In the 20th century the Korean revolutionary armed forces achieved the liberation of the country by defeating Japanese imperialism and defended the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation by subduing US imperialism. These two great victories were achieved by the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, a man possessed of unusual military wisdom and outstanding leadership skills.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary war to liberate the country was a confrontation with Japanese imperialism, which had occupied Korea from the early years of the 20th century. When the very existence of the country and nation was threatened, President Kim Il Sung set out on the road of revolution. He pursued the policy of armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary war. The anti-Japanese revolutionary war was a grim battle against an enemy that was armed to the teeth. It had to be fought independently, with no state support or assistance from the regular army.

The President advanced the line of waging war against the Japanese in the form of guerrilla warfare by a standing revolutionary armed force. To this end, he founded the Korean People’s Revolutionary Army (now the Korean People’s Army). Holding fast to the Juche-oriented military idea of overcoming the enemy’s quantitative and technical superiority by the revolutionary army’s political,
ideological strategic and tactical superiority, he strengthened the KPRA into an invincible militant force. He established Juche in the KPRA ranks and implanted in the hearts of the fighters intense loyalty to the revolution, passionate patriotism and indefatigable faith and will. He also developed superb war methods and tactics on the basis of his keen insight into the specific requirements of guerrilla warfare and the changing military and political situation. Taking command of operations and battles, he always stood in the front line. Thanks to him, the KPRA dealt telling political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. The President’s Juche-oriented military idea and outstanding commanding ability destroyed the Japanese imperialists. They brought about a shining victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and delivered a liberated country to the Korean people.

When the Korean people rose in the building of a new society after liberation, they were forced to fight again against imperialism, this time in the form of armed invasion by the United States. The US imperialists started a war against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950. They threw a huge armed force over two million strong into the war, comprising their ground, naval and air forces, all equipped with the latest weapons and military technique, troops of 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet army. Shoudering the heavy burden of war in a period which would decide the destiny of the country. The President wisely led the Korean People’s Army and people, displaying his steely will and courage and superb strategy. The regarded the political and ideological unity of the Party, army and people as the decisive factor in victory. In order to achieve that unity he strengthened the Workers’ Party of Korea organizationally and ideologically and firmly rallied the army and people around it.

The President also saw to it that the KPA officers and men and the Korean people gave full play to their high degree of class consciousness, patriotism, peerless self-sacrificing spirit and mass heroism. The militant slogan “Everything for victory in the war!” was put forth and all the country’s manpower and material resources were mobilized in the war effort.

The KPRA developed into an invincible force under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and finally achieved the cause of national liberation.

Defeated Japanese Soldiers.
President Kim IL Sung delivering a speech at the Pyongyang city mass rally on July 28, Juche 42 (1953) to celebrate the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The President ensured that Juche was thoroughly established in the field of military affairs. He superbly commanded the KPA's operations and battles with unique Korean-style tactics, humiliating the arrogant US imperialists, who had confidently expected victory due to their numerical and technical superiority.

The President went to the front, including Height 1211, to organize and command KPA units operations and battles, showing warm affections and care to his soldiers.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the President, the KPA completely crushed the US imperialists' vicious aggression and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. The Korean People's Army and people have the highest admiration for President Kim IL Sung, who defeated two imperialisms, and will forever remember him as the invincible and iron-willed commander.

*Article: Kim Thae Hyon*

The KPA defended the country’s dignity and honour by repulsing the US imperialists’ armed invasion.
The Ryongpho Revolutionary Site is situated in Ryongpho-ri, Poptong County, Kangwon Province. It is the place where President Kim IL Sung guided the struggle of a Korean People’s Army unit and the local population in the rear area during the period of the fifth operation at the third stage during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

In 1951 the US imperialists mobilized all their military resources, including troops of their satellite countries, in an attempt to land on the east coast of the northern half of Korea. Anticipating their plans, President Kim IL Sung visited Pyongpho-ri in April Juche 40 (1951) to command the KPA unit in charge of coastal defence. In a simple reed-matted room of a small farmhouse in the Ongjiang Valley, he heard from the unit’s commanders about the state of implementation of military task. He instructed them to defend the coast, drawing a red arrow on an operations map, with the determination to annihilate the enemy.

The President conversed with the unit’s officers and men and delivered a historic speech. Instilling in the soldiers a firm confidence in victory, he taught them to overcome dogmatism and establish Juche in military affairs. They were asked to use Juche-oriented military tactics, in keeping with the topographical conditions of the country. Stressing the particular importance of defending the coasts in a country sea-bound on three sides, he outlined tactical principles in doing so. He also explained how to strengthen political education and combat training, and make the most of the traditional trait of unity between officers and men and between the army and people.

After concluding his speech, the President dined with the soldiers and organized a recreation party, encouraging them to fulfil their critically important job.

The Ryongpho Revolutionary Site preserves two tile-roofed wooden houses where the President worked tirelessly to achieve victory in the war, the site where he delivered a speech and a small spring used by him, all in their original state. A museum and monument have been built there, reflecting the unanimous desire of the people and KPA officers and men to remember forever the President’s wise leadership and immortal achievements.

Leader Kim Jong IL visited the Ryongpho Revolutionary Site in August this year. He noted that as the site is one of the important places of education for instilling the revolutionary idea of the President in the army and people, the principles historic materials should be preserved in their original state. The leader also called for education using those materials to be conducted in a more efficient way. He specified detailed tasks and ways to achieve this.

*Article: Hwang Kum Chol
Photos: Ra Phyong Ryol*
The Ryongpho Revolutionary Museum.

The house where President Kim IL Sung drew up a plan of operations to defend the coast, and a desk used by him.

The site where President Kim IL Sung delivered a historic speech
Led by Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il, the Korean People’s Army reliably defends the socialist motherland, displaying the might of an invincible army.

Kim Jong Il, the illustrious commander, has focused his attention on strengthening the KPA, the core of the country’s defence capability, since the early period of his leadership of the Korean revolution.

He declared modeling of the whole army after the Juche Idea as the general duty in army building and made the KPA the army of the leader and Party, faithful to the revolutionary cause of Juche, thus maximizing its political and ideological might.

He put forward the slogan “Training is a part of battle!” and ensure that the KPA was fully prepared for any contingency, in line with the demands of modern warfare. As a result, the KPA ably safeguards the security of the country and people from the invasion of any enemy, no matter how powerful.

After he was elected KPA Supreme Commander on December 24, Juche 80 (1991), leader Kim Jong Il devoted himself heart and soul to army leadership and developed the KPA into a peerless army.

In recent years the US-led imperialist allied have committed heinous moves to isolate and choke the DPRK in an attempt to destroy socialism, the life and soul of our people, using the “nuclear issue” as an excuse. The response of leader Kim Jong IL was decisive. He advanced the army-centred revolutionary line and wisely led the strengthening of the KPA.

He continued to give on-the-spot guidance at KPA units and successfully implemented the line.

While inspecting many units of the army, navy and air forces, including the enemy-facing outposts on Height 1211, Mt. Osong, Mt.Taedok, and Choe Island, leader Kim Jong IL implanted the revolutionary faith, indomitable will, a high degree of class consciousness and warm love for the motherland in the hearts of the KPA officers and men.
Supreme Commander Kim Jong IL at the observation post of KPRA Unit 937 in May Juche 87 (1998).

Servicemen are full of determination to guard the headquarters of the revolution with their lives.
Full of unusual military wisdom, he indicated the ways of fortifying the country’s defence lines impregnably and led the struggle for their implementation.

At all times he displayed paternal affection and care for servicemen.

He ensured that the whole of society attached great importance to military affairs and supported the army. He also ensured that all members of the Party and the entire population followed the revolutionary spirit of soldiers to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction.

During the period between July Juche 83 (1994) and the end of last year, a time known as the “Arduous March” and forced march, his leadership of the army took him on journeys spanning a total of 58,320 km, inspecting 560 units and outposts on 275 occasions in the process, resulting in the strengthening of the KPA.

Thanks to his deep military knowledge, unrivalled courage and extraordinary strategic and commanding talks, the KPA has developed into a powerful army in both ideology and faith, the pillar of the Korean revolution and the main force for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The entire servicemen are full of the spirit of acting as human-bullet spirit to protect at the risk of their lives the headquarters of the revolution led by Kim Jong IL. The KPA ranks have grown into a match-for-a-hundred combatants, fully equipped with modern means of attack and defence.

The security of the country and people is now firmly guaranteed by the invincible KPA.

Article: Kim Hyon Song
The Korean people revere Kim Jong Suk as the woman commander of Mt. Paektu. She made brilliant contribution to strengthening our revolutionary armed forces. Kim Jong Suk fought many bloody battles, with arms in hand, over a 10-year period to finally liberate the country. In the subsequent days and months she devoted all her energies to the building of regular armed forces in the liberated motherland. After liberation, President Kim IL Sung made the building of regular armed forces one of the nation’s top priorities.

In those days, when the US imperialists occupied south Korea and were waiting for a change to invade the northern half of Korea, to build a powerful people’s army as a pressing issue that needed to be solved without delay.

Kim Jong Suk visited the Pyongyang Institute, the Central Security Officers School, Central Officers Training School No.1 and other military schools in order to implement the President’s instructions on first rearing the military and political cadres from the worker and peasant populations. She ensured that officials and students thoroughly carried out the President’s instructions on the rejection of flunkeyism and dogmatism in military education and on the training of military and political cadres.

The great communist revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Suk during the Period of building a new country after liberation.

Underwear presented by Kim Jong Suk to Ryu Kyong Su, who was Working for the building of people’s armed forces.
Kim Jong Suk attended the first graduation ceremony of the Central Security Officers School on October 26, Juche 36 (1947) and saw the graduates’ parade and live firing exercises. She explained to the graduates that when they educated and trained the soldiers in their units well, the People’s Army would develop into an invincible army. Our people could then display to the whole world the dignity and wisdom of a sovereign and independent state with its genuine army, she added. She also visited tank and other units to advise on how to increase their combat effectiveness in every way. She taught the President’s art of command and tactics she had mastered during the anti-Japanese armed struggle paid close concern to the soldiers’ living conditions. She frequently visited ordnance factories. Practicing live firing exercises of small arms, she said that better weapons should be made in large numbers as soon as possible so as to build revolutionary armed forces equipped with modern arms. The lofty desire of Kim Jong Suk, who worked tirelessly to build the regular revolutionary armed forces as rapidly as possible, was successfully accomplished and the KPA developed into a regular army three years after liberation. Today the KPA displays the might of an invincible army which reliably defends the security of the country and people under the leadership of Supreme Commander Kim Jong IL.

*Article: Kim Hyon Thae*

Korea’s first-made machine-gun, which Kim Jong Suk tested, and a carbine used by her while directing soldiers’ shooting practice.

An infantry column at a KPA military parade.
It is a policy of the Workers’ Party of Korea to develop fish farming.
Many fish farms have been built in recent years, and they have proved their value.
Korean People’s Army soldiers take the lead in implementing the WPK’s policy.
KPA Unit 534 has built a fine catfish farm covering an area of over 20,000 square metres. The farm consists of fattening, fry-raising, hatching, processing and other facilities.
Dozens of indoor and outdoor fattening ponds are mostly circular. They were built in accordance with modern scientific and technical standards.
The ponds are designed to be regularly filled with fresh water and can quickly drain waste water. They installed with equipment which increases the quantity of oxygen in water. Excrement and impurities are removed through turning water by the power of compressed air.
The hatching building also has up-to-date equipment.
Unaffected by the seasons, the farm’s intensive and scientific production of catfish has proved highly efficient and profitable.
The farm uses advanced technology in breeding and strives to enhance the breeder’s sense of responsibility and their role.
The soldier-breeders’ excellent management has been a key factor in raising the farm’s productive capacity.
Article: Kim Jong Sam
Photos: Jin Ju Dong
A circular fattening pond.

Catfish are smoked.
Korea Publications Export & Import Corporation.

IFLAK. G. Saur Verlag.

Television Trust for the Environment.

Deutschland Information Bureau on Korean Economy.
The Pyongyang International Scientific and Technological Book Exhibition took place at the Grand People’s Study House in October. It was organized by the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the DPRK Library Association, reflecting the demands of the new century when science and technology are developing rapidly and their impact on the social and economic life is becoming ever-more pronounced.

On display were scientific and technological books from two international organizations and 13 organizations from eight countries. The books showed examples of the success achieved in advanced science and technology in various countries. Opinions were exchanged among representatives of organizations from various countries and exchanges of books, including sales and contracts of copyrights, were made.

The exhibition was visited by Korean scientists, technicians and students as well as foreign diplomatic envoys in the DPRK.

In his opening address, Mun Jae Chol, acting chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, expressed the belief that the exhibition would make a powerful contribution to encouraging exchange and cooperation in the field of science and technology as well as deepening the understanding and friendship between the peoples of Korea and the rest of the world.

Claudia Lux, a delegate from IFLA K. G. Saur Verlag, said in her congratulatory speech that she hoped for brisk cooperation and exchange between IFLA K. G. Saur Verlag and DPRK libraries.

The exhibition offered a good opportunity to develop exchange of scientific and technological books among many countries.

Article: Kim Jong Ung
Photos: Kim Chol

Egypt.

Cultural Ministry of Syria.
The Ranam Coal-mining Machine Complex has produced various pieces of mining equipment over the past dozens of years, including combined coal cutters, winches and chain conveyers, making a great contribution to the development of the country’s mining industry.

Now the complex is buzzing with the fiery determination of officials, workers and technicians to modernize production processes in order to increase the output of mining equipment.

All of them are working hard to improve production processes one by one and develop modern products. Several production processes have been renewed at the steel-casting workshop, heavy materials processing workshop and small materials processing workshop.

In September a cast-steel furnace was redesigned to shorten the melting time and the heavy materials processing workshop introduced a one-strike method into production process.

After tireless research, technicians have produced various pieces of highly efficient processing equipment, which are now under trial at the complex.

Many designs for new-type winches and coal cutters have been made and introduced into production.

The modern equipment being produced at the complex will greatly contribute to increasing output at the country’s many coal and ore mines, including the Musan Mining Complex.

Article: Kim Hyon Hui
Photos: Choe Song Uk

Technicians at the complex discuss how to modernize production processes with workers.
Kwon Jong U works on a piece of made-to-order equipment.

A large-sized cogwheel is processed.
Living resources are well protected and are on the increased in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, thanks to the adoption of the Law of the DPRK on the Protection of the Environment and related legislation on forestry, water resources and the protection of useful animals.

The DPRK has six seabird propagation reserves. Tok Islet in Onchon County, South Phyongan Province, was designed as a reserve in October Juche 65 (1976), later being officially recognized as a national treasure of nature.

The islet does not rise high above sea level and lies east and west. It is thick with shrubs, including ash trees, elder trees and Malus baccata, as well as arrow-root, wormwood, strawberries and other weeds. Shellfish and sea-weed grow in abundance in the sea around the islet.

The natural environment on the islet provides seabirds with an excellent breeding place. More than 20 species of bird, including the world-protected blackfaced spoonbill and Chinese egret, as well as seagulls, Alcidae and ducks, live and breed on the islet.

The breeding season on Tok Islet is normally between April and August. Research on protecting and expanding the seabird population and the work of effectively managing the natural environment are currently being undertaken.

Article & photo: Kim Jong Chol
After the Korean people won victory in the three-year war against the US imperialists, they were determined to display their might once again in creating a new life. Among them were inexperienced table-tennis players. Though weak in technical skill, they were full of guts. They believed that they should win every match, without fail, training hard to master new tactics and advanced techniques. The state took a growing interest in table tennis.

Circles were formed at school all over the country and enthusiasm for the sport increased in factories, enterprises and farms. As a result, promising players were produced in large numbers. The national women’s team advanced into the international arena, displaying the Korean people’s resourcefulness and courage. The world table-tennis community showed great interest in Pak Yong Sun, whose quick attack often left opponents at a loss. Her agile body and glittering eyes radiated her will power to demonstrate the honour of her motherland.

She won the 33rd and 34th World Table-tennis Championships, being crowned the “Twice world table-tennis queen” and becoming recognized as one of the world’s strongest players. In the meantime, Pak Yong Ok, Ri Song Suk and Kim Chang Ae came third in the women’s team event at the 34th world championships. Later, Ri Pun Hui and Yu Sun Bok, who left a deep impression on spectators for their courageous, self-composed and quick movement, fully demonstrated the ability of their team. They achieved good results, at the 40th and 41st world championships.

The position of the world class team was maintained even when the country was suffering difficulties and ordeals. Kim Hyon Hui (22), Kim Hyang Mi (22) and Tu Jong Sil (23) are now the pillars of the team. They entered the world of table-tennis through school clubs in Juche 80 (1991). They decided themselves to basic training, physical training to develop their strength, speed and perseverance, and tactical training. Whenever they are overcome by fatigue, they harden their determination, saying: “Let’s do the motherland proud, just as the elders did.”

The women achieved fine results at the 64th British Open and other international matches. They took second place in the team event at the 46th World Table-Tennis Championships held in Osaka, Japan, and Kim Hyon Hui finished runner-up at the 2001 Women’s World Cup Table-tennis Tournament held in China, raising the status of the team further. The Korean people are proud of these cheerful women players who show great courage in glorifying the honour of the country.

Article: Kim Jong Ho
The Central Zoo

Animals

- Tiger
- Lion
- Chimp
- Donkey cart
In the Central Zoo live 700 animals of over 180 species, including tigers, elephants, giraffes, monkeys, horses and bears.

Wild animals draw the keenest attention of visitors to the zoo. They include valiant Korean tigers with their ferocious roar, lions, the “kings” of the animal world, and bears.

A couple of young lions were introduced to the fierce animal’s house at the zoo in March and quickly became accustomed to the crowds. They were presented to leader Kim Jong Il by a Chinese international general corporation.

Hounds and pet dogs also catch the eye of visitors.

Monkeys frolic and elephants, giraffes and hippos seem to ask to be stroked.

The number of tropical and subtropical animals are on the increase every year, adding to the attraction of the zoo.

An elephant was born in May, the third generation of the one presented to President Kim Il Sung by then Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh in August Juche 48 (1959). Monkeys and ponies have also given birth at the zoo, giving immense pleasure to the people who come to see them.

Article & photos: Jo Yong Chol

White rhinoceros.

Indian elephants.

A giraffe corral.
The beautiful River Taedong flows through the center of Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. The river offers abundant life to the local population, thanks to their creative efforts and labour. The river is permeated with an old scholar’s patriotic devotion to making the river more beautiful in keeping with the demands of our times. He is Ri Ju Nam, head of the River Taedong laboratory of the Hydraulic Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences. His life has been inextricably linked with the river. Although he is now over 60, he remains full of youthful enthusiasm, joy and confidence in his own ability. Ri spends most of his time on field investigations along the 400-km-odd long river, at an indoor laboratory, or at the library, as if realizing a dream cherished in his youth. Sometimes he calls on people to hear their opinions. His tireless research has been rewarded with the titles of People’s Scientist, Dr. and Association Professor.

One memory stands out amongst the many he has accumulated over the years. After graduating from university at the age of 22, he began to work as a researcher at an institute. It was a job he loved, and he became noted for his enthusiasm. One day, when he was 26 years old, he happened to meet President Kim Il Sung who had come to discuss ways to removing sand from the riverbed. The President asked for Ri’s opinion and encouraged him, saying that the latter should study how to remove the sand and become a people’s scientist who would solve practical problems posed by the realities of life.

Ri regarded the President entists were late for a Cabinet meetings, the President told those present that the scientists from the Hydraulic Engineering Institute had arrived, and proposed restarting the meeting. Despite the fact they were dressed in working clothes, the President made them sit in the front row seats. “We find our life worth living when we win the President’s confidence. Sometimes, foreign scientists ask us the key to our success and scientific discoveries. The leader’s confidence is our strength and the source of our success.”
Ri said with a smile that though the scientific research was difficult he dedicated his whole life to it. Inspired by the President’s trust, he succeeded in introducing the pool-style method of collecting sand by return current, bringing enormous benefits to the state and enabling the removal of sand piled up on the bottom of the River Taedong. Ri also solved many hydraulic engineering problems during the construction of many barrages on the River Taedong, including the West Sea Barrage.
Ri drew up hydraulic engineering programmes to control and manage the barrages on the river in a coordinated way at the time of flood and drought, allowing the water to be managed in a scientific manner. The result was that damage from flood and accumulated water was prevented. This year the arean suffered severe drought. Using the method of filling reservoirs with water by raising the river’s water level, developed by Ri, normal agricultural production along the river was ensured. Ri still has a lot of work to do, but his tireless efforts, strong sense of inquiry and rich experience make his goals achievable.

Article: Kim Hye Hui
Photos: Jin Yong Ho
SLPR Delegation Visits DPRK

A delegation from the Socialist Labour Party of Romania visited the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in September.

The Romanian delegation held talks with the delegation from the Workers’ Party of Korea. Present at the talks were Choe Thae Bok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, related officials and the members of the members of the SLPR delegation, headed by President Iron Sasu.

At the talks both sides briefed each other on their activities and exchanged views on the development of friendly relations between the two parties as well as a series of issues of mutual concern.

The guests visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace to pay homage to President Kim IL Sung, who lies in state at the palace. They also looked round several places in Pyongyang.

Korean Socialism Is Sure to Emerge Victorious

A delegation from the For Peace and Socialism-the Communist Workers’ Party of Finland headed by its Vice-chairman REIJO Katajaranta recently visited the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

During its stay, the delegation visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace to pay homage to President Kim IL Sung, who lies in state at the palace.

Secretary Kim Ki Nam of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea met the guests and had talks with them.

Katajaranta said that he was very happy to visit Korea, a beautiful country, and declared that Korean socialism is sure to emerge victorious.

“Seeing with my own eyes the realities of Korea”, he said, “I knew well that the Western propaganda against of the DPRK is completely false.” Korea will be reunified without fail, he added.

He stated that he would do his best to promote friendship between his party and the WPK and between the peoples of Finland and Korea.

A delegation from the For Peace and Socialism the Communist Workers’ Party of Finland visits the Party Founding Museum.
Anders Kristensen, chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association.

The world admires the Korean reunify the country independently and peacefully by the united efforts of the nation. Looking back, there have been many obstacles on Korea’s path to national reunification. In the period when the Korean people experienced the greatest national sorrow, shedding a river of tears, north-south relations reached their lowest point owing to the imperialists’ moves to stifle the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the anti-reunification forces’ obstructive manoeuvres. At that critical time, leader Kim Jong IL saved the Korean people’s movement for national reunification from disaster with his steel-like will and outstanding leadership. Thanks to his commitment to reunifying the country at any cost, as President Kim IL Sung wished, together with his seasoned leadership and love for his country and people, the whole nation has advanced on the road to reunification. As a result, the historic Pyongyang meeting was held and the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration was published. The publication of the North-South Joint Declaration, which agreed to solve the question of the country’s reunification independently by the concerted efforts of the nation, opened up a bright vista in the Korean people’s struggle to reunify their country. Kim Jong IL is indeed the great leader of the people and the lodestar of national reunification. He spares no effort to accomplish this sacred cause, bearing the destinies of the country and nation on his shoulders. During our recent visit to the DPRK we felt that the Korean people’s reunification movement resembled a running locomotive. The Korean nation, proud of its long history of 5,000 years, has always been homogeneous nation of the same blood, living in the same territory. The Korean nation show is now the only one in the world to remain divided into two, suffering hardships, due to the presence of foreign forces. The conscience of the world demands that the US forces should withdraw from south Korea as soon as possible. It will always give support and encouragement to the Korean people in their just struggle for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula. Under leader Kim Jong IL’s experienced and seasoned guidance, the Korean people will undoubtedly bring about a new dawn on the peninsula, and Korea will finally be one again.

Anders Kristensen

A friendly gathering with members of the delegation from the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association takes place at Moranbong Senior Middle School No. 1.

An agreement to establish a formal relationship between Kangwon Province of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Morona Santiago Province of Ecuador was signed in Wonsan, the DPRK in October. The agreement was signed by Ko Jong Dok, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People’s Committee, and Jaime Mejia Reinoso, governor of the Morona Santiago Provincial Government. Both sides agreed to strengthen friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two peoples, based on the principle of national sovereignty, mutual respect, non-interference in each others’ internal affairs and complete equality and reciprocity. They also agreed to develop the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two provinces through contacts in education, science and technology, culture, city management and other sectors and the exchange of delegations.

An agreement to establish a formal relationship between Kangwon Province of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Morona Santiago Province of Ecuador is signed.

An delegation from the Morona Santiago Provincial Government visits the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren’s Palace.
The family of machine operations at the Ryongho Cooperative Farm in Ryongyon County begin their daily work.

Pak Jong Guk’s extended family at the Ryongho Cooperative Farm in Ryongyon County includes 22 tractors drivers. It is widely known as “the family of machine operators”.

Pak Jong Guk was the first tractor driver in Ryongho-ri. He began to learn how to drive a tractor at the age of 17 with a noble ideal in mind. He has since driven a tractor for 43 years.

His wife, Jong Won Hwa, was the first woman to become a tractor driver.

While giving on-the-spot guidance at Rongyon County, President Kim Il Sung said that everyone should know how to drive a tractor.

The couple took the lead in implementing the President’s instruction. Pak’s younger brothers and their families followed him in mastering the skill of tractor-driving and became members of the mechanized workteam at the farm.

In January Juche 67 (1978) leader Kim Jong IL ensure that the couple attended the National Agricultural Conference as delegates and Jong made a speech on behalf of her family, making their family a pioneer in the “let-all-family-operate-machines movements”.

The family gather together frequently to renew their resolve to uphold the honour of being a family of machine operators.
Pak's family realigned many small plots of land into fields suited to mechanization and introduced several innovations to make work easier and increase crop yields.

As time passed, Pak's sons and daughters, daughters-in-law and sons-in-law followed in his footsteps, too. Fifteen of the 22 drivers became farm machine engineers thanks to the study-while-working educational system. Pak and his wife became Merited Tractor Drivers.

In recognition of his meritorious service in mechanizing agriculture, the state conferred on Pak the title of Labour Hero, the highest possible honour for DPRK citizens. His wife was elected deputy to the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly.

All the drivers continue to devote all their effort to realigning the land of the country and effecting the complete mechanization of agriculture, out of the desire to successfully carry out gigantic nature-harnessing plan of the Workers’ Party of Korea.

*Article & photos: Kim Jin Song*
The Ullim (Echo) Falls are one of the biggest water-falls in Korea, with a height of 75 metres. They are located in Chonnae County, Kangwon Province.
The area is dominated by sky-high peaks which stretch in chains, resting on the steep, jagged cliffs below.
The magnificent falls drop from the mid-slope of the cliffs, creating a deafening sound.
The name Ullim Falls comes from the fact that the sound echoes through the valley.
People had known of the existence of a wonderful waterfalls surrounded by dramatic cliffs, but did not dare to go to a place even wild animals could not reach.
The waterfall was discovered by Korean People’s Army service-men in the first year of the new century.
Supporting the noble intention of leader Kim Jong IL to provide a happier and more cultured life for the people, the soldiers paved the way to the waterfall that had been concealed for so long by primitive, thick forests.
They covered the rugged mountains to make a path for hikers, and also built a dam, bridge, outdoor rest area, parking lot and other structures and installations in the surrounding area. It has become a healthy tourist site thanks to their efforts.
Visitors to the falls are moved by this stunning example of leader Kim Jong IL’s affection for the people.

*Article & photos: Ri Song IL*

---

The Talchon Hot Spring lies in Talchon-ri, Samchon County, South Hwanghae Province.
Located new Mt. Kuwol, one of the celebrated mountains of Korea, the spring is surrounded by beautiful scenery.
Legend says that a lark frequently flew there to dip her broken leg in the water to heal it. It has therefore become known as the lark hot spring.
The annual average temperature in the area is 9.8°C.
Hot water, with a temperature of 37-52°C, wells up in four places.
The spring contains hydrogen carbonate, sulfuric acid and sodium.
The total mineral quantity in the main spa is 255.48mg/1, with a PH of 7.4.
It is every effective in treating non-tuberculous arthritis, neuralgia, women’s illnesses and hypertension.
Many people suffering from hemiplegia due to the effects of hypertension, or impaired arms and legs from neuralgia, have fully recovered after treatment at the spring.
Due to its beneficial effects, several sanatoria offer service at the Talchon Hot Spring.

*Article & photos: Ri Pong Chol*
Instead of learning a due lesson from its shameful defeat in the Second World War, Japan pushed ahead with her military revival and rearmament under the protection of US imperialism. It committed untold crimes against the Korean people during the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953).

Japan provided logistical support to the aggressive US imperialist army and provided former ‘Imperial Army’ officers to help the US imperialists in drawing up the plans for the war. “Historical Class” and “KATO”, organized in 1949 as a result of a special order by the Japanese government, were criminal groups. Their members, wearing the uniforms of the US army or south Korean puppet army, came to Korea and joined the US troops in mapping out war plans.

When the US imperialists provoked a war against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950, Japan took an active part in the ensuing conflict. Yoshida, the then Japanese prime minister, said openly at the Diet that it was rightful for Japan to enter the Korean war. In fact it was a declaration of war against the DPRK.

In the document “Korean war and Japan’s stand”. The Japanese government made public that she would take part in the Korean war. Japan threw a huge armed force into the Korean war. Less than one month after the start of the war, 25,000 Japanese servicemen were involved. Dressed in US military uniforms, they were attached to US army units and enjoyed an infamous reputation for their reconnaissance, operations planning, front-line attack and searching activities.

More than 50 Japanese war-ships and nearly 30,000 Japanese servicemen were mobilized during the US imperialists’ landing operation at Inchon. Japanese pilots would play leading role in the US air force’s main attacks on the DPRK. Japanese servicemen joined the US troops in the germ warfare, cruelly killing large numbers of Korean people.

During the three-year war, Japan served as a US supply sally and operations base. Japan put its industry on a war footing and mobilized all factories and enterprises to wartime production. Various kinds of war materials, including guns, tanks, airplanes, ammunition and even camouflage nets, were produced.

US guns, airplanes, tanks and warships were extensively repaired in Japan and many military bases were set up for the US troops.

Railway, airports and harbours in Japan dealt with the transportation of large volumes of war shipments every day.

A number of airplanes took off from Japanese airbases to drop bombs on the towns and villages in the DPRK, killing many innocent civilians and reducing the towns and villages to ashes.

The Korean people never forget the crimes committed by Japanese. They demand that Japan apologize for her crimes and pay repatriations to the Korean nation.

Article: Kang Il