

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

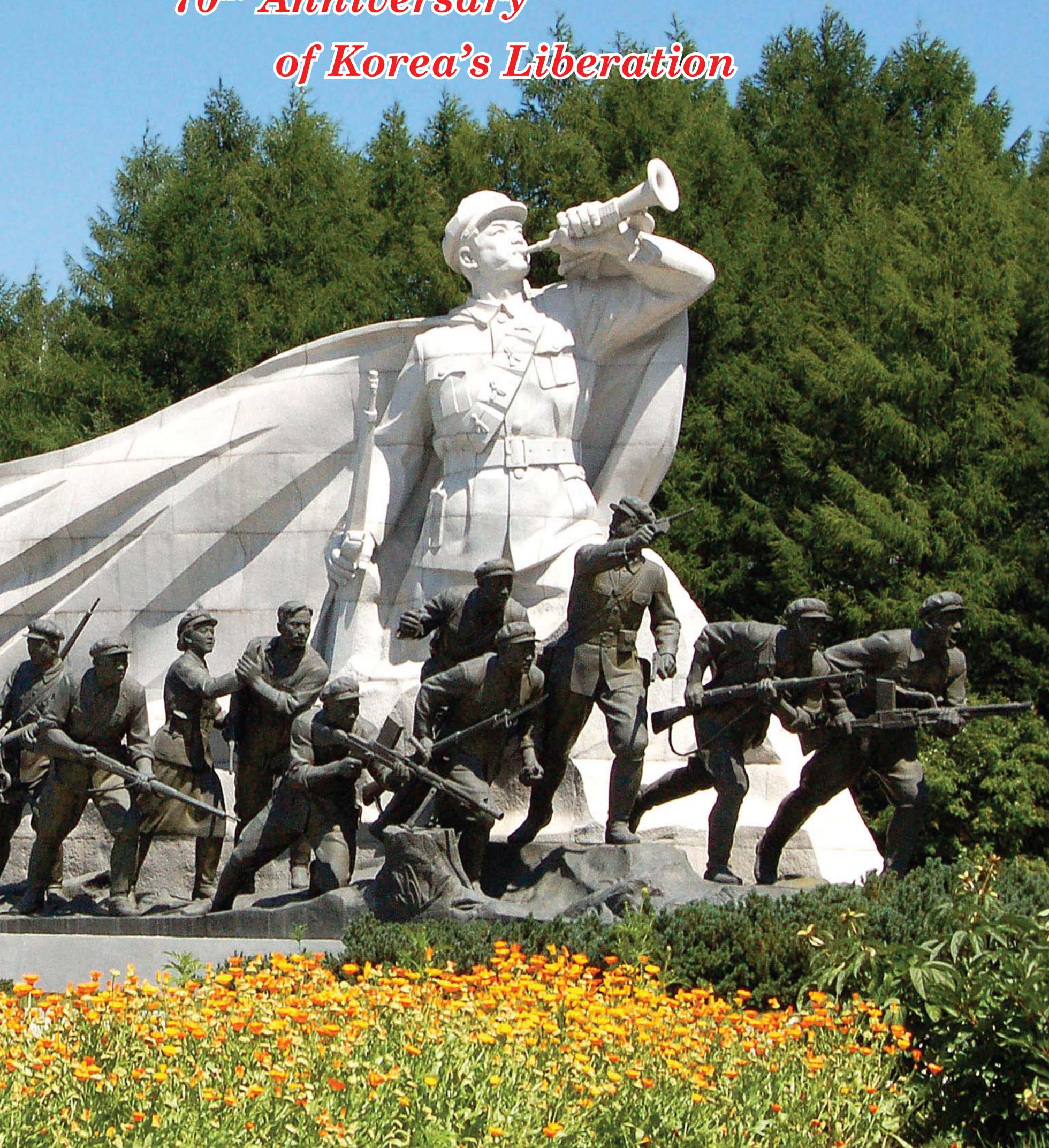
**KOREA**

(No. 716)

Juche 104  
(2015)

8

*70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
of Korea's Liberation*





Mt. Paektu, sacred mountain of revolution

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FRONT COVER: Subthematic Group Sculpture *March of the Samjiyon Grand Monument*  
Photo: Ri Kwang Su

Pictorial KOREA is published in Korean, Chinese, Russian and English.



Kim Il Sung organizes and leads the operations for final offensive against Japanese imperialism

# Exploit in Achieving National Liberation

August 15 is the historical day of Korea’s liberation from the colonial rule by Japanese imperialists.

Korea, which had once been eclipsed on the world map, restored its national sovereignty 70 years previously, thanks to the 20-year anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle President Kim Il Sung led to victory, braving all sorts of trials.

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Korea with a long history of 5 000 years was reduced into a colony of Japan which militarily occupied it.

Experiencing to the marrow disgrace and misery of a ruined nation, Kim Il Sung bore himself the lofty mission of rescuing the nation from distress and embarked on the road of revolution.

Firmly determined not to return home unless he would

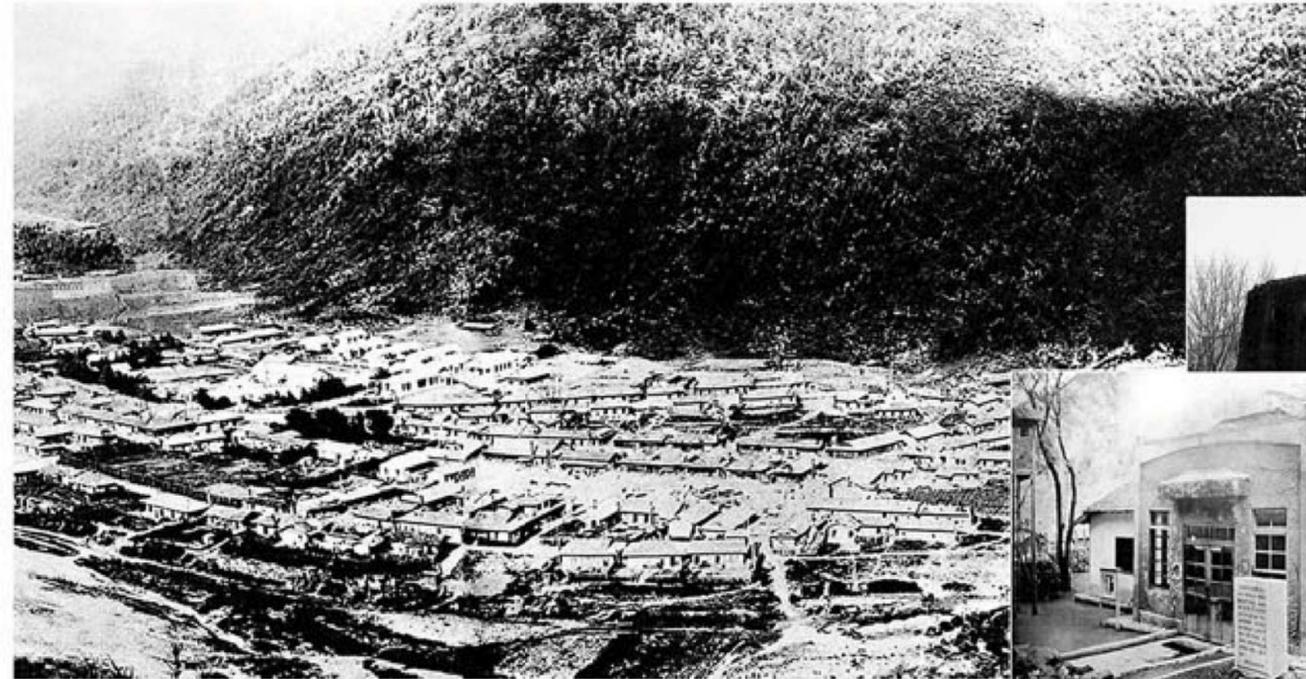
achieve the country’s liberation, he left the homeland in January Juche 14 (1925) and traversed the long and bloody road of anti-Japanese armed struggle for scores of years.

He created the Songun revolutionary idea which gives importance to force of arms and military affairs and originated from the two pistols his father Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, had bequeathed as his revolutionary legacy and the programme of the Down-with-Imperialism Union he formed.

He put forward the slogan of **Oppose arms with arms, and oppose counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence!** and declared a war against Japanese imperialists to



Kim Il Sung proclaimed the founding of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army on April 25 Juche 21 (1932) on the tableland of Tuqidian, Mutiaotun, Xiaoshahe, Antu County

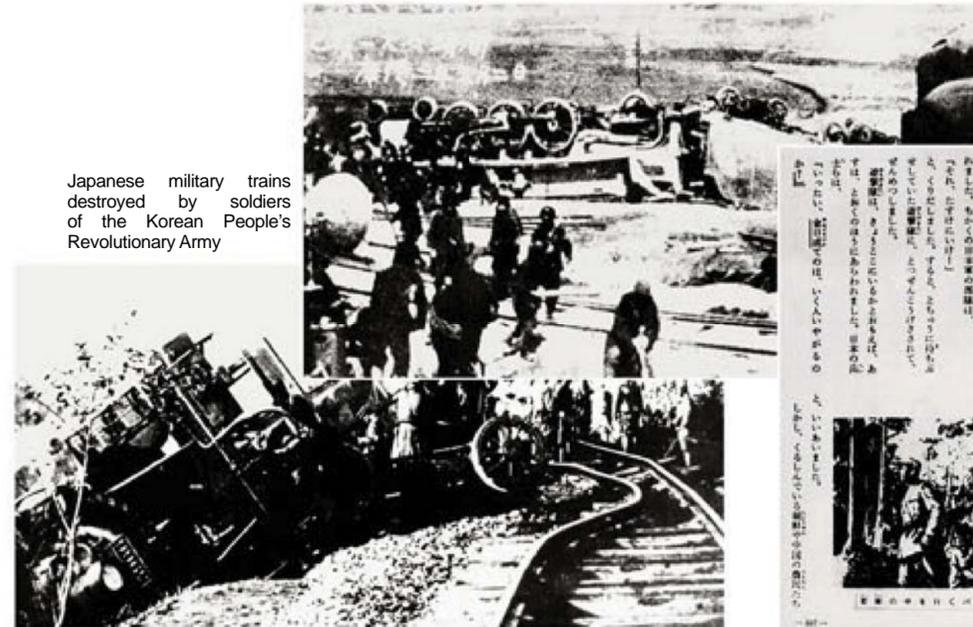


Pochonbo at the time of the battle

Kim Il Sung organized the operations for advance into homeland by large forces and commanded the battle of Pochonbo on June 4 Juche 26 (1937)



Mutiaotun in Xiaoshahe, Antu, China



Japanese military trains destroyed by soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

Materials on military activities of the KPRA led by Kim Il Sung



liberate Korea. He also founded a revolutionary army and, relying on it, opened up a new era of the national-liberation movement in colonies.

When fighting bloody battles against the massive Japanese troops armed to the teeth and hell-bent on launching punitive operations, with neither state backing nor support from a regular army, and facing biting cold and dire hunger, he always braced up his sense of responsibility for the revolution that if he gave up, Korea would never rise again and displayed indomitable fighting spirit that he should defeat Japan and liberate his country

without fail, surmounting all sorts of hardship and trials.

His superb strategy and adroit tactics struck the Japanese army one million strong with terror. Many battles he organized and commanded during the anti-Japanese war, including those of Dongning and Fusong county towns, Jiansanfeng and Hongqihe, heralded a dawn of national liberation for the Korean people, while scaring the Japanese imperialists.

Victory in the Pochonbo battle and the thrust into the Musan area the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had conducted by advancing into the homeland under the

command of Kim Il Sung fully demonstrated that the Koreans were still alive and the day of Korea's liberation was not far, and also shook the Japanese imperialist colonial rule to its foundations.

Kim Il Sung, while conducting energetic armed struggle, formed the Association of the Restoration of the Fatherland and other anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations in large numbers, thereby inspiring broad masses of the people to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

He personally visited several places in the homeland to acquaint himself with the preparations for an all-people resistance so as to actively meet the great event of national liberation as well as solidly build up the revolutionary driving force with the KPRA as its core.

Penetrating the fast-changing international situations, Kim Il Sung, on August 9 Juche 34 (1945), issued an order of starting the general offensive to liberate the country.

The KPRA units, together with their small units and groups



Map showing distribution of the major organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland

and resistance forces active in the homeland, wiped out Japanese troops and occupied their administrative organs.

After receiving decisive blows from the storming offensives of the Korean people, Japan declared its unconditional surrender on August 15, 1945.

Thanks to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle Kim Il Sung organized and led to victory, the Korean people, who had been subjected to colonial slavery, restored the national sovereignty.



A temporary secret base in Mt. Sangdan, Sinjang-ri, Yonsa County, where Kim Il Sung held a meeting of heads of ARF organizations from across the country

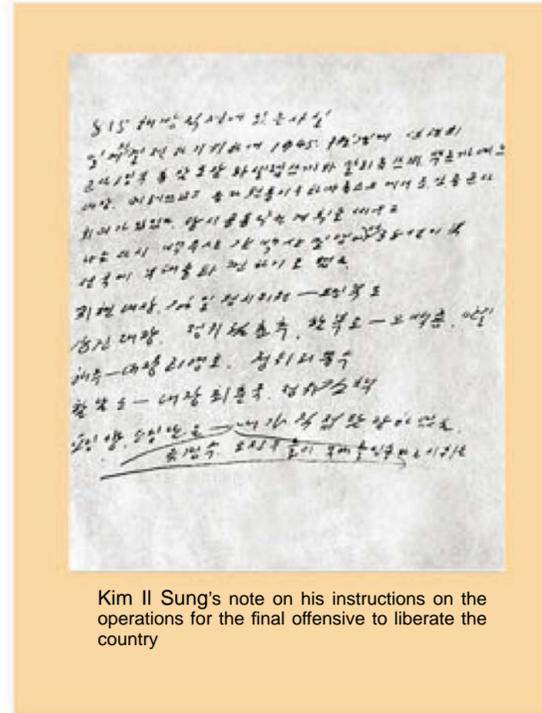


Materials on the formation of all-people resistance organizations

Korea's liberation is an event of great significance that marked a radical turning point in the 5 000-year history of the Korean people and the development of revolution. It is the greatest of the greatest feats he had performed for the country and nation.

His undying exploit of liberating Korea will go down in history along with the victorious advance of the country toward a prosperous and powerful nation.

Article & photo: Choe Yong Ho



Kim Il Sung's note on his instructions on the operations for the final offensive to liberate the country



Soldiers of the KPRF making full preparations for the great event of national liberation



# Peerless Patriot Who Brought Liberty

Seventy years ago enthusiastic cheers of the Korean people shook the whole land of Korea in jubilation at achieving the country's liberation from the Japanese military occupation. Swelling feelings of emotion and delight of those days that are still lingering were the eruption of the yearning and reverence for Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and legendary hero who waged bloody anti-Japanese struggle to restore the lost country.

Korea, which had been writhing in agony of national tragedy, was aflame with the joy of liberation and the people were astir preparing for the welcome of the triumphant return of the national hero.

People from all walks of life in Pyongyang city and South Phyongan Province organized the preparatory committees to welcome General Kim Il Sung. Those in Taedong County formed separately the home-town preparatory committee of welcoming General Kim Il Sung in expectation that they would be the first to welcome him at Mangyongdae, the General's birthplace.

Other prominent figures in Seoul also formed similar committees and made preparations for hearty welcome of the General.

However, Kim Il Sung, who waged decades-long bloody struggle since he had walked out through the brushwood gate with a firm resolve to achieve the

country's independence and finally liberated Korea, returned home too quietly.

He went to the Kangson Steel Works (Chollima Steel Complex at present), even though he saw Mangyongdae within earshot, to discuss with workers the building of a new Korea, proclaimed the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and settled urgent and important matters arising in building a new country. After that he had the first meeting with the people in the homeland on October 14, Juche 34 (1945).

That day he mounted the platform of the Pyongyang mass rally to welcome his triumphant return. The cheers of the people wrapped in the feelings of delight and excitement resounded in the venue of the rally.

Every Korean, who saw General Kim Il Sung on the platform acknowledging their cheers, was surprised that he was so young and outstanding hero who defeated Japanese imperialism and thus rescued them from the lot of ruined nation.

*The Pyongyang Minbo*, a newspaper of those days, wrote about the unforgettable scene under the title *Cheers of 400 000 People Shake Korea, A Lovely Land*.



Kim Il Sung addresses the Pyongyang mass rally held to welcome his triumphant return home [October Juche 34 (1945)]



"Pyongyang has ... a large population of 400 000. Has it ever had such a large meeting as this? Has it ever held such an important meeting? ...

"What gave historic significance to this meeting and turned it into a storm of emotion, was that General Kim Il Sung, the great patriot of Korea and a hero whom Pyongyang produced, was present in person there, and extended joyful and warm greetings and words of encouragement to the people. ... As soon as General Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform, the hero whom the Korean people hold in high respect and have been looking forward to seeing, a storm of enthusiastic cheers arose, and most of the audience were deeply moved to silent tears."

According to a former newspaperman of *Joseon Ilbo* which had been published in Seoul after Korea's liberation, legions of newspapers including *Hae-bang Ilbo*, *Seoul Sinmun*, *Tongnip Sinmun*, *Minjuronson* and *Jayu Sinmun*, magazines such as *Sinchonji* and *Friend of People*, and other publications were

found in Seoul in those days and all of them always devoted their first pages to the articles on General Kim Il Sung.

It was unanimous aspiration of all the Korean people to entrust future of the country and nation to the prominent leader and follow him in creating their new life.

Ri Chan, the revolutionary poet who wrote the immortal revolutionary paean *The Song of General Kim Il Sung*, when meeting the General for the first time, sang in excitement he was the light that could never be clouded and the sun of the Korean nation that could never be concealed.

The revolutionary paean that reverberated throughout the country seething with joy of liberation is still resounding in Songun Korea, inspiring the people to building a thriving socialist country.

Article & photo: Kim Hyo Sim



People rejoice at the country's liberation





Kim Il Sung meets the students of Kim Il Sung University who are engaged in city construction [June Juche 46 (1957)]



Kim Jong Il hands over the torch of revolution to young people [October Juche 84 (1995)]



## Glorious 70-year History of the WPK

# Reliable Successors to Revolution

An outstanding achievement made in building a youth power occupies a significant place in the seven decade-long history of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The name of the Korean youth organization, Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, is placed after the sacred name of the WPK, as it is the ranks of loyal young people, successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche, who constitute the most vigorous force in the society.

Kim Il Sung, eternal President of the DPRK, launched his revolutionary activities with the youth movement, shed light on the path of the Korean youth movement in every period and at every stage of the developing revolution, and wisely led the young people to devote themselves to the country and people.

As he endowed the young people for the first time in history with the titles of the vanguard of the revolution and the successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche, the young people could exalt their dignity and position on the highest level and the Korean history began to write a new chapter of giving importance to youth.

The idea of Juche-based youth movement created by the President served as a valuable ideological and spiritual weapon for the youth in the Korean revolution, and its magnetic power and vitality were fully demonstrated along with the vigorous advance of the youth movement.

Kim Il Sung laid everlasting foundations for the strengthening and development of the Korean youth movement.

Having attached importance to the vanguard role of the young people, he formed the Democratic Youth League, a mass-based and united organization for youth, after he had founded the WPK. Afterwards, he strengthened the league as required by the developing revolution and thus set an example of the

socialist youth movement.

Under his wise leadership of the youth movement, the Korean young people emerged victorious in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War, repulsing the armed invasion of the United States, which had boasted of being the "stron-





Kim Jong Un among those attending the Second National Conference of Exemplary Young People of Virtue [May Juche 104 (2015)]

gest” in the world, and gave full play to the indomitable mettle of heroic Korea, Chollima Korea, in the postwar rehabilitation.

He regarded work with youth as the most worthwhile and honourable one and gave importance to it throughout his life, bestowing infinite trust and love



on the young people. Always placing the work for the youth at the top of his affairs, he ceaselessly travelled the road of his on-site guidance for the sake of the young people, the future masters of the country.

The precious traditions of the Korean youth movement provided by the President’s boundless love and trust were brilliantly carried forward by Kim Jong Il, eternal General Secretary of the WPK.

Having defined it as the main mission of the youth league and the general objective of the Korean youth movement to carry forward to completion the revolutionary cause of Juche, Kim Jong Il gave perfect solutions to the theoretical and practical problems for their implementation and put his great trust in young people as a reserve fighting force and a special detachment of the Supreme Commander and eternal companions of the WPK.

He put forward the slogan *Love the young people!* and spared nothing for them, and made public such immortal classic works as *The Present Times and the Tasks Facing Young People* and *Let Us Exalt the Brilliance of Comrade Kim Il Sung’s Idea on the Youth Movement and the Achievements Made under His Leadership*, so as to expound the tasks of the Korean youth and their movement and the ways of implementing them.

Regarding from the early days of his revolutionary activities the problem of youth as a matter of vital importance which is decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution, he always attached great importance to it, saying that the Party believes in the youth league and that there is nothing to be afraid of in the world if the Party, the army and the youth league are strong.

He ensured that the youth league formed a harmonious whole with the

Party, established revolutionary discipline and order in work and that the ranks of its officials were built up with young people who are loyal to the Party and the leader, revolutionary and militant in their traits and disposition while constantly improving their qualifications and abilities.

Thanks to his energetic guidance, the Korean young people were developed into vanguard fighters in the Songun era and performed heroic feats in fierce showdowns with imperialist reactionary forces and campaigns to defend socialism and the building of a thriving country, closely rallied behind the Party during the Arduous March and the forced march in the 1990s.

Now standing in the van of the Korean youth movement is the respected Kim Jong Un who is brilliantly carrying forward the youth-first idea of the great leaders.

Kim Jong Un sent the Korean young people an appeal, reading:

**“The dynamic strides of young people will hasten the prosperity of tomorrow.**

**Always go straight ahead following the Party!**

**Kim Jong Un  
January 26, 2012”**

Encouraged by his call, the Korean young people are full of determination to live up to his trust and discharge their mission as young vanguards in accomplishing the cause of the WPK to build a thriving country and achieve the national reunification.

Article & photo: Jong Ki Sang



Korean young people have performed heroic feats in the defence of socialism and the building of a thriving country

Procession of young people, successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche



Kim Jong Il acquaints himself with a KPA unit's performance of its duty on the forward observation post [September Juche 90 (2001)]

## Putting forward the KPA as Main Force of Revolution



On August 25, Juche 49 (1960) Kim Jong Il, eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, inspected Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105<sup>th</sup> Tank Division of the Korean People's Army, thus starting his Songun-based leadership.

The tank division, the first of its kind in the KPA, performed brilliant feats in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950–July 1953).

Looking round the division, Kim Jong Il set forth specific tasks for it to carry out its military missions and ways to strengthen the combat readiness of the KPA. He also noted that the KPA service personnel should prepare themselves fully for doing a great share in socialist construction.

His inspection of the tank division was a historic one that marked an occasion in carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche, the Songun revolutionary cause, and a signal of the start of his Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

Since then Kim Jong Il continued his decades-long Songun-based leadership. In the 1990s, when the imperialist allied forces resorted to vicious moves of isolating and stifling the DPRK, he held higher the banner of Songun and formulated Songun politics as the basic political mode of socialism.

With the KPA as the core and main force in national defence and socialist construction, he ceaselessly inspected army units and energetically led them to discharge their mission with credit.

From August 25, Juche 49 (1960), when he started his Songun-based leadership with the inspection of Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105<sup>th</sup> Tank Division, to the last period of his life, Kim Jong Il provided field guidance to over 5 247 units in the sector of the armed force. During the long journey of Songun he developed the KPA into an invincible revolutionary army that safeguards the country, the revolution and socialism, and into a creator of people's hap-

piness.

The history of the Songun revolution of socialist Korea is now being carried forward brilliantly by the respected Kim Jong Un.

Kim Jong Un, cherishing an unshakeable faith in and commitment to Songun, a banner that must be unfurled so as to add glory to the dignity of the country and nation and bring to completion the cause of building a thriving socialist country, is continuously travelling the road of Songun-based leadership.

He visited the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105<sup>th</sup> Tank Division of the KPA on January 1 Juche 101 (2012), the post in Panmunjom, units defending the islands at the southernmost part of the southwestern front, and other posts and units at the front line. Regardless of biting wind and bad weather, he provided guidance to the military drills of the KPA at the firing areas and airports and on board naval vessels, clarified operational and tactical plans, gave detailed instructions on preparing the service personnel to be well versed in the advanced military science and technology and state-of-the-art hardware and took new steps for the development of the defence industry.

Thanks to his energetic leadership the DPRK has ushered in a new heyday of army-building, and the KPA has become an invincible army that is strong in ideology and faith and prepared for both defence and attack, now displaying its might as the main force of the revolution that leads the building of a thriving nation.

With the KPA, boundlessly loyal to the leadership of Kim Jong Un, as the main force of the revolution, the Korean people are advancing full of confidence toward the final victory in building a thriving country, upholding the banner of Songun.

*Article & photo: Kim Chung Bok*



# Cradle of Orphaned Children

A happy event was observed in Wonsan, a port city on the coast of the East Sea of Korea, on June 1, International Children's Day.

With the blessing of the people in the city, the orphaned children cut the tape to enter the Wonsan Baby Home and Orphanage, magnificent palace and cradle of their happiness, built under the energetic leadership and benevolent affection of Marshal Kim Jong Un who is looking after the orphans' bright future like their father. Such an amazing reality was brought about by his love for posterity and the future.

Always being solicitous to provide children, kings of the country, with all the best things in the world, he proposed building a baby home and orphanage in Wonsan and solved all the problems arising in the construction of them, visiting the construction site several times to give meticulous guidance.

He visited the baby home and orphanage on June 1, just before their inauguration.

Looking at the portraits of beaming images of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il hanging on the façade, he was very pleased that they are placed in a bright and respectful manner and that orphans could move to the new home receiving the blessings of the smiling great leaders.

He then looked round the facilities to check preparations for

operation and was satisfied with impeccable elements.

He gave important instructions on operating the baby home and orphanage—to feed the children well and afford them best living conditions, to steadily enhance the role and qualifications of the nursing and other teachers, implant a sense of patriotism in the children and constantly improve teaching methods.

The baby home and orphanage consist of rooms for childcare and education, a children's reading room, nature study room, intelligent game rooms, playrooms, wading pools, bathrooms, barber's and medical treatment rooms that are amply furnished to offer all the conditions required to bring up and educate the children and promote their health.

Looking at lovely and cute children, the nurses, teachers and officials concerned are so grateful to the Marshal for taking parental care of all the children and developing their bright future and beautiful dreams that they make up their mind to bring them up into competent personnel who will shoulder the future of the country.

A rosy and bright future is always in store for the children at Wonsan Baby Home and Orphanage who are growing up happily with nothing to envy in the world.

Article & photo: Pae Myong Chol



Kim Jong Un visits the Wonsan Baby Home and Orphanage before their inauguration [June Juche 104 (2015)]



Children cut the ribbon



Children enjoy happy life with nothing to envy in the world



# Paektu Area Tells Feats of Youth



Young people in the DPRK are performing feats of creation in the project of the Paektusan Songun Youth Power Station now under construction.

The power station being built in Ryanggang Province, where Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of revolution, rises high, consists of three power plants in tiers along the upper reaches of the Sodu River in Paegam County, and will be greatly conducive to the improvement of the people's living standards and economic development in the province. The construction, however, is an enormous project that requires overcoming the most unfavourable natural and geographical conditions in the country's history of constructing hydroelectric power plant, as it is built in the primeval forests on the Paektu Plateau that is covered with snow for more than six months a year.

Young people, including working people, university graduates and discharged soldiers, have come to the construction site from all across the country with great ambition and hope of glorifying their youth.

Out of single mind to build up an eternal asset of the country in the Paektu area, they erected dams across the rough streams



Young builders are speeding up the construction of concrete dams and waterway tunnels, ensuring strict observance of construction methods and the quality of structures

of the Sodu and dug tunnels through rugged mountains. They thus completed many tasks of building waterway tunnels for Power Plant No. 1, damming of Power Plant No. 2, construction of hundreds of

houses for the residents in the region to be inundated, and so on. They also pooled their creative intelligence and efforts in introducing hundreds of inventions and creative conceptions into construction

practice.

While stepping up the construction, they planted trees on the surrounding mountains and fields, created lawns and built rest homes and bases for supply service,

thus leading their life full of optimism and emotion.

At present they are filled with burning desire of fulfilling the tasks the supreme leader Kim Jong Un set forth

during his on-spot guidance to the construction site last April.

Kim Jong Un got familiar with the progress of the construction and spoke highly of the labour feats of young builders. He

then called for completing the project by the 70<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and thus demonstrating to the world the Party's 70-year history of attaching importance to the youth and building a youth power.

Encouraged by his great love for and trust in them the young builders made up their mind to give full play to the courage and indomitable spirit of the Korean youth by completing without fail the construction of the two power plants until October marking the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the WPK founding.

The field headquarters of construction is organizing the work to push forward the project in a three-dimensional way while energetically conducting on-site political work and socialist emulation campaign to give fullest play to the inexhaustible might of the young people.

Being proud of erecting monumental structures in the era of the Workers' Party, those engaged in concrete tamping of the dam of Power Plant No. 1 and waterway tunnelling of Power Plant No. 2 are strictly observing the requirements of the construction methods and ensuring the quality and speed at the highest standard.

True to the Party's intention of rendering full support to the construction project, factories and enterprises throughout the country are striving to send equipment, raw and other materials on a preferential basis.

The construction site of the Paektusan Songun Youth Power Station is now seething with the enthusiastic efforts of the young builders to hasten the day of completion by making great leap forward and innovation in the flames of creating the speed of Korea.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho  
Photo: Rim Chol



With patriotic mind



*Towards the Venue of Grand October Celebrations*

## Effective Use of Renewable Energy Resources

Several wind turbines and fine arrays of solar panels at the top of a mountain near the seaside—this is a spectacular sight at Ryongnam Dockyard in Nampho on the western coast of Korea which is making success in tapping renewable energy sources and using them in business operation.

The dockyard, which set it as its goal to effectively introduce the renewables, erected a plant for generating electric power from wind turbines and solar panels while constructing Dock No. 2. It took advantage of climatic conditions in coastal areas which are windy all the year round and have a relatively high percentage of sunshine.

The power plant equipped with wind-driven generators with the capacity of 10 kw and solar panels generates hundreds of kWh of electricity every day. The generated electricity is supplied through the network exclusively established in the dockyard to several units including the information and command

rooms and science and technology dissemination hall. At the same time, the storage batteries are charged with electricity during the daytime and supply it at nighttime.

The dockyard is paying close attention to normal operation of the power plant by keeping up-to-date with the maintenance and repair of generating facilities, power generation and its use, and taking necessary and timely steps.

Recently it has replaced stay ropes of wind turbines with new ones and distributed the solar panels that had been concentrated on the mountain slope to the sites near user units.

Technicians and workers are displaying a higher sense of responsibility in the maintenance of generating facilities.

The dockyard is taking pride in effective use of renewable energy that is eco-friendly and adding to the scenery as well as a great help in easing power shortage.

*Article & photo: Ri Myong Guk*



Windmills and solar panels produce electricity for the management of the dockyard



Science and technology dissemination hall



# Synchronized Swimmers Are Growing Up

—At the Juvenile Sports School of the Changgwang Health Complex—



Flowers are blossoming one after another on the surface of the water in the swimming pool of the Changgwang Health Complex on the picturesque bank of the Pothong in Pyongyang. These “flowers” are the student swimmers of the juvenile sports school of the health complex, performing beautiful and graceful movement synchronized with light and lively music.

The school has trained many synchronized swimmers since its establishment in August Juche 89 (2000).

As it is provided with fine conditions for training reserves, the school has accepted a lot of schoolchildren who are desirous of becoming synchronized swimmers. In recent years the number of its applicants is on steady increase with the zeal for sports sweeping the country

The school, while selecting reserves on a scientific basis, teaches and trains them in a planned way and according to their ages and physical constitutions. Its teaching programmes involve instruction in swimming, basic posture, rudimentary techniques and regulation.

The school actively introduces into training several methods that have proved effective in reserve training while inventing and employing new methods and apparatuses suited to the developing reality. Such apparatuses are very efficient in the improvement of basic postures and swimming skills.

Thanks to the devoted efforts of teachers for the rising generation, the school has so far produced many synchronized swimmers who were successful in international games, bringing home glory.

They are now working hard to produce more promising swimmers.

Article & photo: Ri Il Myong





## *Bees Are Increasing*

Some years ago a foreign environmental organization noted with apprehension that several countries and regions were witnessing the decrease of bees in number owing to the environmental pollution and damage of ecosystem, which is not merely a matter of destruction of natural environment but vital to human existence.

Bees produce honey, tonic good for promoting people's health, and serve as pollinators playing an important role in agricultural production.

The DPRK, which puts forth environmental conservation as a major state policy and a nation-wide undertaking, is pressing on with the work to make the whole country covered with fruit and other trees and flowering plants and prevent environmental pollution. At the same time, it is actively spurring beekeeping by creating forests of acacia and linden and groves of bush clover and blueberry in accordance with regional features. Thanks to the endeavour, the number of companies and individuals engaged in beekeeping is on steady increase in the country.

Among them is the beekeeping station of Korea Sinhung Trading Corporation.

Manager Ri Pon Gil and other beekeepers are devoting their wisdom and effort to the work, a patriotic undertaking to increase the country's wealth.

Every year they travel a long distance to make field survey of areas adequate for honey sources by seasonal apiculture. They also introduce scientific methods into keeping and management of bees, thereby increasing their number.

Ri has acquired a profound knowledge and rich experience in this field through his 30-odd-year beekeeping in many parts of the country, including Pyongyang, Yonsa County in North Hamgyong Province and Mt. Oga in Jagang Province. He is now imparting his knowledge and experience to his beekeepers, so that they are of significant help in multiplying colonies of honeybees. Scores of increased colonies are sent to many similar

stations and individual beekeepers.

The station has produced large amounts of honey. The floral honeys from acacia and linden produced at the station are enjoying popularity for their sweetness and delicious and fragrant taste.

As there are many patriotic-minded people like this station staff who are making endeavours to conserve natural environment and increase the wealth of the country, swarms of honeybees visit beautiful flowers.

*Article: Kim Thae Hyon  
Photo: Jin Yong Ho*



# After 13 Years

Ri Kuk Hyang, a student at Pungmun Senior Middle School in Kanggye, Jagang Province, has formed an inseparable tie with the researchers from clinical institute of Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University.

They are Jang Myong Guk, head of the microsurgery and plastic surgery section, and his staff.

When two-year-old Ri was admitted to the college hospital for the treatment of osteogenesis imperfecta and comminuted fracture, the relationship began between her and the researchers of the section with a decade's history of developing microsurgery in Korea.

Jang's section had developed atraumatic suture needles and thread for microsurgery and contributed to the establishment of their production system. Every member of his team made strenuous efforts to acquire surgical techniques as skilful as their head. They also applied several techniques, including free vascularized bone transplant and full-thickness skin graft, to microsurgery on patients, thus completely curing those who might have been disabled.

Those successes, however, were not enough for the section to treat such little patients like Ri.

Although they were seized with uneasiness and apprehension about the success in operation, Jang and his section members, as medical workers responsible for people's health and with parental affection, decided to operate on the girl.

The microsurgery has a distinguished feature in that it reduces to the minimum possible damage that accompanies the operation, but takes a long time and requires skilful and experienced techniques of operation from beginning to end.

The first operation on Ri which took nearly nine hours was a

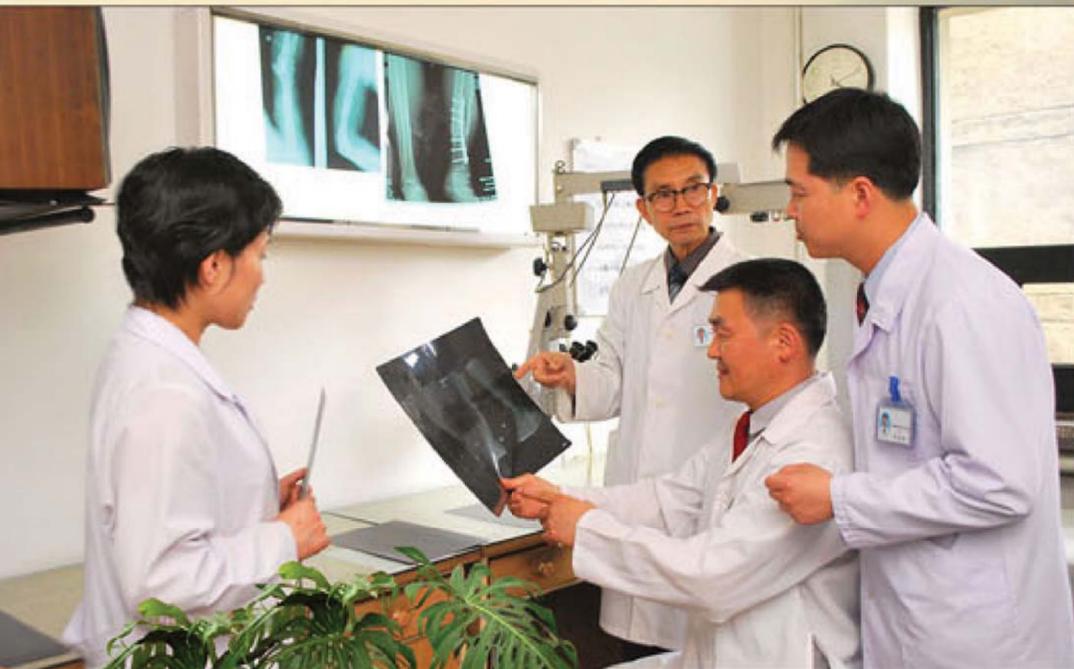
success.

Based on it, the section's surgeons applied new methods to Ri's treatment for 13 years, and finally, she got up on her own feet.

Looking at the daughter running toward them, Ri's parents, who had only seen her walking with the aid of crutches, shed tears. They felt grateful for the medical workers who devoted themselves to promotion of the people's health and believed that more patients would be out of the hospital with the same feelings as theirs.

Article & photo: Jin Yong Ho

Ri Kuk Hyang walks on her own feet after 13 years of treatment





Inner Chilbo in spring

*Korea's Celebrated Mountain*

# Mt. Chilbo

Mt. Chilbo, well known as the "Mt. Kungang of North Hamgyong" for its superb scenery of the mountain and sea as well as distinctive natural environment, long history and culture, is one of the celebrated mountains in Korea.

Located in the southern part of the

coast of North Hamgyong Province, it has an area of 250 km<sup>2</sup>, covering some parts of Myongchon and other counties in the province.

It was formed by volcanic activities and underwent tremendous changes with the passage of time until it assumed present

shape. The mountain is largely divided into Inner Chilbo, Outer Chilbo and Sea Chilbo according to their regional features and tourist routes.

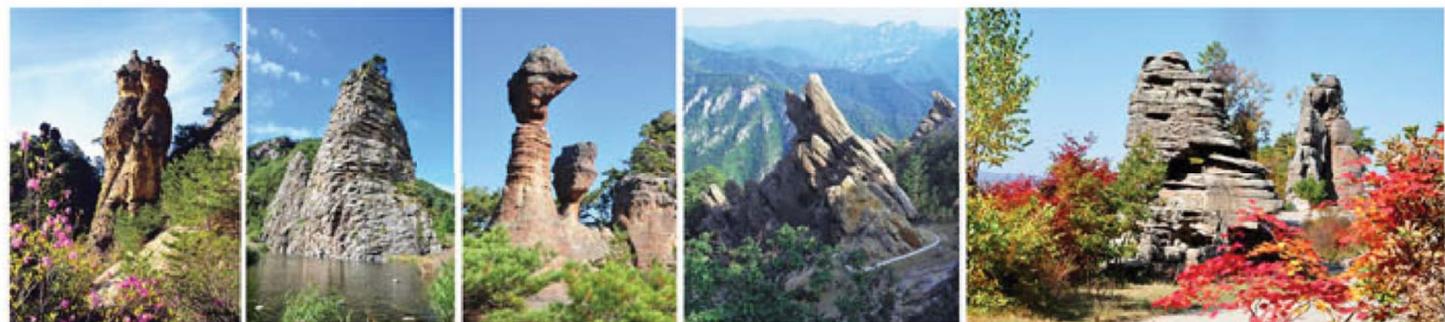
Mt. Chilbo presents unique scenery with its ridges and ravines, seascape and seasonal beauty. Its ridges thick with trees,

deep, narrow ravines, peaks and rocks of exotic forms, limpid streams, spectacular waterfalls and pools, sea cliffs and rocks of fantastic shapes, and hot springs add to the scenery of the mountain.

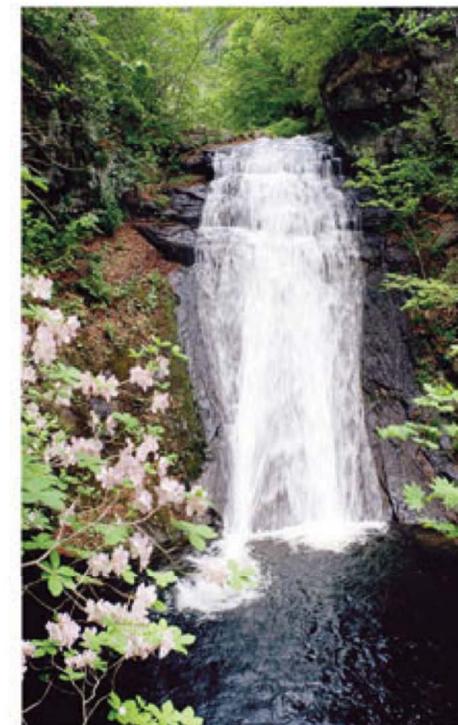
It is named Chilbo meaning "seven treasures" and also called differently by the seasons: Kkottongsan or flower mountain in spring, Rogumsan or verdant mountain in summer, Honghwasan or red-leaved mountain in autumn and Solbaeksan or snow-covered mountain in winter.

Biodiversity of Mt. Chilbo also adds to its charm.

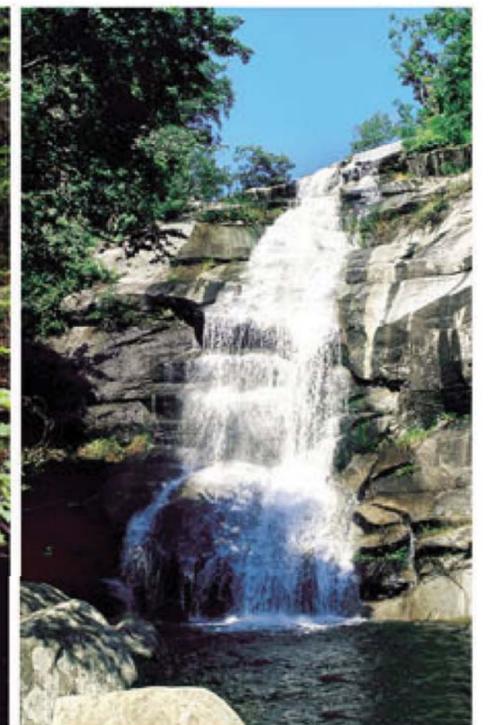
More than 800 species of flora, including 70-odd medicinal herbs, are found in the mountain. Songi Mushroom, in particular, is noted as a Korean speciality for its fresh flavour and high nutrition. There are also over 30 kinds of animals, such as bear, roe deer, raccoon dog and badger, and many birds, including eagle owl, thrush, gray starling and oriole. Abundant in the sea off Pochon in Sea Chilbo are aquatic resources, including pollack, crab, octopus, sea urchin, shellfish and seaweed.



Mysteriously-shaped rocks



Sangdok Falls



Soryanghwa Falls



Sol Islet (left) and Mujigae (rainbow) Rock (right) in Sea Chilbo

Mt. Chilbo is famous for not only its scenic beauty but also many historical relics illustrative of time-honoured history and culture of the Korean nation.

Preserved in the mountain are relics and remains of the primitive and ancient times, and remains of walls built around towns and mountains, buildings and

tombs, which showcase the history of Korean people's struggle against foreign aggressors in the medieval times as well as their wisdom and excellent skills.

Among them are the remains of walls built around the town in Myongchon and Mt. Jaedok, Kaesim Temple that was built in 826 and reconstructed in 1377, oth-

er temples and sites of temples, and the monument to Jong Sang In who opened a new path leading to the mountain.

Mt. Chilbo is designated as a nature park, as it preserves such natural living monuments as Phojung Pine, Chestnut Tree in Kaesim Temple, Myongchon Paulownia, Pochon Shellfish, Sol Islet and

Mujigae (rainbow) Rock in Sea Chilbo.

Mt. Chilbo is attracting the Korean people at home for cultural and leisure activities, and also many overseas Koreans and foreigners as a famous tourist destination.

Article: Kim Hyo Sim  
Photo: Kim Jin Ho



Special products and some plants of Mt. Chilbo

Inner Chilbo in winter



Tourists visit Kaesim Temple





KEF members discuss supply projects

## For Better Educational Conditions and Environment

Education of the rising generation is an undertaking for the progress and prosperity of not only a country and a nation but the world and mankind. It is one of important national affairs in the DPRK that regards

children as the king of the country, spares nothing for them and ensures the whole society gives active support to education. Korea Education Fund, inaugurated in January Juche 94 (2005), is a nonprofit corporate body of the DPRK for



KEF vigorously conducts support activities



supporting the education, and has conducted a variety of activities to provide the younger generation with better conditions and environment for learning and improve the quality of education.

Working in close collaboration with officials and experts from relevant national and local organizations, KEF made exact survey of demand and, on its basis, worked out projects for providing practical and technical support and supervised their implementation on the spot.

As a result, buildings of several schools and orphans' schools, dormitories and other buildings for living were newly built or renovated.

Especially, KEF set it as an important work to provide emergency aid to disaster areas and proactively carried out the work to reconstruct several school buildings in South Phyongan and Kangwon provinces and supply them with educational facilities between Juche 95 (2006) and Juche 102 (2013).

Daily necessities, foodstuffs, bread baking and soya milk machines, raw materials and vehicles were provided to many orphanages and orphans' primary and middle schools for bettering the life and health of the children.

It also implemented several pilot projects for using renewable energy so as to improve educational environment and conditions for schoolchildren and supplied various kinds of educational and experimental equipment and sports facilities to over 180 schools.

It supported the establishment of the Pyongyang Teacher Training Centre in Juche 98 (2009) to improve teachers' quali-

cations and runs annual English and computer refresher courses according to the plan of teachers' in-service training. Training courses for dentists and nursery and kindergarten teachers were held to render dental service to the children.

While conducting the work of its capacity building in a planned manner, KEF has worked in brisk cooperation and exchanges with foreign organizations and individuals and overseas Koreans.

In this way KEF plays the role of a dear friend, kind patron and dependable parents of Korean schoolchildren and kids.

Its achievements made for the education of the rising generation are closely related to the cooperation and support from partner organizations and donors of many countries and patriotic overseas Koreans.

Expressing their admirations for the education policy of the DPRK which enforces the universal 12-year compulsory education and spares nothing for the younger generation, they took an active part in the projects.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend my appreciation to all donors and related agencies around the world and overseas Koreans who have provided sincere support for the rising generation over the past decade.

Taking pride in supporting the education of kids and schoolchildren who are growing up healthily and cheerfully to be fine pillars for the future, KEF will always work hard and live up to their expectations.

*Chae Ryang Il, President of Korea Education Fund*

Various publications of the KEF



# Pongsan Mask Dance



Pongsan mask dance, one of the folk dances in Korea, is famous in Pongsan area of North Hwanghae Province.

The mask dance has its origin in music and dance played from the closing years of Koryo dynasty (918-1392) and largely in the Haeso (Hwanghae Province) area.

A satirical dance representing the moral corruption and inefficiency of the feudal ruling class, the mask dance composed of twelve scenes is widely known.

More than 30 persons in various face masks and costumes danced in the evening, lighting several bonfires.

First four scenes of the dance showed corrupt monks, and next six scenes satirized moral decay and meanness of the monks and feudal aristocrats. The last two scenes portrayed people of the lower classes suffering misfortunes and trials owing to the feudal ruling class.

Dance movements and witty talks in the mask dance were multifarious and characteristic, and the movements of dancers waving long sleeves of their costumes in keeping with the rhythm peculiar to the Korean folk songs were so lively and animated that they excited the audience.

The masks of the dancers represented persons of various social standings

and personalities, including *sadang* (a member of itinerant song-and-dance troupe), *ryangban* (nobleman), Somu and Chwibari, as well as lion and other animals. They were made of paper in method and shape unique in Pongsan. Clay models were made first and several layers of paper were pasted on them. Then clay models were taken from the dried paper on which faces of characters were painted. The masks used once were thrown into bonfires and new ones

made the following year.

Costumes of the dancers looked very dazzling: they, clad in white, wore additional sleeveless jackets and overcoats in red, blue and indigo.

They danced to the accompaniment of folk band composed of Korean musical instruments such as pipe, *jotdae* (flute), *haegum* (four-stringed instrument), *janggo* (hourglass-shaped drum) and drum. The band played music mainly for

exorcism, ballad and chant.

The Pongsan mask dance was played in leisure seasons for farmers and festive days.

Owing to vicious schemes of the Japanese imperialists during their military occupation of Korea to obliterate Korean national culture, the Pongsan mask dance was on the verge of extinction. Only after Korea was liberated on August 15 Juche 34 (1945) did the folk dance be restored thanks to the state measure to unearth cultural heritage and develop them in keeping with aesthetic taste of the times.

The folk dance that was mainly played outside was staged in theatre and adapted for various presentations.

Several versions of Pongsan mask dance are played in different areas of North Hwanghae Province, including Pongsan County and Sariwon City.

The mask dance is valued highly as precious cultural heritage of the nation.

Article & photo: Hong Kwang Nam



# Crime-ridden History Can Never Be Hidden

This year marks the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the hard-fought war against Japanese imperialism under the sagacious leadership of Kim Il Sung.

In other way, it's 70 years after Japanese imperialism that was making head-long rush to invade and conquer whole Asia was vanquished.

Several decades have elapsed, but untold misfortunes and sufferings inflicted by the Japanese imperialists on the Koreans and other Asian peoples are still left as permanent scars deep in their mind.

The Japanese imperialists placed Korea under their military occupation for over 40 years in the last century, enforcing a fascist colonial rule unprecedented in history.

It was the biggest anti-humane crime, aimed at obliterating the Korean nation.

They arrested, imprisoned and killed innocent Koreans at random, and kidnapped and forcibly took 8.4 million young and middle-aged Koreans to the battlefields and backbreaking workplaces at mines, coal mines, construction sites of military establishments, killing over a million.

200 000 Korean women were reduced into "comfort women," sexual slaves

of the Japanese soldiers, most of them being buried in alien lands.

They went to the extremes of wiping out the Korean nation by depriving the Koreans of their native language, written and spoken, and forcing them to change their names in Japanese style, in pursuance of their harsh assimilation policy.

They ruthlessly destroyed, burned and plundered precious cultural assets and abundant resources in Korea and took them to Japan.

The Japanese confiscated the books related to Tangun, the founder king of the Ancient Joson (early 30<sup>th</sup> century BC-108 BC), and burned up 200 000 books between 1910 and 1918 in a bid to obliterate the long history of the Korean nation.

In their desperate attempt to rob Korea of its cultural assets, they worked out a 5-year "plan of surveying historical remains" in 1916. Within two or three months of its first year alone they dug up 200 tombs from the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) and in 1919 robbed 500 tombs from Kaya Kingdom (mid-1<sup>st</sup> century-mid-6<sup>th</sup> century) to carry the relics on 20 carts and two freight cars.

Now found in Japan are hundreds of thousands of these precious cultural relics, of which are tens of thousands of Koryo celadon.

According to Japan's conservative estimate, it took away from Korea nearly 400 tons of gold, coal, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, magnesite, cobalt, graphite and other mineral resources and in 1944 alone looted millions of tons of iron ores, pig iron and steel.

In those days Korean ports were piled high with looted rice, resources, farm products, cultural relics, cotton, cattle, mineral resources and timber.

The Japanese imperialists took such household goods made of brass as bowls, spoons and chopsticks, candlesticks and wine cups on the table used in a memorial service and even woman's rod-like hairpins.

As seen above, it is hard to see in any period and anywhere in the world such horrible crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists: They are the heinous crimes never to be erased nor covered even after lapse of time and replacement of the generations.

Nevertheless, the present Japanese authorities, far from making sincere apology and reparation for this, are stoking up national chauvinism against the DPRK and Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and running amok with anti-DPRK machinations and violent crackdown on Chongryon in inhumane and immoral ways.

Japan must make sincere and earnest apology and amends to the Korean people for its past wrongdoings and immediately stop its moves hostile toward the DPRK.

It would be good for Japan itself.

Article & photo: Kim Chung Bok



Innocent Korean people were arrested and slaughtered mercilessly by Japanese imperialists



200 000 Korean women were dragged as "comfort women" for the Japanese army



Japanese imperialists manoeuvred to obliterate the Korean spoken and written languages and even their names



Some of Korean cultural properties Japanese imperialists took from Korea and put on display in their museums



Japanese imperialists plundered abundant natural resources from Korea during their military occupation

## 2015 International Women's Grand March for Reunifica- tion and Peace of Korea



Photo: Hong Kwang Nam

## Children Celebrate Their Holiday



Photo: Hong Thae Ung

A friendship get-together was held to mark the first anniversary of the day when the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un visited the Pyongyang Orphanage and gave blessings to its children on the International Children's Day and the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the holiday.

Similar colourful events took place in other parts of the country on the day.



### Natural Living Monument

## Creeping Juniper in Mt. Taesong

There is a 500-year-old creeping juniper (*J. horizontalis*) in Central Botanical Garden in Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang, DPRK.

It was first planted in Nampho, and later transplanted to the botanical garden.

It is split largely into three parts and has many branchlets in a horizontal position, resembling a cushion in shape.

It is 3.2 m tall, 3.3 m round at the bottom, 3.1 m round at the chest height, and its crown is 14 m across.

Its outer bark is grayish brown and

scaling, and its leaves are a mixture of needlelike and scalelike ones, the former outnumbering the latter. It is androgynous, male flower oval-shaped and female round-shaped. Female flowers are borne at the end of over two-year-old branches.

It comes into bloom from mid-April and its fruits mature between September and October the following year.

The creeping juniper in Mt. Taesong is in good preservation for its academic significance and ornamental popularity.

Article & photo: Kim Son Gyong



