exhibition ground.

Enjoying a bird's-eye view of the site, he said that the museum was located in an excellent place and the plan of its formation was excellent. He also looked round the main building, the concourse in front of the statue *Victory* and several other places of the museum and referred to the need to build them to go well with the appearance and character of the museum. He stressed that the project should be completed before the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War so as to add lustre to the Generalissimo's undying exploits in war victory and the spirit of defending



the leader and the country unto death the army and people had displayed in the 1950s.

His energetic guidance to the project continued to the day when the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum was rebuilt as a centre of education in the tradition of victory which would hand down to generations Generalissimos Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's undying exploits in war victory and Songun revolution.

Review of Combat Preparedness

On February 22, the day after visiting the reconstruction site of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Kim Jong Un guided the flying drill and parachuting practice of airborne troops of the Air and Anti-Aircraft Force and Large Combined Unit 630 of the KPA to review their combat preparedness.

After being briefed on the plan of the exercise at the observation platform and examining in detail the preparations for the exercise and weather effects to the exercise, he issued an order to start the exercise.

Squadrons made a chandelle and nose-dived onto "enemy position," displaying the bravery and militant mettle of airmen to wipe out the major bases of the enemy. They executed dexterous and accurate taking-off and landing according to the situation given by Kim Jong Un.

It was followed by parachuting.

Kim Jong Un expressed great satisfaction, repeatedly praising the heroic squadrons and brave combatants whenever they performed their tasks with credit.

Thanks to the brave combatants who had spent day and night while training with an extraordinary view that tomorrow would be late in combat readiness, the exercise was successfully wound up.



Noting that the exercise was quite successful and that the airmen and combatants creditably fulfilled their difficult tasks in spite of the unfavourable climatic conditions, he said that this was the outcome of their effective training at ordinary times.

That evening Kim Jong Un invited them to Pyongyang to pose for a camera with them.

Modern War Is a War of Artillery

On March 11 Kim Jong Un inspected a long-range artillery subunit under KPA Unit 641 in order to examine its combat preparedness.

After giving the subunit a pair of binoculars and an automatic rifle as a token of his visit and having a photo taken with the soldiers, he guided their firepower training.



He said that in wartime a good fighter was a hero whereas in peacetime a soldier who was faithful in training was a hero, adding that all the soldiers should become crack shots by intensifying training.

Modern war is a war of artillery and the combat preparedness of artillerymen spells that of the KPA, he said, and continued: Artillerymen should become crack shots, and new Juche-based art of artillery war be constantly perfected so as to organize and command artillery operations in a more detailed way and thus fully display the might of artillery pieces. They should maintain combat readiness on a regular basis.

The artillerymen hardened their determination to maintain full combat readiness to deal a powerful retaliatory strike at the enemy if they intruded into even an inch of the territorial waters of the country and hold a parade of victors in the presence of their Supreme Commander.

With a Single Shot

On March 20 Kim Jong Un guided the target strike by super-precision drone and the interception of low-flying “enemy” cruise missile by self-propelled intercepting rocket system.

On his order to start the drills, the drones hit the targets accurately and the self-propelled rockets smashed the low-flying “enemy” cruise missiles to pieces each with a single shot.

Expressing his satisfaction with the accuracy, he put forward important tasks for further improving the performance of the drones and the self-propelled intercepting rockets to get them fully ready for combat.

He said that time had gone when things were done in words and that they should destroy the enemy without mercy if a war broke out, stressing that all the service personnel should maintain a high level of combat readiness and



wait for the Supreme Commander's order for a grand advance for national reunification. He had a photo session with the officers and men after the successful drills.

Kim Jong Un's on-site guidance at the KPA units to prevent aggression and war and defend peace and security of the country and the region continued.

Unit That Has Produced Many Heroes

KPA Unit 1973 honoured with the title of O Jung Hup-led 7th Regiment is a unit with a long history and tradition, which Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il visited several times and developed into ranks of matchless combatants.

On March 22 Kim Jong Un inspected the unit.

Looking round the room for education in the revolutionary relics and the room dedicated to the history of the unit, he looked back with deep emotion upon the glorious road the unit had traversed under the meticulous guidance and warm care of the Generalissimos. Recollecting that Generalissimo Kim Jong Il had visited the unit on November 30, 2011, one of the last days of his life, to see its urban warfare drill, he said



he himself had been here with him that day.

He spoke highly of the feats performed by the unit while faithfully supporting the Songun-based revolutionary leadership of the WPK and made the rounds of a soldiers' hall, library and a hall for education in the examples of heroes.

He was told that the unit had produced 189 Heroes of the DPRK and Labour Heroes of the DPRK and 19 National Reunification Prize winners and has 21 Hero companies. He noted that the unit has many heroes indeed, and stressed that it should become a unit of heroism in the fight to make a breakthrough in a great war for national reunification by properly educating its service personnel in the combat stories of the Heroes.

He continued: As they were strong in idea and faith to sacrifice their lives for the Party, the leader, the country and the people and faithful in training in ordinary days, the Heroes could perform meritorious service

for the country. The soldiers should learn after their noble spiritual world.

Without Any Prior Notice

On March 25 landing and anti-landing exercise of KPA Large Combined Units 324 and 287 and KPA Navy Combined Unit 597 took place in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

He first guided the drill of striking and wiping out the landing “enemy” group on the sea by large combined units and landing operation by the naval combined unit.

He called to him the women soldiers of the 3rd artillery piece of the 1st Platoon of a company under KPA Large Combined Unit 324, who had been involved in the artillery firing at the landing “enemy” group. He then personally designated a firing position beside him and set a target without any prior notice before giving an order to destroy it.

He said that when he inspected army units, he sometimes gave them a situation without any prior notice because today’s exercise is directly linked to tomorrow’s battle, and that soldiers should be so prepared that they could enter a war immediately whatever the time and situation, adding that to this end it was imperative to eliminate formalism and expediency in training.

Upon receiving the order, the girls with their multiple launch rocket system rapidly occupied the firing position and accurately hit the target.

Shaking hands with them one by one, he praised them, saying that they wonderfully fulfilled the task although it was sudden and unplanned one, and had a photo taken with them.

He then said: How wonderful the Korean girls are! Please take care of your health, and become heroic artillery women in the decisive battle with the enemy.



On the Strength of Ideology

On March 28 the meeting of KPA information officers took place at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

At the meeting he delivered a speech, in which he said that holding the meeting of KPA information officers, not a military operations meeting, in the grave situation when a war was very likely to break out was a demonstration of an unshakable faith and will of the WPK to win a decisive victory in the all-out confrontation with the US and its followers on the strength of ideology.

Continuing that the KPA should conduct all types of ideological work in a way as they are done on the front line and in a militant way free from stereotype and set pattern as befits an army, he clarified tasks and ways for the ideological work in the army.

Giving priority to ideology is a consistent line in the building of the revolutionary armed forces, and the army fully charged with ideology and faith is ever victorious.

The meeting of KPA ideological information officers was a historic meeting which provided a guideline for bringing about a new turn in the ideological work of the KPA in keeping with the requirements of modelling the whole army on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

Kim Jong Un had a photo session with the participants in the meeting.

Final Examination and Ratification

Not content with staging a war exercise by mobilizing huge armed forces and means of nuclear strike in March, the US made stealth

strategic bomber B-2A and other strategic strike means fly from the Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri of its mainland to south Korea on March 28 and openly staged a drill for striking the ground targets in the DPRK.

B-2A's fly into the sky over south Korea was an ultimatum to trigger a nuclear war at any cost on the Korean peninsula.

To cope with the prevailing situation, an emergency operations meeting on the KPA Strategic Rocket Force's performance of duty for firepower strike was convened at the KPA Supreme Headquarters at 00:30 on March 29.

Judging that the time had come to settle accounts with the US imperialists, Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un examined and finally ratified the plan of the Strategic Rocket Force for strike.

He said that the DPRK would respond to the US nuclear blackmail with



merciless nuclear strike and to an aggressive war with a righteous all-out war, and finally signed the plan for technical arrangements of the strategic rockets of the KPA to be on standby for firing.

The final examination and ratification of the plan of the Strategic Rocket Force for firepower strike was a grave decision of Kim Jong Un to end the centuries-old confrontation with the US and bring about the historic event of national reunification.

Celebrations of the 60th Anniversary of the V-Day

Celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War were held with splendour in Pyongyang in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

Inaugural Ceremony of Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery

On July 25 the inaugural ceremony of the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery was solemnly held in the presence of Kim Jong Un, the supreme leader of the WPK and the Korean people.

The cemetery had been built on the initiative of and under the scrupulous guidance of Kim Jong Un who is possessed of revolutionary comradeship and noble sense of moral obligation.

After cutting the red ribbon he paid a silent tribute to the fallen fighters of the KPA and looked round the cemetery.

National Meeting

On July 26 a national meeting was held to mark the 60th anniversary of the V-Day in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

He warmly waved back the cheering participants, congratulating them on

the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

At the meeting the participants strengthened their iron will and faith to add lustre to the immortal achievements the great Generalissimos performed for the victory in the war and for the Songun revolution and to win final victory in the all-out confrontation with the US and of the revolutionary cause of the Juche by uniting in one mind around Kim Jong Un.

Grand Mass Gymnastics and Artistic Performance *Arirang*

On July 26 Kim Jong Un enjoyed the grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance, *Arirang*, Kim Il Sung Prize winner.

The performance, in which beautiful and elegant artistic description was in good harmony with kaleidoscopic background and blazing settings and lighting, portrayed the undying exploits achieved by the Generalissimos and the appearance of the DPRK that is changing day after day under the sagacious and seasoned leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Kim Jong Un congratulated the performers on their successful performance.

Military Parade and Mass Procession

On July 27 a military parade and mass procession of Pyongyang citizens were held in Pyongyang to celebrate the V-Day in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

Marched past the square were a cavalry column, a column of vehicles carrying war veterans, columns of services and arms and columns of military universities and academies at all levels, which were followed by columns of mechanized units. Mass procession of Pyongyangites followed.

Through the military parade and mass procession, the service personnel and people displayed the inexhaustible military might and the might of single-hearted unity of their country, and hardened their determination to vigorously advance to win final victory firmly united around Kim Jong Un.













Opening Ceremony of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

On July 27 the opening ceremony of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum was held.

Under Kim Jong Un's energetic guidance, the whole area of the museum ranging from the parlour, exhibition rooms and large-sized panorama to exhibits had turned into a centre for education in the tradition of victory as they convey the feats the Generalissimos performed by winning victory in the war and their exploits in the Songun revolution. The area around the Monument to Victorious War has turned into an excellent museum with open-air exhibitions, including the open-air exhibition of merited weapons, at the centre.

Kim Jong Un cut off the red ribbon and went round the museum.

Fireworks Display

On July 27 fireworks display *We Will Always Emerge Victorious!* took place on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the V-Day.

Kim Jong Un attended the display.

Beautiful fireworks adorned the nocturnal sky of the July day, adding to the happiness of all the service personnel and people who celebrated the V-Day in a significant way with Kim Jong Un, who adds lustre to the exploits the Generalissimos performed for war victory and to their Songun revolutionary exploits.

Celebratory Banquet

On July 27 a celebratory banquet was given at Mokran House in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

All the participants drank a toast to the good health of Kim Jong Un, the banner of all victories and glory of the Korean people, to the good health of war veterans and wartime workers who had performed merits in the Fatherland Liberation War, and to the 60th anniversary of the victory in the war.

Kim Jong Un had a photo taken with war veterans and wartime merited workers.

Symbol of Friendship between Korea and China

On July 29 Kim Jong Un visited the Songhung Revolutionary Site, where the Command of the Chinese People's Volunteers had been located during the Fatherland Liberation War, and the Cemetery of Fallen Fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the V-Day.

Looking round the revolutionary site he stressed that in the future the students in Pyongyang and service personnel should visit the revolutionary site and thereby deeply understand the undying revolutionary exploits the President had performed in leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory and developing the friendship between Korea and China.

At the cemetery he said that the mountains and fields in Korea were permeated with the blood and soul of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and that the cemetery could be called a witness to the history of militant friendship between the peoples of the two countries who had fought together for the common cause and a symbol of friendship between the two countries.

He continued that preserving the cemetery well was a noble obligation of the revolutionaries of new generation and was of great importance in developing as demanded by the new era the friendship between the two countries formed by the President together with the Chinese revolutionaries of old generation.

With Overseas Koreans

Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il advanced a unique idea on overseas Koreans' movement and made great efforts to defend their democratic national rights. They enabled them to return or visit their motherland and lead a worthwhile life, devoting themselves for the prosperity of their motherland.

Kim Jong Un, who is identical with the Generalissimos, is taking care of them with affection.

He ensures that the educational aid fund and stipends are sent to the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan, and that overseas Koreans visit their motherland and render substantial contributions to its prosperity.

He called them to their motherland on the occasion of 60th anniversary of the V-Day so that they could take part in the celebrations. On July 30, after the celebrations were over, he found time to have a photo taken with them.

The overseas compatriots extended their thanks to him who, like the Generalissimos, takes care of them, who live far away from their motherland.

A Great Epical Demonstration

On September 9 in the presence of Kim Jong Un a parade of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and a mass procession of Pyongyang citizens took place at Kim Il Sung Square to mark the 65th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The flags bearing the smiling images of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il entered the square, escorted by the flags of the WPK, flags of the KPA Supreme Commander and colours of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards.

Amid the playing of songs, including *Long Live Generalissimo Kim Il Sung* and *General Kim Jong Il, Peerless Patriot*, the columns from all provinces preceded by a column from the capital city marched past in fine array, followed by those from several factories and enterprises, land administration and public health organs, cooperative farms, several universities and the Young Red Guards. Finally, columns of multiple launch rocket system went by.

All the paraders were filled with the indomitable will to become a human fortress and a human shield in defending the leadership of the revolution with Kim Jong Un at the centre at the cost of their lives.

Kim Jong Un waved his hand to acknowledge the paraders.

The parade was followed by a procession of Pyongyang citizens.





조선민주주의

인민공화국

창국 65주년

영광스러운 우리 조국
조선민주주의인민공화국 만세!

승리와영광의 65



강화국민세

최후승리

조선로동당창건 70주년 기념대행진

백두의혁명정

5년

경축

First a column of people carrying the national flags of the DPRK with the statues of the Generalissimos at the centre entered the square.

The column was followed by columns of people carrying the flags of the WPK with large-sized pictures of the Generalissimos among them, of people forming the national flag of the DPRK, and columns of Taekwon-Do practitioners, KPA officers' wives, artistes, scientists and people engaged in other sectors.

The participants, feeling a yearning for the Generalissimos, enthusiastically cheered Kim Jong Un.

Kim Jong Un walked to the balcony of the platform and warmly acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of crowds. He sent congratulations and thanks in the name of the WPK Central Committee to all the Pyongyang citizens who had ensured the parade and procession a success with a high sense of patriotism and loyalty.

The parade and mass procession were a great epical demonstration of the might of the revolutionary militia of the country that had developed into invincible militant ranks for over half a century and the might of the single-hearted unity of its people, rallied behind their leader.

Important Occasion in Strengthening Companies

On October 22 and 23 the Fourth Conference of KPA Company Commanders and Political Instructors was held in Pyongyang.

Kim Jong Un attended the conference and delivered the opening and closing addresses, and made a speech in which he gave important instructions on strengthening companies.

In his speech he said that the Party expected a great deal from the company commanders and political instructors and promised them to meet them again in their companies after they had turned their companies into revolutionary elite ones and into dear homes of their men.

The conference will shine in the history of building up the Juche-oriented army as a historic occasion that set up a milestone in developing the whole army into a powerful Paektusan revolutionary army under the banner of modelling the whole army on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism with strengthening companies as the starting point.

On October 24 he had a photo session with the participants in the conference and enjoyed with exemplary company commanders and political instructors a joint performance of the art troupes held to congratulate the conference and later a performance given by the soldiers who had proved successful in the 36th Art Festival of the KPA Service Personnel.

Kim Jong Un saw the shooting contest of the participants in the conference. Expressing his pleasure of meeting again the trustworthy company commanders and political instructors whom he wanted to see everyday, he saw the contest, and set forth important tasks and ways for further strengthening shooting drills.

Kim Jong Un, together with the participants, saw a firing drill of the KPA.



Cherishing the noble intention of the Supreme Commander, who had given them valuable instructions at the conference and managed to find time for them, the KPA company commanders and political instructors determined to devote their all to strengthening their companies.

Meaningful December 24

On December 24 the Korean people greeted the 22nd anniversary of Generalissimo Kim Jong Il's appointment as the Supreme Commander of the KPA.

Appointment of Kim Jong Il as the Supreme Commander of the KPA was a historic event which was of importance in developing the powerful Paektusan revolutionary army and in carrying forward the cause of socialism, and an auspicious event for the nation that provided a sure guarantee for the destiny and future of the country.

On the occasion of this meaningful day Kim Jong Un inspected the Command of KPA Large Combined Unit 526 and congratulated all the service personnel of the unit.

The unit had been honoured with being inspected by Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on scores of occasions, and produced many DPRK Heroes.

Looking round the room dedicated to the history of the unit, Kim Jong Un recollected with deep emotion the undying exploits the Generalissimos had performed in bringing up the KPA into a powerful revolutionary army.

Seeing a photograph of Kim Il Sung talking to soldiers in an unceremonious way, he said that although they had been the Supreme Commanders of the revolutionary armed forces, the great Generalissimos had been benevolent fathers of soldiers and platoon, company and battalion commanders dear to them when he was among them.



While looking round the operations command room, military research room and pistol shooting gallery, he was satisfied with the fact that the commanding officers and staff officers were improving their organizational and commanding abilities of operational combat, and stressed that they should put spurs to the completion of combat preparedness, remembering that a war breaks out without notice.

Making the rounds of the hall of soldiers, mushroom cultivation greenhouse and other places, he learned about the political and ideological education, supply service and command and management of the unit.

He expressed his expectation and belief that the service personnel of the unit would staunchly defend with arms their socialist country, which is dynamically advancing towards final victory, while maintaining a high level of combat readiness, and then had a photo taken with them.

The day was a meaningful day that will be etched in the history of the unit.

3. BENEVOLENT FATHER

At Dawn

At dawn on March 7 Kim Jong Un inspected the army unit defending Jangjae Island located on the hottest point at the southern extremity on the southwestern front, before inspecting the Hero Mu Island Defending Unit.

On Jangjae Island, he inquired after the health of the soldiers before saying to them that he had come again because he wanted to see them.

He called on the house of an officer and presented his son Jong Hang Myong with a gift, saying that he had known that the boy, whom he had held in his arms during his previous visit to the unit in August last year, had greeted his first birth anniversary the day before.

Going round the unit he gave precious instructions on the matters of perfecting combat readiness and improving the living of the soldiers, including putting effort in political and ideological education and mass-based cultural and artistic activities and planting many fruit trees.

Then he went to Mu Island. He paid deep attention to the living of the soldiers, like the supply of drinking water and electric power, and referred to the need to look after them with special care so that they could regard the island as dear as their home village.

Looking round the two islands, he stressed that the area was in the world limelight and was very sensitive one in which many countries have interests as well as the hottest point on the Korean peninsula. He continued that the soldiers of the units should maintain a close watch for the enemy's moves and

if a single shell was fired on the waters or on the land where the DPRK's sovereignty was exercised, they must deal an annihilating counterattack to the enemy without delay, thus shooting the first gunfire, the signal flare, of a great war for national reunification.

That day he repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the soldiers had maintained perfect combat readiness, and had a photo taken with them and their family members.

Thanks to the Supreme Commander, who wanted to provide the soldiers and officers' families on Jangjae and Mu islands with sufficient living conditions, their posts and villages had been renovated.

On September 2 Kim Jong Un visited the renovated Jangjae Island.

Stroking cheeks of the children one by one, who rushed to him, and asking their names and ages, he requested their parents to bring them up well as they were witnesses to the Songun revolution who had grown up hearing the gunshots of national defence. He then called Jong Hang Myong to him and, taking him in his arms, said that he had greeted his first birthday in March and had grown quite a lot since then.

Looking round the residential area laid out in a neat, cozy and standardized way, he said it looked like a holiday camp.

He had a photo taken with each officer's family in front of the new house where they would live and, with a smile on his face, heard singing and storytelling by Song Hyon Hui, daughter of the unit's commander.

He looked round the newly-built barracks, houses and emplacements with parental care. He said: The old barracks and houses disappeared completely and a new post and village of the Songun era have appeared. Jangjae Island has undergone a sea change. We have realized another wish of the Generalissimos, who made much effort to make the soldiers and officers' families on islands lead a better-off life. This is one of the purposes of our waging the revolution.



He went to the Hero Mu Island Defending Unit, and saying that it had also undergone tremendous changes and that it had been renovated to his satisfaction, he gave thanks in the name of the KPA Supreme Commander to the social and military units which had helped renovate the island defending units.

Request of the Supreme Commander

Early on the morning of March 11 Kim Jong Un went by a small motorboat to the Wollae Island, the outpost at the hottest spot on the western front from which Paengnyong Island under the enemy's control is visible to the naked eye.

Walking along the narrow path for a good while, he learned about the combat preparedness of the unit defending the island.

He expressed great satisfaction, saying that the observation post and emplacement had been built well and the unit had developed from one defending an island to a strike one.

As he always did while inspecting other KPA units, he paid deep concern to the living of the soldiers.

Acquainting himself with the cultural and emotional living of the soldiers, he said that they should be fully provided with means of cultural recreation.

At the barracks he asked how the unit secured fuel to ensure warm temperature in the rooms, and said that the soldiers would regard their posts as dear as their home villages only when they were provided with warm rooms and rich foods.

He continued:

To improve the soldiers' living is to prepare for combat. Commanding officers should remember that they exist for their men, and work devotedly



for them. The former's warm heart will move the latter.

That day he saw a performance given by the soldiers of the unit.

Although they were eager to see him again, the service personnel of the unit earnestly begged him not come to their dangerous unit again.

When he was leaving the island, the service personnel and officers' families saw him off in the cold, neck-deep sea water and shouted hurrah again and again out of their burning wish for his good health.

Kim Jong Un with tears in his eyes waved his hand, urging them to get out of the water.

On September 3 Kim Jong Un again visited the island under renovation.

Looking round the construction site of the barracks, he noted that the project was an important work to provide the service personnel, who were devoting their prime of youth on the far-flung island post, with good living conditions and turn the defence outpost into an impregnable fortress.

After going round the residential area, he climbed to the observation post and acquainted himself with the enemy's recent situation in detail; and while looking round the firing position, he gave instructions on maintaining perfect combat preparedness as required by modern war.

Walking arm in arm with the commander and political instructor of the unit before leaving the island, he said: I entrust the soldiers to you. Do ensure that all soldiers intensify training in good health. Please take good care of them, regarding them as your own blood brothers and turn the unit into their dear homes.

Always Think

What Kim Jong Un always pays attention to while inspecting KPA units is the living of the service personnel.

On March 23 he inspected the Second Battalion under KPA Unit 1973 honoured with the title of O Jung Hup-led 7th Regiment.

Looking round the bean store of the battalion, he advised the officers of the unit to remember Generalissimo Kim Jong Il who had always asked about the situation of bean farming whenever he had visited the KPA units, and reap a bumper harvest of soybeans this year.

In a bedroom he sat on a bed, and said that it was fairly comfortable. Seeing various kinds of food on the kitchen range in the mess hall, he expressed satisfaction picturing in his mind the soldiers sitting at fully-laden tables.

Kim Jong Un instructed that commanding officers should always think what they could do more for their men, adding that the latter liked warm bedrooms and a kitchen abundant with food.

He continued:

I have entrusted soldiers to you, the commanding officers. I am very pleased when I meet commanding officers who take warm care of their men, treasured and loved by the Party. I feel the worth of inspecting army units as their Supreme Commander when I see soldiers are well-fed and live happily.

As they have acclaimed such intimate and meticulous Kim Jong Un as their Supreme Commander, the KPA service personnel are firmly determined to devote their lives without hesitation for the Party and revolution and for the country and people.

A Day Devoted to the Strengthening of the KPA and Happiness of the People

On March 24 Kim Jong Un guided the work of different fields of the KPA.

First, he saw the combat and technical equipment researched and developed by a military unit.

After receiving a detailed report on the performance and introduction of the equipment, he said that the equipment were wonderful, that the service personnel had studied very deeply, and that they, indeed, manufactured the equipment excellently.

He learned about the performance of the equipment by putting them into operation in the training ground, and indicated unique and adroit operational and tactical plans for wiping out the enemy in actual battles.

That day he went over the cultural equipment manufactured by the KPA, the historical relics, mementoes and models to be displayed in the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and the sample overcoats for the students of the revolutionary schools.

Then he guided the rehearsal of a song and dance performance by the KPA Song and Dance Ensemble.

He then looked round *Taedonggang* under building by the KPA on his initiative.

The floating restaurant, which is 68.98m long, 26m wide and 820t in weight and can accommodate 300 persons at a time, has several dining rooms and banquet halls.

Looking round in and out of the ship, he said:

The deck should be properly arranged on the principle of providing thoroughgoing hygienic conditions as it is a floating restaurant; the finishing materials of fine quality should be used for dining rooms and they should be furnished with luxurious furniture; close attention should be paid to ventilation in the dining rooms and preparations for the operation of the restaurant should be made from now on.

He continued that the appearance of a modern vessel cruising the Taedong, serving guests, would make Pyongyang more beautiful and spectacular.

Waiting for Children

The picturesque Mt. Myohyang has many scenic spots and legendary tales.

On May 19 Kim Jong Un visited the camp for Pyongyang schoolchildren on this famous mountain, giving birth to a legendary tale of affection.

After giving detailed instructions as regards to renovating the camp, he said that campers were nowhere to be seen and asked an official where they were.

An official answered they went mountaineering and would return at five pm.



Kim Jong Un told him to send for them before saying:

If the campers got to know that I left the camp without seeing them and having a photo taken with them, they will feel disappointed. Though my schedule is so tight, I will wait until they return.

Priceless half an hour passed before the children returned to the camp.

The children shed tears and laughed in his embrace.

Tears were welling in his own eyes as he soothed the children, saying that they would not look good in the photo if they cried, and asked them to stop shedding tears and have a photo taken.

Half an hour which he spent waiting for the children was a significant time which wrote a new legend of affection in the history of the infinite love of Kim Jong Un who spares nothing for the children.

For the Improvement of Soldiers' Diet

The February 20 Factory and Breeding Station No. 621 under the KPA are associated with the painstaking efforts devoted by Kim Jong Un for the improvement of soldiers' diet.

While visiting the February 20 Factory on May 16 he went round several workshops, paying deep attention to the colour of soybean source and paste, the fineness of monosodium glutamate, and their packaging.

Walking between hot machines in the instant rice workshop, he felt if rice was boiled well enough, and he even had a taste of pressed biscuit at the general processing workshop.

He took steps for renovating the factory, saying that the project was



aimed at supplying the soldiers with more delicious and nutritious processed foodstuffs.

On May 20 he visited Breeding Station No. 621.

Stressing that Breeding Station No. 621 was an important centre for breeding grass-eating animals of good stock for the service personnel, he indicated tasks and ways for completing the project before October 10 (WPK's founding anniversary day–Tr.) and breeding those animals on a large scale.

Moved by the affection of Kim Jong Un who walked along the rugged road skipping lunch to improve the soldiers' diet, all the soldier-builders and employees of the breeding station were fully determined to thoroughly implement the tasks put forward by him.

Songdowon International Children's Camp

The Songdowon International Children's Camp, which Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il visited several times, is the largest of its kind in the DPRK. It can accommodate 1 250 campers.

On May 30 Kim Jong Un visited the camp.

Proposing renovating the camp as demanded by the new era, he suggested replacing when renovating the camp the statues of the Generalissimos among children with those of them smiling.

Following the course Kim Jong Il had taken when he had visited the camp, Kim Jong Un went round a camper's building, the International



Children's Friendship Hall, the mess hall, the marine knowledge dissemination room, and other places and gave scrupulous instructions lest the campers feel inconvenience while camping.

He said that the renovation project should be wound up by the Day of the Sun (April 15–Tr.) the following year.

He then instructed that the slogans appropriate to children should be put up in the camp compound, the slogans *We Are the Happiest in the World!* and *The General Goes to the Front and the Children Go to the Camp!* were suitable ones, and the WPK is a party which makes revolution and struggles for the coming generations and the future.

Promise

On May 30 Kim Jong Un visited the Songdowon Youth Open-Air Theatre, a base of political and ideological education and cultural and artistic activities.

Situated in a picturesque place on the east coast, it can host art performance and other various events.

While looking round the theatre, he said:

As it is a historic place associated with the undying leadership exploits of the Generalissimos, the theatre should be run in a scrupulous way; central art troupes may stage their performances here; the theatre should always be enlivened with visitors.

Then he promised that he would enjoy an art performance at the theatre with Wonsan citizens.

Sitting on a spectator's seat, he studied the height from the stage to the seat and learned about in detail the performance of acoustic facilities and projectors.

After looking round all the places of the theatre and having a photo taken



with its employees, he emphasized again to its senior officials that the theatre should be managed well.

To Provide the People with an Excellent Resort

On May 31 Kim Jong Un visited the Majon Bathing Resort, a scenic spot on the East Sea of Korea.

Explaining that Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il had often referred to the need to renovate the resort on a world standard, he said that he was determined to have the resort better laid out as a people's recreation ground that conforms with the requirements of the new era, so as to realize the lofty intentions of the Generalissimos and provide the people with better conditions for cultural and emotional life.



Then he instructed that more buildings should be constructed along the beach as it was impossible to satisfy the demand of the people with the existing ones. And he inquired in detail about the measures that would be needed to prevent the damage from tidal waves and supply water to indoor shower rooms, and other problems that might arise in managing and running the resort.

After looking round the resort, he said that the resort should be left as it was this summer and project for renovating it on a world standard should be carried out in a brisk way from this summer to the following autumn. Taking the hands of the officials of the resort who were reluctant to part from him, he said that the workers of the resort should manage and run the resort well true to the Party's intention to provide the people with an excellent resort.

To the Soldiers on Kkachil Peak

On June 2 Kim Jong Un inspected the army posts on Mt. Osong, a significant place which is associated with the Songun-based revolutionary leadership exploits of Generalissimo Kim Jong Il.

After looking round several posts on Mt. Osong, he headed for the post on Kkachil Peak.

As the distance between it and the enemy's position is only 350m, his entourage, including army officers, tried to dissuade him.

However, saying that the soldiers at the post would feel quite disappointed if he did not meet them after having come all the way to



Mt. Osong, and that he could hardly leave the mountain before seeing them, he went to the dangerous post.

As even their voices could be heard in the enemy's post, the soldiers cheered in silence, only jumping up and down and shedding tears.

After learning about the enemy's moves, he asked the soldiers to always remember that behind them are roads to their home villages where their dear parents, brothers and sisters live.

As they clung to his sleeves when he was about to leave, he soothed them, saying that theirs was not a far-flung post at all, that he, the Supreme Commander, was always with them, and that he would frequently come to Mt. Osong.

Kim Jong Un had a photo taken with the soldiers before leaving.

A Sea of Apple Trees at the Foot of Chol Pass

On June 3 Kim Jong Un visited the Kosan Fruit Farm which was being expanded.

The farm covers nearly ten ri (the lowest administrative unit in the rural area—Tr.).

Kim Jong Il had visited the farm on several occasions in his lifetime and given instructions on its further development.

Looking round the plots realigned at the first stage of the expansion project, Kim Jong Un said that the heavily-laden apple trees were quite a sight and he felt as if seeing a rich harvest of apples.

When he was looking round a road, an official told him that members of the Construction Shock Brigade 618 had built it to be linked with Chol Pass associated with the revolutionary activities of Generalissimo Kim Jong Il and himself.

On hearing this, he expressed his satisfaction.

Noting that it was significant that a large-sized fruit farm was being built at the foot of Chol Pass, each of whose crag carries the traces of Kim Jong Il's Songun-based revolutionary leadership, he said that the Kosan Fruit Farm was one of the scenic beauties of the Songun era.

With KCU Members

On June 6 the Seventh Congress of the Korean Children's Union was held in Pyongyang.

In June 2012, Kim Jong Un, possessed of an ennobling view of the rising generations, had ensured that celebrations were held to mark the 66th founding anniversary of the KCU.

Having had a photo session with the participants in the celebrations, on June 6 (day of founding of the Korean Children's Union) he spent the whole day with them.

Through the celebrations the KCU members and other people across the country had keenly felt his love for the KCU members.

He now showed similar concern at the Seventh Congress of the KCU.

He took detailed measures for the preparation of the congress and for the lodging and boarding of the participants, and attended the congress though he was busy.

He warmly waved back to the cheering participants, attentively listened to the report and speeches and gave them a big clap before anybody else.

That day he had a photo session with the participants.

All the participants and other KCU members, who saw the congress



on TV, made a firm determination to become sturdy pillars of their country.

On Behalf of the General

On June 7 Kim Jong Un gave on-site guidance at the Pyongyang Condiment Factory.

After looking round the monument inscribed with President Kim Il Sung's on-site instructions, he went to the room dedicated to its history.

The factory, established on August 10, 1946 under the warm affection of Kim Il Sung who had been concerned about condiments for people's diet after the liberation of the country, had been developed into a modern one under his and General Kim Jong Il's leadership.

Kim Jong Un attentively listened to the history of the factory associated with the leadership of the President who had fixed a weedy site for the expansion of the factory and had it built in the 1960s and of the General who had devoted himself to renovating it.

He said that while looking at the boards explaining the history of the factory which had been developed into a modern condiment factory under the wise guidance of the General, he could see that the General had given scores of instructions on developing the factory into a modern one. Then he continued that as the factory was associated with the leadership exploits of President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il, effective measures should be taken to supply raw materials to it and that he would look round the factory on behalf of the General who had made painstaking efforts to solve the condiments problem of Pyongyang citizens and with an attitude that he guided the General around it.



After looking round the factory he highly praised the factory, saying that it was a factory befitting one in the era of the Workers' Party and a factory filled with patriotism.

The praise was what Kim Jong Il must have given had he visited the factory.

Patriotic Family

On June 15 Kim Jong Un looked round the Yuphyong Revolutionary Site which is associated with the accomplishments performed by President Kim Il Sung in winning victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

There President Kim Il Sung had instilled faith in sure victory into the minds of KPA commanding officers and soldiers during the Fatherland Liberation War.

While looking round the historic relics, he tenderly asked about the guide's family members. When he learned that her husband and first daughter were working at the revolutionary site together with her after military service and her second daughter and a son were serving in the army, he praised her family, saying it was a wonderful family and patriotic family whose members work at the posts of the administration of the revolutionary relics and national defence.

After listening to the explanation of the guide, he highly praised her, saying that she was good at her job and that her explanation was good in that it was combined with the origin of the name of Yuphyong.

He said: We should never forget the brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War achieved under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung who had braved severe ordeals and the spirit displayed by the soldiers and people in the 1950s, but add lustre to them down through generations.



Then he had a photograph taken with the guide and her family members.

A patriotic family—this is an honour only people who have devoted their crystal-clear loyalty to their country and fellow people deserve.

Vegetable Greenhouse

While visiting the Pyongyang Vegetable Science Institute, whose production capacity had been expanded, Kim Jong Un gave instructions on building greenhouses even in provincial areas so as to supply people with fresh vegetables all the year round.

True to his noble intention, provinces, cities and counties had built

greenhouses as suited to their actual situations, and were producing vegetables in large quantities by exerting efforts to their management.

On June 19 Kim Jong Un visited the greenhouse at the Songhak Cooperative Farm in Anju in order to learn whether vegetable greenhouses across the country were paying off.

Looking round the greenhouse, he said:

Since the Party gave instructions on building vegetable greenhouses for improving the people's diet, we should build them in large numbers; as I said before, vegetable greenhouses can be built with locally-available materials except PVC sheeting; they should be built based on standard designs and operated in an efficient way so that the people can enjoy real benefits from them.

Having acquainted himself with the situation of the greenhouses in the province, he earnestly said that Anju should build excellent vegetable greenhouses for other cities and counties to model after them and vegetable farming through greenhouses and mushrooms cultivation should be consistently pushed ahead so that the people could enjoy real benefits from them.

Hearing what he was saying, the officials made up their minds to become genuine servants of the people like him.

Blessed Twins

At a machine tool plant there is a twin brother who met Kim Jong Il in front of his machine tool a few years previously and told the latter that he had received chicken meat and eggs produced by a chicken farm built under his care.

While looking round the plant on June 23, Kim Jong Un asked about the twin brothers.

An official told him that they were working faithfully, and that one was now a deputy workshop leader and the other a monitor.

Kim Jong Un met them and told them to continue to work well.

Martyrs Still Alive

Kim Jong Un ensured that a cemetery of fallen fighters of the KPA was built in Pyongyang to hand down the heroic merits of the martyrs who had unhesitatingly dedicated their youth and lives for the reunification and independence of the country and for the freedom and liberation of the people.

On July 1 he visited the cemetery, whose construction was nearing completion, to acquaint himself with the construction and solved the problems one by one.

Saying that each grave should have its owner and that the owner of the cemetery was the Workers' Party, he gave his opinions on the shapes and construction work of its gatepost, memorial tower and monuments



inscribed with a part of President Kim Il Sung's speech and a poem dedicated to the martyrs.

Now the martyrs are still alive together with the cemetery.

Replies

The service personnel and people, entrusting their destiny to Kim Jong Un and calling the WPK their mother, unbosom themselves in the letters to him, and he sends replies to them.

To the letter from the soldiers who were to be discharged after the term of their military service had expired, he sent the following reply:

“Always live as you did in the period of your military service! As our Party expects, be standard-bearers, buglers and a shock brigade in opening up a new era of prosperity. Kim Jong Un, July 11, 2013”

To the letter from the people in Changsong County, he replied:

“As a song sings, Changsong should be turned into a land that would change compared to previous year and a land where people's laughter of happiness resounds. Kim Jong Un, July 11, 2013”

To the players and coaches of Group 1 of the Hwaepul Team (Hwaepul means torch in Korean-Tr.) under the Central Committee of Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, he replied:

“Become an undying ‘torch’ in raising a warm wind of playing football across the country! Kim Jong Un, July 24, 2013”

“I expect more successful result in your games in the future. Kim Jong Un, August 14, 2013”

To the football players and coaches who had participated in the 2013 East Asian Cup women's football games, he replied:

“Become the strongest and ever-victorious women football players in the world! Kim Jong Un, August 14, 2013”

To the letters from a 12-year-old prizewinner at an international contest and a 13-year-old writer of a medium-length non-fiction, he sent replies:

“Well done! Study harder in the future and grow up into a wonderful musician. Kim Jong Un, August 14, 2013”

“I am looking forward to your work *Children in the Songun Era*, Yu Jin. Kim Jong Un, August 14, 2013”

Firm Determination

Situated at the foot of Mt. Suyang in Haeju, South Hwanghae Province, is the Aeguk Stone Dressing Plant, named by Chairman Kim Jong Il.

The plant, a comprehensive and modern building-materials production



base, has an annual capacity of dressing over hundreds of thousands of square metres of natural stone.

On September 2, while looking round different places of the plant, Kim Jong Un spoke highly of the various kinds of stone materials of high quality, saying that he was very glad to see all the equipment running with vigour.

He continued: The plant gives me confidence. To see the plant running at full capacity, I grow more firmly determined to bring about a heyday in construction for the country's prosperity and people's well-being.

A Significant Day

While looking round a daily-necessities factory, Kim Jong Un stressed the importance of production of not only cutting-edge machines but also daily necessities for people in raising the status of the country to that of an economic giant and making them well-off.

He said that in order for the factory to decisively increase the quantity and quality of daily necessities, produce more with less labour and guarantee working conditions and living environment of its employees on the highest standard, it should be renovated, adding that he would have all the problems arising in the project, like provision of up-to-date equipment, resolved.

That day was October 8, an anniversary of Chairman Kim Jong Il's election as General Secretary of the WPK.

Officials of the factory were deeply moved as Kim Jong Un visited their factory on this significant day.

Looking at them, he suggested renaming the factory the October 8 Factory in the meaning that the employees of the factory would work hard, always

bearing in their minds the desire of the Chairman who had devoted his life for the prosperity of the country.

The October 8 Factory—this name shows Kim Jong Un's noble loyalty to Kim Jong Il.

Selecting the Site for a Hostel

Kim Jong Un always thinks how to thoroughly implement the behests of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

On October 12 he visited the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill. Looking round the room for education through the revolutionary relics, he said that this factory gave a clear understanding of the great efforts President Kim Il Sung had made throughout his life to solve



the problem of clothes for the people, and that it was associated with the revolutionary performances of the three Generals of Mt. Paektu and comprehensively showed the ennobling outlook on the people of the Generalissimos.

When Kim Jong Il had visited the factory on May 6, 2011, he had promised that if a hostel was built in the factory, he would visit it again to sample kimchi, rice and other dishes that were served there. However, the hostel was yet to be constructed.

Learning this fact, he immediately selected the site for it and solved the problems that might arise in the construction.

Adding Lustre to the Merit of Soldier-Builders

On October 30 Kim Jong Un had a photo session with the soldier-builders of KPA Unit 267.

Warmly congratulating the soldier-builders who had given full play to the militant stamina of the guard unit, a hero unit, and the spirit of death-defyingly implementing the orders of their Supreme Commander at the grand socialist construction sites as befit the defenders of the country and artists of people's happiness, he noted that the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, apartment buildings for educationists at Kim Il Sung University, Munsu Water Park, Mirim Riding Club and other numerous monumental edifices were associated with the patriotic devotion and efforts of the commanding officers and other service personnel of the unit who had taken the lead in translating the Party's intentions into reality.

He expressed his expectation and conviction that they would play the vanguard role in the future, too, at the new construction sites entrusted to them by the Party for the building of a thriving nation.

Keeping deep in their minds the trust and love of Kim Jong Un, the soldier-builders made their determination firmer to devote themselves to the cause of building a prosperous country.

Owner of Tomb

On November 1 Kim Jong Un visited the tomb of the sailors of KPA Navy Unit 790 who had died a heroic death while performing their combat duty.

When he had been reported that the commanding officers and sailors of submarine chaser No. 233 had died while discharging their combat duty in mid-October, he had taken steps to find out all their corpses and hold a grand funeral. He had gone over the formation plan of a tomb several times and given detailed instructions on how to build the tombstone and handrails, which colour they should be and other things.

Kim Jong Un, with a feeling of bitterness, laid a flower before the tomb and paid a tribute to the memory of the fallen sailors. Looking round the tomb, he said: One must be prepared for death in defending the country, but as the sailors died at so early ages I can hardly get sleep. I feel heartbroken when I think of them who had had great ambitions and spent the days of military service burning their hearts with the dream and hope of performing feats, their parents who would shed tears over the death of their sons who left home villages, saying with a smile that they would return after becoming heroes, and the wives who had been waiting for their husbands. As I am so heartbroken, how grief-stricken they must be!

After watching the tomb for a while, he said: There must be the owner of a grave. I will become the owner of their tomb. Please carve my name on the tombstone. Then I will feel my heart light even though a little.”



Thus, letters *Owner: KPA Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un* was engraved on the tombstone.

Hall Dedicated to the Relationship between the Supreme Commander and His Comrades-in-Arms

Kim Jong Un visited the Hall Dedicated to the Relationship between the Supreme Commander and His Comrades-in-Arms at the Revolutionary Museum under the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the death of Jo Myong Rok, former head of the General Political Bureau of the KPA.

This hall houses the photos and mementoes of the revolutionary soldiers who lived worthwhile lives in important posts for defending the Party and revolution by force of arms.

Kim Jong Un said that he had come to the hall to see Jo and it seemed only yesterday that he had paid his last farewell to the deceased, but that three years had already passed since.

Jo was a precious revolutionary comrade and comrade-in-arms of Chairman Kim Jong Il, he said, adding that he visited the museum because he missed him so much on that particular day.

He spoke highly of Jo's career, saying that the feats Jo had performed for the Party, revolution, country and people would shine for ever along with the victorious advance of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Looking round the hall, he said that the commanding officers of the KPA who had been boundlessly faithful to the Party and leader had shared the same ideology, will and destiny with their Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il, stressing that they had been staunch revolutionaries and true soldiers who dedicated their lives to solidifying the foundation of the genuine comradeship, a pride of our revolution and source of inexhaustible strength, and to developing the KPA into invincible revolutionary armed forces. He continued that the WPK, in the future, too, would win the final victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche on the strength of revolutionary comradeship.

That day he gave instructions on laying out the hall anew as befits a base of education in the history of the WPK's noble obligation for its revolutionary soldiers.

Thanks to his noble obligation the hall will be renovated as a place of education in the unbreakable ties of kinship between the leader and his soldiers, the history of comradeship of the Korean revolution pioneered at the cost of blood and the brilliant tradition of single-hearted unity.

On Mother's Day

November 16 is Mother's Day in the DPRK.

That day, when the people were enjoying the holiday, children congratulating their mothers, Kim Jong Un was on the way to field guidance.

He visited Foodstuff Factory No. 354 under the KPA and, with a bright smile on his face, congratulated the women workers of the factory on Mother's Day.

He dropped in at the room dedicated to the history of the factory, biscuit, bread and doughnut twist workshops and hall of culture, learning in detail about the modernization and production of the factory and cultural and emotional life of its employees.

He praised the factory for having put all its production lines, ranging from production command to monitoring and control, on an automated footing by setting ambitious goals for the renovation project and pushing forward the drive for breaking through the cutting edge in line with the intention of the Party.

Satisfied with the factory, he said it was a model factory, a standard factory, for the foodstuff industry, and a fancy factory, which he wanted to boast of.

So delighted to see women workers engaged in labour at workshops where a cultured way of living and working had been established, Kim Jong Un again said it was a ten-out-of-ten factory, and that he was happy with it; in the name of the KPA Supreme Commander, he gave thanks to all the workers of the factory for having renovated their factory and supplying service personnel with tasty and nutritious foodstuffs.



He expressed his expectation and belief that they would so creditably carry out their honourable task that they could be called mother by service personnel, before posing for a photograph with them.

Condolences

On December 15 Kim Jong Un visited the bier of Kim Kuk Thae, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Inspection Commission of the WPK Central Committee and Deputy to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Kim Kuk Thae was a revolutionary faithful to the Party, revolution, country and people. Born into the family of a revolutionary in the days of Japan's military occupation, he had been subjected to persecution of all descriptions by the enemy and life full of tears of blood, before growing up into a competent



official in the embrace of President Kim Il Sung after the liberation of the country, and worked with devotion for the development of the Party and revolutionary armed forces and the prosperity of the socialist country.

Kim Jong Un observed a moment's silence to the memory of the deceased and then went round the bier with bitter grief over the loss of the revolutionary soldier faithful to the Party.

He met the bereaved family members. He tendered his profound condolences to them and warmly consoled them.

Revolutionary Comrades-in-Arms Precious to the Supreme Commander

On December 27 the Conference of KPA Guards took place in Pyongyang. Busy as he was with Party and state affairs, Kim Jong Un, together with

the participants in the conference, watched *kyoksul* (Korean martial art–Tr.) training performed by the service personnel of KPA units 3168 and 695 and had a photo session with the participants.

He highly appreciated the feats performed by the participants who had been devoting without hesitation the prime of their youth and lives to the sacred military service, cherishing revolutionary faith, crystal-like conscience and genuine sense of obligation, rain or snow.

He said that the participants and all other guards were the precious revolutionary comrades and comrades-in-arms of the Party.

The participants vowed to share the same will, feeling and destiny with their Supreme Commander.

4. To Raise a Warm Wind of Conducting Sports across the Country

Honoured American

On February 28 Kim Jong Un saw a mixed game of the visiting American basketball players of Harlem Globetrotters and Korean players belonging to the Hwaepul basketball team of the Korea University of Physical Education at the Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Gymnasium.

Divided into teams in red and white, the game ended in a draw by 110:110.



That evening he was invited to a dinner given in honour of ex-NBA star Dennis Rodman and his party, and had a talk with them in an amicable atmosphere.

He said that he was pleased that they visited Pyongyang to provide young basketball fans of the DPRK with an opportunity of enjoying nice game.

He expressed his expectation that such sports exchanges would be activated, contributing to promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Rodman said that it was the greatest honour for him to be the first American to meet with Kim Jong Un and his wife.

Hoping sports exchanges would continue between the two countries, the American basketball star wished Kim Jong Un good health.

Seeing Archery Matches

On March 8 Kim Jong Un, attentive to the development of physical training for national defence, saw archery matches between the players of April 25 National Defence Sports Team and Amnokgang National Defence Sports Team.

Before seeing a match, he carefully looked at the bows and arrows of the players and learned about their performance.

He said that, in archery as in other sports, equipment had a great impact on game result.

He emphasized that archers should be provided with high-performance equipment.

Male and female team events took place, followed by male and female individual events.



Whenever they made high scores, he expressed satisfaction, saying that archery was an interesting sport, and that the emotion one feels when seeing an arrow hitting the target correctly is something special.

He said that the archery skills, strategic system and scientific training methods of Korean style should be perfected, stressing once again the need to provide players with the equipment suited to their constitution while intensifying training among them.

That day the players, coaches and commanding officers had a photo taken with Kim Jong Un.

On July 31 he again saw another archery match.

His repeated guidance over the matches and his trust in and affection for the sportspeople constituted a source of development of the sports event of archery in the DPRK and of their excellent performance in the international games.

Colourful Games

On April 15, the Day of the Sun, Kim Jong Un, with the KPA officers and men, saw the sports contests between the teaching staff of Kim Il Sung Military University and Kim Il Sung University of Politics.

The games had been arranged by Kim Jong Un, who wanted the KPA to take the lead in raising a warm wind of conducting sports across the country.

Played first was a volleyball game between the teams of the two universities, in which the former repeatedly scored by quickly grasping the tactical aim and way of game of its opponent and actively applying flexible tactics, thus winning the game.



It was followed by a basketball and *janggi* (Korean chess–Tr.) games and a tug of war; players broke the defensive positions of their opponents with swift movement and rapid speed and actively applied various tactics.

The spectators enthusiastically cheered their teams.

As time passed, the games got animated.

Kim Jong Un clapped his hands to encourage the players whenever they displayed good skills.

Kim Il Sung Military University emerged a winner in the basketball and *janggi* games, and Kim Il Sung University of Politics in the tug of war.

Confidence in and Optimism for Victory

On April 29 the final match of men's premier soccer teams, Rimyongsu and Amnokgang, took place at Kim Il Sung Stadium as part of the Mangyongdae Prize Games.

The Rimyongsu players who gave full play to high skills they had cultivated during day-to-day training and untiring perseverance won Amnokgang by 2:1.

Kim Jong Un saw the final and congratulated the successful team.

That day he met the sportspersons who had won gold medals at recent international games, their coaches and leading officials in the sports sector.

Shaking their hands one by one, he spoke highly of them for imbuing the service personnel and people with confidence in and optimism for victory with their successes at the games.

The sportspersons and coaches were full of determination to train



harder so as to display honour of their country with gold medals at the international games.

Into a Flawless Football Stadium

The Yanggakdo Football Stadium with the seating capacity of over 30 000 was opened to the public in May 1989 on the picturesque Yanggak Island.

On April 29, with a plan to renovate the stadium as demanded by the new century, Kim Jong Un visited it.

First he looked round the room dedicated to the history of the stadium, recollecting with deep emotion the undying exploits of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il associated with the stadium. And then looking

round other places of the stadium, he learned in detail about the conditions and use of the turf on the ground, rubber-covered running track, illuminations, spectators' seats and other facilities, and stressed that the stadium should be renovated in line with the demands of the new century and in such a way that it could represent the football stadiums of the country.

He clarified the orientation and ways for successfully renovating the stadium into a flawless football stadium.

Bringing Greater Joy to V-Day

The football players of the DPRK won the 2013 East Asian Cup women's football games held in south Korea between July 20 and 27.



On July 31 Kim Jong Un, satisfied with their success, met the girls. Congratulating them on having won in the 2013 East Asian Cup women's football games and thus demonstrated the honour of Songun Korea, he said that they were laudable indeed, what pleased him more was that they won the success on July 27 (the day of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War–Tr.) and that hearing the report on the victory when he was attending the opening ceremony of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, he was really pleased.

He continued that that the sportspersons win international sports games and have the national flag hoisted has greater appealing power and influence than thousands of words in encouraging all the soldiers and people to struggle and feats in their effort to build a thriving country.

Then he said that as women's football was an event that the country was likely to win and had a bright prospect, great efforts should be directed to developing it, thereby producing many scintillating players like Ri Kum Suk who had attained much distinction in past international games.

Modern and Comprehensive Indoor Stadium

On August 6 Kim Jong Un, who pays close attention to the development of physical culture and sports, visited the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium in the final stage of its renovation.

Inaugurated in April 1973, the indoor stadium had hosted national and international games and other important events including conferences of national significance over the past decades.

Kim Jong Un had proposed to renovate it into a modern and



comprehensive indoor stadium and clarified the ways and means to this end.

He emphasized that as the stadium often hosts various kinds of sports games and major celebrations of national significance, it should be renovated in a magnificent way.

He gave his opinions on renovating the stadium into a modern one, such as installing a four-sided screen, introducing illumination system, setting up a large clock and flat screen and replacing spectators' seats with new ones. Then he stressed that quality should be ensured in executing the remaining part of the renovation project so that the stadium could be refurbished on a high standard.

True to his instructions, the builders worked day and night and finally completed the renovation project, as challenging as a huge construction project, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

On September 14 Kim Jong Un visited the renovated stadium and making the rounds of different places for hours, acquainted himself with its renovation in detail.

Looking round the room dedicated to its history, he stated that one could easily learn only after a glance at the chronicle of leadership of the Generalissimos the painstaking efforts they had devoted for the development of the country's physical culture and sports and the physical training of the working people, youth and schoolchildren.

When he went into the playing arena, he expressed satisfaction, saying that it looked bright and nice as its ceiling had been decorated with metal plates, and that as the floor had been covered with new materials and all the seats replaced with new ones, it looked completely renovated.

He learned about the elasticity of the floor and echoing, and praised that the stadium was on a world standard, adding that the stadium can host any international games.

Expressing his satisfaction with the stadium, he spoke highly of the officials and working people who had fulfilled with credit the tasks assigned by the Party.

On October 3 the renovated Pyongyang Indoor Stadium was opened to the public.

Seeing a Football Game Again

On August 14, the day before the 68th anniversary of the liberation of the country, men's football game was held between Ryongaksan and Pothonggang.

Kim Jong Un saw the game with the senior officials of the Party and state, sportspersons, working people from all walks of life, youth and students in Pyongyang.

While watching the game in which Ryongaksan won Pothonggang by 2:1, he gave a big hand to the players whenever they scored a goal. At the end of the game he expressed satisfaction at the fact that they showed a good performance, and congratulated them on their successful game.

On July 31 he had seen men's football game between April 25 and Hwaepul.

And on August 28 he saw the men's premier football final game for Hwaepul Cup.

His personal attention to the development of physical culture and sports raised social interest in them, raising a warm wind of conducting sports across the country and bringing unprecedented successes at international games.

From the beginning of the year 2013 till July 27, the V-Day, sportspersons of the DPRK won nearly 110 medals, including 50 golds, at international games of 10 events, like football and table tennis, or 2.7 times in the golds and 2 times in the total medals compared to the same period of 2012.

Broad Mind

On September 6 Kim Jong Un met ex-NBA star Dennis Rodman and his party.

He warmly welcomed him on his another visit to the DPRK as a friend in a good season, and told him that he might come to the DPRK any time and enjoy himself.

Extending his thanks to Kim Jong Un for having found time to meet him and his party despite his tight schedule, Rodman said that this was a token of the Korean supreme leader's goodwill towards

Americans and that he was fortunate to visit the DPRK again as he was on friendly terms with the broad-minded Korean leader. Expressing his will to actively contribute to the sports and cultural exchanges in various forms between the two countries, he presented Kim Jong Un with a gift he had prepared with utmost respect for him.

Kim Jong Un, together with Dennis and his party, saw a basketball match between April 25 and Amnokgang and hosted a dinner for them.

Expressing his heartfelt thanks to Kim Jong Un for spending much time for him and his party and according them a high level of hospitality, Dennis said he would cherish the beautiful memory of his visit all his life.

Seeing an International Game

The 2013 Asian Cup and Interclub Junior & Senior Weightlifting Championships were held between September 12 and 17 in Pyongyang.

On September 15 Kim Jong Un saw the women's 63kg and 69kg senior events.

At the stadium he met the vice-president of the International Weightlifting Federation and first vice-president of the Asian Weightlifting Federation and secretary and vice-president of the Asian Weightlifting Federation.

They expressed their thanks to Kim Jong Un for having taken measures for the success of the 2013 Asian Cup and Interclub Junior & Senior Weightlifting Championships and said that by coming to see the games he gave a great support and encouragement to the Asian Weightlifting Federation and tremendous glory and happiness to them.



That day Ri Jong Hwa, Ryo Un Hui and Jo Pok Hyang from the DPRK won gold medals. A girl from China also clinched a gold medal by displaying her special skills.

Kim Jong Un expressed his firm belief that the championships participated by many famous sportspersons from over 10 countries and regions would serve as an important occasion for strengthening exchanges and cooperation between sportspersons and developing the weightlifting skills.

May Day Stadium to Be Renovated

May Day Stadium opened to the public on May 1, 1989 is a large-size stadium of a peculiar form and has hosted many national and international

sports games and social events, including the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and the mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Arirang*, Kim Il Sung prize winner.

With a far-reaching plan to renovate the stadium in line with the demands of the new era, when the country was desirous of becoming a sports power, Kim Jong Un visited the stadium on September 24.

Looking round the room dedicated to the history of the stadium and the room in which are preserved the revolutionary relics, he said the stadium should be renovated into a comprehensive stadium of which we could feel proud in the eyes of the world so as to add lustre to the leadership exploits of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

Then looking round the spectators' seats, athletics track, football ground, indoor training hall and other places, he again stressed that it was the Party's intention to renovate the stadium so that it could be symbolic of the sports facilities in the country and be appropriate to the appearance of a civilized country. Noting that the renovation project was an important work for further developing the Juche-oriented sports and physical culture and demonstrating the might and civilization of the country, he specified tasks for the project and ways to this end.

May Day Stadium on Rungna Island, a beautiful island like a flower basket on water and a people's cultural resort for recreation, will be renovated thanks to the soaring Juche Korea's enthusiasm for sports.

To Develop Mass-Based Sports

On October 10 finals of various events in the field of mass-based sports of the National Inter-Provincial Sports Games took place in the presence of Kim Jong Un at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Played that day were such traditional and recreational games as *ssirum*

(Korean wrestling–Tr.) and running with balls in the arms and on the head.

As their supreme leader was present, the players and the spectators alike were full of happiness and the stadium grew astir.

Whenever the players displayed their forte, Kim Jong Un clapped his hands or waved his hand.

After the games were over, he said that the inter-provincial games should be held every year so as to encourage the provinces to develop mass-based sports and make enthusiasm for sports sweep across society. If mass-based sports were developed, all working people could be prepared to make a positive contribution to labour and national defence with sturdy physique.

The final matches of the inter-provincial games held on an anniversary of the founding of the WPK constituted another occasion in stoking up the flames of sports across society and developing mass-based sports.

5. TO TRANSLATE PEOPLE'S IDEALS AND DREAMS INTO REALITY

Newly Instituted Decoration

For the first time in the history of the WPK, awarding watch inscribed with the name of Kim Jong Il in his own handwriting was instituted.

Instituting and awarding this decoration had been a desire cherished long by the Korean people, and this desire was realized by the measures taken by Kim Jong Un.

The first ceremony of awarding the decoration was held on February 15. Kim Jong Un attended the ceremony and awarded the watches to service personnel, scientists, technicians and labour innovators, who had performed brilliant feats in national defence and building a thriving socialist country.

The ceremony of awarding watches inscribed with the name of Kim Jong Il, who had performed outstanding exploits for his country and fellow people, proved a meaningful occasion for further encouraging the service personnel and people, who, rallied firmly behind the Central Committee of the WPK headed by Kim Jong Un, had turned out in the struggle for final victory in building a thriving country and for national reunification.

A Wish Realized

On the Day of the Shining Star (February 16, Kim Jong Il's birthday–Tr.) a ceremony was held in the presence of Kim Jong Un at Mangyongdae

Revolutionary School of unveiling the statues of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

The school is an institute President Kim Il Sung set up in Mangyongdae immediately after the country's liberation to have the children of revolutionary martyrs educated. In his lifetime he visited the school more than 100 times, taking meticulous care of their studying and living as their fathers would do.

Aware of the students' ardent wish to see him every day, Kim Jong Suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, had a bronze statue of him erected at the school for the first time in the country.

Another wish the teaching staff and students of the school came to cherish with the passage of time was to have a statue of Chairman Kim Jong Il set up at the school alongside that of President Kim Il Sung.

From the first days of leading the Korean revolution the Chairman paid close attention to the work of the school even in the trying days of



defending socialism, taking measures to augment the material and technical foundations for education and bestowing parental care upon the teaching staff and students. He was their father.

This ardent wish came to be realized thanks to the ennobling loyalty and benevolent care of Kim Jong Un, who was carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche.

As they held the ceremony in the presence of Kim Jong Un, the students extended warm thanks to him.

New Species of Turf

On the personal initiative of Kim Jong Un, the then Turf Institute was set up under the Bioengineering Branch of the State Academy of Sciences.

On May 5 he visited the institute.

Looking at the various species of turf growing in the greenhouse for scientific research and at the outdoor plots for experiment, he said that the institute should develop species that are green all the year round, resistant to cold and trampling and agreeable to the specific features of different regions.

Then he looked at the ever-green *Sondulmil*, a species native to Korea and cultivated at the institute on an experimental basis. Pointing out there are species of turf, like *Songchon*, which are vital but short in their green period, he clarified ways for developing new species of turf of the Korean style.

He said he had often seen bare land and the wind may raise dust there and it was not good on the eye, either. He added that trees, flowers and cover plants should be planted or pastures created everywhere, except the land under cultivation, so as to ensure that there is not an inch of land that is bare or covered with weeds.



After going over turf seed collector, turf seed sprayer, lawn mower and grading roller, he instructed that these machines should be distributed widely.

The devoted efforts of Kim Jong Un for nurturing the morrow of the country thickly wooded and carpeted with green lawns were reflected in the development of new species of turf.

Munsu Water Park

Project He Had to Be Acquainted with Everyday

The Munsu Water Park built on the picturesque Taedong River is a world-class water park with indoor and outdoor wading pools and various sporting facilities. The comprehensive water park that meets the

ideological feelings and aesthetic tastes of the Korean people and the demands of the new century is a gift Kim Jong Un presented to his people.

In January the Supreme Commander gave an order for its construction to the service personnel. Having turned out to carry out his order, the service personnel finished in the main in less than a few months after breaking the ground excavation for foundation work and foundation concrete tamping, a most difficult task in the construction.

On May 6 Kim Jong Un inspected the construction site despite the dusty wind.

In front of the looked-down view of the park, he was briefed on the progress of the construction project.

Speaking highly of the soldier-builders for performing a great deal of work in a short time braving difficulties and hardships by displaying the revolutionary soldier spirit, he then inquired into the supply of materials needed for the project. He instructed the commanding personnel that they should acquaint him everyday with the progress of the project, that he would have all the problems resolved without fail, and that they should build the park into a people's cultural resort immaculate even in the distant future. He encouraged the service personnel to demonstrate the mettle of the KPA once again in the project aimed at promoting people's well-being. He expressed his belief and expectation that they would finish the project by October 10, the founding anniversary day of the WPK, without fail true to the intention of their Supreme Commander.

Saying He Was Already Feeling Pleased

On August 9, Kim Jong Un again visited the construction site of the Munsu Water Park.

As he, though busy, had acquainted himself with the progress of the

project now and then and given instructions, the construction had progressed well.

After being briefed on the layout of the park in front of a looked-down view of the park, he looked round various places.

He gave instructions on several problems for finishing the project, like that of setting up a life-sized statue of Chairman Kim Jong Il in the parlour of the indoor wading hall.

Feasting his eyes on the view of the outdoor wading pools standing on the balcony at the second storey of the indoor wading hall, he said that when the construction was over and the park was furnished with the latest amusements for wading, it would be good, it would be really wonderful. Noting that the park would turn into a sea of people, including youth and students, he said he was already feeling pleased to think of it.

As he was picturing in mind the scene which would unfold in the finished water park, he was all smiles.

A Pride of the Supreme Commander

On September 17 Kim Jong Un guided on the spot the construction of the Munsu Water Park, which was nearing completion.

After inquiring into the project in detail, he expressed his satisfaction at the fact that a world-class water park could be built by the anniversary day of Party founding for the people. Saying that it was a miracle wrought by the service personnel who were implementing with the spirit of death-defying struggle the Party's plan of building a civilized socialist country, he stressed that if he gave tasks to them, they created world-startling miracles and that this was why he was inclined to give any task to the KPA.

Noting that miracles were being wrought one after another at the sites of building a thriving socialist country entrusted to the KPA, he said







emphatically that the army was a source of dignity of the WPK and a pride of the Supreme Commander.

I was right to have determined to build the water park with trust in the service personnel, he said, and continued:

The Munsu Water Park is an architectural structure which we are building by our own efforts by placing trust in our own strength, a structure which proves once again that once determined, we have nothing we cannot do.

He then called the soldier-builders to complete the project on schedule and present it to the people.

Saying He Was Quite Happy

On September 22, Kim Jong Un visited the construction site of the Munsu Water Park.

Gazing at the park, he said that the appearance of the park was changing with each passing day, and that its appearance looked different from that of his previous visit some days ago, and spoke highly of the feats of labour of the service personnel.

Looking round various parts of the park, he gave his opinions on giving finishing touches to the park and again said that the service personnel had done a great deal of work over the last some days. Remarking that with the construction of the water park the look of the Munsu area would become transformed, he added he was quite happy to think about it.

Standards Set by the Party

On October 13, Kim Jong Un looked round the Munsu Water Park, whose construction had been completed on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the WPK.

Having visited its construction site on September 29 and October 5

after a visit on September 22, he looked round several places of the park, pointing out that every place, even every nook and corner, was flawless, that when it was opened to the public, people would like it, and that the park met the standards set by the Party. He further instructed that the park should be opened to the public as soon as possible so that people could enjoy themselves here to their heart's content.

Thanks to the tireless and wise leadership of Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un, who had fixed the site of the park, went over 113 designs for it and guided its construction on the site for several times, the Munsu Water Park was opened to the public on October 15.

Unha Scientists Street

Kim Jong Un unfolded a plan of building wonderful apartment buildings for scientists in a suburb of Pyongyang, including over 1 000 flats, hospital, school, kindergarten, various welfare service facilities and other public buildings.

On July 1 he visited the construction site of the street. Looking at the apartment buildings that had sprung up in a short period, he acquainted himself with the details of how the project was going on and gave his opinions on the problems arising in completing the project at the earliest possible date.

On September 8 he inspected the street whose construction had been completed greeting the 65th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The street consists of 21 multi-story apartment buildings of 1 000 flats, school, hospital, nursery, kindergarten and other public buildings, 16 parks, including those for children, and various public



welfare service facilities.

The flats and schools were perfectly furnished with all necessary conditions and environment. The exterior and interior of the nursery and kindergarten were laid out to suit the psychology of children and multi-purpose parks built in several parts of the residential area were fully equipped with various kinds of facilities for sports and other recreational activities.

Looking round the flats of buildings Nos. 3 and 15, nursery, kindergarten, restaurant and Unha Health Complex, he expressed his satisfaction saying that all the flats and public buildings had been built to meet the architectural and aesthetic, formative and artistic demands of the new century.

Construction of the Unha Scientists Street, started on Kim Jong Un's initiative, was finished seven months after ground-breaking thanks to his energetic guidance, and it was inaugurated on September 11.

Sound of People's Laughter

On September 14 Kim Jong Un looked round the 4D Simulation Cinema and an electronic recreation hall that had been newly built in the amusement park at the Rungna People's Recreation Ground.

The 4D Simulation Cinema, built on Kim Jong Un's initiative and thanks to his energetic guidance, enables guests to enjoy 4D simulations of a virtual world while sitting on rhythmic chairs and feeling pleasure and tension as if they were experiencing a real world.

In hall 5 Kim Jong Un watched simulations and then gave his



opinions on the arrangements of service, including the show time, and equipment management. Saying that with the construction of the cinema, the sound of people's laughter would ring out louder in the recreation ground, he expressed his belief that officials of the cinema and in the relevant sector would fully perform their mission as people's servants.

While looking round the electronic recreation hall, he stressed that in order to operate it on a regular footing and satisfy the convenience of the guests, including youth and children, its employees should improve their sense of responsibility and role and manage the equipment properly.

Ryugyong Dental Hospital and Okryu Children's Hospital

A dental hospital and children's hospital have been built thanks to Kim Jong Un's affection for the people, including the rising generations.

On July 16 Kim Jong Un inspected the two hospitals under construction.

Leading the accompanying officials through the rain he resolved the problems arising in their construction, operation and management.

He said that if the dental hospital was to be flawless it should be equipped with the cutting-edge medical facilities, and took measures to supply it with necessary equipment and furniture.

While giving his opinions on the pieces of furniture that would be needed for patients of the children's hospital, he said that he would take measures for the hospital to be supplied at an early date with TV sets and

refrigerators to be installed in the rooms of the wards.

He stressed that he believed the builders and officials in the relevant sector would finish the construction of the hospitals, gifts from the WPK to the people, including children, by the founding anniversary day of the WPK.

On September 23 he inspected the dental hospital whose construction was nearing completion.

Looking round the parlour and treatment rooms, he inquired in detail about the progress of the project and took all measures necessary to complete the hospital.

On the second floor, he gave his opinions on the problems that might arise in running the hospital, including how to lay out the treatment rooms, obtain treatment equipment and recruit doctors, prosthetists and nurses.

Looking round the auditorium on the third floor, he referred to the need to name the hospital well and suggested naming it **Ryugyong Dental Hospital** after the symbolic name of Pyongyang.

Expressing his satisfaction that the construction of the hospital had been carried out perfectly to the minutest detail, he said that he firmly believed that the project would be completed on schedule.

Construction of the children's hospital associated with Kim Jong Un's love for the rising generations was nearing completion.

On October 5 Kim Jong Un visited its construction site.

The six-story hospital covers a total floor space of 32 800m². It has treatment and surgical procedure rooms and operating theatres equipped with the latest medical apparatuses which Kim Jong Un personally sent to it, scores of wards, as well as classrooms for the young inpatients, playing areas and resting places.

While looking round many places of the hospital, he closely





examined how building work had been executed and treatment apparatuses had been installed. Then he expressed great satisfaction saying that all the elements and details of the hospital, as well as the treatment rooms and wards, were perfect.

Noting that design, building work and building materials constitute three major components in erecting an architectural structure, he said that as an excellent design of the hospital had been drawn under the Party's guidance, an efficient KPA unit had taken charge of building work and excellent materials had been used to give the finishing touches, this architectural structure of which Korea can be proud in front of the world could be set up.

The two hospitals were opened to the public on October 13.

Mirim Riding Club

In Front of General Layout Plan

When he visited the Mirim Riding Club under construction on May 6, Kim Jong Un gave his opinions on its construction, going over the general layout plans of the club and the indoor riding course.

On August 9 he visited its construction site again.

In front of the general layout plan of the club he was briefed on the progress of the project.

He was satisfied at the fact that soldier-builders had done a great deal of work in a short time.

Noting the significance of the construction of the club in adding lustre to Chairman Kim Jong Il's leadership exploits and enabling people to lead a more civilized life, he said that when the club was built, people, including youth and students, would be able to

develop their spirits and physique for labour and national defence while riding horses here.

Despite the sweltering summer day he gave his opinions for a long time, pointing at one object after another on the layout plan.

He stressed that the room for preserving the materials related with the Chairman should be laid out perfectly and the indoor training ground, riding school and public service structures be built to be flawless even in the distant future, adding that measures should be taken from now on for the operation of the riding club.

Gift to Be Presented to People

On September 22 Kim Jong Un visited the Mirim Riding Club, whose construction was nearing completion, and looked round the indoor training ground, riding service station, outdoor auditorium, circular training ground, riding school and stable.

He was pleased to hear that construction of a breeding stock institute and veterinary hospital, a task he had given during his on-site guidance in August, was progressing at quick speed. He then gave his opinions on setting off the characteristics of the timber plastered on the exterior of the buildings while preventing it from decaying, landscaping the surroundings and other matters to be raised with the completing of the construction project.

Saying that the anniversary of founding of the WPK was nearing, he instructed that the soldier-builders should finish the project, a gift from the WPK to the people, by the target date.

To Give Immaculate Finishing Touches

On October 13 Kim Jong Un visited the Mirim Riding Club still under construction.

Looking round the room for education in the revolutionary relics and other places in the club, he gave his opinions on making thoroughgoing preparations for its inauguration.

He referred to the need to hang the photos of the Generalissimos in a more solemn way and give immaculate finishing touches to landscaping by covering the area around the artificial pond with the sand from the famous Monggumpho and planting trees of superior species on the artificial hill.

He was so careful to provide the people with a riding club furnished with perfect conditions and environment.

Look of the Developing Juche-Based Architecture

Under Kim Jong Un's deep care and meticulous guidance the Mirim Riding Club had been built on the vast space in a suburb of Pyongyang in a little over seven months.

With the construction of the riding club, the sound of hooves of running horses could resound in a suburbia of Pyongyang, conveying the affection of the Workers' Party of Korea for the people.

Visiting the club on October 20, he looked round the room for education in the revolutionary relics, riding service station, indoor riding training ground, room for disseminating riding skills and other places, and said that the structures of the club fully reflected the Party's idea of architectural beauty, the idea of designing an architectural structure and executing its building work in line with its characteristics and utility, and that all of them had reached the criteria set by the Party.

Looking at the young people riding horses, he said: Seeing them I can visualize the look of a thriving socialist country dashing forward by dint of the might of Songun; now that we have built a







modern riding club, we can put General Kim Jong Il's wish into reality and provide the people including children with conditions for horse riding.

Completion of the construction of the club is a demonstration of the look of rapidly-developing Juche-based architecture, he noted, adding that the promise of the Party to build a modern riding club and give it to the people as a gift was fulfilled.

The Mirim Riding Club was inaugurated on October 25.

Fancy Factory

On May 31 Kim Jong Un visited the Songchongang Mesh Factory newly built at Enterprise 1521 under the KPA.

Looking at the exterior of the factory, he said: It has been built in a characteristic way. When seeing its exterior, who will call it a production factory? It's a fancy factory. Its design gives a modern feeling.

He continued that he could see that the builders had taken much trouble to build it as a new, original and characteristic architectural structure when building it.

This is a characteristic factory that we can be proud of in front of anyone, he exclaimed.

Looking round the various production lines, he learned in detail about its construction, technical equipment and production.

He then headed for the plastic pipe workshop newly built at the enterprise. As he took steps after posing for a photograph with the employees of the enterprise, he looked at the mesh factory again and again, saying that the more he saw it, the fancier factory it looked to him and that it was wonderful indeed. Continuing that he did not feel like leaving the factory,



he proposed posing with the employees for another photograph with the factory as a background.

Changsong Today

In August 2012, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Changsong Joint Conference, Kim Jong Un made public a work.

In order to carry out the tasks set forth in the work, Party members and other working people in Changsong County made strenuous efforts to rapidly develop the local industry and improve their standard of living.

On June 13 Kim Jong Un gave field guidance to various sectors in the county.

Looking round the Changsong Foodstuff Factory, Changsong

Restaurant, Changsong Noodle House, Undok Health Complex, Changsong Revolutionary Museum, Changgol Revolutionary Site and Changsong County Hall of Culture, he stressed the need to improve the role of the county and the local people's standard of living.

While looking round various places in the Changsong Foodstuff Factory, he went over the factory's products.

Going over the liquor, carbonate drink, hard-boiled foods, jelly, soy sauce and bean paste produced by the factory he pointed out that as President Kim Il Sung had said, the mountainous or seaside counties and areas should develop themselves in line with their characteristics and in their own way by making effective use of the mountains and sea.

Then he stressed that the trademark for the products of the factory should be designed in such a way that it could give a visual description that the products were made with wild fruits from "Gold Mountains," and that the problem of packaging should be solved.

After looking round the Changsong Restaurant, Changsong Noodle House, Undok Health Complex and county town, he read the impressions of the diners at the restaurant and noodle house. With a broad smile on his face, he said that it was a good thing that was liked by the people. He continued that officials should do everything to people's liking and the people's interests and demands should be the criteria of the undertakings of officials.

While looking around the Changsong Revolutionary Museum, he noted that the county was associated with the immortal leadership exploits of the Generalissimos more than anywhere else and that the present of the county, whose mountains had been turned into "Gold Mountains" and "Treasure Mountains," was inconceivable apart from their wise leadership.

He continued that Changsong should be the first to resound with the cheers for socialism and that as the county was closely associated

with the immortal leadership exploits of the Generalissimos, it should always stand in the vanguard of the whole country.

Looking attentively at the historic relics and materials related with the Generalissimos' several visits to the county, Kim Jong Un said that Generalissimo Kim Jong Il, true to the President's intentions, had exerted himself to develop the county and that thanks to his leadership the new history of "Gold Mountains" could continue generation after generation.

After enjoying an art performance staged by the county art group at the county hall of culture, he said that as he had looked round various places of the county pulsating with the Generalissimos' revolutionary ideas and representative of their revolutionary career and enjoyed an art performance, he could feel more keenly their great outlook on the people and made his determination firmer to work harder for the people.



Apartment Buildings for the Educationists at Kim Il Sung University

Kim Jong Un proposed building apartment buildings for the educationists at Kim Il Sung University together with Unha Scientists Street.

Having personally examined their designs and dispatched an efficient construction force, he visited the construction site on August 13, one of the hottest days in Korea.

Looking round the construction site, he said: Teachers are patriots who devote their lifetime to bringing up the rising generations and training talented persons. We should spare nothing for them. It is the intention of the Party to build many houses of this kind in the future for teachers and researchers. Looking after the teachers and researchers in their life is an important undertaking that has a bearing on the future of the country. It is only when they live in excellent flats with all the living conditions that they can apply themselves to education and scientific research without any worldly thoughts. This year we are building apartment buildings for the educationists at Kim Il Sung University, and we plan to build similar buildings next year for the educationists at Kim Chaek University of Technology; in the future we should build apartment buildings and a holiday camp in the Phyongsong area, where the State Academy of Sciences is situated, and on the picturesque Lake Yongphung, respectively, for scientists. That day he referred to the need to make an in-depth study of the situation at all universities and renovate their dormitories.

On September 28 he inspected the construction site of the apartment buildings.

He first looked with satisfaction at the exterior of the twin apartment buildings, one 44-storey and the other 36-storey, which were decorated



with coloured tiles and hard glass. He then looked round several flats on the third floor of building No. 2 and the resting place on the 17th floor. As he wanted to provide something more to the educationists who were to live in the houses, in which the formative and artistic requirements had fully been met, he said he would have sets of vessels as well as LED TV sets which he had promised provided to all the flats. When he was looking round the study in a flat, he said that a shelf-style bookcase should be installed on a wall above the table so that teachers and researchers could continue studying and making preparations for teaching on their return home, and a large-sized round mirror on a wall along the corridor.

On October 9 the inaugural ceremony of the apartment buildings was held in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

After looking round the houses with the senior officials of the Party and the state after the ceremony, he posed for a photograph with the teachers and researchers who would move to the new flats. Looking at him, who had excellent houses furnished with all necessities built for them and participated in the inaugural ceremony, the teachers and researchers keenly realized that they were living a worthwhile life under his affection and trust.

Extraordinary Background for a Photograph

One day Kim Jong Un received a letter from the manager of the August 25 Fishery Station under KPA Unit 313. It was a letter he had been waiting for eagerly.

Having sent to the station four fishing vessels to improve the diet of the service personnel, he had visited it on May 27 and named the vessels *Tanphung* (autumnal tint–Tr.) with the hope that they would land large

hauls of fish from the sea like bumper harvests on the land in autumn. He had told the officials that the station should catch lots of fish, that this was a request, not an order, of the Supreme Commander, and that if they had landed a large haul of fish, the manager should write a letter to him.

Upon receiving the happy news, he went to the fishery station on the windy winter day of December 15.

He headed for the storehouses of salted fish and refrigerating rooms.

After saying he felt like staying for a long time in the storehouses fully packed with fish, he called the officials to his side, suggesting a photo session with the fish to be supplied to the service personnel as a background.

He was all smiles with the fish, not a beauty spot or a monument, as a



background as he was so pleased that he could have the service personnel eat fish regularly and thought that their parents would feel happy if they heard that news.

He extended his heartfelt thanks to the employees of the station for helping him sincerely. He went on to say that he could not help smiling at this station and singing a song, part of which reads, *Ports Resound with the Whistle Sound Signalling Full Loads of Fish/Quaysides Are Full of Fish*.

Whistle Sound Signalling Full Loads of Fish

On December 26 in the presence of Kim Jong Un a ceremony was held of awarding Party and state decorations on the officials, captains and fishermen in the fishery sector of the KPA, who had caught unprecedented amounts of fish that year and thus contributed greatly to improving the service personnel's diet.

Kim Jong Un warmly congratulated them.

Stressing that they had realized the wish of the Generalissimos, who wanted to have the service personnel eat fish regularly, he said he had nothing to spare for them.

As a result of the soaring enthusiasm for catching fish as well as cultivating soybeans, he said, bright prospects were opened for supplying the service personnel regularly with not only soybean foods but also fish.

Stressing that if they cherished the spirit of devoted service for the service personnel, the determination that they would take care of their living in place of their parents, nothing would be impossible to be done, he specified the tasks facing the fishery sector of the KPA. He called all the units in the sector to always make the quaysides full of fish and



whistle sound signalling full loads of fish resound at ports.

After personally awarding Party and state decorations, he posed for a photograph with the participants in the conference of activists in the fishery sector of the KPA in front of the building of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Masikryong Ski Resort

On the Peak of Ski Slopes

On May 26 Kim Jong Un inspected the Masikryong Ski Resort under development.

On an observation site, he got acquainted in detail with the progress of the construction of the slopes and heliport and instructed on expanding the pavilion on Taehwa Peak, the pinnacle of the resort, building an intermediate pavilion and planting superior species of trees in the overall areas of the resort.

On the top of Taehwa Peak 1 360m above sea level, he said the sunrise enjoyed from here would be a spectacular sight and the resort was beautiful now, but it would be all the more so when it was covered with snow.

To the Creation of “Masikryong Speed”

On June 4 Kim Jong Un made public an appeal, titled, **Let Us Usher In a Fresh Heyday on All the Fronts of Socialist Construction by Creating the “Masikryong Speed.”**

In the appeal he mentioned the devoted struggle of the service personnel who were seconded to the development of the Masikryong Ski Resort. He noted that they had achieved in less than one year since the start of the project the amazing success of building ski slopes of more than 100 000m long in total in an area of hundreds of thousands of square metres by removing rocks and making rugged ridges smooth. This is a miracle that can be wrought only by the officers and men of the KPA who are ready to move mountains or fill up seas at the risk of their lives if it is an order and instruction of the Party, he stressed. He expressed his belief that the soldier-builders, who had performed heroic feats of labour in the grand socialist construction, would build the ski resort within that year by creating the “Masikryong speed” by dint of indefatigable mental strength and strenuous onward campaign and that with that spirit and mettle all other service personnel and people would bring about a great leap and great innovations on all the fronts of socialist construction.

His appeal served as a great propellant that gave full play to the mental strength of all the service personnel and people and encouraged them to work unprecedented miracles and feats of labour in the building of a thriving socialist country.

To Create a Symbol of a Civilized Nation

On August 17, Kim Jong Un inspected the construction site of the Masikryong Ski Resort, where the flames of making a leap were flaring up.

In response to his patriotic appeal to create the “Masikryong speed,” the builders had already finished framework construction of 20 structures, overcoming the steep mountainous conditions and the unfavourable weather of the rainy season.

Noting that the area of Masik Pass had been fundamentally transformed compared to that on May 26, when he had visited it previously, he spoke highly of the builders for working world-startling miracles in the construction project.

After clarifying the detailed tasks for accelerating the construction, he said that the ski resort was an ever-lasting monumental edifice where the people would be able to enjoy the benefits of socialism even in the distant future and a symbol of a civilized nation, stressing that the builders should ensure the quality of the structures on the highest level so that they could take the responsibility for the safety of the project and guarantee its absolute quality for all eternity.

He continued that the service personnel and civilians, in concerted efforts, should build the ski resort into a world-class one and thus provide the people, including youth and students, with another condition for a happier and more civilized living so as to ensure that the area of Masik Pass reverberated with the laughter of people of a socialist country and cheers for the Workers’ Party.

To Have the Ski Resort Built to Be Perfect

On November 2, Kim Jong Un visited the construction site of the Masikryong Ski Resort again.

First looking round the Masikryong Hotel, he expressed his satisfaction that the hotel was being built to be in good harmony with the mountainous area and the beauty of nature, pointing out that it was an immaculate architectural structure which fully embodied the Party's architectural idea of designing and building a structure in line with the demands of its characteristics and usage.

Then looking round the pavilion on the amateur and beginners' slope, he said it had been built well as intended by the Party, continuing that all the other pavilions at the ski resort should be built to be perfect so that visitors could relax themselves there without any inconvenience while training their physiques.

He gave further tasks for building the resort into a world-class one and the ways for implementing them.

Saying that the construction project was nearing completion, he stressed that credit went solely to the soldier-builders, a brilliant fruition of the heroic feats they had performed.

He then said: The Party was right when it had decided to entrust the army with the project. The Party feels dignified and proud to have such an army.

Inspecting the Ski Resort Again

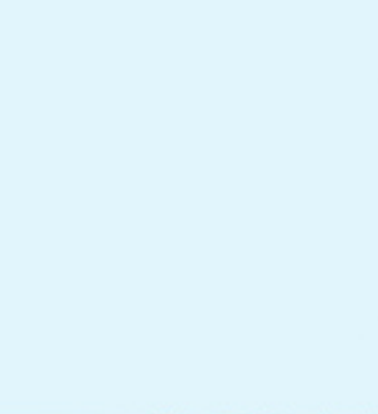
In order to enable his people to enjoy the benefits of socialism at an earlier date, Kim Jong Un inspected the Masikryong Ski Resort again on December 14.

As the service personnel created the "Masikryong speed," a new a-match-for-a-hundred charging speed in the 21st century, true to Kim Jong Un's intention, the construction of the resort was nearing completion.









He looked round the Masikryong Hotel, ski service and accommodation buildings and the pavilions on the amateur and beginners' ski slopes.

Appreciating that the designing, execution of building work and selection of building materials for all the structures and service facilities and the distribution of structures had been done as intended by the Party, he said that the first thing he was satisfied with especially was the fact that all of them had been built by the Korean people's efforts and technology and the resort could be operated by themselves.

Looking at the ski slopes which are world class in terms of number and total length, he said he felt very happy to picture in his mind the people, including youth and students, who would run down the slopes laughing and roaring.

After instructing that they should build more structures for the accommodation of hundreds of people at a time so that students from across the country could spend winter camping days while skiing, skating and sledging, he located their sites and clarified the tasks they must not miss in the second-stage project.

Saying that he felt his heart moved as he thought about the soldier-builders who were carrying out the Party's order unto death even in the biting cold of December, he emphasized that our Party would always remember the feats they had performed for their country and fellow people.

Thanks to his plan and tireless leadership for the country's prosperity and people's well-being and to the patriotic struggle of the service personnel who were devotedly implementing his intention, the day of completion of the ski resort project was coming nearer.

Devotion

The heroic struggle of the service personnel who had wholeheartedly responded to the Party's call for building a socialist civilized country gave

birth in a short period to a ski resort in the picturesque mountainous area on Masik Pass, a comprehensive winter sports base equipped with all the conditions for sports, tourism and relaxation.

On December 28, Kim Jong Un inspected the Masikryong Ski Resort, whose construction had been completed.

First he looked round the Masikryong Hotel and ski service and accommodation buildings.

Making the rounds of a restaurant, shop, bookstore and snack bar, he acquainted himself with the preparation and plan of their service. Expressing his satisfaction that all the service facilities had been built to conform to the aspirations, demands, emotions and aesthetic tastes of the Korean people and to provide conveniences for the guests to the maximum, he said that they all sustained the specific features of the area of Masik Pass and were flawless.

To acquaint himself with the safety and convenience of the chairlifts which people would use, he got on one of them.

Climbing up to the snow-covered peak of the pass on a chairlift picturing in his mind the people who would enjoy themselves at the resort, he was all smiles.

On one mid-summer day, during his field guidance trip, he said in the following vein:

I'll never forget the trust and expectations our Party, army and people place on me, and work devotedly for the Party and revolution and for the country and people. I'm ready to dedicate my life without hesitation at this moment if it is for the Party and revolution and for the country and people.

Indeed, he was devoting his all, and he will do so in the future, too.

Signalling the country's future and people's happiness which would become brighter and greater thanks to the painstaking efforts of Kim Jong Un, the year 2013 was closing and the year 2014 was dawning.

SUPREME LEADER KIM JONG UN IN THE YEAR 2013

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