The processing workshop of the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Plant.

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Managers and workers at the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Plant are currently bringing about an unprecedented upswing in production. They are filled with revolutionary zeal to unconditionally carry out the instructions given by leader Kim Jong Il during his visit to the plant in January this year.

The leader visited the plant on January 5 and encouraged the workers to further efforts in their production activity in the new year.

He said that thanks to President Kim Jong Suk's on-the-spot guidance, given on more than 10 occasions, the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Plant has grown to be one of the country's leading machine-building bases. The revolutionary feats of the President will forever be remembered in the plant's history, he noted.

Looking round the processing workshops, the passenger car assembly workshop and several other workshops, he familiarized himself with the state of production. He expressed his appreciation of the workers' efforts in producing electric locomotives, passenger cars and other rolling stock with their own efforts to actively contribute to easing the strain on the country's railway transportation by displaying the revolutionary spirit of fortitude.

He said that technical upgrading should be dynamically pushed forward in order to produce the modern transportation equipment required to meet the demands of the new century, and that a wider campaign should be launched to create a new view of technology and a new way of thinking that would encourage innovation. He then outlined tasks to be carried out by the plant.

It was a great honour and pleasure for the workers to host Kim Jong Il at their plant, for he had many places to visit in the new year.

Despite a shortage of materials and numerous other difficulties during the period of great upsurge of Chollima, the workers had made a key breakthrough in the technical revolution by manufacturing the country's first electric locomotive, displaying their dedication. In the period of the “Arduous March” and forced march of the 1990s, they used pedal-driven machines to implement the tasks given by...
Workers and technicians at the processing workshops are full of resolve to carry out Kim Jong Il’s on-the-spot instructions.

The plant is now seething with the desire of the workers to repay the leader’s trust and affection with loyalty and obligation.

They have set staged targets to equip the plant with modern technology. Technicians and workers have begun to modernize production processes in keeping with the situation in the country, and production is increasing.

The technical upgrading project has resulted in a number of innovations at the processing workshops.

Technical innovation plans, including those for pantographic cylinder boring equipment, are being implemented to increase the production rate and raise the quality of products.

At the passenger car assembly workshop, the designs for a modern passenger car have been completed, and close attention is being paid to ensuring passenger comfort in the cars, which will include modern lighting and heating systems.

The workers at the plant are going about their work with an enterprising spirit and revolutionary mettle, qualities that enable them to carry out any task without fail.

Article & photos: Han Pong Chun

The plant makes an active contribution to easing the strain on the country’s railway transportation, turning out electric locomotives, passenger cars and other large transportation machines.
The Greatest Holiday of the Nation Celebrated in Style

Kim Jong Il, a great man born of Heaven, was born on Mt. Paektu, sacred to the revolution, and grew to be a great revolutionary in the severe storms of history. He has performed immortal feats on behalf of the country and people and in carrying out the cause of global independence, leading the struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche for a long period. All the Korean people and the progressives of the world extended the greatest glory and the warmest congratulations to him on the occasion of the February holiday, his birthday.

Vow Made at the Sacred Place of the Sun

Soldiers of the Korean People’s Army, working people and youth and children visited the birthplace of leader Kim Jong Il at the secret camp on Mt. Paektu, fully resolved to complete the cause of the Sun under the army-based leadership of the brilliant commander of Mt. Paektu, on the occasion of the February holiday, the greatest day of the nation.

The sacred place of the Sun greeted many visitors in the days leading up to February 16. On February 14, a rally to vow loyalty to Kim Jong Il took place at the secret camp in celebration of the leader’s birthday. Present at the rally were senior Party and state officials, officers and men of the three services of the KPA, working people and visitors.

Vice-Marshall Jo Myong Rok, first vice-chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and director of the General Political Department of the KPA, led those present in a pledge full of the faith and will to be single-heartedly loyal to Kim Jong II.

He extended the greatest glory and the warmest congratulations to Kim Jong Il, who has led to victory the struggle to build a powerful nation and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche through the storms of the revolution for decades, reflecting the unanimous sentiment of the officers and men of the KPA and the Korean people.

He said that the participants would be loyal to Kim Jong Il’s ideas and leadership and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche. Led by his pledge, full of revolutionary will and militant spirit, the participants said loudly in unison “Kim Jong Il. Guarding him with our lives” and “Kim Jong Il. A powerful nation”, solemnly declaring their loyalty to Kim Jong II.

When the dawn was breaking on the Paektu Plateau, filled with boundless jubilation and ardent loyalty, gorgeous fireworks lit up the sky over Jong Il Peak. The deafening sound of fireworks shook the plateau and cheers of victory rang out. Poets expressed their great excitement with impromptu prose.

The impressive scenes at the sacred place of the revolution powerfully displayed the revolutionary will and indomitable spirit of the Korean army and people to build a powerful nation at any cost, upholding Kim Jong Il’s army-based revolutionary leadership with complete loyalty.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photos: Ho Yong

An expeditionary party of the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League march towards leader Kim Jong Il’s birthplace at the secret camp on Mt. Paektu.

Members of the South Hamgyong Province expeditionary party held a meeting to pledge their loyalty to Kim Jong II.

A campfire meeting of workers of the Ministry of People’s Security to pledge loyalty to Kim Jong II.
The Greatest Holiday of the Nation Celebrated in Style

Colourful Political and Cultural Functions,

February 16 is the birthday of Kim Jong Il, the great leader of our Party and people.

The Korean people and progressive mankind celebrated this significant holiday with unusual emotion, at a time when the revolutionary march of the new century for the building of a powerful socialist nation is being vigorously accelerated under the banner of army-based policy and the dignity and glory of the country and nation are being displayed to an unprecedented degree.

A state book exhibition displaying more than 36,000 publications takes place.

A national meeting took place on February 15 at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, in celebration of February 16, with a large attendance.

Jo Myong Rok, first vice-chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and director of the General Political Department of the Korean People’s Army, read a congratulatory message to Kim Jong Il on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defence Commission, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly and the DPRK Cabinet.

The message said: Kim Jong Il’s birth as the son of the peerless commander of guerrilla war and his appearance as the guiding light on Mt. Paektu were an unqualified blessing for the nation, which opened up a bright vista of the country as well as a historic event that heralded a new century of victory in the cause of global independence.

The message noted that his 60-year revolutionary history is characterized by loyal succession to President Kim Il Sung and his cause, charismatic guidance in revolution and construction through continued innovations and whole-hearted devotion to the people, believing in them as God.

The message gave high praise to undying feats performed by Kim Jong Il on behalf of the country, people, the times and history through army-based revolutionary leadership.

He wished good health to Kim Jong Il for the eternal prosperity of the country, well-being of people through the ages, reunification of the country, final victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche and the cause of global independence.

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

He said that thanks to the birth of Kim Jong Il, the Korean people became a glorious people blessed with great leaders through generations, and the Korean revolution came to have a firm guarantee of constant victory.

Because it has him at the head of the Party, the state and the army, the Korean revolution has demonstrated the invincible power of Juche Korea and recorded brilliant feats in the building of a powerful socialist nation under the banner of army-based policy, Kim Yong Nam noted.

He added that the WPK and the Korean people are now faced with the honourable and worthwhile task of making another leap forward in the building of a powerful nation, united single-heartedly around Kim Jong Il.

He called upon the entire nation to struggle vigorously to achieve that goal and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and also for the realization of humankind’s cause of independence.

Ho Jong Man, chief vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, was next to speak at the meeting.

A number of colourful functions took place on the occasion of the birthday of Kim Jong Il. They included seminars, exhibitions, sports contests, celebratory performances and evening entertainments.

Celebratory meetings, film shows, photographic exhibitions, lectures, seminars and other functions also took place in many other countries to mark the occasion.

Article: Jo Kyong Chol
Photos: Jin Yong Ho and Kong Yu Il

A national meeting takes place in celebration of February 16, the greatest holiday of the nation.

A song and dance performance.

A national photographic exhibition.

A joint national meeting of the Korean Children’s Union organizations takes place at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

A computer art competition.

A celebratory meeting of the youth vanguard takes place at Kim Il Sung Stadium.

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The mass gymnastics display "Under the Banner of Army-based Policy" was given by 10,000 students and schoolchildren in Pyongyang at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium during the February holiday.

Against a backdrop displaying messages such as "Congratulations on the February holiday", "Exalt forever Korea's glory" and "Great event of humankind", the performers offered their greatest glory and warmest congratulations to leader Kim Jong Il on his birthday by presenting a series of wonderful scenes.

The mass gymnastics display was divided into several parts, including "We Will Glorify Korea with Arms", "We Will Never Forget the Army-based Leadership Exploits", "Let Us Build a Powerful Nation under the Army-based Leadership", "The Country Shining with Independence" and "Let Us Hold Kim Jong Il in High Esteem with Faith and a Sense of Obligation".

The performance was an epic depiction of the immortal exploits of Kim Jong Il, who has devoted his all to the noble struggle for the Korean revolution and humankind's cause of independence over scores of years, with the army-based revolutionary philosophy.

It fully demonstrated the faith and will of the Korean People's Army and people to fly the red flag over a powerful nation under the revolutionary army-based leadership of Kim Jong Il.

The display was highly acclaimed by the spectators.

Article & photos: Kim Chol

Kimjongilia, a beautiful red flower, first appeared over ten years ago. Since then, the flower has been widely propagated and cultivated, not only in Korea, but also in many other countries, and annual Kimjongilia shows have been held in style.

The 6th Kimjongilia Show took place on the occasion of the auspicious February holiday this year.

This year's show took place on an unprecedented scale, with more than 70 units from across the country taking part. Delegations from several foreign countries, including China, Russia and Japan, as well as groups of overseas patriots and individual floriculturists, also participated.

More than 14,300 Kimjongilias were displayed in the hall, cultivated by the commissions and ministries of the Cabinet, national agencies, organs of the armed forces, provinces, people from all walks of life and foreign friends.

The exhibition hall gave the impression of solemnity and fascination, attracting many people every day.

Among those who visited were senior Party and state officials, officials of numerous organizations, officers and men of the Korean People's Army, ordinary people from all strata of society, students and school pupils, overseas patriots and foreign guests.

Seeing Kimjongilias in full bloom, they expressed their boundless respect and reverence for leader Kim Jong Il.

Article & photos: Ri Kwang Song
The Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century

The Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century opens splendidly in the area of the secret camp on Mt. Paektu.

The Declaration of Mt. Paektu of the Participants in the Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century

We, delegates of organizations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in different countries, delegates of international democratic organizations, and social and political activists, opened the Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century on February 13, 2002, and adopted the Declaration of Mt. Paektu, a mountain that symbolizes the heroic spirit and dignity of the Korean people.

Looking back at the 20th century, a century in which historic political changes took place, we admire with humble reverence the brilliant lives and great exploits of the great men of Mt. Paektu, who opened up the correct path for the cause of humankind.

President Kim Jong Il was the greatest man of the 20th century and the 21st century as a time in which the cause of independence of humankind pioneered by President Kim Il Sung to brilliant victory will be realized at last, thanks to the great man of the century.

Kim Jong Il is the eternal banner leading mankind’s cause of independence into a new era with his original army-based policy.

The recent festival was one of the many events of Kim Jong Il that had been anticipated. It showed the independent cause of humankind into a new era with his original army-based policy.

Kim Jong Il has grown stronger as the 21st century unfolds, and he has led the independent cause of humankind into a new era with his original army-based policy.

Kim Jong Il has great ideas and theories, extraordinary political talent and outstanding leadership, fearless courage and superb tactics, limitless intelligence and distinguished personality, and is leading the socialist cause of Korea and the cause of global independence to the period of surpassing the 21st century, where the cause of independence of humankind will be realized at last, thanks to the great man of the century.

We, participants of organizations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and international Democratic organizations, sign their names in support of Korea's reunification.

The Meeting closed with the adoption of the Declaration of Mt. Paektu.

In Pyongyang, an international forum of the Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century took place. A letter to Kim Jong Il was adopted at the forum. A get-together with the participants in the meeting was also held.

Articles: Kang Yun Hui

Photos: Ri Phong Rool

International Figure-skating Festival

The 11th Paektusan Prize International Figure-skating Festival took place in Pyongyang on the occasion of the February holiday.
Korea Pictorial published the picture album “The Leader and the People” in seven languages.

In the album are 70 photographs showing the revolutionary history of leader Kim Jong Il who defended socialism and prepared the springboard for building a powerful nation, overcoming the severe difficulties in the period of the “Arduous March” and forced march, with the army-centred revolutionary leadership. Another 311 photographs show materials on revolutionary relics and the struggle of the Korean People’s Army and people who have been loyal to the leader.

The 336-page album consists of preface and sections titled: Perpetuating President Kim Il Sung’s Memory; Maintaining Army-centred Policy; “Arduous March” and Building of a Powerful Nation; Paternal Love for the People; To Achieve National Reunification; and For Independence, Peace and Friendship.

The album was published in January Juche 91 (2002) in Korean, English, French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish and German.

The DPRK Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued stamps in commemoration of February 16.

Picture Album “With the People”

The picture album “With the People”, showing the revolutionary activities of leader Kim Jong Il, was published by the Paleya-Mishin Publishing House of Russia to mark the Korean leader’s birthday in February.

Written in the album is the following compliment: “Dedicated to Kim Jong Il, the great and heroic leader”. It includes more than 110 photographs showing Kim Jong Il’s revolutionary activities and other photographs introducing Korea.

The album also carries an article written by the director of the publishing house, Nikolai Mishin, which says that Kim Jong II has performed immortal feats for the country, people, era and humankind, describing him as the great Sun of the 21st century and a man with a long political career.

The picture album “With the People” was published in Russia.
The reunification of the country was the greatest national task and the supreme patriotic cause of the Korean people after Korea's liberation.

Saying that national liberation had been his immediate task in the past, but it was now national reunification, President Kim Il Sung devoted the rest of his life to the reunification cause until the age of over 80 after the country's division. He wisely led the nationwide movement to reunite Korea, forming powerful internal forces to achieve that goal and laying down reasonable and fair proposals for the ending of the nation's division.

By shattering the "two Koreas" scheme of separatists at home and abroad at every stage, he provided the opportunity for the resumption of deadlock dialogue between the north and south and opened a new phase in the reunification process. It was a reunification-related document that the President signed his name on during the last moments of his life. The President put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity in Juche 61 (1972) to clarify the ways and means of solving the reunification issue.

On this basis, the July 4 North-South Joint Statement was published that year. Later, the principles were reaffirmed as a national joint programme for reunification and proved a great inspiration in the struggle for national reuni

The three principles of national reunification, the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, and the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation form the three charters for national reunification, which integrates the basic principles and methods of solving the issue of reunification and acts as a guide for realizing them.

The fellow countrymen of the north, south and abroad are today pushing forward the nationwide movement to realize the President's instructions on reunification, holding fast to the three charters for national reunification.

Great Leadership, Immortal Achievements

Advancing the Three Charters for National Reunification

The proposal is aimed at building an independent, democratic, federal state on condition that the two different systems and governments in the north and south should remain in place. It is the most realistic proposal that conforms with the situation in Korea.

The President also developed the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country, a guide for the realization of reunification, in April Juche 82 (1993).

The programme expounds on the methods of achieving unity in a comprehensive way, including the aim of great national unity to found an independent, peaceful and neutral, unified state; the bases of its ideals; the principle of promoting co-existence, co-prosperity and common interests and subordinating everything to the cause of national reunification; measures to prevent all political strife; and dispelling the fear of invasion from the north and south and the idea of prevailing over communism.

It is the most reasonable programme that is acceptable to everyone who desires reunification.

The United Front Tower at the Ssuksom Revolutionary Historical Site.

The Monument to Three Charters for National Reunification at the entrance to Thongil Street in Pyongyang.

Koreans of the north, south and abroad march, displaying the will to reunify the country on the basis of the three charters for national reunification.

Foreign friends raise their voices to demand the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the removal of the concrete wall that divides Korea.
Great Leadership, Immortal Achievements

To Give a Reunified Country to His Fellow Countrymen

Leader Kim Jong Il works energetically to allow his fellow countrymen to live harmoniously in a reunified Korea.

Having laid the revolution and construction for decades, he, together with President Kim Il Sung, put forward just policies to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and led the people in their implementation.

After the unexpected death of the President, Kim Jong Il published the immortal work Let Us Carry Out the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung’s Instructions for National Reunification, in which he established the three principles of national reunification, the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation and the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Korea, all advanced by the President, as the three charters for national reunification.

Kim Jong Il proposed the five-point policy of great national unity for national reunification in his historic work Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully through the Great Unity of the Entire Nation.

Holding fast to the principle of national independence; uniting under the banner of patriotism, the banner of national reunification; improving north-south relations; thoroughly rejecting domination and interference by foreign forces, the main obstacle to the national unity and the country’s reunification; and visiting one another, holding contact, promoting dialogue and strengthening solidarity among all the Koreans in the north, south and abroad: the five-point policy illustrates the way to achieve the country’s reunification, as keeping with the demands of a new era.

Thanks to Kim Jong Il, the Pyongyang meeting between the heads of the north and south took place in June Juche 99 (2000) and the historic North-South Joint Declaration, the essence of which is to solve the question of the country’s reunification by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation, was published.

Kim Jong Il ensured that broad contact and cooperation took place between the north and south to promote reconciliation and unified development, the key to the implementation of the North-South Joint Declaration.

He met Jong Ju Yong, the former honorary president of the south Korean Hyundai Business Group, and his party, and the south Korean delegation of media organisations on their visit to Pyongyang.

As a result, the nation’s desire for reunification reached a level never before seen, and large-scale events took place in an effort to realize the reunification of the nation.

Sixty-three unconverted long-term prisoners, who had survived decades in prisons in south Korea, were taken to the heart of their socialist homeland enjoying an informal chat interfused with compatriotic feelings.

Leader Kim Jong II and south Korean media representatives are all smiles, enjoying an informal chat interfused with compatriotic feelings.
Following the Torch of Ranam

New Spirit on Cholsan Peak

Cholsan Peak is a promising iron ore production base of the Musan Mining Complex. The Torch of Ranam, the campaign to make great strides and innovation, now burns on the peak. Rotary digging machines are in full operation in each mining field, and heavy excavators are busy transferring iron ore onto waiting trucks. Management at the complex supervise the production on site. Workers at the stope of mining field No. 1, the open-air branch mine, streamlined the equipment in January, raising output per hour by 50 percent. The volume of carrying iron ore doubles. Phyo Il Sok and six of his brothers, all truck drivers, take the lead in conveying iron ore. The efficiency of drilling machines and excavators is being raised through technical upgrading and the remaking of equipment, and the actual concentration rate has been increased by the introduction of new equipment. Studies of underground mining methods based on modern science and technology are also being carried out. The revolutionary zeal of workers at the complex, who rose to carry out the tasks set in the New Year’s Day joint editorial of the country’s three leading newspapers for a new surge in the building of a powerful nation, has produced the effect of accomplishing greater success in the metal industry.

Article & photos: Ri Chun
The revolutionary opera
The Sea of Blood continues to run.

The opera was adapted in the 1970s from the immortal classic of the same title written by President Kim Il Sung in the 1930s, a time when the Korean people were suffering under the Japanese imperialist military occupation of the country, while waging the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The opera has seven acts with the theme that revolution is the only way to a genuine life.

The heroine of the opera is an ordinary woman. She drifts to north Jiandao in search of a new life and endures great hardships with the expectation that she will meet a brighter day while she is faithful to her husband and brings up her children. But the death of her husband in the struggle comes as a bolt from the blue to her. To make matters worse, she is lost in despair and pain when she is told en-route to Pyoljae village, her intended destination, that it has been burnt to ashes by the “punitive” actions of Japanese troops.

She wanders aimlessly, wondering how she can survive the hardships in the sea of blood. An old man’s talk about the General Star on Mt. Paektu and the influence of a political worker of the guerrilla army awaken her, creating a turning-point in the development of her character.

She begins to take part in the struggle by carrying out a liaison task given by the political worker. After learning the Korean alphabet she becomes chairwoman of the Women’s Association of a village. She educates women to unite and takes charge of carrying the explosive needed for an attack on a walled city under Japanese control.

In the process she is arrested by the enemy, but she keeps the secret of the organization without yielding. She plays a vital role in ensuring victory in the battle to liberate the walled city.

By delineating the course of a woman’s revolutionary development, the opera stresses that revolution is the only way to a genuine life.

Stanzaic songs, pangchang, dance and three-dimensional sets are used in the opera. It is a model which marks the starting-point in the creation of revolutionary and popular operas.

The opera contains a number of famous musical pieces and songs, including the orchestral music Song of the Sea of Blood, reflecting the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Korean people as they resist the Japanese imperialist’s atrocity; the song Don’t Cry, Ul Nam sung by the woman and her daughter Kap Sun; and the song When Our Mother Smiles Brightly sung by the woman’s children Won Nam, Kap Sun and Ul Nam.

All the scenes, including the ones of the woman learning the Korean alphabet, of her sending off Won Nam to the guerrilla army, and of the attack on the walled city, touch a chord in the hearts of the audience because they truthfully depict the inner world of men using a combination of music and drama.

Talented artistes performed on the stage, including Jo Chong Mi, a People’s Artiste and winner in an international contest.

It is now more than 30 years since The Sea of Blood was created. With the passing of time, actors and actresses have been replaced by fresh talent. But the changes have only added brilliance to the history of the opera, maintaining the tradition of the previous group of famous players.

The opera is also a source of great encouragement to the Korean People’s Army and people as they strive to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche under the army-centred leadership of leader Kim Jong Il.

Article & photos: Jin Ju Don

The mother (People’s Artiste Jo Chong Mi), heroine of the opera, opens a city gate to assist the attack of the guerrilla army.

A scene from the guerrilla attack on the walled city.

Revolution Is the Only Way to a Genuine Life
-The Revolutionary Opera The Sea of Blood Has Been Staged for Over 30 Years-

"Wake up, Ul Nam!"

The mother receives her first liaison task from a political worker of the guerrilla army.

The mother sends her son, Won Nam, to join the guerrilla army.

A scene from a dream, in which the mother has an emotional meeting with her dear son.
Socialist economic construction is being pushed forward to radically improve the people's living standards.

Leader Kim Jong Il is always deeply concerned for the people's livelihood. He ensured that modern production bases were built everywhere to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life, energetically leading the socialist economic construction effort.

As a result, many light-industrial factories and enterprises have been built or expanded in North Phyongan Province in the northwestern part of the country. Factories and enterprises in Sinuiju City and various other production units in the province have brought about continuous innovation in the production of consumer goods to carry out the on-the-spot instructions of the leader and the tasks set in the New Year's Day joint editorial of the country's three leading newspapers, making an active contribution to improving the people's living standards.

The Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory received the leader's on-the-spot guidance on two occasions last year. Its managers and workers are working to maximize the efficiency of production equipment in order to increase production, while expanding the range of products and raising their quality.

True to the on-the-spot instructions of the leader given in December last year, the Kusong Textile Mill is witnessing remarkable success in introducing modern and high-speed textile equipment and rapidly developing the skills of technicians and workers to meet the demands of the information industry age. The plan to introduce high-speed modern spinning equipment with tens of thousands of spindles has been worked out and its implementation is now being expedited.

A newly-built chicken farm in Sakju County is proving its worth by making a...
big contribution to the campaign to produce more meat and eggs.

The farm was commended by the leader on his visit in December last year.

By improving efficiency of up-to-date equipment and the application of scientific methods in raising chickens, it has been able to produce large quantities of meat and eggs and supply them to the province’s population.

At the North Phyongan Provincial Chicken Farm

and supplies good-quality footwear, giving great satisfaction to the people as they strive to glorify this year with better results in their work.

Modern production bases, including the Sinuiju Enamelware Factory and the Sinuiju Basic Foodstuff Factory, are focussing their efforts on solving problems related to the living conditions of the people, thus giving encouragement to those who have risen up in the endeavour to build a powerful nation.

Women in the Army-centred Era

Kim Yong Bok, chairwomen of the management board of the Mangyongdae Farm, is a deputy to the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly.

Kim Yong Bok, chairwoman of the Mangyongdae Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. She is also a mother of two children.

All work at the farm is carried out under her guidance.

There is much for her to do; increasing the output of grain, meat, eggs and fruit; managing a nursery and a kindergarten; and improving the farmers’ living standards. All these tasks are being successfully accomplished.

Last year, 40-km-long river and 30-km-long road improvement projects were carried out, and several thousand trees of dozens of species, including acacia, were planted in the villages and along the roads, changing the appearance of the farm.

Kim Yong Bok became the chairwoman of the management board of the farm nine years ago.

She completed senior middle school in Sosong District, Pyongyang. After graduating from Kye Ung Sang Sariwon University of Agriculture, she was assigned to the position of technical instructor of a workteam at the Chilgol Farm, Mangyongdae District.

The woman agriculturist has worked with a high sense of responsibility to repay the benefits she received from the state.

After being promoted to the chairwoman through an instructor of the district agricultural management committee, she devoted all her skills and energy to her work, making heavy demands upon herself.

She was firmly resolved to make her farm, located in historic Mangyongdae, where President Kim Il Sung was born, a model both in increasing grain output and managing the farm business.

Her first job was to raise the fertility of the soil. After inspecting the fields, she convened a meeting of the farm managers. They decided to incorporate in the farming plan a proposal to cover the fields with 50 tons of good-quality manure per hectare.

She led the farmers, setting a practical example.

The scientific and technological guidance according to the farming processes, the plan for land realignment by year and the project to improve cold and marshy land were pushed forward according to her plans.

Kim Yong Bok leads farmers to make thorough preparations for this year’s farming effort.
Women in the Army-centred Era

A letter arrived at the home of Choe Ho Sun (68) in neighbourhood unit No. 76, Sochon-dong, Sosong District, Pyongyang, from her eldest son Ham Chang Nam, a soldier in the Korean People’s Army. It said that his unit had recently had a photograph taken with Supreme Commander Kim Jong II.

Reading the letter, Choe was too thrilled for words. Her eyes turned to the wall where eight military uniforms and caps with glittering red-star badges hung.

The uniforms, arranged in order of age, were those of her husband Ham Jong Hu and her sons Chang Nam, Chang Su, Kun Nam, Yong Chol, Chol Su, Chol Ryong and Chol Nam.

A smile came over Choe’s face as she pictured in her mind her sons wearing the military uniforms.

She was born in Thongchon County, Kangwon Province. In the grim period of the Korean war (1950-1953) she carried ammunition and food on her head to the troops on Mt. Wolbi and Kachil Peak. As she climbed to one of the heights where fierce fighting was taking place, carrying a congratulatory banner on the anniversary of the KPA in her hands, she was hit in the waist by a bullet. Despite the bleeding she managed to reach her destination and handed the flag to the soldiers. Her only thought at that time was of the soldiers who were fighting for the motherland.

Choe devoted herself to helping her husband, who was also a soldier, and resolved to make her children soldiers as she brought them up.

She thought to herself: “The motherland is more precious than my dear children. My family’s happiness and my children’s future are unthinkable without the motherland.”

The seven children grew up happily, playing football, bathing and flying kites. They would often go to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum to see the photograph of their father in the days before they were born.

Seeing their father among the soldiers acclaiming victory with a machine gun raised in his hand, the seven brothers were determined to follow in his footsteps. And so, one by one, they joined the army, dedicating themselves to their military duties.

Choe felt happy and was proud of her children.

Looking at the letter and the military uniforms and caps, she made a firm resolve to uphold the army-centred revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong II.

Article & photos: Jin Yong Ho

Professor and Dr. Sin Yong Ae of Kim Chaek University of Technology.

In Yong Ae has taught students at Kim Chaek University of Technology for over 50 years.

Looking back upon her old days she would like to say: “A country girl has developed into a university professor thanks to the benefit of the state which makes women its masters.”

Before the liberation of the country from the Japanese imperialists’ military occupation in August Juche 34 (1945), Sin cherished the dream of studying at university, but in vain.

After the country was liberated her earnest desire was realized under the people’s system which gave women the same rights as men.

She became one of the first students at Kim Il Sung University, the first people’s university built in Korea.

The faculty of economics had few female students. Among them was Sin.

She studied at the university for four years thanks to a scholarship from the state. After graduation she became a lecturer.

She resolved to devote herself to training the many able men and women needed in building a prosperous nation, out of a desire to repay her debt to the state.

She has given students of Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek University of Technology lectures on the economic policy of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the Juche-based socialist economic theories, more than 52,000 hours in total.

She has published many papers, including “Use of lever of cost in socialist economic management”, and has written 26 textbooks and reference books.

She was awarded the title of professor in April Juche 80 (1991) in recognition of her services to education in the country.

Full of pride of being an educator, she still stands on the teaching platform at the age of 72.
Indians see photographs showing the revolutionary activities of leader Kim Jong Il.

DPRK Photograph and Book Exhibitions

Exhibitions of books, photographs and handicrafts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are held in various countries of the world every year. From Juche 83 (1994) to Juche 90 (2001), many exhibitions were held in dozens of countries.

Among the exhibits were the works of President Kim Il Sung and leader Kim Jong Il and books, photographs and handicrafts which introduce the realities of the DPRK. High-ranking politicians, people from all walks of life, including public, academic and business circles, young people and students, have visited the exhibitions in their countries with deep interest in the DPRK.

The exhibitions help visitors to know more about the real situation in developing socialist Korea and the revolutionary mettle and talent of the Korean people.

Kim Jong II's works, books and picture albums on his revolutionary activities are among the most popular items. Seeing the photographs showing him defending and developing socialism and wisely leading the revolution and construction to victory, always finding himself among the soldiers and people, the visitors are deeply impressed by his philosophy, leadership skills and noble virtue.

The exhibitions give the people of the world a good opportunity to gain a better understanding of the DPRK and deepen friendship with the Korean people.

The opening ceremony of the DPRK book, photograph and handicraft exhibition in France.

People from all strata of Chinese society at the exhibition hall.

Peruvians see exhibits.

A Russian figure sees books with deep interest.

Italian women see handicrafts.

Books Published in Different Languages

The translated editions of the celebrated works of President Kim Il Sung and leader Kim Jong Il were published in seven languages in nine countries, including Russia, Cuba and India, to mark the 53rd anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year.

A total of 15,500 copies of twelve works, including the President's work, 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country and Let Us Uphold Independence and Kim Jong Il's works Socialism Is a Science and Let Us March Forward Dynamically along the Road of Socialism and Construction under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle, were published.

They provide clear answers to questions concerning socialist construction in the DPRK, and Korea's reunification, and clearly the path to be followed by humanity.

Famous state and party publishing houses took part in the work. Translating and publishing Kim Jong Il's work Socialism Is a Science, the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association wrote in the preface: "The All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association considers it a great honour to publish in Hindi the celebrated work of the Korean people's great leader Kim Jong Il, Socialism Is a Science, on the occasion of September 9, the 53rd anniversary of the DPRK. It is one that readers will recognize the scientific accuracy and truthfulness of socialist ideology."
A painting at the revolutionary site which shows the revolutionary activity of Kim Hyong Jik.

An ordinary-looking house can be found in the fort on Mt. Kuwol. This historic house is associated with the immortal revolutionary achievements of Kim Hyong Jik, a pioneer of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, in leading the anti-Japanese struggle in Hwanghae Province to the proletarian revolution, in November Juche 10 (1921).

In March Juche 8 (1917), Kim Hyong Jik formed the Korean National Association, which aimed at achieving the country’s independence by the strength of the Korean people and establishing a genuine civilized nation. He visited various places at home and abroad, including the fort on Mt. Kuwol, in his efforts to expand the organization.

Peasants who had wandered from place to place in search of a way to make a living came to the fort from around Juche 2 (1913). They built houses here and there and survived by cultivating the mountainside.

Kim Hyong Jik stayed at the house of a peasant from Unryul County for several days. There he met representatives of anti-Japanese organizations from Unryul, Anok, Sinchon, Jaeryong and other areas and chaired a meeting of representatives of anti-Japanese organizations in Hwanghae Province.

At the meeting, he analyzed the situation and the state of Korea’s independence movement and declared that a proletarian revolution should be made to defeat the Japanese imperialists by the Koreans’ own efforts.

He then went to Samchon, Pyoksong, Haeeju and other places in the province to guide the work of revolutionary organizations in disseminating progressive ideas and waging the armed struggle.

While staying in the fort, Kim Hyong Jik came to learn about the living conditions of young people there and led them to take a vanguard role in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, telling them about Korea’s history. He also directed military training for members of an anti-Japanese army unit.

The house in which Kim Hyong Jik stayed, the site of the meeting and the site of the military training are preserved in their original states at the fort.

Article & photos: Choe Won Cho
There is a Korean saying: "Ten years is long enough to change the look of rivers and mountains." The unconverted long-term prisoners were in prisons in South Korea, adhering to their faith and principles for decades. Among them is Ko Kwang In (67), winner of the National Reunification Prize.

Ko was born in Kochang, North Jolla Province, in South Korea. In his childhood he dreamed of being a soldier for the people, hearing from his father and older neighbors about the anti-Japanese guerrilla army’s struggle, President Kim Il Sung’s art of shortening distance in particular.

After the country was liberated, the US imperialists crept into South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists and provoked a war, going mad to wipe out the people’s government. Ko volunteered for the army, taking an oath to devote his life to defending the munificent people’s government established by the President and the motherland.

True to his oath, he bravely fought the US imperialists and their lackeys, but he was eventually arrested by the enemy.

Though deprived of his freedom and pressured to recant his beliefs, he survived 34 years of stifling imprisonment. The enemy resorted to every possible means to change his mind, including physical torture, psychological oppression by his family and relatives and temptation by priests, professors and women.

Death was considered a blessing in the torture chamber. Ko had to lick at a handful of boiled barley in a flat position like a dog with his wrists handcuffed in the back. There were even occasions on which he soothed his hunger on mice and cockroaches.

Recalling those terrible days, Ko said: "If I had sealed the paper of conversion with my thumb, I could have avoided all the torments and lived a comfortable life. It might have taken less than a second to do so, but I couldn't forsake my beliefs."

He was taken to the heart of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in September Juche 89 (2000), where he regained everything he had lost.

He had suffered mental and physical torment and loneliness in a solitary cell with an area of 0.75 square metres. Now he lives in a fully furnished house with an area of over 200 square metres, receiving the best possible medical care.

In February last year, he got married. His wife Jong Un Ok is a poet and songwriter who has written many famous pieces, including the song Peace Is on Our Bayonet.

Article: Jo Kyong Chol
Photos: Ra Phyong Ryo

Ko Kwang In and his wife Jong Un Ok are congratulated everywhere they go.
**Bright Eye**

It is commonplace that patients recover their health thanks to the devotion of medical workers, society and the collective. U Hae Yon, a pupil of the South Hwanghae Provincial Orphans' Middle School, is a shining example of this.

A while ago, U Hae Yon was cured of congenital paralytic convergent strabismus at the South Hwanghae Provincial Children's Hospital. The girl entered an orphans' middle school shortly before after losing her parents. The principal and teachers were very sad about her blind left eye. They resolved to help her recover her sight by any means possible.

The principal took her to the hospital, where doctors examined her eye. They were at a loss what to do, however, for it was the first time they had come across such a case.

Doctors at the hospital held a meeting to discuss the case, where Hong Hyon Ung was selected as the consultant responsible for Hae Yon. With the help of his father, head of the ophthalmic department at Haeju University of Medicine, he looked for solutions to the many problems that might arise in an operation.

The method of operation was decided on after several consultations. Hong Hyon Ung, the doctor in charge of Hae Yon, performed the operation under the guidance of his father and with the assistance of competent anaesthetists. The operation went well, but they anxiously awaited the results.

During her treatment at the hospital both the medical workers and her school teachers frequently visited to devote their sincere help to her treatment.

When the bandages were removed from her eyes she threw herself into the arms of her teacher, calling out "My teacher!" All who witnessed the scene had tears of delight in their eyes. Hae Yon had recovered the sight in her left eye after an interval of 15 years. She is now studying enthusiastically under the love of her teachers and the general public.

**Cooperation in Fisheries**

The DPRK-Russia joint fishery committee held its 15th round of talks in Moscow in December last year.

Cooperation between the DPRK and the Russian Federation in fisheries has continued within the limits of intergovernmental agreement since May 1987. As the relationship between the two countries has grown closer in recent years, the two delegations were able to have more open and frank discussions.

The DPRK delegation was led by Deputy Minister of Fisheries Kim Kyu Rak and the Russian side by Vice-chairman Yuri Ivanovich Moskalnov of the Russian State Fishery Committee. Yuri Ivanovich Moskalnov said that the fishermen of the two countries cooperate under the concern of leader Kim Jong Il and President V.V. Putin. He also said that the results of the mutual visits of the two leaders were affirmatively recorded in the review document, adding that he was optimistic about the success of the meeting.

Kim Kyu Rak said that the meeting in Moscow was of great significance and he would make every effort to further develop the DPRK-Russia relations in accordance with the spirit of the agreement of the two leaders and the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration.

At the working-level talks the two delegations agreed that cooperation should develop on the basis of mutual benefit between both sides’ agencies and enterprises. They also discussed matters related to the strengthening of the existing cooperation in fisheries.

**Holiday of the Libyan People**

The Libyan people celebrate March 2 as a significant day in their history. The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was proclaimed 25 years ago. Since then, the Libyan people have embarked on the independent development of their country.

Following the proclamation of Jamahiriya, the Libyan people have made big strides in their efforts to defend their nation's dignity and sovereignty and achieve the country's prosperity under the guidance of Gaddafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution.

They have held fast to an anti-imperialist, independent stand and accelerated the building of a new society in defiance of the imperialists' military threat and economic blockade, transforming the appearance of the country.

The petro-chemical industry is the key sector of the country's economy.

The problem of water supply to the main towns and the countryside is being solved through large-scale construction projects. Great success is also being achieved in the fields of education, scientific research and public health.

The development of the country shows that the Libyan people's cause of independent development is right and that nothing can check their advance.

A non-aligned country, Libya maintains its anti-imperialist, independent stand in its foreign policy, developing friendly and cooperative relations with many countries, including other Arab countries struggling for national independence and sovereignty.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Libyan people in their just cause of building a new society. They will strive to cement the DPRK-Libya friendship established in the days of joint struggle for independence against imperialism. They also wish the Libyan people further success in their struggle as they celebrate this significant anniversary.
The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) is a legitimate overseas citizens' organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which works officially by the recognition of the Japanese authorities and laws. Its justness and patriotic activities enjoy the recognition and support of various countries and organizations around the world.

Nevertheless, the reactionary Japanese authorities stick to their hostile anti-DPRK policy. Branding Chongryon a “dangerous organization,” they have intentionally committed crimes against it in the past, including the attack and destruction of its organizations and its organs and the persecution and discriminating treatment of Koreans in Japan. In recent years their criminal acts have become more pronounced.

At the end of the last century they again launched an anti-DPRK campaign, alleging that the DPRK's launch of a satellite was in fact a “missile launch.” Meanwhile, they initiated right-wing gangs to attack and set fire to the offices of Chongryon publications, follow, or even murder Chongryon officials, and commit violent attacks on Korean students.

The repressive campaigns against Chongryon have included the attempt to emasculate the national character of Koreans in Japan and the legitimation of “local suffrage,” aimed at violating their democratic national rights and interests and disuniting the fellow countrymen.

In particular, the Japanese investigators arrested the former director of the financial department of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, alleging that the Tokyo Metropolitan Credit Association of the Korean Bank evaded inspection, and used hundreds of prosecution and police agents to ransack the Central Headquarters, the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters and the Western Tokyo Headquarters of Chongryon last year.

The unprecedented anti-Chongryon campaign is a serious act that infringes upon the national dignity and democratic rights of Koreans in Japan as well as the majesty and sovereignty of the DPRK. It is a product of the deep-seated hostility of the Japanese authorities toward the DPRK and evidence of their intention to suppress Chongryon and Koreans in Japan at any time by instituting the “emergency law”.

Taking the opportunity created by the “war on terrorism,” Japan promulgated the “law on special steps to cope with terrorism” and dispatched warships of the “Self-Defence Forces” overseas flying the Japanese flag, the symbol of aggression, to realize their ambition of overseas expansion. The Korean people take a vigilant approach to the campaign because it coincided with the practice of Japan’s aggressive plan.

So far, the Japanese authorities have committed numerous acts of political suppression and hostility against Chongryon and Koreans in Japan. But their ransacking of the Central Headquarters of Chongryon was the first such incident since the organization was formed. The incident stirred up the intolerable indignation of the entire Koreans, including those in Japan. Condemning the illegal acts of the Japanese reactionaries, the progressive groups and individuals strongly demanded that the Japanese government stop the suppression on Chongryon and Koreans.

The Japanese authorities must consider the serious consequences of their rash political suppression and persecution of Chongryon and Korean residents, and immediately cease and apologize for them.

Article: Han Yong Il

Chongryon officials and representatives of its organs protest against Japan’s suppression of Chongryon and the distorted article in Asahi Shinbun at the Prime Minister’s Office and the Tokyo head office of Asahi Shinbun.
Pyongyang Pongnam Primary School is known as a “school of rhythmic gymnastics.” Visitors to the school can see more than 500 medals and many trophies won at the national schoolchildren’s contests over the past 27 years.

Many of its graduates have subsequently brought honour to the country in international competitions.

After the school day is over, the pupils enjoy themselves in various circles according to their wishes and aptitudes.

All necessary facilities are provided for the rhythmic gymnastics circle, including a gymnasium, equipment for basic training and uniforms.

The circle consists of more than 40 pupils from the first to fourth grades.

The first-year pupils do basic exercises, the second-year pupils train with balls, hoops, ribbons, clubs and skipping ropes, the third-year pupils practice linking movements and the fourth-year pupils refine their skills.

Ryang Chun Gyong, a graduate of the Korean University of Physical Education, has directed the rhythmic gymnastics circle since Juche 63 (1974).

She was awarded the title of Merited Athlete in recognition of the able guidance she has given to the circle and the many promising gymnasts she has trained.

Thanks to her tireless efforts, Pyongyang Pongnam Primary School has won rhythmic gymnastics contests every year.

Determined to maintain its reputation, the school continues to produce the future stars of rhythmic gymnastics.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photos: Kong Yu Il

Rhythmic gymnastics circle members are also diligent pupils.
The unearthing of the remains takes place on Mt. Pombawi in the Sinchon County town area.

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Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, is filled with unabated rancor toward the US imperialist aggressors who massacred innumerable patriots and innocent people using brutal methods during their temporary occupation of the county in the Korean war (1950-1953), started by them. In November last year the remains of 59 patriots and innocent people were newly excavated, provoking renewed indignation among the Korean people.

The US imperialist aggressors occupied Sinchon County for a total of 52 days. In that period they killed more than 35,000 people, one-quarter of the county population, by burying them alive, burning or shooting them. Some were skinned, others had spikes driven into their heads, were quartered or beheaded with a straw-cutter. The unearthing of the remains in a former trench halfway up Mt. Pombawi in the county town exposed the US imperialists’ bestiality to the world once again. Skulls found at site still had spikes, picks, cramps or rakes embedded in them. Foreheads and vertexes bear the marks of spikes and bullets which penetrated them.

Out of the 59, only a few skulls were undamaged. One skull bears four bullet holes, another a fist-sized hole made by an iron bar or a stone. Some remains have broken limbs, the result of torture. Ri Song Jin, an eyewitness to the atrocities, said in his testimony: The US troops locked up scores of Sinchon residents in a cell near Mt. Pombawi for two days, putting them on the rack, flogging them, hammering spikes, clamps or rakes into their heads or shooting them. They buried the dead in the trench.

The US imperialists harp on about a “civilized state”, “defending human rights” and “humanitarianism”, but they are butchers. The US murderers buried the dead in the trench to cover up their crimes. But through time passes, historical facts cannot be buried or erased. The Korean people have now laid the victims to rest, strongly condemning the US imperialists’ atrocities. They are filled with a desire for revenge.

The remains of patriots and innocent civilians newly excavated in Sinchon.