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10





Kim Jong Un acknowledges the cheering paraders

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Militia Parade and Public Procession Highlight the DPRK Anniv

A parade of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and public procession of Pyongyang citizens took place at Kim Il Sung Square on September 9 in celebration of the 65th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Amid the playing of welcome music 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, appeared on the rostrum, waved back to the cheering crowds and congratulated them on the 65th anniversary of the DPRK.

The rostrum was taken by senior officials of the Party, the state and the army, and heads of the congratulatory group and delegation of overseas

Koreans.

There took place a ceremony of the joint military band and a guard of honour of the Army, Navy and Air and Anti-aircraft Force of the KPA and the Worker-Peasant Red Guards. The flags of the DPRK and the WPK were hoisted.

Amidst the playing of the immortal revolutionary hymns *Song of General Kim Il Sung* and *Song of General Kim Jong Il*, a 21-gun salute was fired.

Pak Pong Ju, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and premier of the DPRK Cabinet, delivered a speech.

As the flags bearing the portraits of the beaming Generalissimos



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il entered the plaza, escorted by the flags of the WPK and the KPA Supreme Commander and the colours of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, all the participants paid the highest respect to them.

The parade began with the march of the Pyongyang municipal column, followed by those of other provinces. Columns of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and other factories, enterprises and cooperative farms, those of Kim Il Sung University and other universities of different levels and the Young Red Guards proceeded. Columns of the gunners of multiple launch

rocket system marched past, demonstrating the vitality of the Party's self-defensive military line and the might of the civilian defence forces.

The parade was followed by a public procession of Pyongyang citizens.

The column of the DPRK flag bearers with the statues of the great Generalissimos proceeding in the middle marched through the plaza, and the procession representing the national flag and the columns of Taekwon-do practitioners, KPA officers' families, artistes, scientists, sportspersons, teachers and health workers and others followed, carrying the floats and slogan boards.

Columns of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards demonstrate the might of the Juche-based militia



Columns of gunners of the multiple launch rocket system display military capabilities of the civilian defence force

When the public procession was over, Kim Jong Un walked to the balcony of the rostrum and warmly acknowledged the cheering crowds.

The parade of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and public procession of Pyongyang citizens held in celebration of the 65th founding anniversary of the DPRK manifested the will of the Korean army and people to bring to completion the revolutionary cause of Juche holding in high esteem the great Generalissimos as the eternal sun of Juche, rallied firmly around Kim Jong Un.

Participants in the parade enjoyed hearty welcome of Pyongyang citizens while going round the streets.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Ri Kwang Song, An Chol Ryong, Jon Son Il





Civilian columns proceed, full of conviction and will to add brilliance to the nation-building exploits of the great Generalissimos and achieve final victory in building a thriving nation in support of the leadership of Kim Jong Un





A hearty welcome is given to paraders



National meeting

In Celebration of 65th Anniv of the DPRK



Arirang, Kim Il Sung Prize winning mass gymnastic and artistic performance

Last September Korean army and people celebrated with grandeur the 65th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, together with Ri Sol Ju, enjoyed a performance given by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Internal Security Forces in celebration of the DPRK anniversary.

Service personnel, working people from all walks of life, youth and school-children in Pyongyang visited Mansu Hill to pay tribute to the statues of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on the occasion of the day.

Seen before the statues was a floral basket sent by Kim Jong Un.

With boundless reverence for the Generalissimos who achieved undying exploits for the founding and development of the DPRK they laid floral baskets, bouquets and flowers before the statues.

Those across the country also visited the statues and portraits of the beaming Generalissimos in local areas to pay respects to them.

A national meeting took place in Pyongyang on September 8.

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

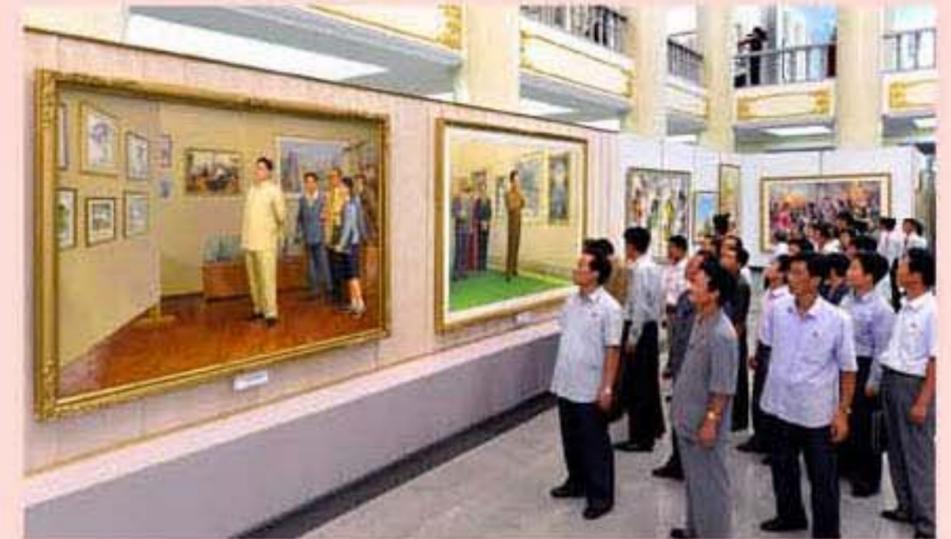
Saying that the long history of the DPRK is closely associated with the patriotic and painstaking efforts of the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who dedicated their whole life to the country and people, the speaker noted that the immortal exploits they performed to build the people-oriented, socialist country for the first time in the 5 000-year-long history of Korea and lay solid foundations for the prosperity of coming generations would shine forever in history.

He added: The DPRK is now making efforts to usher in a new heyday in the building of a thriving socialist country under the leadership of Kim Jong Un. Let us strive hard for the prosperity of our country firmly rallied around him.

Colourful events took place in Pyongyang and other areas, including a national symposium, artistic performances and sports games. All of them were a manifestation of confidence and determination of the Korean army and people to hasten the bright future of the DPRK which will be thriving led by Kim Jong Un.

Article: Kim Hyon

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Fine art show in Pyongyang University of Fine Arts



Performance of National Circus



Dancing young people and students



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il discussing the work at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October Juche 69 (1980)



The respected Kim Jong Un acknowledging the thunderous cheers of the people in July Juche 102 (2013)

Ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea

When October comes around every year, the Korean army and people recollect with deep emotion the history of the Workers' Party of Korea, full of victory and glory. On October 17, Juche 15 (1926) the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), which marked a start of building a revolutionary party of a new type in Korea, was formed and on October 10, Juche 34 (1945) the Workers' Party of Korea, a Juche-type party, was founded. And on October 8, Juche 86 (1997) Kim Jong Il was elected General Secretary of the WPK.

Kim Il Sung, eternal President of the DPRK, set out on the road of revolution in his early years, and regarding party building as a fundamental problem in the revolution, opened up an original path for party founding. The DIU he formed was the historic root of the Workers' Party of Korea.

As the organizational and ideological foundations of party founding were laid and the glorious revolutionary traditions were created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the cause of founding the party was successfully realized after liberation of the country. From the first day after the founding, the Workers' Party of Korea performed brilliantly its mission as the political leadership body of the Korean revolution.

The outstanding and seasoned leadership of Kim Il Sung strengthened the WPK into a revolutionary party with a firm monolithic ideological system and into a mass party which has taken its root deep in the masses of the people.

Under the wise leadership of Kim Jong Il the WPK fully displayed its might as an invincible party.

He put forth for the first time in history the original idea of building the party of the working class into a party of the leader and led the struggle for its implementation, thus strengthening and developing the WPK into the party of Kim Il Sung.

He built the WPK into an ideologically pure and organizationally integrated entity in which the Party's monolithic systems of ideology and leadership are firmly established, into a motherly party which forms an integral whole with the masses and bears the responsibility for and takes care of their destiny, into a veteran and seasoned party with fine leadership art and into a party with a rosy future which firmly ensures its continuity of leadership.

The glorious history of the WPK brought home to the service personnel and people of the DPRK that the WPK will be strengthened and invincible for ever only when Kim Jong Il's achievements made in party building are given eternal lustre,

consolidated and developed continuously.

Therefore, the historic Fourth Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April last year elected Kim Jong Il its eternal General Secretary.

This historic event was the manifestation of a firm determination and unshakeable will of Kim Jong Un to develop the WPK into a party which bears the names of the peerlessly great leaders and an invincible guide of the country and the people.

Now as the WPK is led by First Secretary Kim Jong Un, who is endowed with ideological and theoretical wisdom, outstanding leadership ability and noble virtue, it has a bright future.

The army and people of the DPRK have a steadfast faith in the final victory they are going to achieve in the building of a thriving socialist country under the guidance of Kim Jong Un.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho





In an heated enthusiasm to create the “Masikryong speed” so as to usher in a fresh heyday on all the fronts of socialist construction, a production boost is being witnessed in the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, a chemical giant which takes a large share in developing the national economy and improving the people’s standard of living.

Innovations are being made at every workplace, including the fertilizer production units such as coal dressing and supply workshop, gas generator, ammonia and urea workshops, petrochemical and daily necessities workshops and maintenance unit.

Machines operating at full capacity and all the products are indicative of creative zeal of the officials and workers who are proud of taking an active part in a great drive to build a thriving socialist country.

With a spirit of creating and producing in a bold way they established production lines based on the gasification of anthracite by their own efforts and technology, thus laying a solid foundation for fertilizer production.

Recently they newly set up a production line of functional three-ply plastic sheets for greenhouse at the high-pressure

polyethylene workshop by reconstructing the existing shop occupying an area of over thousand square metres and equipping it with up-to-date machines.

The establishment of the functional three-ply plastic sheet line with a large capacity provided a favourable condition for building greenhouses on a large scale.

Cultural and welfare establishments and sideline bases they have built on their own are now paying off.

Cozily built dormitory, Chongchun Health Complex with bathrooms, saunas and a swimming pool, and a gymnasium help the workers relieve their fatigue after a day’s work and boost their zeal for increased production.

They have also reclaimed hundreds of hectares of the tidal and waste land into farmland, built a stockbreeding farm to keep ducks, pigs, geese and turkeys, laid out an orchard of dwarf apple trees, and built a canteen and a greenhouse of 10 000 m² to enrich the employees’ dietary life.

The officials and workers of the complex are now working full steam ahead, highly proud of their creations.

Article & photos: Choe Won Chol

Creation and Innovations

— At the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex —



The complex produces fertilizers and functional three-ply plastic sheets for greenhouse



Chongchun Health Complex and other cultural and welfare facilities and supply service bases

More Plastic Goods Are Produced



The Ragnang Plastic Daily Necessities Factory of Disabled Soldiers in Thongil Street, Pyongyang, has a long history of over 40 years.

The factory is equipped with the lines of producing plastic containers of various sizes, pipes for various uses, sheets for farming, food containers, disposable boxes and cups.

It has recently set up new production lines for PVC sheets and materials for packaging and pipes, thus turning out high-quality plastic products and sending them to several sectors of the national economy on a regular basis.

The workers keep all machines in full operation so as to satisfy the demand for food packaging materials by Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory, Pyongyang Flour Processing Factory and other general foodstuff factories in other provinces.

The factory is pushing ahead with the work to increase the production of plastic goods and expand the variety of products according to the tastes and demands of the people.

It is also stepping up the work to put the production and management on a streamlined and scientific basis, while accelerating the modernization of the equipment as required by the IT era.

It is therefore encouraging its officials, workers and technicians to conduct

a mass-based technical innovation movement, which actively promotes efficiency of the machines and improve the quality of products.

It manufactured and installed a roller and automatic thermostat for injectors on its own efforts and technology.

Keeping in mind that good management of equipment and technology provides a full guarantee for the increase in production, the factory ensures that spare parts and fittings of machines are in preferential supply and their maintenance is done on a normal track.

It is paying attention to make its workers raise their technical knowledge and skills and are well versed in their machines and equipment.

Products of this factory are popular among the people as they are convenient for use and good-looking.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok
Photo: Choe Myong Jin



The factory produces PVC pipes, packing materials for foodstuffs and many other goods



Haedanghwa Service Complex



Recently many public service centres, including Ryugyong Health Complex, People's Open-air Ice Rink, Dolphinarium and Alpa Mare of Rungna People's Pleasure Park and Rungna People's Sports Park, have been built along the banks of the picturesque Taedong River.

Last May Haedanghwa Service Complex was opened to public. It stands opposite the Ryugyong Health Complex and People's Open-air Ice Rink, and is a comprehensive centre furnished with modern public catering and welfare service amenities, facilities for physical fitness and cooking practice.

The exterior of the complex is decorated elegantly with glass and stone in good harmony with the surrounding environment and its roof is finished in a Korean style, giving the whole building a national character and modern aesthetic taste.

Every architectural element is well interrelated by applying formative and artistic effects to the appearance of the building, and its interior is also finely and distinctively decorated.

Consisting of the basement and six storeys above the ground, it has an underground parking lot which can park scores of cars at a time, and dining rooms decorated in different styles, hotplate lounge, circular coffee shop, shop, bathrooms, wading pool, barber's, beauty salon, face treatment room, table-tennis room, billiard room, fitness hall, e-book reading room, practice and lecture rooms.

More than a hundred dishes are served in the dining rooms, including caviar, shark fin dish and other world-famous ones as well as the traditional Korean dishes.

The hotplate lounge is always full of customers enjoying fresh dishes while watching cooks showing different stunts with cooking utensils.

The circular coffee shop also attracts many customers by serving mocha, macchiato, latte and other kinds of coffee, tea drinks and fruit juices. Customers order by themselves after consulting the menu on TV screen, as it has no waitresses. The quiet atmosphere of the shop also provides the customers with an ideal place to have chats.

The complex has an e-book reading room to get information and instruction on cooking, lecture and practice rooms where they can acquire cooking skills for cold noodles, sweet, cold and hot dishes.

Communal facilities for welfare and fitness found on the second and third floors also make customers pleasant.

Sauna rooms furnished with rock salt, agate, ochre and other

building materials have efficacious effects on neuralgia and obesity.

Affiliated with this complex is the Beijing Pyongyang Haedanghwa Food Company which in Juche 94 (2005) won a diploma in China, as it was ranked among 100 excellent businesses of over 40 000 restaurants.

Article & photo: Kim Kum Jin



Banquet hall



Dining room



Hotplate lounge



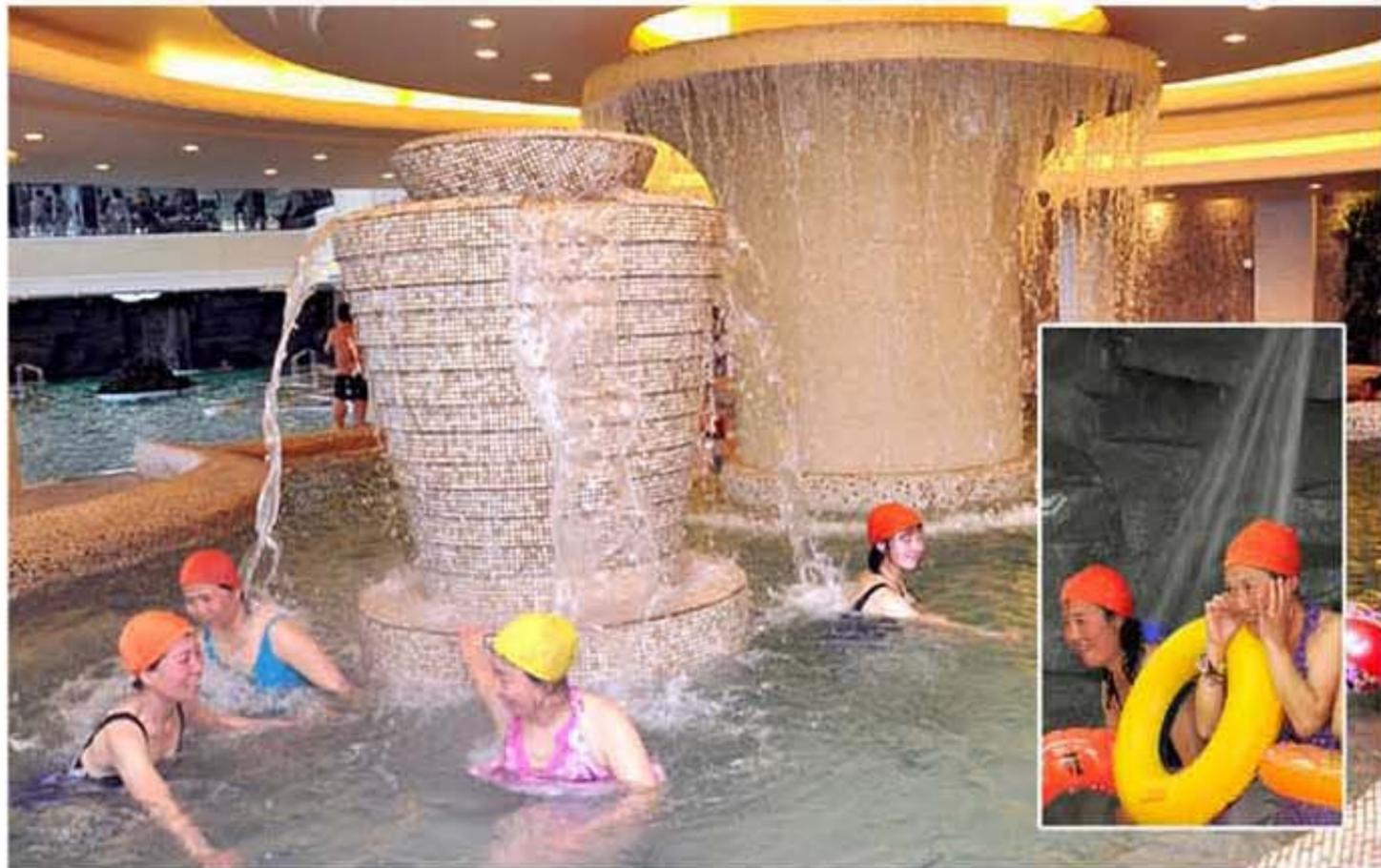
Circular coffee shop



Fitness hall



Shop



Wading pool



Face treatment room



E-book reading room



Barber's



Billiard room



With High Aim

— Turf Research Centre of the State Academy of Sciences —

studying their cultivation methods, laboratories, analysis rooms, rooms for scientific workshops and seminars, and on-line reading rooms. The centre is well furnished with excellent research facilities and apparatuses.

It has a greenhouse with a control room, a cool room, an acclimatization laboratory and breeding sections, and everything, including adjustment of temperature and humidity, is controlled by computers.

The experimental plot with an area of a hectare has over 60 patches for breeding tests, selecting seeds and vegetative propagation.

The centre has a powerful research staff. It has dozens of academic title holders including an academician, professors and doctors in the field of biology, young and promising scientists and technicians.

It has some branches for the research of turf species that suit the local climatic and soil conditions.

Its scientists and researchers are devoting their wisdom and enthusiasm to breed new species and perfect their cultivation methods. Thanks to their efforts the country is getting greener.

*Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Jin Yong Ho*



Cover plants play a great role in sprucing up urban and rural areas, streets and villages and protecting the environment.

Turf in particular is very important in providing the living environment with cultural and hygienic conditions and protecting the land by covering the soil.

Turf Research Centre of the State Academy of Sciences specializes in the breeding of turf species, their seed selection and cultivation methods.

With a floor space of 5 100 m² on an area of 25 000 m², the centre has offices for developing and acclimatizing new species of turf by means of advanced bioengineering techniques and for



They concentrate on the study of species of evergreen turf suited to the country's climatic and soil conditions



Young Music Prodigies

In June Moscow hosted the 10th international festival “Moscow Greets Friends” in the International Music Theatre. Among the participants were Korean students from Kumsong School, who gave colourful performance with their excellent music talents, leaving a lingering impression on the participants and audience. .

The international art festival opens every year from 2004, and the current festival was held amid the interest of the world peoples as well as the Presidential Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Culture of Russia and Moscow Culture Bureau, drawing 3 000 children from 300 cities of 30 countries.

The Korean students, though they made their international debut, showed off their talents which they had cultivated free of charge at the well-furnished school and Mangyongdae Schoolchildren’s Palace.

They performed Korean and Russian songs and world famous music pieces in good ensemble and with correct rhythms. They also displayed high artistic skills of playing various musical instruments alternately while sustaining the characteristic features of each instrument.

Starting with the Korean song “My Best Country” in *kayagum* solo, they performed a saxophone solo and an instrumental ensemble mixed with percussion and electronic instruments, singing the Korean song “Our Nation Is the Best” and Russian

songs including “Katyusha” and “A Migratory Bird,” winning accolades from the audience.

The audience admired them for their accomplished performance keeping tune and timing with each other and festival organizing committee members gave the thumbs up to them.

According to the rules of the festival, each participating group was allowed to put only one program on the stage, but the festival organizing committee took an unusual step for the Korean students to perform in the closing ceremony, too.

After seeing their performance, a teacher from Georgia said that she was struck with admiration to see the Korean students playing musical instruments while singing well.

The chief director of a charity fund said, “Korean students have adorned our festival stage. I hope Korean music prodigies will surely take part in our festival next year, too, to mark the 20th anniversary of the fund establishment.”

Peter Gulko, a member of the festival organizing committee, said to the following effect: I am deeply impressed by the outstanding artistic abilities and brilliant talents of young Korean students. I can imagine a rosy future of Korea in their bright and cheerful looks.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Kim Song I



Pak Hyon A



Certificate of participation in the festival



Kim Ui Sun



Om Hyon Ju



Kim Ryo Jun

Enterprising Manageress



Jo Myong Suk

The Hadang Unha Clothing Factory on the outskirts of Pyongyang is not large. However, it overfulfills its national economic plan every year.

The factory owes its reputation to Manageress Jo Myong Suk. With a degree from Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce, she worked as a senior engineer at the Sopho Clothing Factory. She was appointed the manageress of the Hadang Unha Clothing Factory in Juche 82 (1993).

The women of the factory, who make up the overwhelming majority of its employees, could hardly imagine that with the new manageress they would leave the traces of a worthwhile life in the factory's history.

The new manageress initiated a project for expansion of the production capacity, which won active support from the employees. More buildings were put up for production purposes and the factory as a whole was kept spick and span. While paying due attention to motivating the employees, she drew up a

concrete plan for production growth.

She pushed forward technological upgrading of the production lines stage by stage. In cooperation with the technicians, she introduced the knitting ornamental band machine and other innovative ideas that are designed to normalize production and increase the range of products.

On her initiative a vocational training school was set up to raise the technical skills of workers, thus establishing a well-organized personnel training system.

Twenty years have passed since she took the helm of the factory, during which the modernization drive made steady progress and its production capacity increased 6.8 times.

She never rested on her laurels: she paid constant attention to improving the designs and quality of the products to suit the modern tastes of the customers.

An emulation campaign to this end was organized across the factory, and new appropriate processes were adopted in a bold manner to make garments both beautiful and comfortable.

The employees say in chorus that this is not conceivable apart from Jo's creative thinking and direction on the shop floor.

The ambitious manageress takes maternal care of her women.

She is called Mother Manageress among the workers.

She was awarded the title of Labour Hero in high appreciation of her devoted services to the prosperity of the country and the improvement of the people's living standards.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok
Photo: Jin Ju Dong



Efficient cutting is conducive to the increased production



She strives to use idle materials



much younger. Cha Hyong Sun, 82, from Sangsin-dong in Sosong District, thanked the benevolent socialist system, noting that the old are respected both in and out of their home.

The elderly in the country live under the special care of the state and society.

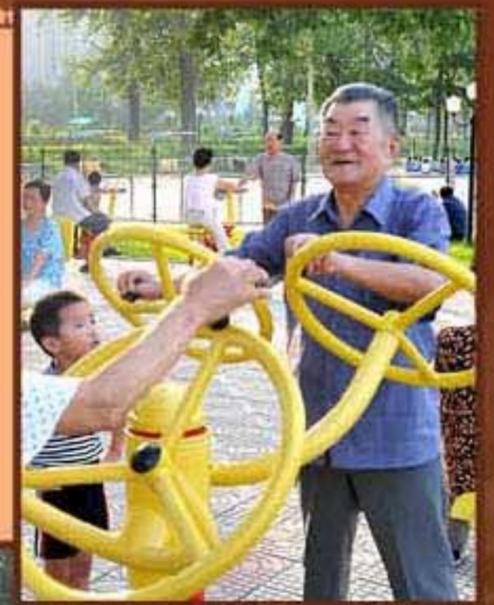
True to the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state on elderly care, the Federation for the Care of the Elderly of Korea is directing great efforts to providing the old people with good

conditions for their sound, healthy and pleasant life.

According to an official with the federation, various activities are under way to mark the International Day of the Older Persons.

Under such preferential care the old people in Korea become more vigorous as they grow older, feeling the worth of life in rendering a contribution to society and the collective.

Article & photo: Jin Yong Ho



Full of Vigour

All the year round the banks of the Pothong River are bustling with merry-making citizens of Pyongyang, which adds to the beautiful scenery of the capital city.

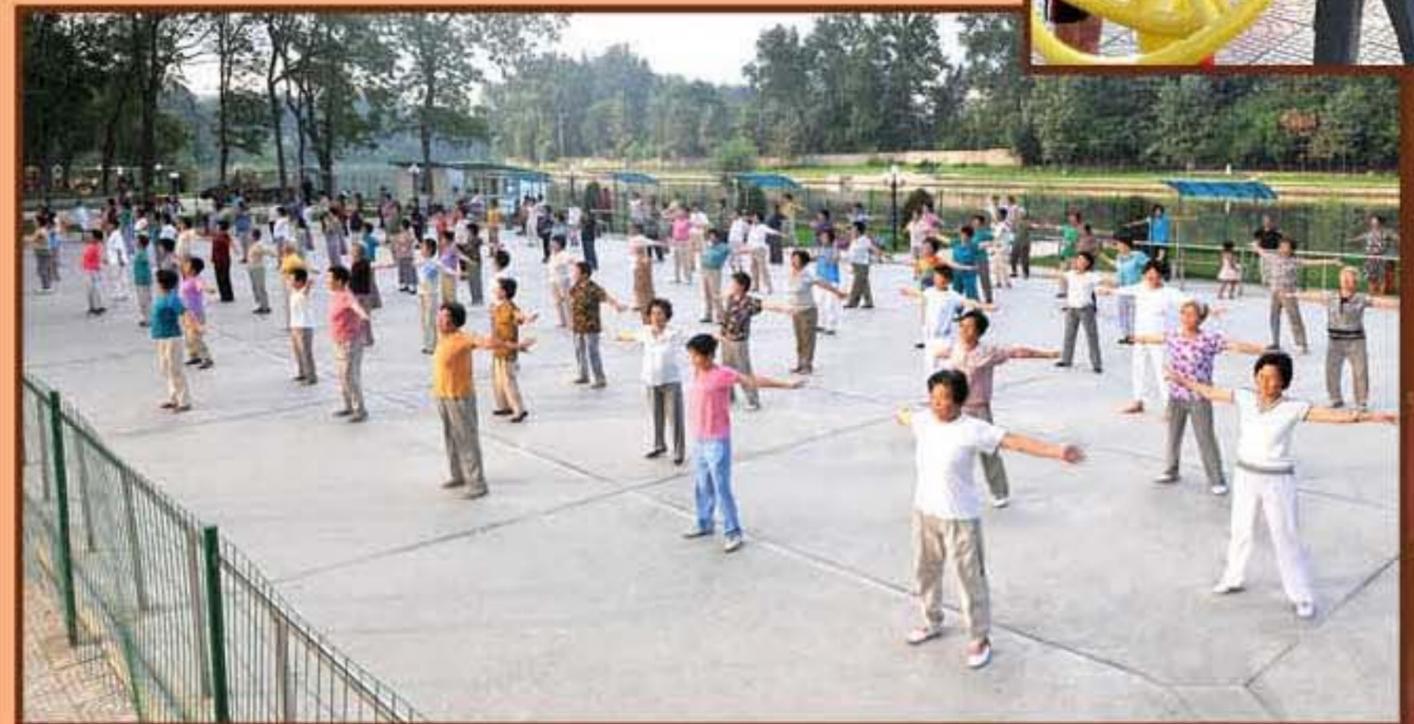
Early in the morning they come out for jogging and other exercises on the

promenades with their grandchildren. Amusing scenes follow—hot debates on international and national sports games, fishing, playing *janggi* (Korean chess) or reading books beneath the shadow.

On Sundays and other holidays it

is more spectacular. Some dance beating drums and others watch sports games in the splendid parks.

Pang Ki Son, 84, from Minhung-dong in Moranbong District, said that it is part of his daily routine to take a stroll by the riverside and he feels





Pleasant Camp Life

— At the Songdowon International Children's Camp —



The 28th round of camping took place in August at the Songdowon International Children's Camp situated in a scenic spot on the shore of the East Sea of Korea.

Children from many countries had pleasant days at the camp.

Article & photo: Pae Myong Chol



I Am Proud of My Motherland

Camping at the Songdowon International Children's Camp, we had beautiful memories and indelible impressions on our motherland.

The faultless camp, impressive daily routine, diversified extracurricular activities, athletic meetings and art performances by children from different countries contributed to deepening friendship with one another.

It seems as if the pleasant camping days were an instant, but in that instant I proudly felt that my motherland is a country good to live in.

I will frequently visit the homeland for camping.

Pak Chun Hwa, teacher of a middle school of Korean minority in Dandong, China

박춘화



Bright Is the Future of the DPRK

The days at the Songdowon International Children's Camp were not long. However, the days marked an important occasion in linking closely the Children's Unions of Vietnam and the DPRK.

This was proved by the fact that though they differ in language and manners, the Vietnamese and Korean campers helped each other in sports games.

What was most impressive in the camping days was the bright and cheerful looks of the Korean Children's Union members.

I cannot forget the cheerful looks of KCU members singing songs on the stage and their brilliant artistic skill.

Bright is the future of the DPRK, indeed.

Tran Gia Bao, head of the Vietnamese campers

Trần Gia Bảo



I Cannot Forget the Happy Days at the Camp

I am not new to the DPRK.

A maternal great-granddaughter of the late Cambodian Great King Norodom Sihanouk, who had deep friendly relations with President Kim Il Sung, I visited the DPRK with my father some years ago.

I was so eager to visit the DPRK again, so I came here this summer as the head of French campers.

At the Songdowon International Children's Camp finely built on a scenic spot, we not only enjoyed the romantic, pleasant camping life to our heart's content but became friends with campers from different countries.

In particular, the songs and dances performed by the Korean children at the fine theatre of the camp were very impressive.

Indeed, I cannot forget the happy days at the camp all my life.

Jayadevi Cambacères-Norodom, head of the French campers

Jayadevi Cambacères



A national reunification conference held in June Juche 97 (2008) to mark the 8th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration



Joint entry of the athletes from the north and the south at the opening ceremony of the 14th Asian Games in Juche 91 (2002)

6.15
10.4

Milestone in Reunification

October 4, 2007 is still vivid in my memory, when the Declaration for the Development of North-South Relations, and Peace and Prosperity was adopted at the historic Pyongyang summit. We, unconverted long-term prisoners, as well as other compatriots in the north, south and abroad, hailed the second summit meeting and the October 4 Declaration.

We all believed that the movement for national reunification would gather speed in the course of applying this declaration, a programme for implementing the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration announced in Juche 89 (2000).

Many dialogues and contacts were held as follow-up to the October 4 Declaration, including the premier-level

meeting for the implementation of the declaration and the vice premier-level meeting of the joint committee for economic cooperation.

As a result of establishment of a mechanism for consultation between economic sectors, dozens of cooperation projects were agreed upon and practical measures were taken to this end.

Munsan-Pongdong freight train service was put into commission through trial run and preparations were made for renovation and reconstruction of the railways and roads along western coastline, establishment of the special zone for peaceful cooperation by the West Sea, expansion of the industrial park in Kaesong and tourism in Mt. Paektu.

The epoch-making changes convinced our compatriots that we can become one, reunify the country and achieve national prosperity by our nation itself.

The tide of national cooperation, however, was reversed overnight with the advent of a conservative regime in south Korea.

The inter-Korean relations deteriorated worse than in the pre-June 15 era, pitting the two sides against each other again.

The south Korean warmongers, in collusion with their American master, drew up more aggressive war plans, setting the preemptive attack towards the DPRK as the pivot of their "anti-north military policy."

They staged military exercises under various names involving troops from the US mainland and the Pacific and even the Self-Defence Forces of Japan.

In addition, they engineered a spate

of smear campaigns and military clashes, and went so far as to commit acts of political terrorism designed to sling mud at the supreme dignity of the north.

Witnessing the catastrophic worsening of the bilateral relations our compatriots have felt the worth of the inter-Korean agreements more keenly than ever before.

That is why they strive to promote the cause of national reunification under the banner of the June 15 Declaration with burning hatred against the anti-reunification forces in south Korea.

I am sure that the attitude towards the north-south joint declarations is the touchstone of distinguishing patriotism from treachery.

To carry out the declarations earnestly is the only way out for our nation, which will lead to reunification, peace and prosperity of the country.

If the south Korean authorities are disposed to improve the north-south relations and reunify the country, they should put an immediate halt to the ongoing anti-DPRK schemes and crackdown upon the patriotic forces in south Korea.

They should refrain from putting a brake on national conciliation and cooperation, but ensure free travel and exchanges by people from all walks of life and respond positively to the appeal of the peace-loving north.

I am in firm belief that this represents the mindset of all the Korean people and other progressive peoples of the world.

Kim Tong Gi, an unconverted long-term prisoner

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



South Korean tourists to Lagoon Samil in Juche 93 (2004)



A ground-breaking ceremony of the Kaesong Industrial Park in Juche 92 (2003)



Kim Tong Gi



South Korean people demand the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and the October 4 Declaration be implemented

First Rank



Students of Kim Chaek University of Technology came first in the CODECHEF Internet programming June challenge competition



Instructor Cha Myong Su (left)

The DPRK students came first in the CODECHEF Internet programming challenge competition held in June in India. The winners are Ri Ju Song and Kim Hyon II from the Applied Mathematics Faculty and Ryu Chang Jin and Kim Song Guk from the Information Science and Technology College of Kim Chaek University of Technology.

As a world-renowned event in this field, the competition, following the previous one held in May, drew program experts and students in over 3 400 groups from more than 100 countries across the world.

When it was announced through Internet that a new group from Kim Chaek University of Technology of the DPRK would participate in the competition, it attracted the interest of everyone at once.

The students from the DPRK, with a high sense of national dignity and bold courage of keeping their feet firmly planted on their land and looking out over the world, devoted their intelligence and knowledge they enriched under the socialist education system in which they could learn to their heart's content free of charge.

The programs they presented for all the given problems were so excellent. Getting 10 points, they became the winners. Young hopefuls' achievement in the competition forecasts a bright future of the DPRK in its development of science and technology.

Article & photo: Ri Myong Guk

Living Monument

Kumya Ginkgo



Kumya ginkgo tree is more than 2 130 years old

A 2 130-year-old ginkgo is in the backyard of the Anbul Temple in Tonghung-ri, Kumya County, South Hamgyong Province.

It is 26.2 m round at the base of its trunk, 50 m across, and 42 m tall. It still spreads many new branches with much foliage every year, which makes shade covering an area of 2 000 m².

It bears fruit of 300 kg and sheds leaves of 2 tons a year.

Two nipple-like processes that were formed every 1 000 years are found at the height of 1.5 m from the root neck.

The Kumya ginkgo is designated as a living monument for its scientific and ornamental significance.

Article & photo: Ri Ta Jong





Historical Remains in Kaesong Named UNESCO World Heritage Sites

A number of historical sites in Kaesong, DPRK, were named UNESCO World Heritage sites in the 37th session of the UNESCO World Heritage

Committee held in June this year in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Kaesong was the capital city of Koryo (918-1392) known as Korea's first unified

state.

It was the hub of the economic, cultural and scientific development during the period of Koryo spanning



Koryo Songgyungwan



Sungyang Confucian School



Kaesong Namdae Gate



Sonjuk Bridge
Kaesong Chomsongdae Observatory
Phyochung Monuments

nearly 500 years, so it boasts of many historical remains.

The newly-listed historical sites include the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, Mausoleum of King Kongmin, Kaesong Namdae Gate, Kaesong Walls, Sungyang Confucian School, Phyochung Monuments, Sonjuk Bridge, Koryo Songgyungwan, Manwoltae, Kaesong Chomsongdae Observatory, Seven Tombs Cluster and Myongrung Cluster.

Many tombs, including the mausoleums of successive kings of Koryo, can be seen in and around the city of Kaesong. Typical among them are the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, the founder king of Koryo, and Mausoleum of King Kongmin, the 31st king, and Seven Tombs and Myongrung clusters.

They inherited and developed the traditional ways of tomb building—stone chambers and mural paintings—in



Mausoleum of King Wang Kon



Mausoleum of King Kongmin



Manwoltae

the Koguryo period and the ways of decorating the exteriors magnificently prevalent in the preceding years. They were excellently designed and built, and the stone sculptures depicting civil and military officers in those days and animals show fine artistic talents.

The Kaesong Walls had been built for the defence of the capital city of Koryo.

In Korea's history Koryo was attacked most frequently by the foreign aggressors. For this reason Koryo paid special attention to defending the capital city and erected the Kaesong Walls 24 kms in circumference.

The construction pattern of the walls inherited that of the Walled City of

Pyongyang during the Koguryo period. Now some parts of the walls remain.

The Kaesong Namdae Gate, the south gate of the inner walls of the Kaesong Walls, is the only existing gatehouse among the seven previous gates. It consists of a stone embankment and a gatehouse built on it.

Manwoltae is the site of the royal palace during the Koryo period. The royal palace of Koryo occupied an area of 1 250 000 m². The remains of Manwoltae show the fact that its structure and layout were influenced by the culture of Koguryo.

As the Walled City of Pyongyang, the capital of Koguryo, was divided into the court walls, royal walls and outer walls, so

was the royal palace of Koryo divided into the court walls and royal walls.

In the middle of the Anhak Palace, the royal palace of Koguryo, was the central group of architectural structures and to its west was the West Palace and to its east the East Palace. Manwoltae modelled after the Anhak Palace in the arrangement of buildings.

Manwoltae is a symbol of history of Koryo spanning nearly 500 years, and it is widely known for the writings of a lot of literary men.

Koryo Songgyungwan was the highest institution of education during the Koryo period. Established in 992, it taught Confucianism, the feudal ruling ideology

and other abilities indispensable to feudal government officials to deal with political and practical matters after graduation.

Songgyungwan is comprised of over 20 big buildings, including Taesong Hall and Myongryun Hall, and it is the biggest wooden structure preserved in the DPRK.

As it keeps the looks of a national institution of learning in the Koryo period, it is a precious cultural heritage showing an education system and architecture in those days and an objective material indispensable to making clear the relations of historical succession between Koryo and feudal



Kaesong Walls



Myongrung Cluster



Seven Tombs Cluster

Joseon dynasty (1392-1910) in the sector of medieval education. Since Juche 81 (1992), Koryo Songgyungwan, proud of its 1 000-year-long history, has developed into a university training technical personnel in the field of light industry.

Sungyang Confucian School situated in Sonjuk-dong, Kaesong, is a private school typical of the architecture in the days of feudal Joseon dynasty. It models after the architectural style of Koryo Songgyungwan, and is an example in distribution and layout of school in those days.

The Kaesong Chomsongdae Observatory was built in the Koryo period. At present only an embankment

built of faced granite remains.

The sides of the embankment correspond with the azimuthal directions and the minute and solid construction shows high architectural skills of those days.

The historical remains in Kaesong showing in a many-sided way the phases of the times and culture at each stage of the development of long history are now preserved and managed as precious assets of the country thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on preserving national cultural inheritance.

Article : Kim Son Gyong
Photo : Pak Chang Bok



Tokyo under "martial law" after the earthquake



"Vigilante Corps" are bent on slaughtering Koreans



Dead bodies of Koreans massacred during the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923



1923. 9. 1

Japanese Imperialists, Sworn Enemy of the Korean People

Disaster of 90 Years Ago

Korea's modern history records the slaughter of Koreans by Japanese during the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.

At 11:58 a.m. on September 1, 1923, an earthquake measuring 7.9 on the Richter Scale struck the Kanto area covering six prefectures of Japan centring around Tokyo.

The Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area, including more than ten cities and many residential districts were engulfed in fierce flames in a moment. As most of the dwelling houses in the area were built of wood at that time and every house was kindling a fire to prepare lunch, the damage caused by the earthquake was greater.

The death toll, including missing

persons, topped over 140 000, and hundreds of thousands of people were injured. Over one million people were left homeless.

The Japanese government, however, tried to pacify the earthquake victims by diverting their attention to a shocking incident, not by taking proper relief measures.

To its end, it saw to it that an urgent message was telegraphed through a navy radio telegraphic station in Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture, in the afternoon that day, reading that Koreans, availing themselves of earthquake disasters, were setting fire in all parts of the country, blowing up all buildings, killing people by poisoning the drinking water and making assaults in groups on the Japanese with

pistols, rifles and dynamites. At the same time, Japanese policemen spread through megaphones such lies that Koreans raised a riot and were committing poisoning and arson. And the government officials and policemen distributed printed materials carrying false rumours.

Around that time, the Koreans living in Japan, who unwillingly migrated to Japan owing to its invasion and military occupation of Korea, amounted to some 150 000, about 30 000 of whom were in the Kanto area. They were branded by the intentional agitation of the Japanese government as the "mastermind of the disaster," the "force of riot" and the "enemy of Japan."

On September 2 "martial law" was declared in the afflicted areas, followed by

the "Kanto Martial Law Command" set up the next day. 52 000-strong ground and naval troops rushed into Tokyo, under the pretext that "The enemy is in Tokyo." Not only them but all sorts of fascist forces, including the police, "Vigilante Corps," "Young Men's Association," fire brigade and the Association of Reservists, turned out for "Korean hunt."

The Japanese murderers frantically moved around in groups armed with rifles, swords, clubs, iron hooks, axes and even bamboo spears, to search and slaughter the bare-handed Koreans at random, irrespective of age or sex.

A former Japanese policeman stated as an eyewitness of those terrible scenes:

"Scenes of slaughtering Koreans were beyond words. They had the children stand in line and killed them first by cutting their heads before their parents, and then stabbed them to death.

"Some of the Japanese began to cut an arm with a saw from a surviving Korean, stopped doing halfway, and began to saw other Koreans. Those were so terrible sights.

"Another Japanese was gouging eyes out of a corpse.... The police station yard was so immersed in blood that it was impossible to walk across without wearing high boots."

Within a few days after the earthquake over 23 000 Koreans were slaughtered,

over 6 000 of them in and around Tokyo.

"Korean hunt" took place everywhere, even in unaffected areas.

The Japanese imperialists manoeuvred to cover up their murderous crimes by burning up the corpses of Koreans, while muzzling the press. In case of unavoidable leakage, they made desperate efforts to shake off their responsibility for crimes by fabricating "evidence" that Koreans committed outrages while making public the extremely reduced damage suffered by Koreans.

The Japanese government exploited the Great Earthquake of 1923 for a marking turn in inspiring its people with national chauvinism, justifying their military occupation of Korea and further taking part fanatically in a war of aggression to stamp out various countries and nations in Asia.

Even though 90 years have passed since the earthquake, the Koreans never forget September 1, 1923, while only a few Japanese remember the day.

Japan must be aware that the Koreans are still haunted by the painful anguish at failing to appease the souls of their countrypeople mercilessly murdered in a foreign land.

Dr. and Assoc. Prof. Ri Chol Hong, researcher at the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences



Japanese history textbook distorts the fact about the slaughter of Koreans during the Great Kanto Earthquake

