

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

KOREA

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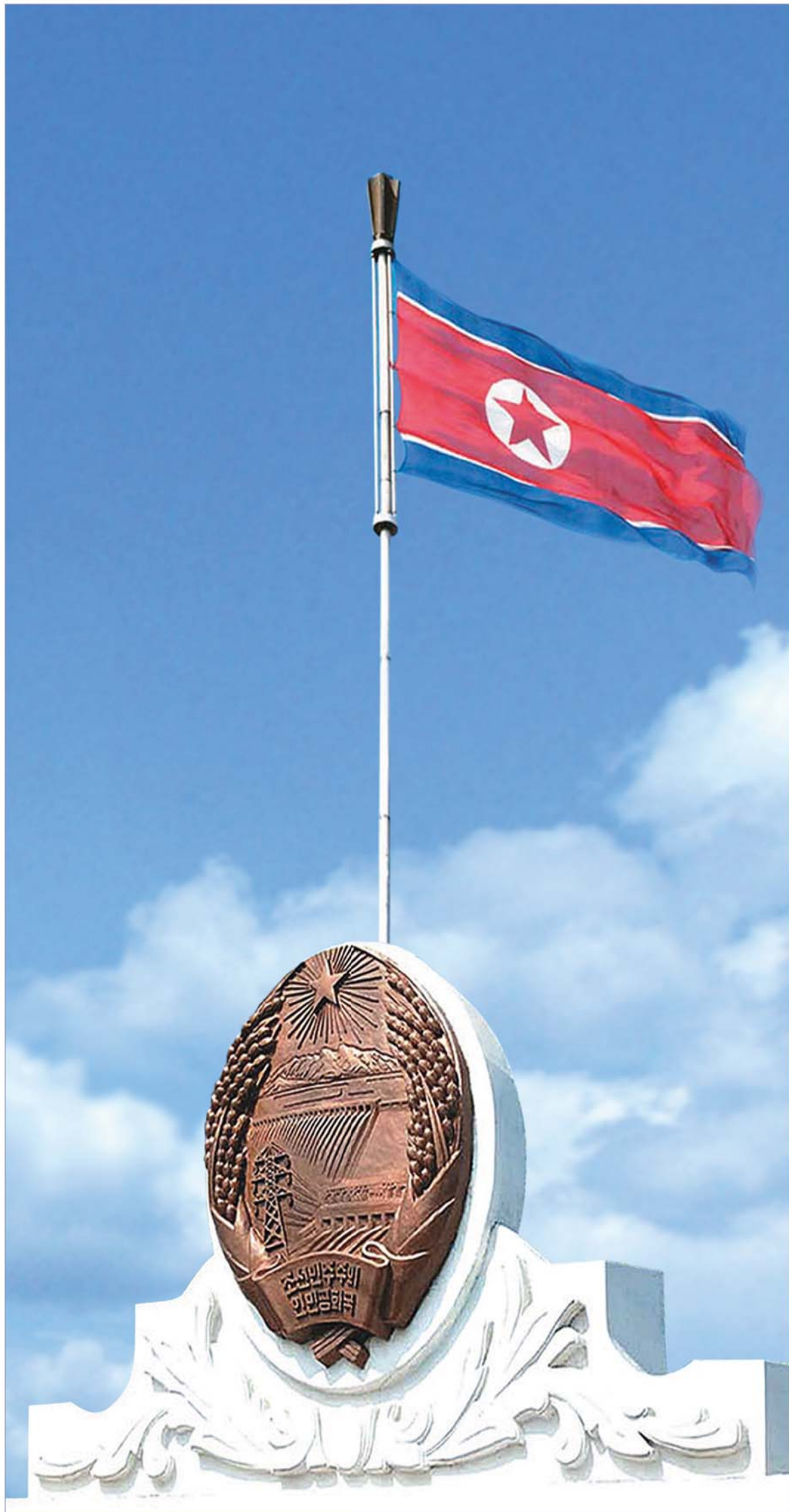
Juche 103
(2014)

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**Re-election of Kim Jong Un as
First Chairman of the DPRK NDC**



First Session of the 13th SPA of the





DPRK Held



Last April the First Session of the 13th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

It was attended by the newly elected 666 deputies of 687 to the SPA.

Also present as observers were officials from Party, military and government organs, public organizations, ministries and national agencies and those in the fields of science, education, literature and the arts, public health and media.

Supreme leader Kim Jong Un took his seat on the platform.

All the participants gave thunderous claps with their respect for him, who is demonstrating to the whole world the invincible might of socialist Korea of Juche.

Senior officials of the Party and state and the chairperson of a friendly party also took their seats on the platform.

All the participants observed a minute's silence in memory of Kim Il Sung, the founder and eternal President of the DPRK, and Kim Jong Il, the image of the great Paektusan nation and eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK.

The meeting decided on the following agenda items:

First, election of the First Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK

Second, election of the state administration bodies

Third, on the results of the implementation of the state budget for Juche 102 (2013) and the budget for Juche 103 (2014).

The first agenda item was discussed and Deputy Kim Yong Nam made a speech on the election of the First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission.

He courteously suggested to the SPA the proposal of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea on electing Kim Jong Un as First Chairman of the DPRK NDC by reflecting the general will of the whole Party, the entire army and all the people.

As it represented the unanimous will and ardent wish of all the WPK members, service personnel and people to unwaveringly uphold Kim Jong Un at the helm of the country, the proposal was fully supported and approved by all deputies and other participants.

The session solemnly declared that Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the WPK and Supreme Commander of the KPA who is leading the cause of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, the revolutionary cause of Juche, along the road of victory, was elected First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission.

The thunderous cheers of hurrah swept over the venue.

The re-election of Kim Jong Un, the symbol of mightiness of Songun Korea and invincible banner, as First Chairman of the NDC is a mega event in national history which guarantees that the socialist country, a precious legacy of the great leaders, is ennobled as eternal Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's Korea and the revolutionary cause of Juche and Songun that started in the forests of Mt. Paektu is accomplished without fail.

It is also an expression of absolute support for and trust of all the service personnel and people in the supreme leader who has ushered in a new chapter in implementing the cause of immortalizing the leader with an infinitely noble sense of moral obligation to ensure that the revolutionary careers and undying exploits of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il shine for all ages and developed Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism into the one and only guiding ideology of the country and is adorning the annals of the Songun revolution with fresh victories by enlisting the spiritual strength of all the service personnel and people.

It is a landmark event which demonstrated their unshakeable will to venerate and follow him as the sole centre of unity and leadership in any adversity.

The meeting discussed the second agenda item and elected the state administration bodies.

Choe Kwang Jin, minister of Finance, delivered a report for the third agenda item. He was followed by speeches.

The speakers stated in the report and speeches that the state budget for Juche 102 (2013) was implemented successfully in the general offensive for building an economic giant and improving the people's living standards made last year in accordance with the new line of developing two fronts simultaneously put forward by the WPK. They also resolved that they would adorn this year as a year of grandiose struggle, a year of sea changes which would bring about a heyday of Songun Korea by carrying out the state budget for Juche 103 (2014) with credit.

The session adopted a decision of the SPA "On approving the results of the implementation of the DPRK state budget for Juche 102 (2013)" and an ordinance of the SPA "On the DPRK state budget for Juche 103 (2014)."

The session demonstrated unshakeable faith and will of the Korean army and people to hasten the building of a thriving socialist nation and accomplish the cause of national reunification, following Kim Jong Un and upholding Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as the eternal guiding ideology of the DPRK.

Mega Event of the Nation, Unshakeable Will



Pyongyang mass rally took place in April at Kim Il Sung Square to celebrate the re-election of Kim Jong Un as First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission.

People of all social standings thronged into the square, taking great national pride in having re-elected to the DPRK's top post the supreme leader Kim Jong Un, who is ushering in a heyday of Songun Korea, true to the ideas and cause of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

Seen in the venue were portraits of beaming images of the Generalissimos, and large boards bearing slogans "Warm congratulations to the respected Kim Jong Un on his re-election as First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission," "Let us defend with our very lives the Party Central Committee headed by the great Kim Jong Un!" and others.

The rally was attended by senior Party and government officials, officials from Party and government organs, public organizations, ministries, national agencies and the fields of science, education, literature and the arts, public health and media, working people and students of Pyongyang.

Kim Ki Nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered the keynote address, followed by other congratulatory speeches.

The speakers noted that the re-election of Kim Jong Un to the top post of the country in the First Session of the 13th Supreme People's Assembly marked a political event and a nationwide celebration of particular significance in achieving the country's prosperity and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche. In no more than two years since he took the helm of the Party and the state, Kim Jong Un, incarnation of the strength of powerful Paektusan nation and banner of victory and glory, led wisely the revolution and construction as a whole, thus performing remarkable exploits that would go down in national history, they said.

They said that the supreme leader ensured that Kim Jong Il was held in high esteem as the eternal General Secretary of the WPK and Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission, and that the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun was reconstructed more splendidly as a grand monument to the

immortality of leaders. They added that he has formulated the revolutionary ideas of the Generalissimos as Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, and is carrying forward their undying revolutionary exploits 100 per cent and thoroughly implementing their lifetime instructions by conducting everything the way the Generalissimos did.

They also referred to the fact that the fierce flames of applying Kim Jong Il's patriotism and creating the "Masikryong speed" are sweeping the country amidst which great achievements are registered one after another in building an economic power and a cultured socialist nation and the songs of his lofty love for people and future generations reverberate throughout the country, highly praising that Kim Jong Un, who is outstanding in ideology, leadership ability and virtue, is, indeed, a peerlessly great man born of Heaven and the great Sun of the 21st century.

The speakers called on all Party members and other working people to hold the supreme leader in high esteem and become fighters endeavouring to implement the ideology of the Party and champion its policies so as to raise a fierce wind of making a leap forward on all fronts of building a thriving country. They stressed that they, full of confidence in sure victory and dauntless courage, should boost production in the agricultural sector, an outpost for defending socialism, greet a great golden age in construction across the country, finish well the construction of power stations in tiers on the Chongchon River and livestock farming bases in the Sepho area and usher in a heyday in Songun Korea on the strength of great achievements of science and technology. They resolved that they would rush ahead in the same spirit and mettle as the creators of "Masikryong speed" and Huichon speed displayed and produce the Korean speed, another word of the times in the world, in all sectors and units, and thus make the whole world look up to the great Party and Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's Korea.

The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, Ministry of People's Security and every province, city and county held similar meetings.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Hall of Wax Replica Open to Public

There is the International Friendship Exhibition House in Mt. Myohyang, a celebrated mountain in Korea, which displays and preserves gifts many people of the world presented in praise of the peerlessly great men of Mt. Paektu. In April a hall of wax replica of Chairman Kim Jong Il has opened at the exhibition

house.

The wax sculpture depicts the Chairman in his blouson standing on top of Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of the revolution, and blessing the Korean service personnel and people who are accelerating with great vigour the building of a thriving socialist country under the leadership of

the respected Kim Jong Un.

Also on display in the hall were the gifts he received from foreign figures and people.

Endowed with outstanding ideological and theoretical wisdom, extraordinary leadership ability and noble traits, Kim Jong Il led the Korean revolution and the cause of independence for mankind for decades, thus defending the DPRK's dignity and sovereignty and achieving great feats in safeguarding peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world. He won boundless respect and admiration from world progressive people as well as the Korean service personnel and people.

Artists of the Great Man Wax Museum of China made the wax replica of the Chairman with all their sincerity and the Korean artists polished it up by depicting his lifetime appearance in the memory of the Korean people.

The inauguration of the hall of the Chairman's wax replica is greatly conducive to add lustre to the revolutionary career and great personality of Kim Jong Il who performed undying exploits for his country and people, the times and history.



Article: Choe Kwang

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

Achieving Invincible Single-hearted Unity



Public procession marches forward displaying the might of the single-hearted unity between the leader, the Party and the people

On June 19, 50 years ago, Kim Jong Il started work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Greeting the day,

all the service personnel and people of the DPRK recollect with deep emotion the immortal exploits he accomplished for the Party and the revolution.

Today's reality that the WPK is displaying to the fullest its ever-victorious might and the DPRK is standing as a people-centred socialist state is borne of the outstanding and seasoned leadership of Kim Jong Il, who, regarding single-hearted unity as the most powerful weapon in accomplishing the cause of revolution from the first day of his start of work at the Party Central Committee, carried forward its glorious traditions in a pure form and developed it further.

The purity of single-hearted unity of the Party and revolutionary ranks achieved by President Kim Il Sung was safeguarded, consolidated and developed by Kim Jong Il.

The history of Kim Jong Il's leadership of the WPK is the history of attaching importance to unity and strengthening it: Holding fast to the single-hearted unity the President had created and achieved as a powerful weapon in carrying out the revolution and construction, he strengthened and developed it consistently.

Endowed with great intelligence and far-sighted political leadership ability, Kim Jong Il maintained consistently and implemented successfully the theory of unity formed with the leader as its centre



Torchlight procession depicts the history of the Workers' Party of Korea which has started and advanced on the strength of comradeship



Kim Jong Il acknowledges the enthusiastic cheers of people in October Juche 89 (2000)

and based on his revolutionary ideology throughout his leadership of the Party.

In the 1970s he advanced the programme of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism and wisely led the work to implement it, thus solidifying in every way the organizational and ideological unity of the Party and the revolutionary ranks.

In the closing years of last century, when the anti-DPRK moves of the imperialists and reactionaries went to extremes, he closely rallied the army and people of the DPRK behind the leadership of the revolution and overcame the difficult and complicated situation by dint of its might. He thus safeguarded and exalted the national sovereignty.

He saw to it that all efforts in the ideological work of the Party were concentrated on strengthening the single-hearted unity of the whole Party and society based on the Juche idea and Songun idea, so that all the service personnel and people should cherish deep in mind the unshakeable truth that there are neither motherland nor revolution without the leader and endeavour to staunchly champion and thoroughly implement the Songun idea.

On the basis of the historical experience of the

Korean revolution pioneered by arms and advanced by dint of arms he always directed primary efforts to strengthening the Korean People's Army and constantly strengthened the single-hearted unity of the Party and revolutionary ranks with the KPA as its core and the main force.

Putting forward the KPA as the core detachment and main force of the revolution, he led it to perform its mission and duty in realizing the single-hearted unity in the Songun era.

He also developed the single-hearted unity of the Party and revolutionary ranks into the pure crystallization of moral obligation based on the revolutionary comradeship and set ennobling examples of comradeship.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Kim Jong Il, the DPRK has achieved the single-hearted unity of the Party and the revolutionary ranks, which is more powerful than the nuclear weapons and has brought about the eye-opening successes in all fields of the socialist construction. The might of the DPRK's single-hearted unity has broken to pieces the anti-DPRK military pressure of the imperialists, their manoeuvres to infiltrate bourgeois ideology and culture and psychological

smear campaigns. By dint of this unity the entire Party, army and people in the country have been armed with the spirit of defending the leadership of the revolution unto death and supported the intentions and plans of the leader with one purpose and will.

The army and people have achieved oneness in ideology and work style on the basis of the revolutionary soldier spirit created by the KPA, the hardcore detachment of the single-hearted unity, which inspired them to heroic exploits and increased production. The whole society has formed a great harmonious family in which all the people help and lead forward one another, and the great army-people unity is further consolidated as the basic foundation of society.

Single-hearted unity of the Party and revolutionary ranks achieved by Kim Jong Il, the greatest asset for and the pride of the Korean revolution, is now being carried forward and strengthened by Songun-based revolutionary leadership and benevolent politics of Kim Jong Un.

Article: Choe Il Gwang

Giving Priority to Improving People's Living Standards



Kim Jong Il visits the Hamhung Knitwear Factory in December Juche 100 (2011)

Motivated by his mission to serve the people, Kim Jong Il, the eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, developed the Workers' Party of Korea as a motherly party which takes responsible care of the people's life.

Ever since he started his work at the Central Committee of the WPK, Kim Jong Il throughout his leadership made painstaking efforts to improve the people's living standards, holding it as a supreme principle in Party activities.

In particular, he put forward the

lines for the improvement of the people's standard of living to conform to the situation of the DPRK which underwent the Arduous March and forced march in the mid-1990s and entered a new phase of the revolution, including the line of economic construction in the Songun era



Light industry factories including textile mills are modernized

and policies of bringing about a revolution in agriculture and developing light industry, and gave energetic guidance for their implementation.

He ensured that primary attention was paid to solving the food problem for the people and all the efforts were enlisted in developing agriculture. He also saw that potentialities of the self-supporting socialist economy were used effectively and to the maximum in order to bring about radical turns in consumer goods production, housing construction, urban management, people's welfare promotion and all other fields in the sphere of material life.

Thanks to his ambitious plans and energetic leadership, gigantic projects of land realignment and gravitational waterway construction were successfully carried out and a big stride was made in the development of agricultural science and technology including seed revolution.

Modern stockbreeding bases, fruit and fish farms mushroomed across the country. Many factories for the production of condiments, textile, footwear and other light-industry goods, and service amenities such as Okryu Restaurant, Chongnyu Restaurant and Pothonggang Shop, were newly built or reconstructed on a modern basis.

Cities and rural villages of the country were turned into the socialist paradise in the Songun era, with the appearance of such fairyland-like streets, villages and cities as Mansudae Street in Pyongyang, Poman-ri in Sohung County of North Hwanghae Province, and Manpho City in Jagang Province.

Kim Jong Il built the WPK into a motherly party which provides its people with an affluent cultural life. To this end

he provided his people with more benefits of the Party and the state and erected excellent bases for their cultural and emotional life.

Cultural edifices across the country such as Pyongyang Grand Theatre, National Theatre, Taedongmun Cinema, North Hwanghae Provincial Art Theatre, and Songdown Youth Open-Air Theatre, were newly built or reconstructed, while scenic spots in Mts. Chilbo, Jongbang and Kuwol and recreation grounds like the Central Zoo being newly created or renovated.

These grand changes were the results of his ceaseless high-intensity guidance tours. He visited ceaselessly factories and enterprises, cooperative farms, stockbreeding and fish farms, public service amenities, theatres and recreation grounds, streets and rural villages across the country, thereby ushering in a radical

turning point in the improvement of the people's living standards.

The history of the WPK that takes responsible care of the people's life was made under the leadership of Kim Jong Il and is carried forward by Marshal Kim Jong Un.

It is his steadfast determination and will to make his people enjoy the benefits from socialism to their heart's content by raising a fierce wind of making a leap forward for building an economic giant and bettering the people's living standards.

Upholding his lofty intention the service personnel and people of the DPRK are making rapid progress in the building of a cultured socialist state so as to realize their ideals and dreams.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho



Fish farms built across the country



Modern dwelling houses are provided to the people gratis



History of Friendship



Kim Il Sung receives a bouquet from a child of the Soviet Union in May Juche 73 (1984)



Kim Il Sung reviews the guards of honour in March Juche 38 (1949)



Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in March Juche 38 (1949)

The DPRK and Russia have a long history of promoting friendly and cooperative relations with solid foundation and fine traditions. What underlies this traditional friendship is undying achievements of President Kim Il Sung who conducted energetic external activities to develop the bilateral friendly relations throughout his leadership.

In March Juche 38 (1949) Kim Il Sung visited the USSR as his first official tour to foreign countries after having liberated the country and founded the DPRK, thus writing a new chapter in the development of friendly relations between two countries.

During his stay in the USSR he was warmly welcomed by the heads of Party and state and people of the Soviet Union and had several summit meetings and

talks. On March 17 he concluded the “Agreement on the Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR.”

Since then the two countries promoted cooperation in a diverse way in the economic, cultural and other fields and actively developed friendly relations under the special concern of the supreme leaders.

Kim Il Sung visited the USSR in September Juche 42 (1953) immediately after the victorious Fatherland Liberation War, in July Juche 50 (1961) and on more than 20 occasions in his lifetime. The figures testify to the importance the President had attached to the development of bilateral relations.

He made official tour of the USSR in May Juche 73 (1984) and met with senior officials of the Party and state of the Soviet Union. They reached a consensus on further developing the traditional DPRK-USSR friendship onto a higher plane, which was of great significance in promoting bilateral friendly relationship.

During his visit to the USSR he met Ya. T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier, and bestowed great affection and trust on him. His sense of revolutionary moral obligation further promoted friendship between the two peoples.

The firm foundation and fine traditions of the DPRK-Russia friendship established by Kim Il Sung were successfully carried forward by Kim Jong Il who developed the traditional relationship to conform to the aspiration and desire of the peoples of the two countries amidst the changing times and complicated international relations in the new century.

In Juche 90 (2001) Kim Jong Il paid his



Kim Il Sung talks with V. M. Molotov at a banquet in July Juche 45 (1956)



Kim Il Sung poses for a photo with L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union, in May Juche 69 (1980)



Kim Jong Il is welcomed by a Russian woman in August Juche 90 (2001)

first official visit to the Russian Federation and met President Vladimir Putin. The two leaders adopted the historic DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration, boosting bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation onto a new high level as demanded by a new century. In August Juche 91 (2002) he visited the Far Eastern Federal District of Russia and rendered immortal services to developing bilateral relations and ensuring peace and security of Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

In August Juche 100 (2011), the last period of his life, he made a long journey of over 6 000 km to visit Siberia and the Far Eastern regions of the Russian Federation and met Russian President Dmitri Anatoliyevich Medvedev. Their meeting that further consolidated bilateral relations of friendship was a historic event which would go down forever in the annals of the traditional DPRK-Russia friendship.

Sacred footprints great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il had left on the vast land of Russia will be remembered forever by the peoples of the two countries



Kim Jong Il visits Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square of Moscow in August Juche 90 (2001)



Kim Jong Il talks with V. V. Putin, President of the Russian Federation, in July Juche 89 (2000)



Kim Jong Il meets with V. V. Putin in August Juche 91 (2002)



Kim Jong Il attends a banquet given by Russian President Dmitri Anatoliyevich Medvedev in August Juche 100 (2011)

as long as the Tuman River flows.

The DPRK-Russia friendship which was created and developed by the painstaking efforts of the great Generalissimos is being further cemented under the wise leadership and particular concern of the respected Kim Jong Un.

In March a photo exhibition, titled

“History of Friendship,” took place in Pyongyang under the auspices of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the first official visit of President Kim Il Sung to the USSR in Juche 38 (1949) and the 30th anniversary of his official tour in Juche 73 (1984).

The photos that displayed the history of the DPRK-Russia friendship left a deep impression upon the visitors.

The history of DPRK-Russia friendship developed through generations will be continuous.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Kim Jong Un meets the managing staff of the Russian 21st Century Orchestra in October Juche 102 (2013)



Car presented to President Kim Il Sung by I. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR



Porcelain vase presented to President Kim Il Sung by K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in May Juche 73 (1984)



Ceramic vase presented to Chairman Kim Jong Il by Russian President V. V. Putin in August Juche 94 (2005)



Kim Jong Un congratulates the Russian 21st Century Orchestra on its successful performance in October Juche 102 (2013)



Photo exhibition is held to mark the 65th anniversary of the first historical official visit of President Kim Il Sung to the USSR and the 30th anniversary of his official tour of it in Juche 73 (1984)



The 29th April Spring Friendship Art Festival



Eastern Song and Dance Ensemble of China



Opera singer from Italy



Soloist from the Dwiki Music Company of Indonesia



Pop singer from Switzerland



Soloist from the National Dance Troupe of Belarus



Art troupe of the National Song and Dance Theatre of Vietnam



Solo violinist from an all-star delegation of Chopin Music University of Poland



The 29th April Spring Friendship Art Festival took place in grandeur in Pyongyang last April.

The April Spring Friendship Art Festival, an international meeting of artistes, raised its first curtain in April Juche 71 (1982) on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung, reflecting the boundless reverence and ardent wish of the world progressive people.

For more than 30 years since then the festival has made an active contribution to developing musical art of mankind, strengthening friendship and solidarity among the artistes of many countries and promoting the cultural exchanges under the ideal of independence, peace and friendship.

The recent festival was participated in by the prestigious art troupes, famous artistes, international prize winners and others from scores of countries and overseas Korean entertainers.

The entertainers gave their art performances in the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Ponghwa Art Theatre, Moranbong Theatre, Pyongyang Circus and other theatres in Pyongyang. They staged art pieces that reflected the desire of mankind to bolster the friendly ties under the banner



Academy Ensemble of the Interior Force of the Russian Ministry of Interior

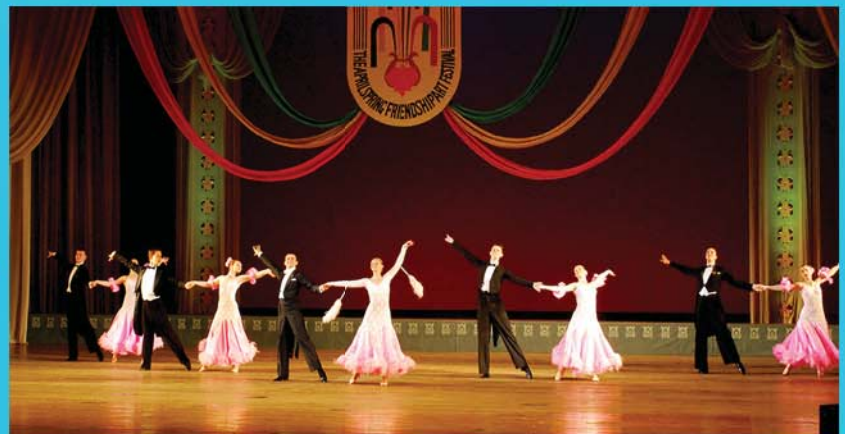


Mongolian Army Song and Dance Ensemble



Malaysian My Harmonica World Ensemble

German cellist of Creusen Concert



Dance troupe of Kiev Dance Theatre of Ukraine



Art group of Koreans in Japan

of independence and live in a peaceful new world and that were rich in national colour.

The artistes sang songs of boundless reverence of mankind for the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who rendered undying services to the time and history. They also staged other pieces which represented the will of the service personnel and people of the DPRK to be faithful to the respected Kim Jong Un who is leading Songun Korea along the road of prosperity, winning thunderous cheers and applause of the audience.

The entertainers also staged many world-famous music pieces and gave good portrayal of the traditional culture and customs, ardent love for their motherland

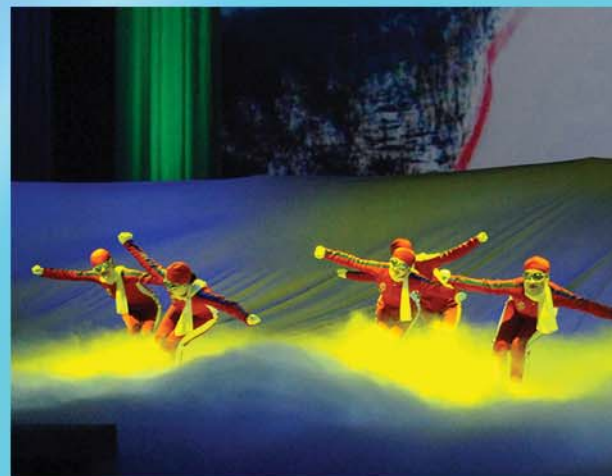
with unique timbres and rich voice, leaving deep impression upon the audience.

Dance pieces representing national individualities in their refined, graceful and vigorous movements and acrobatic pieces showing their high skills and fortes also decorated the festival.

The 29th April Spring Friendship Art Festival that eulogized the peerlessly great persons of the DPRK and reflected optimistic life and emotions of many nations of the world gave pleasure to the Korean people who are out in a worthwhile struggle to achieve the final victory in the building of a thriving nation.

Article: Kim Jong Ung

Photo: Kim Kum Jin, An Chol Ryong, Ri Myong Guk



Art troupe of the International United Confederation of



Awarding ceremony



Acrobatic troupe from National Circus Company of Russia



Egyptian acrobatic troupe



Art group of Koreans in the US



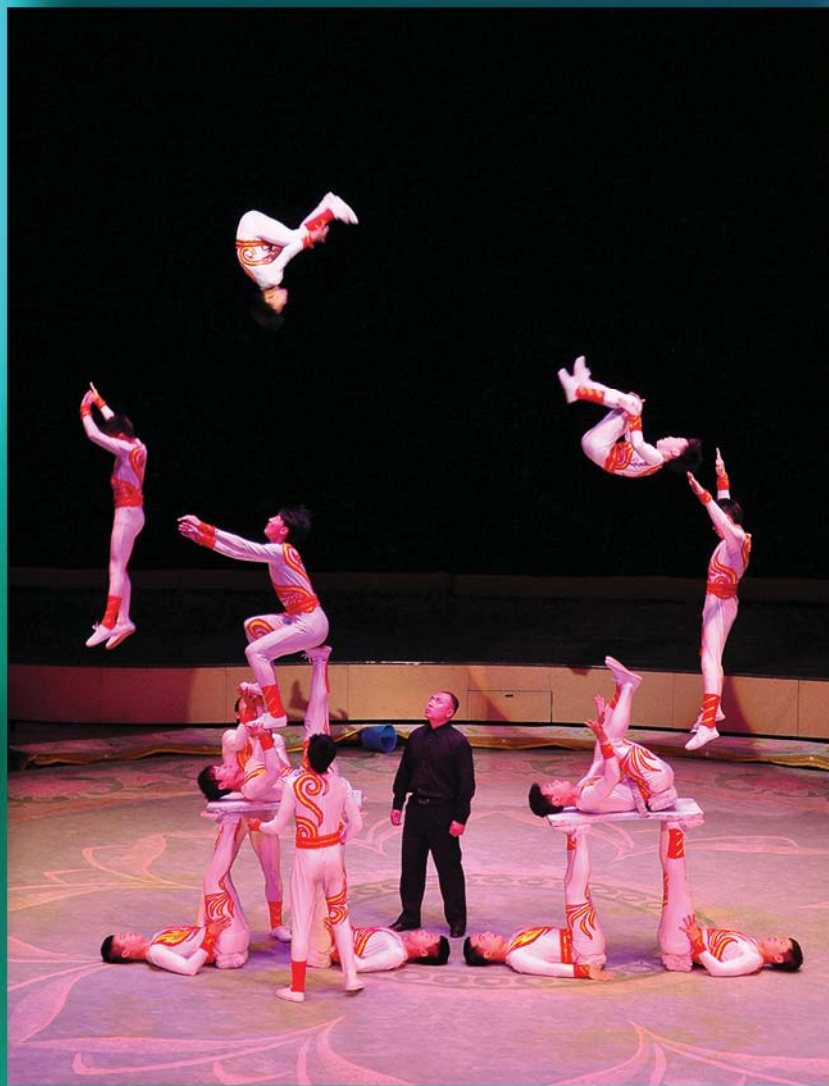
Art group of Koreans in China



Korean soloist from Australia



Koreans in Russia



Shandong Provincial Circus of China



Magicians from Thailand



Viktor Yeliseyev
Senior conductor,
Academy Ensemble
of the Interior Force of
the Russian Ministry
of Interior

I Am Sure of Bright Future of Korea

Every time I visit the DPRK, I always feel that the Korean people have noble mind and fine characters, and are advancing vigorously along the road which they have chosen by themselves.

They are now holding fast to and adding brilliance to the exploits their former leaders have performed generation after generation.

It can be a good testimony to this that young generations are studying to their heart's content and bringing their talents into full bloom under the free education system and that Pyongyang is improving its appearances.

I am sure that hard-working and creative Koreans would realize the ideal and achieve the target to build a cultured socialist nation, upholding the lines and politics of the state.



Larissa Baumann
Swiss pop singer

It Was Impressive Days

I visited the DPRK for the first time to take part in the April Spring Friendship Art Festival.

Pyongyang was in warm spring, just like my Switzerland. Streets looked neat and clean, and flowers in full bloom, roadside trees sprouting fresh leaves, green areas and parks were all in good harmony with buildings, giving refreshing feelings.

Magnificent Korean-style buildings like Pyongyang Grand Theatre where I performed, were particularly striking among other architectural structures.

I sang on stage many songs including *Arirang*, a famous Korean song, and got a big hand. It made me happy. And I think it is very good to meet with other artistes from many countries of the world and understand each other.

Wherever I went I felt noble and beautiful traits of the Korean people, who are kind and good-mannered, and I didn't expect it until I came here.

I want to take opportunities as many as possible to get better understanding of Korea in the future.

LARISSA BAUMANN



Juche idea seminar on “Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and the Cause of Global Independence” was held in Pyongyang

Voice of the World Aspiring to Independence

A Juche idea seminar on “Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and the Cause of Global Independence” was held in April at the People’s Palace of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the Day of the Sun.

It was attended by Ogami Kenichi, secretary general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea (IIJI), delegations and delegates of Juche idea study organizations and followers.

Also present there were Kim Ki Nam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea and chairman of the Social Scientists Society of Korea, Ri Kil Song and Ji Sung Chol, vice-chairmen of the society, and relevant officials.

The participants paid a silent tribute in memory of Vishwanath, secretary general of both the International Kim Il Sung Prize Council and the International Kim Jong Il Prize Council and director general of the IIJI who devoted his whole life to the study and dissemination of the Juche idea.

An opening address by Ogami Kenichi was followed by a congratulatory speech by Ji Sung Chol.

Ramon Jimenez Lopez, deputy director general of the IIJI and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, delivered a report.

In the report he described Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as the great revolutionary idea whose essence is the people-first idea, and said that its general objective and noble idea are to realize the ideal of the masses for independence and make them the master of the world and their destiny.

Noting that the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il are being enriched by supreme leader Kim Jong Un, he said that the followers of the Juche idea are extending warm thanks and highest tribute to the great Korean leaders who firmly linked the history of victory and glory



of the masses of the people with the immortal revolutionary ideas in human history.

Saying that the will and desire of mankind to oppose all sorts of domination and subordination and live independently are growing stronger and nobody can stop the course of history towards justice, he stressed that Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism must be the guiding ideology in promoting the cause of global independence.

Speeches were made.

Speakers highly praised that Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, the progressive ideology at the present times that embraces the Juche idea, the Songun idea and theory of the building of a thriving socialist country, illumines the way on the world people to independence.

They said that the traditions of brilliant ideas are being carried forward onto a higher stage by Kim Jong Un and it was lawful that he has formulated the ideas of the peerlessly great men, by dint of which they led the people to solve all problems independently and creatively, as Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

They added that the Juche idea study organizations across the world will strive hard to accomplish the cause of global independence by strengthening their solidarity with the progressive people.

The seminar adopted a letter to supreme leader Kim Jong Un amidst enthusiastic applause of the participants.

The Juche idea seminar achieved a significant success thanks to a high degree of enthusiasm of the participants.

Article: Kim Hyon
Photo: An Phyoung Yon



Aerospace Exploration in the DPRK

Mark of the DPRK National Aerospace Development Administration

The DPRK, a manufacturer and launcher of artificial earth satellites, is fully exercising its legitimate and peaceful rights to explore space and making headway towards applying the cutting-edge technology in this field.

It succeeded in launching its first earth satellite Kwangmyongsong 1 on August 31, Juche 87 (1998), and Kwangmyongsong 2 in April Juche 98 (2009).

After successful launches of the two trial satellites, the scientists and technicians of the DPRK pushed forward with the development of applications satellite. The project was not all plain sailing, as the field of space exploration was a synthesis of advances in cutting-edge science and technology and, moreover, the imperialists and reactionaries of the world resorted more viciously to obstructive manoeuvres against the DPRK.

However, the scientists and technicians of the DPRK were fully determined to translate the wish of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il to conquer outer space: the great leaders had already provided a firm springboard for radically developing the country's space science and technology by advancing far-reaching plans for space exploration, unfolded a bright blueprint for building the country into a space power and consolidated inexhaustible potential of the Juche-based industry by dint of Songun. With such a determination space scientists and technicians braced themselves for the project and thus laid out material foundations for launching and controlling satellites.

When they were suffering the agony of the failure in launching an earth satellite, supreme leader Kim Jong Un encouraged them, saying they must not lose courage, and as man grows up having food, science develops further after failures. So they redoubled their efforts for another try, firmly resolved to carry out their leader's plan without fail.

On December 12, Juche 101 (2012), the launch vehicle Unha-3 loaded with the artificial satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2, a solar synchronous, polar-orbiting satellite, blasted off at the Sohae Launching Site in Cholsan County, North Phyongan Province. Though it was a cold and snowy winter day unfavourable for satellite launch, the launch vehicle carried the satellite on a deliberately curved trajectory in regard of the sovereignty of neighbouring countries and the international laws and thus placed the satellite into its planned orbit at 9 minutes 27 seconds after take-off.

Artificial earth satellites of the DPRK are domestic product in its entirety ranging from the design, manufacture, assembly and launch to the monitoring after take-off. By doing so, the DPRK has fully demonstrated its cutting-edge level in space exploration technology for peaceful purpose.

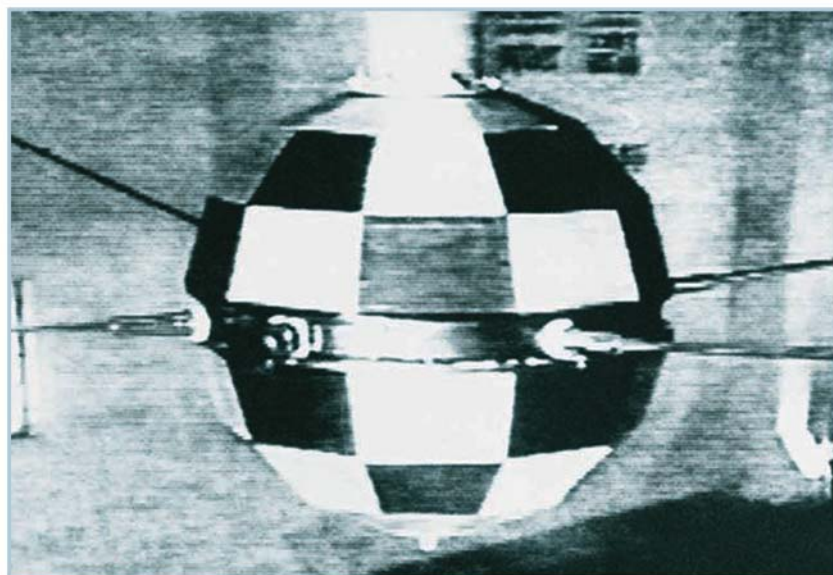
As its space science and technology make rapid progress, the DPRK government has established the National Aerospace Development Administration to guide and administrate all aerospace activities in a unified way and passed the Law on Space Exploration, giving spurs to space development.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Launch vehicle Unha-3 loaded with Kwangmyongsong 3-2, a solar-synchronous, polar-orbiting satellite, blasted off on December 12, Juche 101 (2012)



Kwangmyongsong 1, first artificial satellite of the DPRK, was launched on August 31, Juche 87 (1998)





Putting Great



Advanced processing methods are applied to upgrade the quality



Production of passable metal materials is on the increase

Efforts into Technical Innovation

Ryongsong Machine Complex, a big producer of custom-built equipment in the DPRK, is seething with activities directed to lead the van in carrying out the plan of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government to build a thriving nation.

The complex plays an important role in the development of various sectors of the national economy including the metallurgical and chemical industries, twin pillars for an economic power.

The officials and employees of the complex are very proud of it and bringing about innovations in every workplace.

They are organizing scrupulously work of supply of materials, equipment and technical management and alternative production, while pushing ahead with the production of large-sized equipment needed for the major construction projects under way across the country.

They are making special efforts to bringing about closer relations between the raw materials and processing workshops and actively introducing new technical designs and working methods.

Officials, workers and technicians in the sector of metal materials including steel casting workshops Nos. 1 and 2 and sheet metal processing workshops Nos. 1 and 2 are ensuring proper management of equipment and application of rational working methods, thus providing the processing workshops with the main bodies of large-sized equipment and other metal materials in good times.

Those at the machine-building workshop No. 1, the large-sized machine tool workshop and other workshops in the processing sector have set up new jigs and equipment they had made by creative efforts and constantly raised their technical level to speed up the processing and assembling of various custom-built equipment.

While accelerating the production, the complex is also pushing ahead with the work to update the equipment as required by the industrial revolution in the new century.

By doing so, the Ryongsong Machine Complex with enormous potentialities of production is going ahead in the van of great upsurge for the building of a thriving nation.





Kim Yong Gwon, head of the Environmental Science & Technology Research Centre

For Clean Environment

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is conducting a brisk campaign of protecting environment involving the whole country and all the people.

All the lines and policies are formulated on the principles of giving top priority to people's health and interests and regarding them as absolute and placing environmental protection above all else.

The state has established the laws on environmental protection, prevention of air pollution, environmental assessment and others designed to prohibit by law negative impacts on ecological environment.

It is the foremost subject to be discussed in examining a plan for a construction project or a production building whether it will impact on surrounding environment.

Newly built industrial projects are provided with unified sewage treatment facilities by the state to strictly prevent environmental pollution.

Many nature reserves like the Paektusan International Biosphere Reserve and Ogasan Nature Reserve have been established across the country, contributing greatly to protecting environment and increasing natural resources.

On such occasions of months of the general mobilization for land management in spring and autumn the whole country conducts vigorous campaigns to plant trees and improve rivers and streams and other undertakings.

All the factories, industrial enterprises, public buildings and residential districts are equipped with ventilation facilities for collecting gas or dust and supervision stations set up across the country to prevent the environmental pollution and protect natural environment.

We scientists at the Environmental Science & Technology Research Centre are fully engaged in the research work to protect and improve the country's environment and have so far made successes in solving a lot of problems arising in reality.

We have worked out the planning method of environment conservation of Pyongyang, thus making it possible to conduct the work in a long-term and scientific way. We have also studied the techniques of purifying gas and arresting dust for industrial furnaces and boilers, techniques of industrial waste sewage disposal and depuratives and of growing pollution-free vegetables, the ways to improve the management of biodiversity and nature reserves and recycle wastes, and an authentication system to improve the environmental management in factories and enterprises.

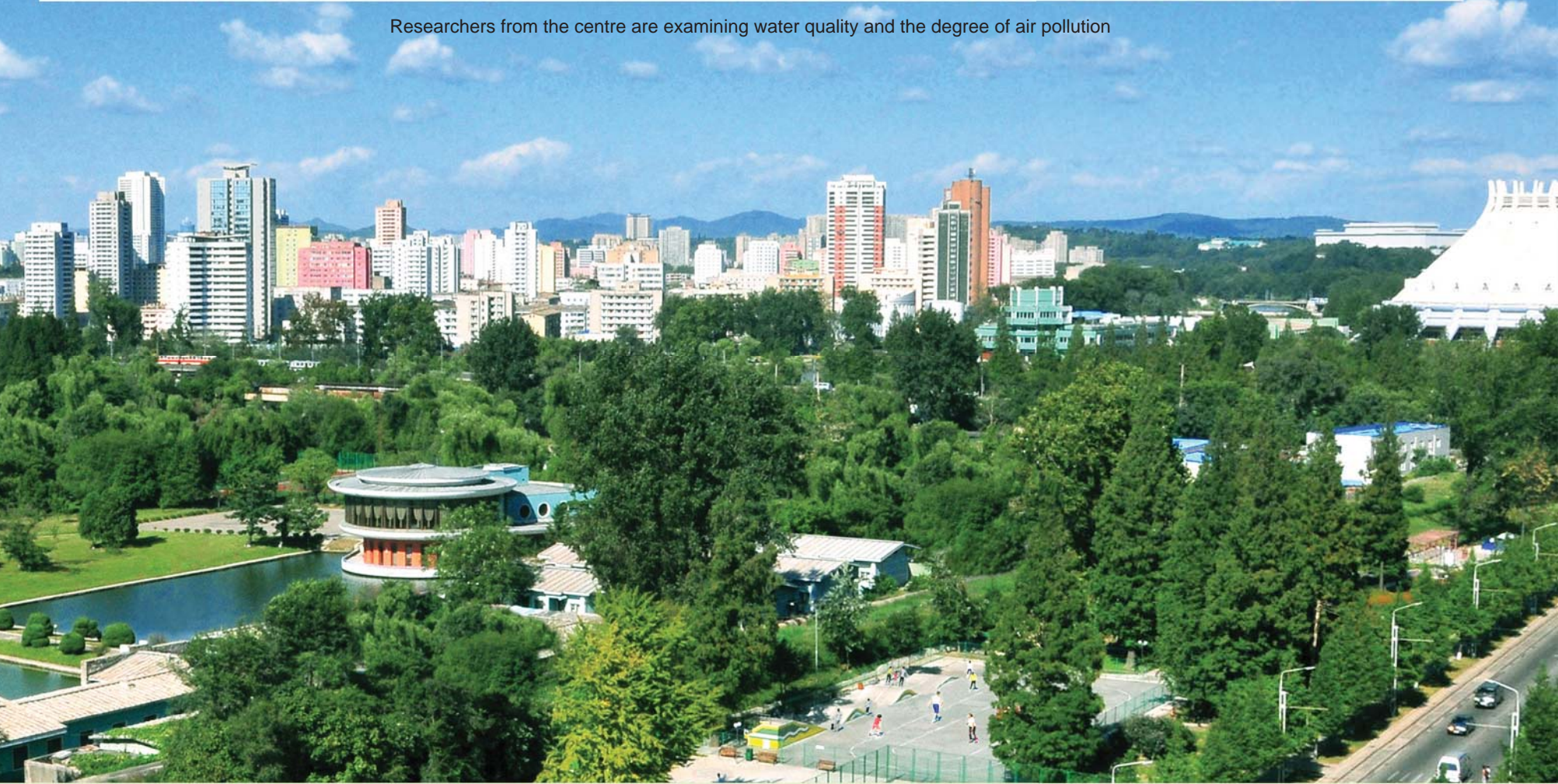
We will pay closer attention to protecting ecological environment that has a bearing on human existence and strive further to provide people with a cultured life in a cleaner and more hygienic environment.

Kim Yong Gwon
Photo: Jin Yong Ho





Researchers from the centre are examining water quality and the degree of air pollution





Pencil Drawings Mirror Juvenile Mind



A Newly Acquainted Friend by Han Si Nae (15-year-old)

The national sketch festival, a biennial event since Juche 95 (2006), affords a good opportunity for the working people, youth and schoolchildren to enhance their level of cultural attainments and to show the fine arts development in the DPRK.

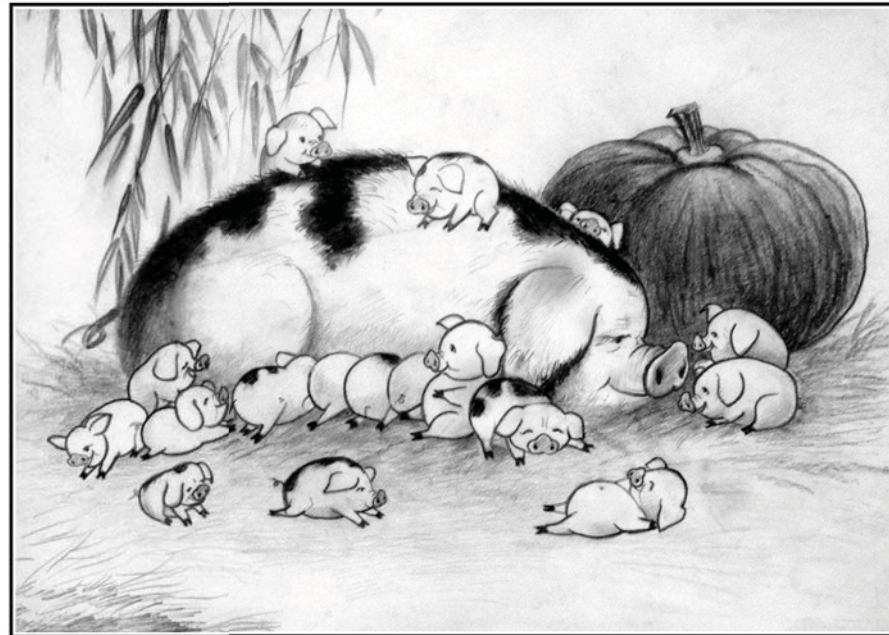
The fifth festival took place in February this year to celebrate the Day of the Shining Star, birthday of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

It displayed over 350 sketches on diverse themes of life presented by not only vocational artists but service personnel, working people, youth and students and other amateurs across the country.

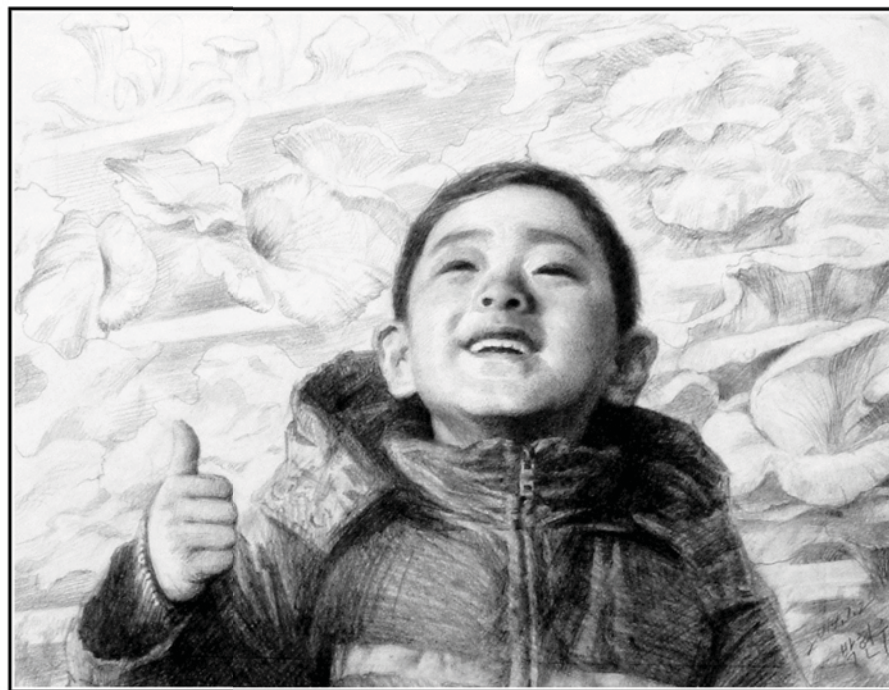
There were eye-catching sketches presented by students from junior and senior middle schools and primary schools, and even kindergarten pupils.

At a Wading Pool Full of Happiness, *First-year Student*, *Mushroom in My Home*, *A Newly Acquainted Friend* and other pencil drawings depicted in a simple yet lifelike way the structures built in the country making rapid progress and people, including schoolchildren, enjoying a worthwhile life.

There were pencil drawings of children enjoying themselves at public service facilities, including *At a Wading Pool Full of*



Prolific Pig by Jon Se Gwan (6-year-old)



Mushroom in My Home by Pak Hyon U (11-year-old)

Happiness portraying a child riding down a waterslide at the magnificent Munsu Water Park, and *Hit!* depicting a little boy enjoying video shooting at an electronic amusement hall.

Prolific Pig represented vividly the juvenile mind of kindergarten children through a humorous drawing of a mother pig and her 17 piglets with marked individualities.

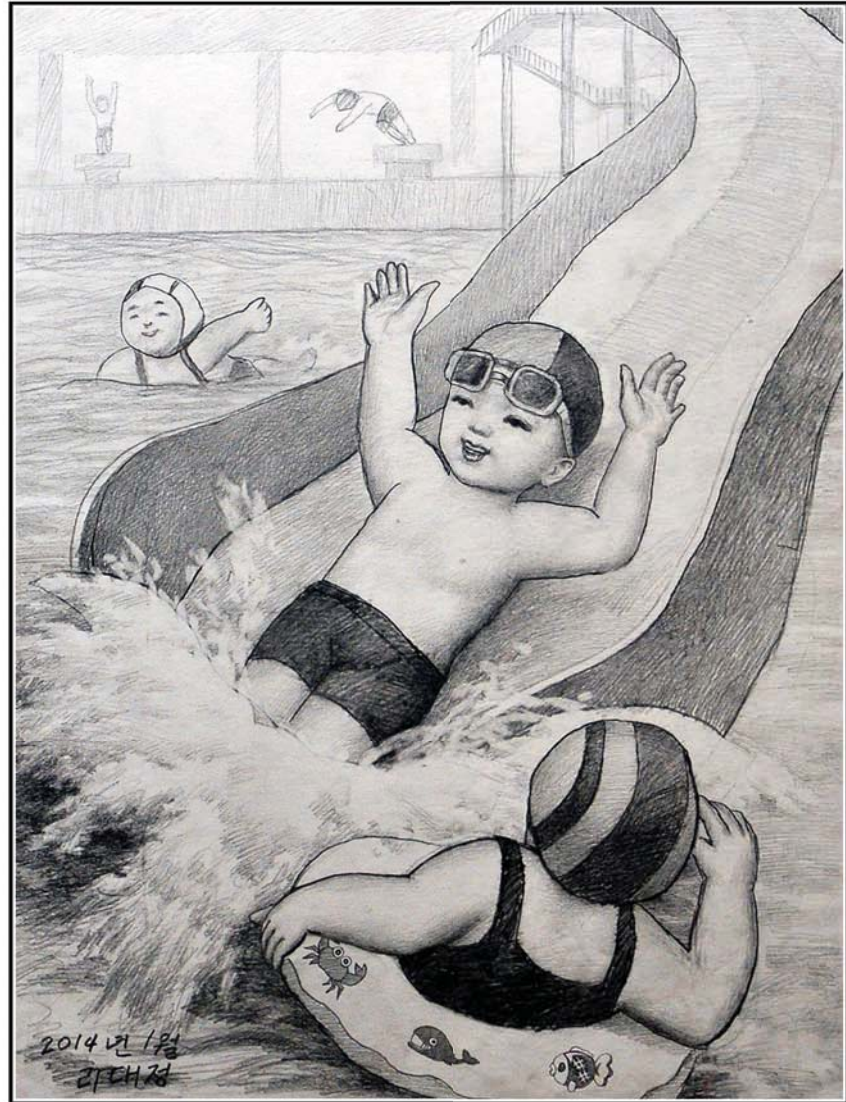
The national sketch festival was a showcase for the bright looks of the Korean students and children, who are bringing their talents into full play under the socialist education system.

Article: Kang Su Jong

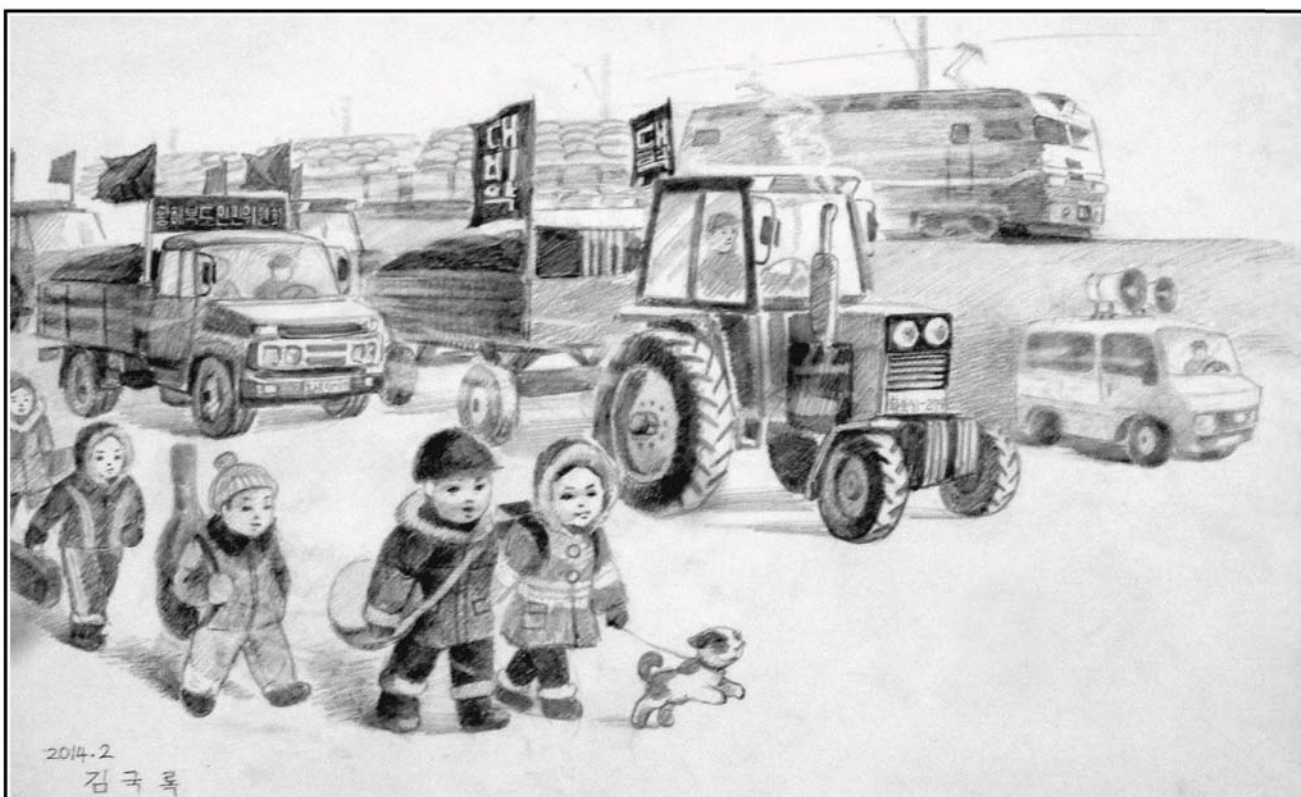
(Some of drawings by children from junior and senior middle and primary schools and kindergartens that won prizes in the 5th National Sketch Festival to celebrate the Day of the Shining Star)



Our Beautiful, Best Country by Pak Un Yong (6-year-old)



At a Wading Pool Full of Happiness by Ri Tae Jong (6-year-old)



All Have Turned Out
by Kim Kuk Rok (6-year-old)



Happy

— Unha

From April 1 this year the universal 12-year compulsory education is being enforced in all the junior and senior middle schools, primary schools and kindergartens in the DPRK.

Among them is Unha Kindergarten No. 1, which is an institution of preschool education the state has provided free of charge for the children of scientists in the newly built Unha Scientists Street in Ryongsong District, Pyongyang, last year.

In sunny rooms of the kindergarten children are looking at pictures on their new textbooks, chattering about what they see. In the playing room children are

engrossed in playing various intelligent games. They are also romping happily in the outdoor playing ground with a variety of amusement and sporting facilities.

Those with obvious aptitudes and liking for the arts learn musical instruments and rhythmic movements to develop their talents.

With a high sense of pride in and responsibility for bringing up future generations, the kindergarten teachers have created visual aids, photo materials and other teaching aids and methods which are conducive to educating the children.

Kwak Ae Suk, head of the kindergarten,

said that a new teaching programme and textbooks for preschool education were put forward by the state in line with psychology of the kindergarten children. The new teaching program, she said, is aimed at developing the children's power of observation, intellectual and expressive faculties by making them study pictures in textbooks by themselves, speak freely of their thoughts and count numbers. At the same time, it is designed to give children much time to play intelligent games, sports and amusement games, being helpful in improving their ability of intellectual thinking and growing them brightly and cheerfully.



A variety of teaching aids conducive to education





Children

Kindergarten No. 1 —

According to her, it is only two months after the enforcement of the new education system, but many children at her kindergarten have learnt to express themselves clearly about the pictures in the textbooks as well as what they have seen and heard. Some of them are even saying about their ambitions of becoming excellent scientists like their parents by studying hard.

Thanks to the universal 12-year compulsory education, the children at Unha Kindergarten No. 1 are growing up happily with a bright and rosy future.



Article & photo: Kim Kum Jin



Tours of Korea Get Brisk



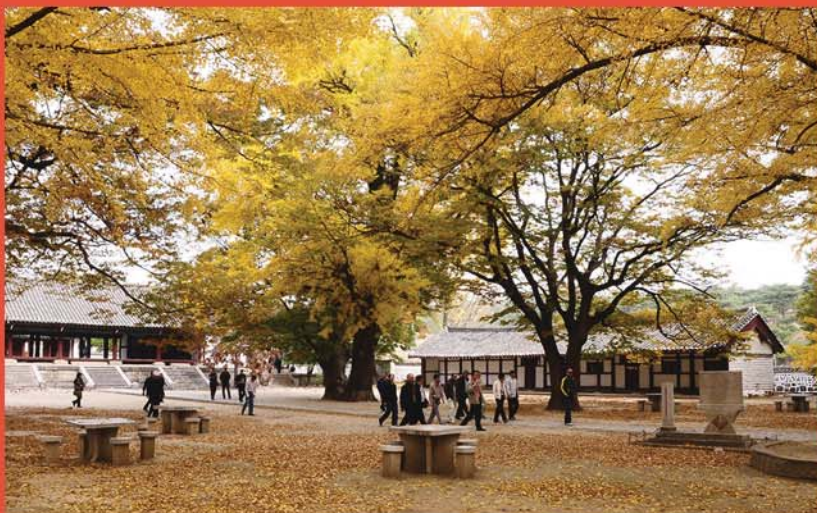
Beautiful scenery and time-honoured history and culture of the DPRK attract many tourists to this country. In recent years the Masikryong Ski Resort, Mirim Riding Club, Munsu Water Park and other modern sports and cultural bases and service facilities including Hyangsan and Majon hotels have been built or renovated, fostering tourism of the country. The number of tourists from not only neighbouring countries but also other countries in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world is

increasing.

The Korea International Travel Company strives to provide every convenience for their comfort by rendering excellent services.

Since its founding in August Juche 42 (1953), the company has contributed to the development of the country's tourism and further promoted its services in diversified ways.

It offers sightseeing tours to Mts. Paektu, Kumgang, Myohyang,



Tourists look round places of natural beauty and historic interest



Tourists visit the DPRK by air and sea, and even by bicycle



Tourists on the summit of Mt. Paektu



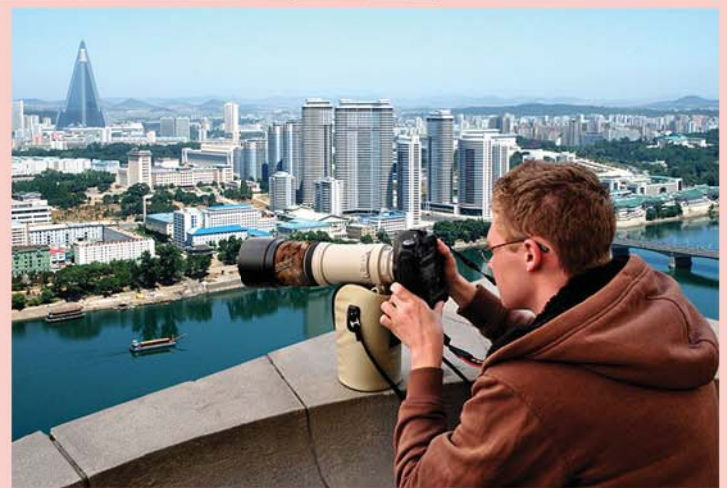
They experience noble and fine traditional customs of the Korean people

Chilbo and other celebrated mountains and Pyongyang, Wonsan, Kaesong, Nampho and other cities, while arranging theme tourism for sports and flying enthusiasts, cyclers, lovers of ecology and others. So it is enjoying growing popularity in the international tourist market.

Last April the company gave good services to many foreign amateurs in marathon who wanted to take part in the IAAF-27th Mangyongdae Prize Marathon held in Pyongyang.

Kind and convenient services for pleasant and impressive tours in the DPRK—this is the aim of the Korea International Travel Company.

Article: Kim Hyon Hui
Photo: Choe Chol Min



Sightseeing of grand monuments and modern structures



They enjoy swimming and seabathing on the beautiful seaside, and get impressive and unforgettable memories of skiing at the Masikryong Ski Resort



Special Foods of Pyongyang

Pyongyang, famous for its time-honoured history and beautiful scenery, has also its excellent food culture.

Typical foods of Pyongyang are cold noodles, *onban* and mung-bean pancake.

From olden times Pyongyang cold noodles have been widely known as a national dish of the Korean people.

The cold noodles are prepared with a traditional recipe unique to the Pyongyang area, including ingredients, broth, garnishing, and even bowls and coiling methods when they are served.

They are mainly made from buckwheat flour, which has been considered a health food, and are served in either water of pickled radishes, a specialty of Pyongyang, or meat broth, so they are more refreshing, sweeter and tastier than those made in other regions.

When serving Pyongyang cold noodles, a heap of noodles wound into a ball is put on a large bowl with little broth, garnished with kimchi, meat, pear, cucumber and egg, then topped with shreds of spring onion and red pepper, and poured with the rest of broth.

Pyongyang cold noodles have become symbolic of Korean noodles and a food representative of national foods for their good taste, distinctive appearance and dressing.

Pyongyang *onban* is boiled rice garnished with mung-bean pancake, chicken and mushroom and served in a chicken soup.

People in the Pyongyang area used to serve *onban* at wedding feasts, wishing the newlyweds a happy life. Afterwards it became famous and spread across the country.

Pyongyang *onban* is known as a nutritious food that brings together most of the nutritive substances indispensable to human body as well as a delicious one with a blend of various flavours.

Mung-bean pancake is another famous food in Pyongyang. In the olden times people in the Pyongyang area maintained a traditional custom of decorating the wedding table with a pile of pancakes on a high-bottomed plate. They even thought the wedding table without pancakes was not good.

Mung-beans are ground and fried in a round and flat shape. There are different local recipes for mung-bean pancake. In Pyongyang, they are made with mixtures of ground mung-beans and lard, and fried until they become yellowish brown in colour.

Pyongyang cold noodles, *onban* and mung-bean pancake are not only specialties of Pyongyang, but also famous national foods and pride of Korea.



Pyongyang cold noodles



Pyongyang *onban*



Mung-bean pancake

Article: Kim Kyong Hui

Photo: Kwang Chol Song

International Marathon Race Held in Pyongyang



Pak Chol (man) and Kim Hye Gyong (woman), both the DPRK marathoners, win in the first-class event of the IAAF-27th Mangyongdae Prize Marathon



The IAAF-Mangyongdae Prize Marathon takes place every year in Pyongyang to celebrate the Day of the Sun, birthday of President Kim Il Sung (April 15).

This year its 27th round was held, drawing marathoners from 15 countries and regions including the DPRK, China, Russia, Namibia, South Africa, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Chinese Taipei, and amateur runners from dozens of countries and regions.

The event was divided into the first (42.195 km), half-marathon (21.0975 km) and the amateur (10 km) races.

With the firing of the starting pistol, over 1 000 men and women marathoners and amateur runners began their



Sports



General meeting of the DPRK Olympic Committee for Juche 103 (2014) was held



The first round of the league matches of the First Division soccer tournament is held as part of the Mangyongdae Prize Games (a snap of the match between April 25 and Amnokgang teams)



race, running the whole course with an indomitable will and untiring perseverance.

Pak Chol (man) and Kim Hye Gyong (woman), both from the DPRK, breasted the tape to win the marathon race.

The IAAF-27th Mangyongdae Prize Marathon marked an important occasion in celebrating grandly the birthday of President Kim Il Sung and prompting exchange and cooperation among the athletes of many countries under the lofty ideal of independence, peace and friendship.

Article: Kim Jong Hyok
Photo: Ri Hak Myong, Kim Chun Hyok



Roundup



Mangyongdae Prize National Martial Arts Championships



The second sports games of public health workers

Calling for of North-South

6.15



South Koreans condemn the provocative war games hampering inter-Korean relations



South Korean puppet police crack down hard on demonstrators



Implementation Joint Declaration



demanding that the joint national event to celebrate June 15 is held

At the historic north-south summit meeting held for the first time in Pyongyang on June 15, Juche 89 (2000), the North-South Joint Declaration based on the ideal of By Our Nation Itself was made public.

The declaration reflects the unanimous desire of the whole Korean people for national reunification instead of interests of a specific organization and individual or one side, so it clarifies the issues of principles and practical ways to improve inter-Korean relations and achieve the country's reunification in an independent and peaceful way and by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation.

No sooner had the joint declaration been adopted it earned broad support and sympathy from the entire Korean nation and imbued the whole country with an ardent desire for national reunification.

Regarding the June 15 Joint Declaration as a milestone for independent reunification, the south Korean people are conducting an active struggle against machinations of separatist forces at home and abroad, in response to the desire and demand of the fellow countrymen to open the gate to reunification by the efforts of the Korean nation itself.

The South Headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance for Korea's Reunification (Pomminryon), Solidarity for Implementing the South-North Joint Declaration, Solidarity for Democracy, People's Life, Peaceful Unification and Sovereignty and many other organizations in south Korea held seminars, press conferences, commemorative lectures and different meetings on the occasion of the anniversary of publication to issue statements, talks and appeals, earnestly calling for a vigorous reunification movement under the banner of By Our Nation Itself.

Solidarity for Unification in Pusan clarified that By Our Nation Itself is the idea based on the love for the country and nation that was geared to putting an end to the history of national division and achieving national reunification and prosperity, and the foremost principle and almighty sword the entire nation must hold fast to in its struggle for national reunification.

The South Headquarters of Pomminryon condemned the south Korean authorities for their policy of confrontation with their compatriots which threw a wet blanket on the north-south relations advancing towards a new era of national reconciliation and unity, reunification and prosperity and aggravated them by running amok in collusion with foreign forces.

Noting that the issue of Korean peninsula must be solved from the standpoint of By Our Nation Itself, instead of resorting to cooperation with the US, Japan, and the like, the Confederation of National Peasants Union demanded the south Korean authorities make positive efforts to promote inter-Korean relations. The Confederation of Democratic Trade Unions emphasized that the June 15 Joint Declaration would be implemented and an independent reunification realized when the entire Korean nation opposed the US, disturber to national unity, and join efforts to this end.

The South Headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance of Youth and Students for Korea's Reunification, saying that the joint declaration is the faith of our nation and By Our Nation Itself a sure guarantee for independent reunification and peaceful prosperity, stressed that youth and students would be in the vanguard of the struggle to destroy pro-American sycophants and anti-national and anti-reunification forces, with confidence in sure victory.

National reunification is a long-cherished desire of the entire Korean nation, and the tragic national division forced by foreign forces must be brought to an end.

The Korean nation, holding aloft the banner of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, will smash plots of separatists at home and abroad and surely achieve the country's reunification by their concerted efforts.

Article: Kim Son Gyong



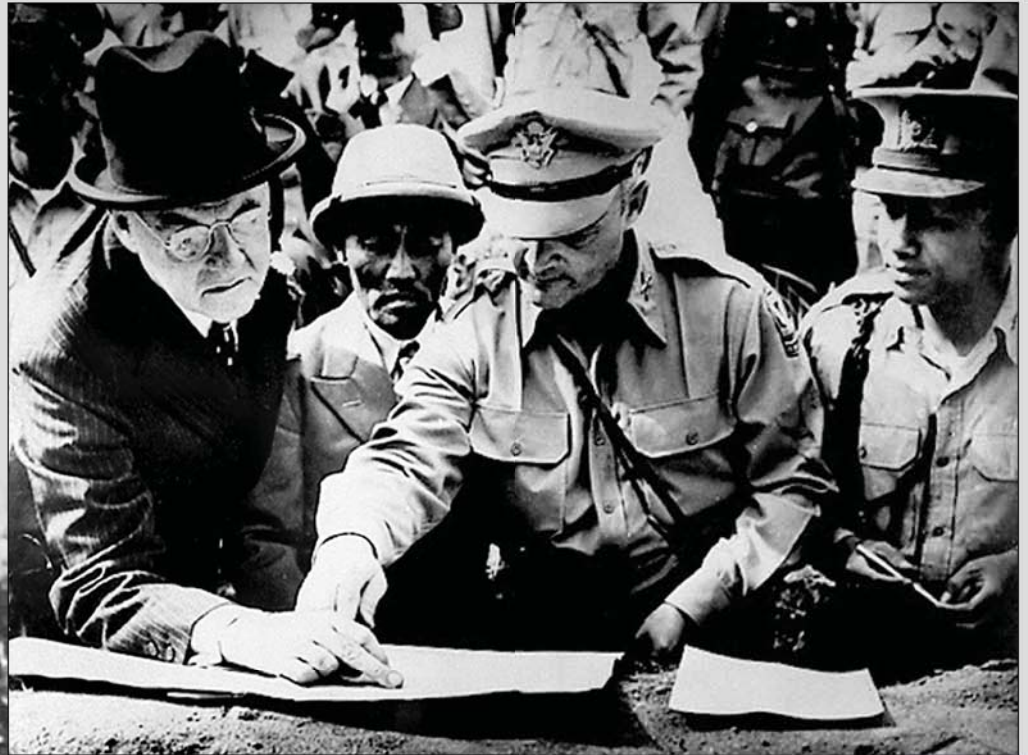
South Korean organizations and personages hold commemorative meetings and Reunification-oriented Marathon in support of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration



History Tells Who Started Korean War



The US imperialists set up a post on the 38th Parallel in a bid to fan up the north-targeted war fever



Dulles, US presidential envoy, makes a final examination of war preparations against northern half of Korea



... ..

나는 나의 최근 저서 《전쟁이나 평화나》 한부를 서명하여 귀하께 기증하는것을 기쁘게 생각합니다.

나는 이 책이 우리가 명약한 투쟁의 본질에 대하여 당신과 내가 많은 점에서 견해가 일치되고있음을 보여준다고 생각합니다.

나의 저서에서 내가 한국에 대하여 자주 언급한것을 보게 될것입니다.

나는 펼쳐지고있는 위대한 극적인 사변에서 귀국이 놀게 될 결정적인 역할에 커다란 중요성을 부여하였습니다.

CONFIDENTIAL

June 20, 1950

My dear President Rhee:

I am happy to have you herewith an inscribed copy of my recent book, War or Peace. I think it shows you that you and I have much the same ideas about the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged and you will see that in my book I frequently mention Korea. I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John Foster Dulles

The following is the inscription written on the book:

To President Syngman Rhee:

An outstanding and victorious leader in the world-wide struggle for peace and justice with whom I am honored to confer on the occasion of my mission to Korea.

John Foster Dulles



A part of the letter sent by Dulles to Syngman Rhee, dated June 20, 1950



On June 25, 64 years ago, cities and villages of the DPRK were covered with fierce flames of the war the US imperialists and south Korean puppet army of Syngman Rhee-led regime started against it.

The Korean war was a gangster-like one unprecedented in the world history. Many historical materials from the documents of the US and south Korea seized during the war and other historical materials testify to the fact why they started the war by enlisting huge armed forces.

First of all, the Korean war was the extension of the deep-rooted criminal policy of aggression against Korea pursued by the US.

Since long ago the US had set it forward as its state policy to put Korea, gateway to the Asian Continent, under its domination in order to realize its ambition of seizing world hegemony. In pursuit of it, in 1845 the US presented to Congress a bill for demanding Korea open up to it. Then it constantly committed armed invasions by dispatching its warships, including *General Sherman*, and sending a lot of guides to aggression in the guise of missionaries.

The US policy of aggression against Korea continued through centuries before entering its full-scale implementation after World War II.

At that time the US regarded Korea as a site of political and military confrontation between socialism and capitalism in realizing its ambition of gaining world supremacy, an ideological

battleground upon which the destiny of capitalist world may depend.

It was proved by an article in *The Oregon Journal*, dated January 21, 1950, which explained that the Korean peninsula, a perimeter of the Asian Continent, was the bridgehead for the most activities in the Pacific region and that the US set its foot on south Korea during and after WWII, in view of its strategic importance. It was also revealed in the letter sent to US President Harry Truman by Edwin W. Pauley, US presidential representative on reparations, after visiting north and south Korea in the early summer of 1946. He wrote in the summary of his views that frankly Korea was an ideological battleground upon which entire success of the US in Asia may depend.

US President Truman accepted his “counsel” as an American policy toward Korea and designated Korea as a “battlefield of ideology” on which all the US “successes” in Asia might rest. The US tried to realize its policy aimed at dominating the whole Korea by applying political and diplomatic methods, but in vain. So it attempted to achieve its aim with recourse to military aggression, that is, a war.

John Foster Dulles, who flew to south Korea as a special envoy of the United States, wrote to Syngman Rhee on June 20, 1950, “I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding.” In his private telegram sent to Douglas MacArthur in January 1951, President Truman said that unity of forces of the “free world” must be achieved through the Korean war, so that they could counter the former Soviet Union, deal a blow to the political and military might of China and subordinate Japan to them, thus realizing their aim of gaining supremacy over Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean war was a kind of way out the US found to overcome serious political and economic crises it faced at home.

Owing to the shrinkage in the munitions industry after WWII, unemployment was on the increase and the overall economy was caught in a vicious cycle in the US.

The British magazine *Economist* wrote that the United States needed a contributor to overcoming the crisis, so it found it unavoidable to start a war.

In 1950 the Truman administration and his ruling Democratic Party found themselves in political distress caused by the fierce attack by the Republicans for being submissive to communism. Being apprehensive over his political career, Truman had to gamble with the Korean war to tide over the crisis by showing his true nature as an anti-communist.

The US also had to start a war so as to rescue Syngman Rhee puppet regime of south Korea which was suffering from critical political and economic situations since 1949.

An American book, *The Hidden History of the Korean War*, concluded: “It would be most reasonable to figure that war was the last resort of crazy Syngman Rhee. As the last game the Syngman Rhee government drove the country into a civil war, unable to keep itself steady in face of economic destruction, domestic unrest, harassment by the hostile National Assembly since his defeat in May, and then the people’s leanings towards the peace statement of the north.”

As the historical materials show, the Korean war was a state policy of the US and a war of aggression.

However, the US imperialists could not but suffer an ignominious defeat by the Korean People’s Army and people who valued justice.

The US must remember that its invasion of Korea will be followed by Korean people’s victory, and thus never repeat its past mistake.

Article: Kim Jong Gwang



US military advisers and south Korean puppet army officers discuss a war plan



The US imperialists instigated Syngman Rhee puppet army to launch a surprise attack against the northern half of Korea on June 25, 1950



The Mural *Hunting*



The mural *Hunting* is drawn on the western wall of the inner chamber of the Chum (Dance) Tomb found in Jian of Jilin Province, China. It dates back to the period of Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668).

The Koguryo people began to draw mural paintings of tomb since around the 3rd century. Those mural paintings depict customs and manners of the people, Four Deities, the combination of the above-mentioned themes, and decorative patterns.

The mural *Hunting* was drawn in the mid-4th century on the theme of manners and customs of the Koguryo people.

It vividly shows the martial spirit and economic life of the people of Koguryo, a powerful state with a thousand-year history in the East in the middle ages.

The mural is also marked by vigorous and refined tones of the Korean painting as it reflects the life of the people in those days, a feature unique to mural paintings of Koguryo tombs. It pictures a lively, brave and optimistic character of the Koguryo people.

Painted in the mural are five hunters on horseback, wearing headgears

decorated with feathers or black hoods, who are aiming their bows at animals following them at the foot of mountains. Their courageous and swift movements are described in powerful strokes. The painting of a tiger and herds of deer running away in haste is indicative of acute situation of hunting.

The mural is drawn by applying the technique of a birds-eye view in a sense of form and various methods of perspective, thus showing the hunting ground immersed in enthusiastic atmosphere.

Forceful and flexible strokes portray vividly the excellent horsemanship and archery of the Koguryo people, and at the same time give feelings as if the animals in the painting are all alive and moving.

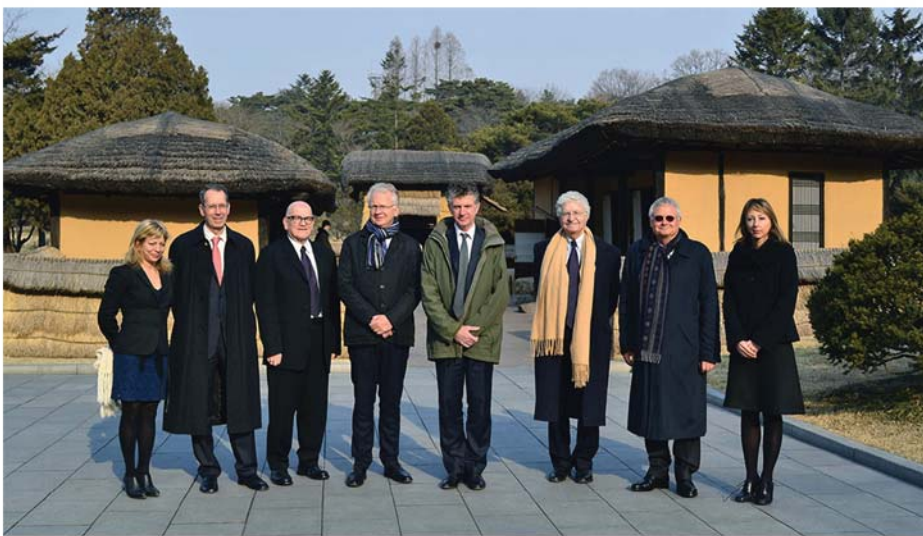
The mural *Hunting*, an excellent tomb mural expressive of indomitable character and dauntless spirit of the Koguryo people, is a valuable cultural heritage showing a high level of the fine arts the Korean nation had attained already in the 4th century.

Ryang Yon Guk

Goodwill Visits



Kim Yong Nam, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, meets the President of Tatarstan of the Russian Federation on a visit to Pyongyang



Delegation of politicians from various political parties of Europe visit President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae



Minister of Development of Far East of Russia visits the Mirim Riding Club



Mongolian Minister of Industry and Agriculture looks round the Tower of the Juche Idea



Co-chairman of Board of Directors of the International Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il Foundation



Delegation of the Workers' Party of Mexico looks round Okryu Children's Hospital

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

