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KPA Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un on the platform of the military parade

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Military Parade and Public Procession of Pyongyang Citizens

A military parade and public procession of Pyongyang citizens took place at Kim Il Sung Square on July 27 in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Columns of paraders marched into the square which those in the past, full of pride and stamina of victors, marched past after having defeated the US imperialists.

Lined up along the avenues leading to the square were mechanized columns loaded with modern weaponry and combat and technical equipments, demonstrating the might of the self-reliant munitions industry.

Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, arrived at the square, and reviewed the guards of honour of

KPA Army, Navy and Air and Anti-aircraft Force and Worker-Peasant Red Guards.

He mounted the rostrum amid the playing of welcome music to wave back to the enthusiastic cheers of the paraders and citizens.

The rostrum was taken by senior officials of the Party, state and army and heads of foreign and overseas Koreans delegations who visited the country to participate in the celebrations of the V-day.



After the joint military band entered the square the flags of the DPRK and the WPK were hoisted.

The bugle call signalling the start of the parade rang out through the square and a 21-gun salute was fired amid the playing of immortal revolutionary hymns *Song of General Kim Il Sung* and *Song of General Kim Jong Il*.

KPA Vice Marshal Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and director of the KPA General Political Bureau, delivered a congratulatory speech.

As the flags bearing the portraits of beaming Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il entered the plaza, escorted by the flags of the WPK and the KPA Supreme Commander and colours, the guards of honour and all the participants showed their respect to the flags.

In the van of the military parade the column representing the cavalry during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the column of veterans of the Fatherland Liberation War marched past the square.

They were followed by the columns of Kang Kon Guards 2nd Infantry Division, Seoul Guards 3rd Infantry Division, Seoul Kim Chaek Guards 4th Infantry Division and other guards divisions, the columns representing the officers of the Ministry of Interior, political workers, people's guerrillas and children's guerrillas during the war, and those of military academies at all levels of the KPA and the Korean People's Internal Security Forces and women's column of the ground, naval, air and anti-aircraft forces.

The columns of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards proceeded in full demonstration of the might of the civilian defence force, followed by the columns of the revolutionary school students, the successor to the Songun revolution.

Kim Jong Un acknowledged the paraders marching past the rostrum.

Then the mechanized columns appeared in the plaza.

The column of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, the columns of the reconnoiters, snipers

and paratroopers who were prepared as advance parties and death-defying corps for accomplishing the cause of national reunification, those of different kinds of guns, armoured vehicles, tanks and other latest military hardware and aircraft roared past.

The column of officials in the munitions industry and the column of military band concluded the military parade.

It was followed by the public procession of Pyongyang citizens.

The column of flag bearers escorting the statues of the great Generalissimos went past, followed by processions of floats featuring the victory in the war, those representing the DPRK and WPK flags, those of military officers' families and other people on floats or with slogan boards.

The procession of people advanced with a float bearing letters "We fought together" symbolizing the positive support and solidarity of the Chinese people who shed hot blood together with the Korean people in their fight against the armed invasion of the allied imperialist forces and the peace-loving people of the world.

After the public procession was over, cheers swept the square again, fireworks set off and balloons sent up to the sky.

Kim Jong Un walked to the balcony of the rostrum to wave back to the cheering war veterans and crowds.

The military parade and public procession of Pyongyang citizens which grandly celebrated the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War powerfully demonstrated the stamina and might of all the Korean service personnel and people with which to add glory to the immortal exploits of the Generalissimos and fight stoutly for the final victory in the anti-US showdown and the building of a thriving nation, firmly united around Kim Jong Un.

The paraders were welcomed by the Pyongyang citizens that day, passing through the streets of the capital city.



Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Hong Hun & Ra Phyong Ryol



The column representing the cavalry during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the column of veterans of the Fatherland Liberation War head the parade in a fine array





Mechanized columns march past demonstrating the self-reliant defence industry



Procession of Pyongyang citizens who are full of a determination to add lasting brilliance to the immortal exploits of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and staunchly struggle for the final victory in building a thriving nation by firmly rallying around Marshal Kim Jong Un





Pyongyang citizens extend greetings to the paraders



National Meeting

In July the national meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War took place in the May Day Stadium in Pyongyang.

Marshal Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, appeared on the platform of the stadium.

All the participants warmly welcomed him, sending up rousing cheers.

The meeting started with the playing of the national anthem *Patriotic Song*.

Kim Yong Nam, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, made a report.

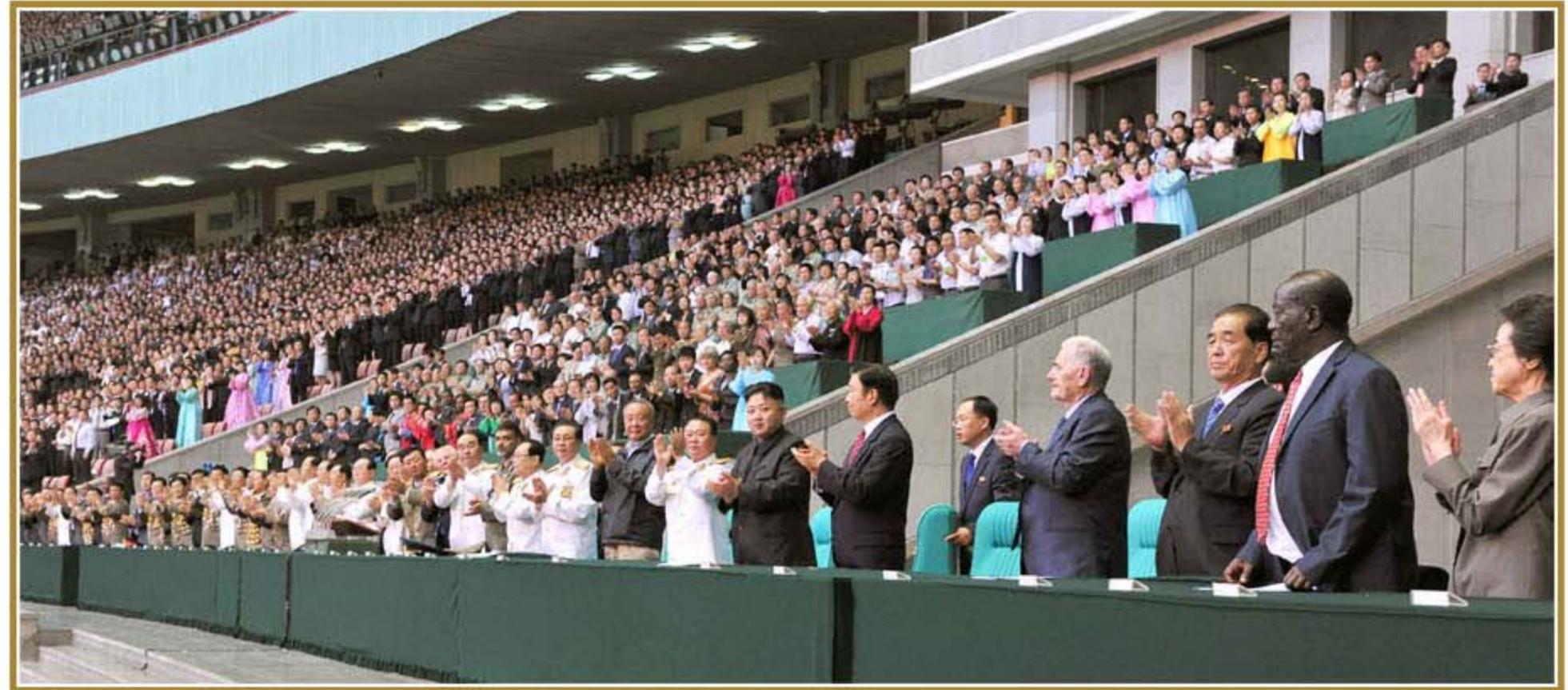
He said: The 60th anniversary of the victory in the war was a major historic occasion for adding eternal lustre to the immortal exploits of Generalissimo Kim Il Sung in achieving victory in the war and Generalissimo Kim Jong Il in Songun-based revolutionary leadership and for demonstrating to the world the iron will of the DPRK service personnel and people to carry forward the tradition of the war victory under the leadership of

Marshal Kim Jong Un.

The war was a revolutionary war for safeguarding the freedom and independence of the country and the achievements of the revolution from the aggression by the US-led allied imperialist forces and defending the security of mankind and the peace of the world. The US, in pursuit of world hegemony with the Korean peninsula as a springboard, unleashed the war, enlisted even the armed forces of its satellite countries by usurping the name of UN and resorted to every vicious means and methods, including nuclear blackmail.

In this war tantamount to a world war, the DPRK service personnel and people worked a miracle of defeating the armed aggressors of the US and other 15 countries and the south Korean puppet forces; this historic victory in the war was the victory of the Juche-based military thoughts and outstanding strategies and tactics of Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious and iron-willed commander, and the victory of the indomitable mental exertions of the DPRK service personnel and people, who fought heroically as they rallied firmly behind their Party and their leader.

By advancing ever-victorious military thoughts and original strategies and



Kim Jong Un on the platform of the national meeting



tactics on the basis of the position and role of the masses, the fighters in a revolutionary war, Kim Il Sung led the service personnel and people to overwhelm the enemy's numerical and technical superiority by means of political and ideological, strategic and tactical superiority and demonstrate the mettle of the Korean nation, and the US tasted a great defeat during the three-year Korean war, unprecedented in its history of aggressive wars spanning more than 100 years.

During the war the Chinese Party and government helped the DPRK at the cost of blood under the banner of "Resist US Aggression, Aid Korea and Defend Our Homes and Motherland." And the peace-loving peoples of the world and international organizations expressed active support for the DPRK people, rendered unstinted assistance to them and denounced the brutal atrocities the US forces committed in Korea.

By emerging as a victor in the Fatherland Liberation War we defended with honour the freedom and independence of the country and proved that no force can conquer an army and people rallied firmly behind their leader, and the immortal achievements of Kim Il Sung, who, possessed of outstanding ideas and stratagems and preeminent leadership art, defeated two imperialist powers—the US and Japan—in a century, will shine forever.

Kim Jong Il exalted the brilliance of Kim Il Sung's exploits of the war victory

by leading the anti-US showdown spanning more than half a century to victory by dint of Songun-based revolutionary leadership, and in the glorious Kim Jong Il's era the DPRK emerged as an invincible power that defends people's destiny and world peace reliably.

As they have acclaimed Kim Jong Un, a peerless commander of the century, as their supreme leader, the service personnel and people of the DPRK have greeted a new era of history, when they carry forward the history and tradition of victory created on Mt. Paektu and reliably lead the cause of independence of mankind.

The reporter concluded that the DPRK will win victory only as it has the imperishable exploits of the war victory and of the Songun revolution performed by the great Generalissimos, the revolutionary army and the great unity between the army and the people under the wise leadership of Kim Jong Un.

The meeting demonstrated the firm faith and will of the service personnel and people of the DPRK to advance more dynamically as they are rallied closely behind Marshal Kim Jong Un for final victory in the anti-US showdown and the building of a thriving nation, for national reunification and for the completion of the cause of Juche revolution.

War Museum Opens



Kim Jong Un cuts the ribbon for the opening of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum



An inaugural ceremony of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum took place in grand style on July 27, the day of victory.

The museum was spruced up as the centre for the education in the tradition of the victory to hand down the achievements the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il had made for victory in the war and the Songun revolution through exhibition halls, dioramas and displays. The area around the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War was also changed into an open-air museum with exhibition places including the one for displaying weaponry awarded with meritorious titles.

Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the WPK, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the KPA, arrived at the venue.

Amid the playing of the welcome music, all the participants raised thunder-like cheers and welcomed the leader.

The leader was saluted by the head of the guards of honour of the KPA Army, Navy and Air and Anti-aircraft Force and the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, and reviewed them amid the boom of a 21-gun salute, before mounting the platform.

The platform was taken by senior officials of the Party, state and army.

It was also taken by Li Yuanchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-president of the People's Republic of China, and Yu Zhenwu, former commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

KPA Vice Marshal Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and director of the KPA General Political Bureau, delivered an inaugural address.

There was a march past by the guards of honour.

Kim Jong Un acknowledged the guards passing by the platform.

He cut the ribbon before the statue "Victory."

He, together with the participants in the ceremony, looked round the museum.

The opening of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum refurbished as a treasure house of the country, an exhibition of the DPRK-US showdown, and a major base for the anti-US education on the occasion of the V-day manifested the firm faith and will of the Korean army and people to achieve victories all the time carrying forward the ever-victorious traditions created and glorified by the great Generalissimos under the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Article: Kim Kyong Hui



Kim Jong Un cuts the ribbon at the inaugural ceremony



War Martyrs Cemetery Newly Built

The Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery was built in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War. The respected Marshal Kim Jong Un saw to it that a cemetery was set up in honour of the soldiers who fought heroically in defence of the country against the US imperialist aggressors in the 1950s under the brilliant leadership of Kim Il Sung, an invincible and iron-willed commander.

An inaugural ceremony was held on July 25 in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

When he arrived at the site of ceremony, all the participants gave hearty cheers to him.

Kim Ki Nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, declared the start of the inaugural ceremony. And the national anthem *Patriotic Song* was played.

Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, cut the ribbon.

A wreath bearing his name was laid on the stand amid the playing of the wreath-laying music, and then a wreath in the joint name of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the WPK and the DPRK National Defence Commission, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's

Assembly and the DPRK Cabinet. A wreath in the name of all the Koreans was also laid there.

The ribbons hanging from the wreaths bore the letters "Glory to the martyrs of the heroic Korean People's Army!"

Kim Jong Un observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen KPA soldiers.

All the participants paid respects to the martyrs, who laid down their lives for the sacred war for the Party and the leader, the motherland and the people.

Amid the playing of *Song of the Korean People's Army* the guards of honour of the KPA Army, Navy, Air and Anti-aircraft Force and the Worker-Peasant Red Guards marched in file.

Kim Jong Un looked round the cemetery together with senior officials of the Party, state and army, war veteran delegates, diplomatic envoys, representatives of international organizations, foreign delegations, delegates and guests and overseas Koreans.

There stands a monument bearing Kim Il Sung's instruction at the cemetery.

The cemetery consists of a memorial tower of the People's Army martyrs built in a unique style applying formative and artistic skills, a gatepost, a wreath-laying stand "Souls of Heroes," a monument to a poem dedicated to heroic soldiers, and group sculptures, and graves of over 500 martyrs.

Article: Kim Kyong Jin



Also seen were overseas compatriots and the representative of the Pyongyang Mission of the Anti-imperialist National Democratic Front.

The performance began amid the solemn playing of the theme song *Arirang*, making a grandiose epic representation of the 100-year history of Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's Korea. It highlighted that they were outstanding leaders and peerless Songun commanders who had put a final end to the history of the nation full of vicissitudes and demonstrated its sovereignty and raised its dignity to the highest level. It also displayed the bright prospects of Kim Jong Un's era.

The performers praised Generalissimo Kim Il Sung, an invincible and iron-willed commander who had led a bloody anti-Japanese struggle to accomplish the historic cause of national liberation and defeated the US aggressors, the "strongest" in the world, in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Striking a chord with the audience were the scenes showing the patriotic life of Generalissimo Kim Jong Il, a brilliant Songun commander who safeguarded the sovereignty of the country and laid solid foundations for its prosperity, making an endless tour of the frontline units such as Chol Pass, Mt. Osong, Panmunjom and Cho Islet.

After a series of scenes illustrating the course of the nation's history to carve out its destiny and achieve prosperity,

the beaming images of the great Generalissimos appeared on the backdrop, giving rise to a burst of applause.

Through a harmonious ensemble of beautiful rhythms and gymnastic movements, the performers depicted the valiant spirit of the soldiers and other people who, firmly determined to support Marshal Kim Jong Un with unswerving loyalty true to the behests of the great Generalissimos, are surging forward towards the goal of a thriving nation at the "Speed on Masik Pass."

They also portrayed the aspirations of the Korean people to add lustre to the achievements made by the great Generalissimos in cementing amicable relations with China and Russia and promote solidarity with progressive peoples of the world on the principles of independence, peace and friendship.

As the extravaganza was over, demonstrating the striking features of the Juche-oriented art, the stadium echoed with enthusiastic cheers and a stunning display of fireworks lit up the sky.

Kim Jong Un waved back to the cheering performers and crowds and congratulated the performers on their successful performance.

They were all determined to add eternal brilliance to the V-day by achieving final victory under the leadership of Marshal Kim Jong Un.

Article: Kim Son Gyong

Extravaganza *Arirang* in Celebration of V-day

On the 26th of July Marshal Kim Jong Un enjoyed the Kim Il Sung Prize-winning extravaganza *Arirang*.

When he appeared on the platform, the audience broke into thunderous applause as a token of their boundless admiration for the leader who is demonstrating the dignity and strength of Songun Korea to the whole world.

Among the audience were senior officials of the Workers' Party of Korea, the state and the army, the chairman of a friendly party, delegates of war veterans, officials of the Party, armed forces and power organs, public organizations, ministries and national agencies, members of bereaved families of fallen fighters, officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's

Internal Security Forces, meritorious workers and Pyongyang citizens.

Present there on invitation were the delegations and delegates of various countries staying in Pyongyang to participate in the celebrations, diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of international organizations and members of the military attachés corps and other foreign guests.





Kim Jong Un enjoys the fireworks display



Fireworks Display Highlights the V-day

In celebration of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War a fireworks display “We Will Emerge Victorious as Ever!” took place in grandeur on July 27 in Pyongyang, capital city of the DPRK.

That evening service personnel of the Korean People’s Army, people from all walks of life and youth and students thronged to the banks of the Pothong River on which the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War stands, and other places in the city to watch the dazzling fireworks.

Amid the playing of welcome music the respected Kim Jong Un came to the venue to enjoy the display.

The audience included senior Party, government and military officials, war veteran delegates, officials from the Party, military and government organs, public organizations, ministries and national agencies, families of martyrs, officers and men of the Korean People’s Army and the Korean People’s Internal Security Forces, persons of meritorious deeds and working people in Pyongyang.

The evening display was also attended by foreign delegations and delegates on their visit to the country to join the war victorious day celebrations, Pyongyang-based diplomatic envoys and military attachés, guests from different countries, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and other delegations of overseas Koreans.

As the display was declared open, fireworks soared into the sky above the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum to the tune of the song “July 27, Our Victory Day.”

After the display was over, Kim Jong Un acknowledged the cheering army and people.

The venue was brimmed over with faith and will of the Korean service personnel and people to add brilliance to the exploits the great Generalissimos had made for victory in the war and the Songun revolution and to build a thriving socialist country on this land without fail and win final victory true to the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Article: Kim Son Gyong



In Celebration of the Day of Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War



Kim Jong Un Meets Heads of Foreign Delegations

On July 26 Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, met heads of delegations of different countries who came to the DPRK to attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

He met Li Yuanchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-president of the People's Republic of China, Abdullah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Arab Baath Socialist Party of Syria, Ugandan Vice-President Edward Kiwanuka Ssekand, Zambian Vice-President Guy Scott, Marie-Madeleine Mienze, deputy general secretary of the People's Party for the Reconstruction and Democracy of Democratic Congo, Manuel Francisco Tuta, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola, Paolo Romani, vice-president of the Senate Group from the Popular Liberty of Italy, Jose Ramon Balaguer, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Tran Quoc Vuong, secretary of the Central Committee of

the Communist Party of Vietnam, Cheuang Sombounkhan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Yu Zhenwu, former commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Sayed Hamidreza Tabatabaei, deputy commander-in-chief of the Army of Iran, Luong Cong, deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army, Ya. V. Kanov, vice-chairman of the Korean War Veterans' Council of Russia, Li Xiubao, deputy head of the publicity section of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Avirmed Battor, vice-minister of Defence of Mongolia, Agostinho Salvador Mondlane, vice-minister of Defence of Mozambique, and Odongo Jeje, minister of state for the Ministry of Defence of Uganda.

The guests warmly congratulated the DPRK supreme leader on the 60th anniversary of the victory in the war and wished him good health and greater success in his work.

He expressed thanks for this.

He welcomed the foreign guests to the DPRK and hoped that they would spend comfortable and pleasant days.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Exhibition

All the Korean service personnel and people celebrated the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War with great pride.

Greeting the day, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, in reflection of the unanimous opinion and wish of all the service personnel and people of the country, awarded the Order of the 60th Anniversary of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War to Generalissimo Kim Il Sung, who rendered an immortal contribution to the Korean revolution and the

anti-imperialist, independent cause of mankind, and to Generalissimo Kim Jong Il, who raised the dignity and strength of the powerful Paektusan nation to the highest level by dint of ever-victorious Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

On the occasion of the V-day, July 27, service personnel, people from all walks of life and youth and students paid floral tributes to the statues of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and portraits of their beaming images in Pyongyang and other provincial cities.

A constant stream of people visited the revolu-

tionary sites where the Supreme Headquarters was located during the Fatherland Liberation War. Looking round the materials and relics, they recalled the exploits of Kim Il Sung who firmly defended national sovereignty and dignity by leading the war to victory.

Meetings took place in provinces, cities and counties and at industrial complexes to celebrate the anniversary day.

The speakers said that the 60th anniversary of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War marked an important historical occasion for the Korean



A wreath-laying ceremony at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong



A wreath-laying ceremony at the Friendship Tower



A wreath-laying ceremony at the Liberation Tower



army and people to demonstrate to the whole world the iron will to add eternal brilliance to the immortal exploits of the Generalissimos for war victory and Songun-based revolution and inherit the tradition of victorious July 27 under the leadership of Marshal Kim Jong Un.

Wreaths were laid before the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery, Friendship Tower and Liberation Tower in Pyongyang, and statues, cemeteries, memorial towers and graves of the KPA martyrs in all parts of the country.

The service personnel and people had a joint meeting with the war veterans in Pyongyang.

The KPA service personnel held a pledge-taking rally in front of the statues of the great Generalissimos in the Ministry of People's Armed Forces. They vowed solemnly that they would shine forever the undying exploits the great Generalissimos made in leading the confrontation with imperialism and the US to victory and reunify the country without fail under the leadership of Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un.

The Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Exhibition was held in Pyongyang to highlight the V-day. On display there were over 20 000 pots of immortal flowers that reflected the boundless reverence of the Korean people and world progressives for the peerlessly great men on Mt. Paektu.

The artistic performances were given in Pyongyang and other places, which staged the songs "July 27 March," "Festival of the Great War Victory" and others created in celebration of the V-day.

A performance and a dance of the KPA soldiers were held in front of the house at Panmunjom where the Armistice Agreement was signed. Over 10 000 youth and students and working people of Hamhung gave a joint performance in the city plaza.

Soiree of youth and students "For my only motherland" was held at Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang, and similar galas were observed in



National Fine Art Show

other places.

The working people and trade unions members, and agricultural workers greeted the day with celebration events. The Songun Torch Prize Game, the first round of the all-star Taekwon-Do games and others were held in Pyongyang and other local areas and a national fine art show, national photo show, Korean stamp exhibition and other functions were opened.

DPRK and Chinese war veterans got together in People's Theatre in Pyongyang to share memories of war.

The world progressive people and overseas Koreans had colourful events to celebrate the V-day together with Korean people.

Article: Choe Kwang
Photo: Kwon Hyok Chol



Korean Stamp Exhibition



The service personnel and people have a joint meeting with war veterans



A get-together of civilians and war veterans and an art performance



Get-together of the DPRK and Chinese war veterans

Soiree of youth and students "For my only motherland"





Solidarity meeting with the Korean people

We'll Support Cause of Korean People

There was a grand international peace march from Pyongyang to Kaesong on July 24 in demand of the conclusion of a peace pact between the DPRK and the US and the withdrawal of the US policy hostile towards the DPRK and in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Its starting ceremony was held in the plaza before the Monument to the Three Charters

for National Reunification in Thongil Street, Pyongyang.

It was attended by delegations and delegates of friendship and solidarity organizations from different countries and international organizations and other foreigners, the representative of the Pyongyang Mission of the Anti-imperialist National Democratic Front and visiting overseas Koreans.

Also present were Yang Hyong Sop, vice-president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, other relevant officials and Pyongyang citizens.

The marchers set off, holding placards reading "Let's strengthen the international unity of all the anti-imperialist independent forces!", "We demand the withdrawal of the US policy hostile towards the DPRK!" and expressing their support for the



A grand international peace march is held in demand of the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the US and the withdrawal of the US policy hostile towards the DPRK and in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea



An international meeting denouncing the atrocities perpetrated by the US in the Korean war



Korea Knows the Road It Should Take

I feel many things in Korea whenever I visit it.

The United States has committed grave crimes against the Korean people.

Aggression cannot be justified in any way. The Korean people suffered untold misfortunes during the Korean war.

War kills people, damages environment and leaves hellish catastrophe on the planet. Due concerns should be paid to environmental damages caused by aggressive war.

Korea has a correct understanding of the future humanity should build. Now the Korean people are playing a great role in opposing imperialist aggression and securing global peace. I have no doubt that the people of Korea will continue to play its role in mankind's advance to the future without experiencing pain and discomfort.

Ramsey Clark, former US attorney general

Ramsey Clark

Korea Must Be Reunified Peacefully

To live peacefully is a unanimous desire of the world's people.

But, even though sixty years have passed since the war ended, the Korean people always feel an imminent danger of war.

It is a pressing task to be solved as soon as possible for ensuring peace not only in Korea but in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

I think that the issue of reunifying the divided Korea must be solved independently according to the peace-oriented proposal of the DPRK.

It is also a joint historical task to be solved by the peace-loving people of the world.

In this sense I participated in the grand international peace march.

Korea is one.

Article: Choe Il Ho
Photo: Kim Kum Jin

Avchinkin Vladimir, permanent member of the Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il Belarus-DPRK Friendship Association



Avchinkin Vladimir



Kim Jong Un Meets a Chinese Delegation

On July 25 Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, met the Chinese delegation on its visit to the DPRK to join the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the

victorious Fatherland Liberation War.

The delegation was headed by Li Yuanchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-president of the People's Republic of China.

Li Yuanchao conveyed warm greetings and oral message to the DPRK supreme leader Kim Jong Un from Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC and president of PRC.

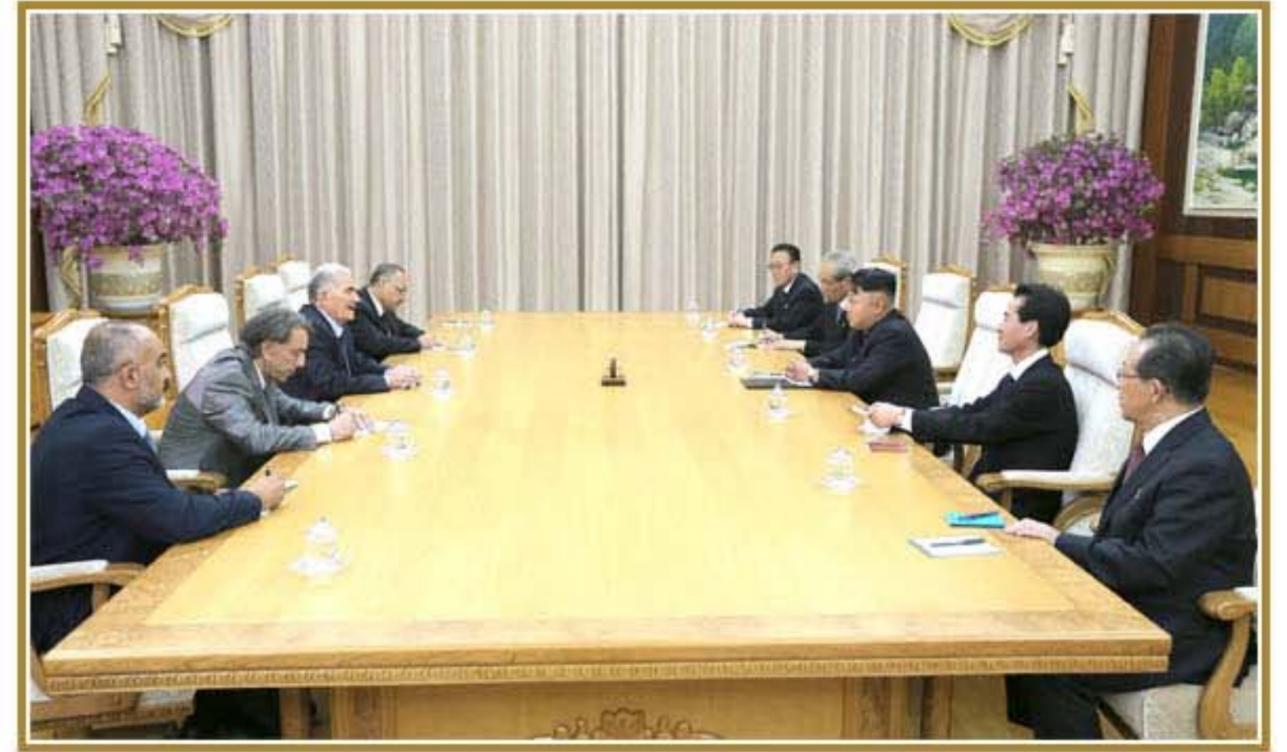
He said that he came to Pyongyang with a mission to inherit and bolster the militant ties forged by the armies and peoples of the two countries at the cost of their lives. He added that the Chinese Party and government were pleased that the Korean people, true to the instructions of Chairman Kim Jong Il, were making great achievements in their efforts to build a thriving socialist nation under the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Kim Jong Un warmly welcomed the Chinese delegation's visit and sent his warm regards to the CPC's central leadership led by General Secretary Xi Jinping and Chinese people. He then expressed his conviction that the vitality of the DPRK-China friendship, common asset of the peoples of the two countries, would be further demonstrated by the concerted efforts of both sides.

Li Yuanchao presented a gift to Kim Jong Un.

The DPRK supreme leader thanked for this and had a photo taken with the delegation members and Chinese embassy staff.

Article: Kim Hyon



Kim Jong Un Meets a Delegation from Syrian Arab Republic

On July 24 Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, met and had a talk with the delegation from Syrian Arab Republic led by Abdullah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, on a visit to the DPRK to attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

In the meeting the head of the delegation conveyed the warm regards sent by Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to the DPRK supreme leader.

He hoped that the ties of friendship and cooperation would continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Kim Jong Un warmly welcomed the Syrian delegation that came to the DPRK from afar to attend the V-day celebrations and extended his militant greetings to President Bashar al-Assad and the Syrian people.

Saying he was glad to see deputy secretary general Abdullah al-Ahmar who had met President Kim Il Sung on several occasions, he stated that the dispatch of the delegation by the Syrian party and government to the celebrations in the DPRK is a great encouragement to the Korean people.

He and the guests exchanged their views on bolstering up the bilateral ties and issues of mutual concern including the regional situation.

The deputy secretary general presented Kim Jong Un with the gift he had prepared with sincerity.

Kim Jong Un expressed deep thanks for this.

Article: Kim Hyon





Kim Jong Un Visits Songhung Revolutionary Site

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, visited on July 29 the Songhung Revolutionary Site where the Chinese People's Volunteers Command had been situated.

The site is located in Hamji Valley, Hoechang County, in which are preserved in their original state a bunker, a soldiers' hall, a semi-dugout house, barracks and so on.

The great Generalissimo Kim Il Sung visited the place on October 19, Juche 40 (1951) and on several other occasions, and set forth strategic and tactical policies for the victory in the war and opened up a new phase of war in close collaboration with the CPV Command.

Generalissimo Kim Jong Il visited the site on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean front and gave instructions to keep the site in good management where historical materials and relics related to the fact that Korean army and people shared their weal and woe with the CPV soldiers were preserved.

Looking round the various places in the site, Marshal

Kim Jong Un learned in detail about the exhibition and preservation of the historical materials and relics. In the semi-dugout house he watched a photo President Kim Il Sung had taken with Peng Dehuai, commander of the CPV, and looked back with deep emotion on the unforgettable days the armies and peoples of both countries fought shoulder to shoulder.

He also looked round the monument dedicated to the undying revolutionary exploits of the President and the soldiers' hall where the President made a historic speech on August 27, Juche 42 (1953). There he noted that the armies and peoples of the two countries shed blood in the struggle for their common cause and fostered the militant friendship.

After looking round the site he gave instructions on preserving and managing the revolutionary site which assumes a great significance in further promoting the DPRK-China friendship from generation to generation. He also stressed that relevant organs of the two countries should find out and ascertain more photos and historical materials to be displayed at the site.

Hoping that the employees of the revolutionary site would keep the site in good order, he had a photo taken with them.

Article: Choe Ui Rim



Kim Jong Un Visits Martyrs Cemetery of the Chinese People's Volunteers

On July 29 Marshal Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, visited the Chinese People's Volunteers Martyrs Cemetery in Hoechang County, South Phyongan Province, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The cemetery that was reconstructed to mark the 62nd anniversary of the participation of the CPV in the Korean war, honours Mao Anying and other CPV martyrs who fought heroically against the imperialist allied forces during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The guards of honour of the KPA Army, Navy, Air and Anti-aircraft Force and the Worker-Peasant Red Guards lined up before the cemetery.

National anthems of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were played.

Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music a wreath in the name of Kim Jong Un and a wreath in the name of the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea were laid before the cemetery. The ribbons of the wreaths bore the letters, "Glory to the CPV martyrs!"

Kim Jong Un, together with senior officials of the Party, the state and the army, paid tribute to the fallen fighters of the CPV.

Wreaths were laid before the grave of Mao Anying, son of Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, on behalf of the respected Marshal and the WPK Central Military Commission.

Kim Jong Un observed a moment's silence in memory of Mao Anying with his entourage.

Looking round the graves of Mao Anying and other CPV martyrs, he stressed that the Korean people should always remember the unsparing internationalist assistance rendered by the Chinese Party, government and people during the hard times for the Korean people and the blood shed by the CPV fighters, and firmly inherit the baton of the DPRK-China friendship.

Article: Choe Ui Rim





Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il look round apartment buildings of the second stage in Changgwang Street in August Juche 74 (1985)



Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un give field guidance at the February 8 Vinalon Complex in October Juche 100 (2011)

For the Prosperity of the DPRK

September 9 this year marks the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Greeting the day, the Korean people, with boundless reverence for the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and full of pride, look back upon the glorious 65-year history of the DPRK which is closely associated with their immortal revolutionary achievements.

The Generalissimos were the peerlessly great persons of the Korean nation.

Kim Il Sung, the founder of the DPRK and father of socialist

Korea, established a state whose masters are the people for the first time in the 5 000-year history of the nation and led it to prosperity.

By organizing and leading the national liberation war in the first half of the 20th century against the Japanese imperialists, who militarily occupied Korea in a wild dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," he liberated Korea and thus created an indispensable condition for accomplishing the cause of nation building.

Already in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary

struggle he put forward a line of building a people's government and accumulated precious experience for it.

The division of the country after liberation into the north and the south because of the US imperialists' occupation of its southern half made the nation building very difficult.

However, he set up the people's government which defended the interests of broad sections of working masses, built a regular revolutionary armed force and carried out democratic reforms, including the agrarian reform and nationalization of major industries, in the northern half of the country, by enlisting the people's high patriotic enthusiasm and all patriotic forces and frustrating the moves of the imperialist reactionaries, thus laying solid foundations for nation building.

On this basis, he proclaimed on September 9, Juche 37 (1948) the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950–July 1953) the DPRK fought against the armed invasion of the US imperialists was the grim trials decisive of life and death for the young DPRK.

But, under the wise leadership of Kim Il Sung, it inflicted an ignominious defeat upon the US imperialists for the first time in the war history of the world and defended its sovereignty with honour.

All successes it registered in the postwar reconstruction, socialist revolution and construction were all attributed to the sagacious leadership of Kim Il Sung.

Following him, the Korean people launched the grand march of Chollima in the spirit of taking ten or hundred steps forward while other people took one and brought about an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

As a result, Korea, which had been far behind others before

the founding of the DPRK, was developed into a country with the most advantageous people-centred socialist system and a powerful one independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant in national defence.

Thanks to Kim Jong Il, the history of the DPRK shines further.

Kim Jong Il was a peerless patriot, who raised the DPRK's dignity and national power to the highest stage by leading the revolution and construction for several decades.

In the 1990s the DPRK was faced with unprecedented ordeals.

Taking advantage of the collapse of socialism in several countries, the imperialists concentrated their attack upon the DPRK, which was holding fast to its idea and system as ever.

The DPRK was turned into a theatre of the fiercest confrontation between socialism and imperialism and its people stood at a crossroads of being reduced to colonial slaves again or not.

At that critical juncture Kim Jong Il formulated Songun politics as the basic political mode of socialism and continued his march of Songun-based leadership, thus firmly defending the sovereignty of the DPRK. And he further strengthened single-hearted unity of the whole society and consolidated the socio-political foothold of the DPRK so as to prepare a powerful motive force for building a prosperous and powerful nation. He increased to the maximum the self-reliant defence capability with the People's Army as the pillar.

Thanks to Kim Jong Il's outstanding leadership, the DPRK has occupied the position of a politico-ideological and military power, and a radiant vista was opened in the building of an economic giant.

Numerous monumental structures have been built across the country through the gigantic nature-remaking projects, including large-scale land improvements, gravity-fed waterway projects and construction of power stations, and the foundations of independent national economy were cemented further in the hot wind to break through the cutting edge.

Science and technology of the DPRK were developed to a higher level and a new heyday of literature and the arts of the Songun era was opened.

Thanks to the energetic leadership of Kim Jong Il, the historic June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and October 4 Declaration were adopted, remarkable successes were achieved in the national reunification movement, and the international prestige and influence of the DPRK were enhanced.

The glorious history of the DPRK is, indeed, associated with the patriotic careers of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

In high praise of the peerlessly great persons, the Korean people hold in high esteem Kim Il Sung as the eternal President of the DPRK and Kim Jong Il as the eternal Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission.

Today the DPRK, under the leadership of Kim Jong Un who is identical with the great Generalissimos, is greeting an era of a huger leap forward entering the new century of Juche era.

All the miracles and innovations made in all parts of the country are the brilliant results of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership which is successfully being carried forward by Kim Jong Un.

The service personnel and people of the DPRK are convinced that the DPRK will develop into a thriving socialist country of Juche in near future as long as it is led by Kim Jong Un who is endowed with outstanding leadership abilities and personality.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Ho



Reclamation of Taegyedo tideland and other nature-harnessing projects have changed the appearance of the country



Production of CNC machine tools



A newly-built large-scale power station



Successful launch of the artificial satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2



Production at the Pyongyang Hosiery Factory



Changjon Street, a monumental structure in the Songun era

People's Country

A foreigner, who visited an apartment flat in Changjon Street in downtown Pyongyang last year, asked the master of the house, a blue-collar worker, how much he paid for the new flat. He answered that it was provided by the state free of charge. The foreigner said with wonder: I can hardly believe it, but if it is true, the DPRK is the only country on this planet which grants such a great benefit to its people. It is really a people's country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ever since its founding, has adhered to its people-oriented policies.

It has defined its character as the country for people in its name first. When deciding on its name, some people disparaged the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea claiming

that it was too long, and proposed deleting the word "people."

At that time Kim Il Sung said that the name of the country should include the word "people," clearly reflecting its popular character as well as the independent and democratic ones.

The DPRK, a genuine people's country whose masters are the workers, peasants and intellectuals, has served the masses from the first days of its founding.

As the master responsible for the people's livelihood and the protector of their interests, the state provides the people with every condition for obtaining food, clothing and housing.

In the 1970s it adopted the historic law on completely abolishing the tax system.

The systems of universal free education and

free medical care it has enforced constitute its main people-oriented policies to make the people enjoy a cultured life.

Thanks to the universal free medical service which has been in effect since the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), hospitals and clinics have been built in every ri or dong, the lowest administrative units in the country, rendering to the public health improvement. The Supreme People's Assembly promulgated in April last year a law on enforcing the universal 12-year compulsory education throughout the country, thus promoting the country's general secondary education to a new higher stage.

The Grand People's Study House and other libraries and reading halls, parks and amusement parks are run gratis or for next to nothing. The state bears all the expenses to run rest homes, children's camps and sanatoria for the sake of the people, even their travel expenses.

The state is constantly increasing its budgetary expenditure every year for the improvement of the

people's standard of living and cultural life even in the difficult situations owing to the uninterrupted manoeuvres of sanctions and suffocation by the imperialists.

In recent years alone, the bases for improving the people's livelihood, including light industry factories and livestock, fish and fruit farms, were reconstructed on an expansion basis and newly built and the sporting and cultural establishments such as Rungna People's Pleasure Park, Ryugyong Health Complex, People's Open-air Ice Rink and Rungna People's Sports Park were erected, thereby bettering the people's material and cultural life.

The names of the establishments set up for the people, such as the People's Palace of Culture and Rungna People's Pleasure Park, reflect the state policy of attaching importance to the people and such honorary titles as People's Scientist, People's Artiste and People's Athlete are conferred on those who rendered meritorious service to their country and people.

As it pursues politics which makes the people masters of everything and everything serve them, the DPRK wins absolute trust and support of the people.

Article & photo: Kang Su Jong



Working people after exercising their rights to elect or to be elected



Everybody enjoys the benefits of universal free compulsory education and free medical care



Light industry factories and sports and cultural facilities contribute to people's material and cultural life



Tourism to Mt. Kumgang

Royale Star starts its first voyage for Rason-Mt. Kumgang international tour



The number of tourists to Mt. Kumgang, a celebrated mountain in Korea, is increasing day by day. And last May a cruise liner Royale Star started its voyage for Rason-Mt. Kumgang international tour at Rajin Port in Rason City situated in the northeastern part of the country.

Many tourists have already enjoyed sightseeing trips to the Outer and Sea Kumgang areas.

Outer Kumgang area, a major tourist attraction, includes sightseeing courses to the Kuryongyon area and Manmulsang area. The Kuryongyon area is characterized by Kuryong Falls, one of the three major falls in Korea, and big and small pools and ponds. The Manmulsang area provides a beautiful scenery with myriad-shaped rocks.

Sea Kumgang attracts tourists with conspicuous scenery around Lagoon Samil and Chongsokjong that is formed by basaltic pillars above clear sea water.

Curious-shaped and majestic rocks and soaring peaks, spectacular falls, beautiful forests and ravines strike the tourists with wonder.

The tourists express great satisfaction at fantastic scenery of Mt. Kumgang, kind service of the guides and modern service facilities.

The persons concerned say that tourism to Mt. Kumgang is attracting increasing number of visitors since the opening of the sea route.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Hyok



