FRONT COVER: Kim Ok Ran(right), secretary of the Jaecheon-ri Party Committee in Jaeryong County, takes the lead in carrying out the Workers’ Party of Korea.
Photo: Kim Yong Nam
Kim Jong IL, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea and chairman of the National Defense Commission of the DPRK, GREETS Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the PRC.

Jiang Zemin Visits DPRK
Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People’s Republic of China, paid an official goodwill visit to the DPRK from September 3 to 5, 2001 at the invitation of Kim Jong IL, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea and chairman of the National Defense Commission of the DPRK. Kim Jong IL met Jiang Zemin warmly. Private and official talks between the two leaders were held at which they informed each other of the political and economic situation in their countries, had an exhaustive exchange of wide-ranging views on the issue of further developing DPRK-China friendship and on matters of mutual concern including international and regional situation and reached a consensus of views on the matters discussed.

Pyongyang citizens welcome President Jiang Zemin along the route.
The two leaders stressed that vigorously strengthening and developing the traditional DPRK-China relations of friendship and cooperation in the new century was in full accord with the desires and the fundamental interests of the two peoples and would make a positive contribution to achieving peace, stability and progress in Asia and the rest of the world.

They agreed to make joint efforts to maintain the tradition of high-level exchange and visits between the two parties and countries, strengthen exchange and cooperation in different fields and put friendly and cooperative relations on a higher stage.

At the talks, mutual support and solidarity were expressed for the two peoples in their endeavours for socialist construction and national reunification.

Kim Jong IL referred to the fact that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China led by Jiang Zemin, have made tremendous achievements in the socialist modernization drive with Chinese characteristics, and that the policies advanced by the CPC, including the “three representations” theory, suit the specific conditions of China and enjoy widespread support from its people.
He expressed support to the cause of the Chinese Party and government to achieve the complete reunification of the country on the principle of “one China” and appreciated the efforts made by China in the international arena to defend global peace and stability against hegemony, pursuant to its peaceful diplomatic policy of independence and sovereignty.

Jiang Zemin spoke of his admiration for the new achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction, foreign relations and in their work for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in recent years under the leadership of Kim Jong IL. He said he hoped that the industrious, brave and resourceful Korean people would advance along the road of development suited to Korea’s development suited to Korea’s specific conditions by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work under the leadership of the Workers’ Party of Korea led by Kim Jong IL, and thus build a powerful and thriving Korea.

Noting that China as a close neighbour, had paid close attention to the development and change of the situation on the Korean peninsula, and made consistent efforts for the peace and stability in the region, he appreciated and supported the efforts made by the north and the south of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the recent steps taken by the DPRK for the improvement of inter-Korean relations in particular. He reiterated support for improving and normalizing its relations with various countries, including the United States and the European Union.

The two leaders had a wide-ranging exchange of views on a series of international issues and agreed to make joint efforts to establish a new, fair international political and economic order on the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference, equality and reciprocity, and to achieve peace and development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Kim Jong IL gave a grand banquet in honour of Jiang Zemin on a visit to the DPRK.

Jiang Zemin met and conversed with Kim Yong Nam, president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly, and Hong Song Nam, premier of the DPRK Cabinet.
Leader Kim Jong IL, together with President Jiang Zemin, enjoys the mass gymnastic display and artistic performance “Ever-victorious Workers’ Party of Korea”.

During his stay in Pyongyang Jiang Zemin visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, where President Kim IL Sung, the father of socialist Korea, lies in state, and laid a floral basket there and paid most respectful tribute to President Kim IL Sung.

Kim Jong IL, together with Jiang Zemin, enjoyed the mass gymnastic display and artistic performance “Ever-Victorious Workers’ Party of Korea” AND VISITED AN OSTRICH FARM.

Jiang Zemin visited President Kim IL Sung’s birthplace at Mangyongdae, the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren’s Palace, the Grand People’s Study House and laid a wreath before the Friendship Tower.

Jiang Zemin’s successful visit to the DPRK took place amid the warm welcome and cordial hospitality of the Workers’ Party government and people of Korea.

Jiang Zemin expressed great satisfaction with the results of his visit and sent a message to Kim Jong IL and sent a message to Kim Jong IL expressing his sincere thanks.

His visit marked a historic event in further deepening the close relationship between the two leaders and steadily developing DPRK-China relations of friendship in the 21st century.

President Jiang Zemin lays a wreath before the Friendship Tower.
October 17 this year marks the 75th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first communist revolutionary organization of a new type in Korea.

In the 1920s, the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists brought misery to the Korean nation.

The Japanese deprived the Korean people with their language and names and even their rice bowls. The Koreans were in a terrible situation.

At this point, President Kim IL Sung, then in his teens, embarked on the plan to form a new kind of revolutionary vanguard organization to lead the workers energetically to implement it.

The vanguard organization was formed at the Hwasong Uisuk School.

In June 1926, President Kim IL Sung came to the school, a two-year military and political institution set up by nationalists with a view to training cadres for the Independence Army.
While he was absorbed in reading Marxist-Leninist books, including the Communist Manifesto, he armed schoolmates with progressive ideas and pushed ahead with preparations for forming the new-style revolutionary organization, rallying them.

At the preparation meeting the name, character, programme and standards of activity of the organization were discussed. On this basis, on October 17, 1926 the Down-with-Imperialism Union was formed.

The meeting was attended by Choe Chang Gol, Kim Ri Gap, Ri Je U, Kang Pyong Son, Kim Won U, Pak Kun Won and other progressive young people.

At the meeting President Kim IL Sung analyzed the state of the independence movement and communist movement in Korea at the time. He said that national independence could not be achieved by the outdated methods the nationalists, ostentatious Marxists and national reformists adopted.

Saying that the organization to be formed would be a revolutionary and militant one which would truly fight for the liberation of the country and emancipation of the people, he suggested naming it the Down-with-Imperialism Union.

He said that the immediate task of the DIU was to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea, and its final objective was to build socialism and communism in Korea and, further, destroy all imperialism and build communism throughout the world.

He was elected head of the DIU with the unanimous approval of the participants.

From that day on, the Korean revolution led by him advanced confidently along the path of Juche, Later, the historic cause of national liberation was achieved.

The formation of the DIU was a fresh start and the origin of the Korean communist movement and revolution. Based on its seed, the programme of the Workers’ Party of Korea was drawn up, the principles of party building and activities were established and the backbone of the Party put in place.

The WPK has traveled an original road from its roots in the DIU. Under the wise guidance of leader Kim Jong Il, it has developed into an invincible revolutionary Party.

Article: Jo Un Song
Leader Kim Jong IL gives a concluding speech at the national short course for Party propagandists in February Juche 63 (1974)

Creat Leadership, immortal Achievements

**Leader of the Seasoned Party**

The Korean people place their trust in the Workers’ Party of Korea as the organizer and guide of all victories. Under the seasoned and sophisticated guidance of leader Kim Jong IL the WPK has become a beacon illuminating the road of protracted and complicated Korean revolution, and a banner of victory, displaying its dignity.

For about 40 years leader Kim Jong IL has guided the WPK as the intellectual force of the Korean revolution, together with President Kim IL Sung, the founder of the WPK, taking the right course of the revolution and construction. Leader Kim Jong IL regarded the fundamental task, decisive to the success or failure of the revolutionary cause, to be the strengthening of the Party and the enhancement of its leading role. He published many works, including *On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building, The Historical lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party* and *The Workers’ Party of Korea Is the Party of the Great Leader Comrade Kim IL Sung*, clarifying the theoretical and practical issues arising in Party building and activities.

He explained that the party of the working class should be the party of the leader. At the beginning of his leadership of the WPK, he set forth the leader-centred theory that as the leader is the intellectual strength and the center of unity and cohesion in the driving force of revolution, the Party should be a political organization which realizes the leader’s ideas and guidance. He has energetically guided the work to build the WPK into the Party of President Kim IL Sung.

In Juche 63 (1974) he initiated the programme of modeling the whole Party on the Juche idea and declared the general duty of Party work to instill in the WPK the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of President Kim IL Sung.
As a result, the WPK has been completely transformed into the Party of President Kim IL Sung and the Party of the leader, powerfully leading the revolution and construction.

Leader Kim Jong IL has built the WPK into an independent and invincible Party, united in idea and will, revolutionary obligation and comradeship. It is the motherly Party which serves the people.

After the 1960s the ruling socialist parties in many countries suffered many setbacks due to the great-power chauvinistic arbitrariness of modern revisionists and the servile following of great power worshippers and dogmatists.

At that time leader Kim Jong IL put forward the slogan “Let us live our own way!” On this basis, the Party’s lines and policies were mapped out independently and successfully implemented.

Leader Kim Jong IL firmly adhered to independent, working-class and socialist principles in guiding the revolution and construction, consistently carrying through revolutionary lines and policies.

Regarding single-hearted unity as the revolutionary philosophy of the WPK, he brought about great change in cementing its unity and cohesion in every way.

On the occasion of the 15th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee, held in Juche 56 (1967), he took revolutionary measures to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the Party and society.

The result was that the whole Party was firmly united around the leader with the idea and intention, revolutionary obligation and comradeship.

Leader Kim Jong IL presented the original proposal of building the WPK into the motherly Party and ensured that the Party became a genuine guide and protector of the people which is responsible for the masses’ destinies and takes care of them.

Saying that the WPK should be a Party which acts, regarding its basic programme the slogan “We serve the people!”, he made Party work a people-centred job and went among them to share their joy and sorrow.

In recent years, when the Korean people experienced great sorrow over the unexpected death of President Kim IL Sung and suffered harsh ordeals due to the imperialists’ moves of isolation and suffocation, leader Kim Jong IL led the work of strengthening the Party.
He published the historic work The Workers’ Party of Korea Is the Party of the Great Leader Comrade Kim IL Sung. He saw to it that the WPK worked to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche as the eternal party of President Kim IL Sung.

In the critical period when the cause of socialism was under severe threat, he put forward the philosophy of giving priority to the army, saying that the army is precisely the Party, state and people. Army-first politics were established as the basis of the WPK’s policies and activities.

Leader Kim Jong IL sailed across raging seas and climbed snow-covered mountain passes to implement this philosophy. He further strengthened the Korean People’s Army into the leader’s army and the Party’s army, and made it the pillar and main force of revolution.

He ensured that the revolutionary spirit of soldiers displayed by the KPA filled every corner of the country and that great change was brought about in the building of a powerful nation.

Thanks to leader Kim Jong IL, the WPK has been strengthened into a Juche-based revolutionary Party and an invincible militant force which faithfully develops President Kim IL Sung’s idea and achievements. Now it strives to accomplish the cause of socialism, the revolutionary cause of Juche, in Korea’s own way, never wavering in any storm.
The Korean people are filled with the faith and will to be loyal to the leadership of the Workers’ Party of Korea.
An Able Worker

Jon Kyong Son, chief secretary of the Party Committee of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, is in his fifties. People call him a passionate man, able worker, bold practician and warm-hearted official. He has done a great deal of work in the past five years.

Jon Kyong Son, chief secretary of the Party Committee of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, always spends time with workers to encourage creative activity.

Jon Kyong Son takes a close interest in improving the Workers’ living conditions.
Jon Kyong Son was appointed chief secretary when the country was on the “Arduous March”. In those days the complex was on the brink of suspending production due to the lack of materials, fuel and power. He turned it into a self-reliant complex, and it was soon exceeding its production targets. Equipment was readjusted or repaired to its original state and the complex was revitalized.

The complex now has everything needed for the workers’ convenience, including houses which have been built in the surrounding area.

In the most difficult times, the chief secretary strove to put production back on a normal basis, in accordance with the Party’s policy, and encouraged the employees to work hard in support of the Party.

These days, he is constantly busy with his work. Of ordinary stature, modest attire and a straightforward appearance, no brave and resolute spirit can be found in his looks.

In earlier days as a young worker at the complex, he felt awkward when he was officially recognized for his innovations.

Jong Kyong Son has been a Party worker for 20 years. He says: “I believe that Party workers guided by leader Kim Jong IL, a genius of creation and construction, should carry out work boldly and practice it in a revolutionary way.”

The extensive scientific and technical knowledge accumulated at Hamhung University of Chemical Engineering and its graduate school, the rich experience and ability gained in the course of his working life and the spirit of implementing the leader’s introductions by any means, acquired during military service, allow him to grasp the Party’s intention accurately and do work in an innovative way.

Jon Kyong Son is quick to discover new methods or improvements, disentangling knots with bright ideas. He proposed to make pipes of reforming in petroleum refining and catalyzer, elements of key importance in the production of chemical fertilizer, with their own techniques and materials. He inspired the scientists, technicians and skilled workers to solve the problems that arose.

He worked hard at the workshop, becoming a technician or a highly skilled hand, paying close attention to the workers’ lives while he did so. Finally he succeeded in producing pipes of a special quality and catalyzers by their own methods.

He always spends time with the workers and technicians to accomplish all projects successfully.

Monuments inscribed with the sayings of President Kim IL Sung and leader Kim Jong IL, built with finely cut granite, can be seen in the compound of the complex. Together with the slogans, paths surrounded by green foliage, the food production base, the hall providing nourishing meals, and welfare service facilities, they represent Jong Kyong Son’s devotion to his job. All of them were designed and completed under his direction.

Jon Kyong Son takes the lead in doing difficult and arduous work, giving the workforce strength and courage.

Article & photos: Choe Song Uk

Exchanging opinions with technicians and workers in the workshop on how to modernize production processes.
Poman-ri, Sohung County, North Hwanghae Province, is in an out-of-the-way place.

There were no particular sites of interest for visitors in the past.

Recently, however, things have changed markedly. Neat houses and cultural and welfare facilities have been built at the foot of mountain, chequerboard-style fish ponds abound, and minor power stations stand on the River Sohung. The village is picturesque, indeed.

Poman-ri is fortunate have a spring gushing out 650 litres of water per second. Using it the people have built fish ponds covering an area of dozens of hectares. Rainbow trout, carp, crucian carp and other fish are raised in the clear spring water, which is 12°C in water and 13°C in summer.

Each of the new houses has three rooms, a vestibule, a bathroom, a storeroom and a pen. The power station ensure lighting and heating.

More than 100 modern houses and over 30 cultural and welfare facilities have been built by the independent efforts of poman-ri people.

Only a small fish pond, a few buildings and one-storeyed houses could be seen in the past.

In July, leader Kim Jong IL gave on-the spot guidance at Poman-ri. Making his way around a newly-built fish farm, the modern houses and one of the new power stations, he expressed his great satisfaction.

The people of Poman-ri, full of pride at having greeted leader km Jong IL in their village, are working harder than ever to build it into a rural community better to live in.

Article: Kim Jong Sam
Photos: Hong Hun
A newly-built fish farm at Poman-ri.

Modern houses and a minor power station built on the River Sohung.
Kim Sung Gim and his five younger brothers and one sister are all officers. They are united in the indomitable faith and will to guard Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army Kim Jong IL with their very lives.

Seven Officers in One Family

Writing a letter to leader Kim Jong IL pledging to take the lead in implementing the army-centred policy of the Workers’ Party of Korea.
One day in February, three years ago, seven officers in one family gathered together at night. Six sons and one daughter were born into the family of a disabled war veteran at Sinam-ri, Ryongchon County, North Phyongan Province.

Their father, who had participated in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), used to say to them: “No motherland without the leader. Never forget this philosophy. You should be faithful to leader Kim Jong IL, and safeguard him with your very lives.”

Bearing his words deep in mind, all of them joined the Korean People’s Army, with the determination to hold rifles in their hands all their lives.

They gripped their weapons more firmly to defend the country in the critical period when the imperialists made vicious attempts to isolate and stifle their socialist motherland as a result of the fictitious “nuclear” issue.

The eldest son wrote letters to his younger brothers and sister:

“…

“I have realized more keenly that, together with Supreme Commander Kim Jong IL, we and the socialist motherland are enduring a grim period today.

“Only leader Kim Jong IL can defend the motherland and people and build a powerful nation in this grave situation.

“So, I propose to send a letter of loyalty to him pledging to become seven stars guarding him with our very lives, like satellites round the sun…”

his suggestion was accepted by all.

Then, they gathered together.

After writing a letter that night, they firmly promised to become human bullets and bombs so as to guard leader Kim Jong IL with their very lives.

Keeping their pledge made that day, they are faithfully carrying out their military duties in different units.

Article & photos: Ri Ju Yop

Kim Jong Chol, a special class disabled soldier, lives in Naman-dong Kaesong City. His comfortable house is visited by many people, including neighbours, neighbourhood and city officials, medical workers and salespeople.

Kim Jong Chol was wounded while discharging his military duty in the People’s Army.

On the day Hwang Churi Sun happened to meet him, she resolved to live with him, thinking to herself.

(Nobody is loftier than those who have devoted their youth to national defence in the grim period when the imperialists viciously attempt to stifle our socialist system. I’ll become his lifelong companion.)

Her feelings developed into a warm comradeship for the young disabled soldier.

The couple got married in April, much to the delight of those who knew them.

City and local officials built the nice house for them, giving them a wonderful start to their life together. Neighbours and public service workers take care of them with parental affection, helping them to overcome any inconvenience in life.

Article & photos: Pak Chang Bok
The Taesongsan Pleasure Ground lies in the suburbs of Pyongyang. From long ago Mt. Taesong has been famous for its beautiful peaks and ravines, evergreen forest, fresh air and many historical and cultural relics.

Excellent amusement facilities and rest areas have been built for visitors. Deer on the mountain are a particular attraction. The deer often emerge from the forest to mix with visitors and play by the lake. This unusual sight makes the mountain all the more attractive.

Article & photos: Kim Yong Nam
Like Father, Like Son

An Tal Su, the former chairman of the management board of the Sowon Cooperative Farm, leads his son to make the native village better to live in.

A gigantic land leveling and rezoning project has been successfully completed in the Chwiya Plain, Pyoksong County. Rice plants now flourish, swaying in the wind.

Looking around the rice fields with delight, An Min Chol (39), chief secretary of the country Party committee, rolled up his trouser legs and entered a paddy.

Seeing the ears of the rice plants, he recalled past days.

In December last year, leader Kim Jong Il visited the windy Chwiya Plain and met him. An Min Chol was the chairman of the management board of the Sowon Cooperative Farm, following in the footsteps of his father. Looking at him with an air of satisfaction, leader Kim Jong Il showed great affection and trust toward him.
An Min Chol’s father, An Tal Su, was a solid farmer on the Chwiya Plain, whom President Kim Il Sung Knew well.

He was discharged from military service after the war and became the chairman of the management board of the Sowon Cooperative Farm. President Kim Il Sung often met him and led him to successfully carry out the agricultural policy of the Workers’ Party of Korea, making him a Labour Hero and deputy to the Supreme People’s Assembly. Each time he visited, the President paid great attention to his life and work, and had a photograph taken with him, arm in arm.

The President’s love and trust encouraged him to devote his strength and wisdom to rural construction and increased production of grain until the last moment of his life in December Juche 82 (1993).

An Tal Su always taught his only son to shoulder the future of Sowon-ri.

When his son left home to study at university, he said: “you cannot do farming well without knowledge. That’s why I am allowing you to go to university. Don’t forget you are a son of Sowon-ri who President Kim Il Sung knows. Study hard.”

As he grew up under the care of a hard-working father, An Min Chol has regarded farming as important since his childhood. After graduating from the biology department at Kim Il Sung University he returned home and began farming.

He always worked hard. He was promoted to the position of sub-workteam leader, workteam leader and then chairman of the management board, succeeding his father. Later, he was elected deputy to the Supreme People’s Assembly. In mid-January this year, he became chief secretary of the county Party committee.

He is full of determination to prove himself worthy of the leader’s deep trust, offering complete loyalty in return. He said:

“I have a lot of things to do–education, public health, forest planting and seeding, the river improvement project, management of local industrial factories, construction of houses. None of them can be neglected. But what is most important here is to do farming well. I’ll exceed the county’s production target for this year.”

Article: Jo Kyong Chol
Photos: Jin Yong Ho

An Min Chol works as the chief secretary of the Pyoksong County Party Committee thanks to leader Kim Jong Il’s great trust successfully carrying out the county work.
Kim In Song contributes to the construction of the Youth Hero Motorway by using visual aids, to motivate the construction workers.

Kim In Song is known as the young painter. He works at the Kosong County House of Culture in Kangwon Province. An amateur painter, he did not receive a professional education in the subject, but he has had a taste for drawing pictures since childhood.

He was always called the young painter at the construction site of the Youth Hero Motorway.

While the country on the "Arduous March" and forced march due to the imperialists' moves to isolate and suffocate it, young Korean people built the motorway for Pyongyang to Nampho, completing the project in October last year. They overcame all difficulties with revolutionary faith and will.

Leader Kim Jong IL proposed to build the motorway three years ago. When Kim In Song heard the news that leader Kim Jong IL had asked the young people to undertake the project, he could not restrain his emotions.

"I'm a youth with a warm heart. I'll devote my zeal and strength to the country," he thought to himself. With this burning desire he volunteered for work at the construction site.

Scenes form the rough sketch collection of true stories titled "Our Young People Brought Up by Leader Kim Jong IL". Created by Kim Im Song.
Everything was in short supply. The hardship was too great for words. Biting cold. Strong sunshine and floods which destroyed parts of the roadbed…

Under these terrible conditions the builders broke bedrocks with hammers and chisels and built the roadbed, carrying earth and stone with jute bags and sacks.

Kim In Song was deeply impressed by the sight of young people surmounting all difficulties with indomitable faith and revolutionary optimism.

During breaks and on holidays he did his best to sketch on his pocketbook, notebook or drawing board the scene at the construction site of builders devoting their youth to the project assigned by leader Kim Jong IL.

He sketched vividly the struggle of the builders, performing great feats out of their respect and love for the leader. Seeing Kim In Song, the builders called him the young painter or shock brigade painter.

Over the course of the project he drew several hundred pictures, including “Longing for Leader Kim Jong IL Tonight, Too”, “World-shaking Chorus of 50,000 Young Builders with One Mind” and “Hearts and Conscience Are All That We Have Brought with Us.” He selected 147 pieces and created the rough sketch collection of true stories titled “Our Young People Brought Up by Leader Kim Jong IL.”

Leader Kim Jong IL saw the collection in March this year. He appreciated its vivid depiction of the struggle and the wonderful attitude of the young people who built the fine Youth Hero Motorway during the most difficult days.

The collection greatly appeals not only to the young, but all sections of society.

The young painter continues to draw pictures with the same spirit he displayed at the motorway construction site.

Article: Kim Jong Ung
Photos: Kwon Hyok Chol

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Flag and Emblem of the IMGC

The flag and emblem of the International Martial-Art Games Committee have made their first appearance.

The words on the flag and emblem convey the message that man must train himself constantly to have a high level of mental strength.

The flag will be hoisted at the First International Martial-Art Games, to be held in Pyongyang in Juche 92 (2003).

The flag and emblem instituted by the International Martial-Art Games Committee.
News in Brief

In July, leader Kim Jong IL ensured that a rare long-tailed shark, caught by Korean People’s Army soldiers on the East Sea of Korea, was sent to Kim IL Sung University for educational use. Long-tailed sharks are active mainly to the tropical and subtropical waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. No long-tailed shark has ever been founded in the East Sea of Korea previously. The recently-caught shark is a female of about 10 years old. Its body is 4.46 metres long and the tail measures 2.2 metres, and it weighs 250 kilogrammes.

The “Jiwon” (Aim High) Prize National Calligraphic Exhibition was held in July. “Jiwon” was written Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter. The exhibition took place on the occasion of Kim Hyong Jik’s birthday. Calligraphers and enthusiasts from all over the country exhibited more than 120 pieces of work. Among the displayed works were Heritage, Green Pine and Dawn.

The national exhibition of designs and souvenir products of revolutionary sites took place at the Pyongyang International House of Culture. Over 300 designs and products from all over the country, including pieces from the Korean April 26 Children’s Film Studio, the Ministry of Metal and Machine building Industrial Art Studio and Pyongyang University of Fine Arts, were displayed at the exhibition.

The DPRK topped the overall standings at the 12th World Taekwon-Do Championship, held in Italy in July. In total, DRPK fighters brought home 17 gold, 5 silver medals and 4 cups.

DPRK wrestler Kang Yong Gyun snatched a gold in the 54 kg category of the Greco-Roman event at the 15th Asian Wrestling Championships, held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia. He earned a special prize from the organizing committee for his fine performance.

DPRK wrestlers won a gold, a silver and three bronze medals at the Second Asian Junior Greco-Roman and Freestyle Wrestling Championships, held in Tehran, Iran. Ri Jong Myong took gold in the freestyle 42 kg category.
The remains of dozens of martyrs were buried in July at the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery in the suburbs of Pyongyang. They were faithful soldiers to the Korean revolution who dedicated their youth and their lives to the liberation of the country, the building of a new state, victory in the Fatherland Liberation of the country, the building of a new state victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and the completion of the socialist cause.

Thanks to a benevolent measure taken by leader Kim Jong IL the former unconverted long-term prisoners, patriotic fighters for reunification, and their families enjoyed the sights of Mt. Myohyang and the recreation area of MT. Kuwol in July.

DPRK men and women shooters gave 2001 Asian Trap Shooting Championships, held in Bangkok, Thailand. Pak Nam Su, Ra Sang Uk and Ri Myong Son scored 347 points to win the men’s team skeet shooting event. Pak Nam Su finished runner-up in the men’s individual event, while Pak Jong Ran came third in the women’s individual skeet shooting competition.

DPRK students snatched 14 gold and 1 silver medals at the 4th World Weightlifting Universiad, held in Slovakia in July.

The DPRK came first in the Shanghai Four Football Tournament, held in China in August. The tournament brought together the DPRK, China, Kuwait and Trinidad and Tobago.

The national schoolchildren’s palace (hall) sports club members’ championships took place in Juche, with over 400 boys and girls participating. The championships saw many promising performances, Pyongyang Ryokpho Schoolchildren’s Hall took first place in the football tournament while Pyongyang Students and Children’s Palace took the table-tennis and heavy gymnastics (boy’s and girls’) events and Kaechon Schoolchildren’s Hall the calisthenics competition.
Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation Visits Pyongyang

The Nigerian parliamentary delegation, headed by President of the Senate Anyim Plus Anyim visit Pyongyang between July 31 and August 4. The guests visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, where President Kim Jong IL Sung lies in state, to pay homage to him. Anyim Plus Anyim presented a gift for leader Kim Jong IL to Kim Yong Nam, president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly.

Talks were held between officials from the DPRK SPA and the Nigerian delegation. They briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on boosting friendship and cooperation between the two parliaments and other matters of mutual concern. Kim Yong Nam met the guests. Anylm Plus Anylm said that his delegation was amazed by the achievements made by the Kroean people, adding that they would strive to learn from the DPRK. He also stated that Korea’s reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully.

Meeting

A meeting and a film show were held in Pyongyang in August to mark the 710th anniversary of the Swiss Confederation. Present at the meeting were Jon Yong Jin, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Switzerland Friendship Association, and relevant officials. Ueli Muller, resident coordinator, of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in the DPRK, Martin Lotscher, chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea’s Reunification, and other Swiss guests also attended.

Speeches were made at the meeting. Extending warm congratulations to the Swiss people on the 710th anniversary of the Swiss Confederation, Jon Yong Jin said that the Korean people are sincerely pleased at the successes made by the resourcefulness and genuine efforts of the Swiss people. DPRK and Switzerland have continuously developed on the basis of The friendly relations between the the ideal of independence, peace and friendship, and the relationship has become closer in recent years, he said. The speaker added that the Korean people remember the humanitarian assistance and solidarity given by the Swiss government, the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea’s Reunification and Swiss people and are thankful for them. Martin Lotscher said that the peoples of the two countries value independence freedom and peace above all else and therefore, have had a long relationship.

He went on to say that the DPRK has played a central role in the No-aligned Movement for global independence and most respected President Kim IL Sung and leader Kim Jong IL. He said he was sure that Korea will be reunified independently and peacefully in accordance with the north-South Joint Declaration agreed by the heads of the north and the south last year, and declared that the Korean people will achieve their sacred cause in the near future under the guidance of the great General Kim Jong IL.

At the end of the meeting the participants saw a documentary film introducing Switzerland.
The international Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has given humanitarian ASSISTANCE TO THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the request of its Red Cross Society since 1995, when the DPRK suffered from floods. This year, the federation issued an appeal to supply medicine to over 1,700 public health establishments of various levels and to renew water sanitation facilities at over 40 public health establishments in North and South Phyongan Provinces, Jagang Province and Kaesong City. It also helps the DPRK Red Cross Society in its disaster-preparedness and first-aid service.

Didier Cherpitel, general secretary of the federation, and his party visited the DPRK from the end of July to the beginning of August. The president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly and vice-minister of Foreign Affairs met the group. During his stay, the general secretary examined projects to be undertaken by the federation in the provinces and the first-aid service of the DPRK Red Cross Society. The general secretary said: Through my recent visit I knew well the reality of the situation in the KDPRK and the assistance of the federation. The conditions at the various locations of our activities were more difficult than I had thought and I think that it will be necessary for more assistance to be given for some years to come. I was satisfied with the good cooperation between the delegation of the federation and the DPRK Red Cross Society.

Since the president of the European Council visited the DPRK in May, European and other countries around the world have had a friendly relationship with the DPRK. The number of countries and organizations, including Sweden and the European Humanitarian Office, which are active in the rendering of humanitarian assistance to the DPRK by the federation is on the increase. The federation still attaches great importance to the DPRK and continues to strengthen its assistance to the country, including the supply of medicine.

Before leaving the DPRK, the general secretary said: I have come to the DPRK with a series of important issues, attaching great importance to this visit. Thanks to the DPRK government and Red Cross Society, I have settled all those issues. I can return home with complete peace of mind.

The establishment of a friendly city relationship between Wonsan and Puebla is agreed.

An agreement on the establishment of a friendly city relationship between Wonsan Kangwon Province, the DPRK and Puebla, Puebla State, the United States of Mexico, was signed in Wonsan in August.

The agreement was signed by Kim Sang Chol, vice-chairman of the Wonsan City People’s Committee, and Rogelio Morales Trejo, chairman of the judicial and security committee of the Puebla city assembly government. At the signing ceremony Rogelio Morales Trejo said: The Puebla city council awarded the title of honorary citizen to leader Kim Jong Il on the occasion of his birthday, February 16. the establishment of a friendly city relationship affords the prospect of exchange and cooperation in various sectors, including the economy and culture, between the two cities. I know well that Korea is a country with a long history and brilliant culture. Both countries have a history of brave struggle against foreign invaders. The cultural and historical similarities create favourable conditions for developing relations between the two cities. He expressed his firm conviction that the friendly relations between the two cities will blossom fully.
“It was five years ago when we met people security workers from the Songyo District People’s Security Office in Pyongyang, on the River Taedong. They are not biologists, but they have given great help to the investigation into living things in the river over several years,” said Dr. Pak Il Jong, chairman of the Korean Zoology Institute, at the recent conference on successes made in the investigation of the organic resources of the river.

The people’s security workers began to help the investigation in Juche 85 (1996).

One day that year, Im Jong Hwan learned that the living resources of the River Taedong had not been fully researched after the river was turned into a large artificial lake with the construction of the West Sea Barrage I Juche 75 (1986).

Some of the shellfish and fish, newly discovered on the basin of the River Taedong.
He took it as a matter of course for his office, situated on the riverside, to assist in the undertaking. His idea was welcomed by his colleagues. They decided to investigate and confirm all the aquatic resources in the river such as fish, shellfish and mud-snails and collect specimens in order to contribute to scientific research and the education of younger generations.

On the river they met Dr. Pak Il Jong and other biologists. The investigation was not an easy job. The people’s security workers covered the 280-kilometer length of the river dozens of times in the process of their work. Sometimes they broke ice on the river and spent several hours in the cold water.

Although they were not accustomed to collecting shellfish specimens by species, Kim Jun Nam, Kye Tong Sun, Ra Yong Gi, Hong Song Hui and Pak Tong Hyon found every species of fish and shellfish in the river.

Three years later, they had discovered all 75 species of fish and taken specimens. In June last year they completed taking specimens of 20 species of shellfish and published the picture album “Shellfish in the River Taedong.”

In the course of their work, they discovered species not previously known to inhabit the RIVER Taedong and confirmed that the river abounds in shellfish, which are of great value in producing pearl kernel and traditional Korean medicine.

“The classified specimens of shellfish form the River Taedong presented by the workers at the Songyo District People’s Security Office are symbolic of their warm love for the motherland.” Said Dr. Pak Il Jong at the conference.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photos: Jin Ju Dong

Pak Tong Hyon, worker at the Songyo District People’s Security office, who took charge of picture processing for the picture album “Shell-fish in the River Taesong.”
Pyongyang International Table-Tennis Invitational Tournament

The Pyongyang International Table-Tennis Invitational Tournament was held in Chongchun Street, Pyongyang. The event attracted players from Iran, India, Japan, China, Chinese Hong Kong, Canada, the Central Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the DPRK (teams A and B). Amid the song titled “Pyongyang Friendship Table-Tennis Tournament”, the tournament flag was hoisted. The competition was divided into men’s and women’s singles and teams events, men’s and women’s doubles and a mixed doubles.

The top class skills of the competitors elicited rousing cheers from the spectators—table-tennis fans from all walks of life in the city. The DPRK (team A) won the men’s team event, with China taking the women’s event. Kim Song Hui (DPRK) came first in the men’s singles, Kim Hyang Mi (DPRK) in the women’s singles, Jong Kyong Chol and Hwang Song Guk (DPRK) in the men’s doubles, Kim Hyang Mi and Kim Mi Yong (DPRK) in the women’s doubles and Bai Shi and Guo Yue (China) in the mixed doubles. Trophies and gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded at the end of tournament. The competition marked an opportunity for the players to exchange experiences and deepen their friendship.

Articles & photos: Kim Thae Jin

The 15th tournament takes place at the Table-Tennis Gymnasium in Chongchun Street.
The DPRK (team A) wins the men’s team event, with China taking the women’s event.
Historic Relic

Sinam dolmen stands in the basin of the River Kimchon, a tributary of the River Taedong, near Sunchon City, South Phyongan Province. Similar in type to those in the basin of the River Taedong in the Pyongyang area, it is believed to have been built in the period of Kojoson, Ancient Korea (the early 30th century BC-108 BC). Two large plain stones stand parallel with each other to make a blocked burial chamber. They are covered with a hood stone several ten tons in weight.

As one of the oldest stone structures in Korea, the dolmen shows the advanced stone-processing and building techniques of our ancestors and the high level of cultural development thousands of years ago. In dolmens of this type, the usual discoveries are labour tools, weapons such as daggers, arrowheads and spears, and ornaments used in the days when the buriers lived.

The dolmen provides a precious resource for the study of the historical and cultural development of Kojoson, the first state established in Korea.

Dr. Sok Kwang Jun, associate professor at the Archaeology Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Dolmen from the period of Kojoson, Ancient Korea (the early 30th century BC-108 BC).
The embroidery piece, Wild Geese on a Moonlit Night (180 cm x 86 cm), was produced by the embroidery creation group of the Mansudae Art Studio in Juche 67 (1978).

The work portrays a flock of wild geese flying against the backdrop of the tideland along the West Sea of Korea. The sight of workers reclaiming tideland in the distance vividly depicts the change of unproductive land to arable land, part of the state’s grand plan for harnessing nature. Swaying reed beds, a calm sea and a moonlit night give a lyrical feeling to the work. The contrast between the moonlit sky and the geese ensures a boldness in the portrayal, while the various colors of the geese flying home to roost and the detail of the reeds are indicative of the artistic value of the work.

The work demonstrates the excellent techniques of traditional Korean embroidery. The piece is now preserved at the Korean Art Gallery.

Article: Choe So Ok