“Korea and Russia are neighbours and they have maintained traditional friendly relations for a long time. The development of these relations fully accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and is of great significance in ensuring peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.”

Kim Jong IL
Kim Jong Il, chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission, meets V. V. Putin, president of the Russian Federation.

Leader Kim Jong IL Visits Russia

Moscow Declaration
between DPRK and Russian Federation

Kim Jong IL, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, entered Russia on July 26, 2001, and made an official visit between August 4 and 5, at the invitation of President Valdimir Vladimirovich Putin of the Russian Federation. The meeting and talks between the leaders of the DPRK and Russia, which took place in Moscow in the opening year of the new century, were an important event in the history of bilateral relations of friendship and a historic landmark in strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world. The two leaders exchanged a wide range of views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern in a friendly and open-hearted atmosphere. The following points were agreed:

1. In order to maintain global stability and provide reliable security to all members of the international community in politics, the economy, social culture, information and other fields in the new century, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation will contribute to establishing a new world order based on justice, by giving priority to the rule of law and the principles of equality, mutual respect and reciprocal cooperation.

Both sides acknowledged the importance of strengthening the UN’s leading role in world affairs and the necessity of preventing all actions that run counter to the UN Charter and the principles of international laws and regulations. Worldwide disputes should be solved by peaceful means and through political negotiations, not by confrontation. Acknowledging that independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity should be fully ensured in international relations, both sides confirm that every nation has the right to enjoy an equal level of security.

Both sides pointed to the importance of joining the efforts of the international community to deal with the threat of the spread of the international terrorism and militaristic separatism.

2. Acknowledging that the 1972 ABM Treaty serves as a cornerstone of the strategic equilibrium and a basis for further reduction in number of strategic offensive weapons, the leaders of both countries expressed their complete commitment to the strengthening of international security in the new century, too.

The DPRK side confirmed that since its missile programme is of a peaceful nature, it does not pose any threat to the countries that respect the sovereignty of the DPRK. The Russian side welcomed the DPRK’s stand on the issue.

3. Both leaders were in agreement in recognizing that the further development of traditional DPRK-Russia relations of friendship and cooperation, which have a long history, conforms with the basic interests of the peoples of both countries at the turn of the new century and his highly conducive to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Reaffirming the historical significance of the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration signed by the supreme leaders of the two countries on July 19, 2000 and the DPRK-Russia Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Cooperation concluded on February 9, 2000, both sides agreed, on the basis of these documents, to expand and develop bilateral relations of friendship for peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world, prosperity of the two countries, and equal and reciprocal cooperation.

4. Both leaders agreed on detailed measures designed to facilitate bilateral cooperation in politics, the economy, military affairs, science and technology, culture and other sectors, and noted with satisfaction that some relevant agreements were concluded.

5. Discussing the details of the already existing agreements in trade and economic cooperation, both sides promised to give precedence to revitalizing joint projects between the two governments, particularly those in the power industry, on the basis of settlement of the past financial issues and authorized their governments to do so.

The Russian side expressed intention to use the method of introducing foreign financial resources in implementing some bilateral programmes with the DPRK’s agreement.

6. Pledging that they would make all possible efforts necessary to establish a railway route linking the north and south of the Korean peninsula, Russia and Europe on the globally-practiced principle of mutual benefit, both sides declared that the DPRK-Russia railway project would go into full-scale operation.

7. The two leaders noted that there was unity of opinion on the fact that rendering support to the Korean people in their efforts to settle the country’s reunification issue independently and peacefully and by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation, in line the June 15, 2000 North-South Joint Declaration, would go a long way toward setting the issue, and stated that outside interference should not be allowed in this process.

The Russian side confirmed that it would respect all inter-Korean agreements made in this regard and would extend support to the continuation of north-south dialogue without outside interference. It affirmed its willingness to play a constructive and responsible role in positive developments on the Korean peninsula in the future, too.

8. The DPRK explained its position that the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea is of vital importance in maintaining peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

The Russian side expressed its understanding of the DPRK’s stand and stressed the need to ensure peace and stability on the Korean peninsula through non-military means. It welcomed the establishment of official relations between the DPRK and some European nations and international organizations, and sincerely wished the DPRK success in talks with countries such as the United States and Japan.

Chairman Kim Jong IL of the DPRK National Defence Commission expressed his thanks to the Russian side for its kind hospitality and invited President V. V. Putin of the Russian Federation to re-visit the DPRK at a convenient time.

The invitation as readily accepted.

Kim Jong IL
Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK

V. V. Putin
President of the Russian Federation

August 4, 2001-11-14

Moscow
Private discussions between leader Kim Jong IL and President V. V. Putin.

Leader Kim Jong IL and President V. V. Putin sign the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration.
Chairman Kim Jong IL of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea paid an official visit to the Russian Federation from August 4 to 5, 2001 at the invitation of President V. V. Putin of the Russian Federation. He also paid an unofficial visit to St. Petersburg on August 6 to 7 during his stay in Russia, which lasted from July 26 to August 18.

President Putin gave cordial hospitality to Chairman Kim Jong IL with all sincerity and the Korean leader was warmly welcomed by the Russian people everywhere he went. The Korean leader had two meetings and talks with Russian President Putin and had friendly talks with plenipotentiaries of the Russian President, governors of regions and many other senior officials of national and local bodies.

Leader Kim Jong IL visits the Flight Control Centre.
At meetings and talks between the top leaders of the two countries that took place in a friendly and open-hearted atmosphere, they informed each other of their achievements and experience and had an exhaustive exchange of views on how to develop the DPRK-Russia friendship and other issues of mutual concern, including the international situation, and reached a consensus of views on all matters discussed.

The leaders of the two countries agreed that boosting the traditionally friendly and cooperative relationship between the two countries conforms with the basic interests of the two peoples in the new century and makes an important contribution to Asian and global peace and security.

Pleased at witnessing the long-awaited visit to Russia by Chairman Kim Jong IL in the first year of the new century, President V. V. Putin stressed that the visit was of weighty significance in further promoting mutual understanding and trust, friendship and cooperation between the two countries and accelerating the development of DPRK-Russia relations in the new century.

Support and solidarity were expressed at the meetings and talks for the two People’s efforts for social progress and development.

The leaders of the two countries had a broad exchange of views on a series of international matters and expressed their contribution to establishing a fair new world order for global peace and stability by the joint efforts of the two sides in the new century.

President Putin arranged an unofficial meeting with Chairman Kim Jong IL at the end of the latter’s stay in Moscow and accorded hospitality to him.

Chairman Kim Jong IL deepened his close relationship with President Putin through this historic meeting, and further strengthened the DPRK-Russia friendly ties.

During his official visit to the Russian Federation, Chairman Kim Jong IL visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath before the Tomb of Unknown Soldiers. He also visited the Khrunichev State Space Centre and the Flight Control Centre in Moscow and Moscow Region and saw the historical cultural relics at Kremlin.

A performance was given by Russian artistes at the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of Chairman Kim Jong IL. The Korean leader paid an unofficial visit to St. Petersburg, the heroic city, on August 6 to 7 after concluding his official visit to the Russian Federation. He stayed in Omsk, Novosibirsk and Khabarovsk on his way for an official visit to Russian Federation and an unofficial visit to St. Petersburg.

He was accompanied by the plenipotentiary of the President to the Far Eastern Federal District and senior officials of the Administration of the President and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia throughout his journey through Russia. He was also greeted and accompanied by senior officials of national and local bodies in the provinces.

Chairman Kim Jong IL’s historic Russia visit was a landmark event which brought about a new phase in the consolidation and development of the traditional DPRK-Russia friendship.

The Korean people offer the highest honour to leader Kim Jong IL, who made an immortal contribution to the history of the DPRK-Russia friendly relations. With a burning determination to be loyal to his leadership they rise up vigorously in the building of a powerful nation.
The Sinhung area revolutionary battle site is in the mountainous northeastern area of Korea. A secret base was founded there in the summer of Juche 26 (1937) as part of the policy of expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the border area. It existed until the country’s liberation in August Juche 34 (1945).

The base served as a center of the Korean People’s Revolutionary Army’s political and military activity to rally the masses around the revolutionary organizations. It was a regional base intended to provide unified guidance to the anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations in the Sinhung area and an operational base combining the organization of mass resistance against Japan and logistical support to the cause of national liberation.

The legendary anti-Japanese hero Kim Il Sung visited the Sinhung area to conduct revolutionary activity aimed at making a breakthrough in the people’s battle against Japanese occupation. He converted meetings of KPRA political workers and chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations in the Sinhung area in September Juche 26 (1937) and on two later occasions. At the meeting he explained how to build party organizations in the homeland, expand the revolutionary organizations, including the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and make preparations for all-people resistance deep inside the homeland in support of the military action of the KPRA.

He instigated workers at the Sinhung Coal Mine to fight in the sacred war to liberate the country, and guided the activities of underground workers and members of small units.

Kim Jong Suk came to the Sinhung area in August Juche 26 (1937) to implement the order of President Kim Il Sung to build secret bases in the homeland. She worked energetically to form a network of secret camps on Mt. Paeyok, Tumu Peak and other places, centring on Twidok Peak, building a powerful base in that area. She carried out political work and guided meetings at the Sinhung Coal Mine and other sites, rallying all sections of the masses around the revolutionary organizations.

The Sinhung area revolutionary battle site preserves the relics of those days in their original state. They include the site of secret camp of the headquarters in Tongo Valley, other secret camps, including a house under a cliff on Mt. Okryon, the sites of tents, the sites of logcabins, the sites of campfire and slogan-bearing trees.

The Sinhung area revolutionary battle site conveys the story of the arduous anti-Japanese war. Now it is part of the precious heritage of the Korean revolution and a center of education in the revolutionary traditions.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photos: Kim Kum Jin
During the anti-Japanese armed struggle President Kim Il Sung came here to guide the revolutionary struggle in the homeland. The photo shows the site of the headquarters at the secret camp on Mt. Paegyok.

The site where Kim Jong Suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, guided a meeting of members of small units, political underground workers and members of underground revolutionary organizations.

* A secret base at Pujon Pass.
* Slogan-bearing trees in the district of the secret camp Mt. Kodae.

A distinctive stream flowing under boulders in the district of the Secret camp on Mt. Okryon.
Kim Jong Suk Senior Middle School No. 1, at the foot of Mt. Songnam in Phyongyang.

Teachers discuss how to improve the student's abilities.

Great efforts are put into computer education at the school.
A Sewing Machine

A sewing machine used by Kim Jong Suk, a woman commander of Mt. Paektu, in the period of the anti-Japanese struggle is on display at the Korean Revolutionary Museum. Visitors to the museum stop for a long while to look at the relic, which reflects her spirit of implementing President Kim Il Sung’s order no matter how.

In the autumn of Juche 28 (1939) the President gave her the order to make 600 military uniforms. She turned to the sewing machine with the determination to unconditionally carry it out.

It was impossible for ordinary men to produce the uniforms with a sewing machine.

Kim Jong Suk encouraged the women soldiers, saying that they could accomplish the task if they preserved. She carefully planned the work process and took the lead in producing the uniforms.

The work was literally a battle without gunfire.

Kim Jong Suk finished one uniform after another, sharpening the needle when it became blunt.

With only 10 more uniforms to make, the needle’s eye was broken. Kim Jong Suk turned the machine, adjusting the thread with one hundred in case it ran out of the eye. The task was successfully completed.

The example set by Kim Jong Suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, in implementing the President’s order by any means remains fresh in the memory of the Korean people as they march forward in the new century.

Kim Jong Suk, Senior Middle School No. 1 situated at the foot of Mt. Songnam in Phyongsong, the seat of South Phyongan Province.

Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, fought numerous bloody battles in support of Commander Kim Il Sung of the Korean People’s Revolutionary struggle. After the liberation of the country she carried out unremitting revolutionary activity to implement the intentions of President Kim IL Sung.

In particular, she always put herself among the people in South Phongan Province, including Phyongsong, Anju, Taedong County and Yangdok County, to lead them in the building of a new state.

The state established senior middle school No.1, which trains talent, in order to commemorate immortal revolutionary achievements of Kim Jong Suk, renaming Kim Jong Suk Senior Middle School No. 1 in October Juche 76 (1987).

The school has a floor space of over 14,500 square metres. It consists of the main building, a swimming pool, a gymnasium and a dormitory. It provides six-year educational programme to students.

The students are proud to study at a school named after Kim Jong Suk, learning from her to be men and women faithful to the country and people.

Under the slogans, “Let’s learn for Korea!” and “Study comes first, second and third!” they work hard to improve their abilities.

Though young, they are highly talented. All of them study hard to get excellent grades and master more than two foreign languages.

Most of the students spend their afternoons at the library, laboratories or practice rooms.

A computer circle is actively run at the school.

Ri Thae Hui, a computer teacher in the department of mathematics, gives students effective education, including programming and the application of IT.

Students from the School were highly praised at the national senior middle school No. 1 students’ computer programme and typewriting contest held last year.

Article: Jo Un Song
Photos: Ri Ju Yop
The quadruplets leave for their posts to defend the country

Quadruplets in Military Uniform

The sight of quadruplets in military uniform caught the eyes of people in Nampho in May.

“It seems only yesterday that they were born at the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, to everyone’s delight. Time seems to go by quickly, to see them now in military uniforms,” said well-wishers.

“All are fine and strong,” said passers-by as well as neighbours, complimenting them on their appearance.

Born into the family of a worker at the Nampho Glass Factory, the quadruplets grew up with nothing to envy, enjoying tremendous support from the state.

Dozens of medical workers took care of them for six months at the maternity hospital and special cradles were made for them at a weekly nursery.

When they greeted their first birthday, the state built a 200-square-metre two-storeyed house with over ten rooms for them. Several nurseries and kinder-garteners looked after them.

When the children entered school, the state provided for all their educational requirements to bring their hopes and potential to fruition.

It showed deep concern for them even in the period of the “Arduous March” and forced march.

Feeling extremely grateful for the state’s benevolence, their parents named them Kim IL Sung, Kim Phyon Sun, Kim Tan and Kim Sin Sun, in meaning of living for the thankful motherland. When the syllables Il, Phyon, Tan and Sim are joined, they form the expression ilphontanism (single-hearted devotion in Korean.)

After finishing senior middle school they petitioned to be allowed to join the Korean People’s Army with the firm determination to devote themselves to guarding leader Kim Jong IL and the socialist motherland with their lives.

The quadruplets left for their posts amidst a warm send-off from the gathered crowd.

Article & photos: Pak Ju Won
in their senior middle school days.

In their kindergarten days.

On their first birthday.

Showing their growth under the Care of the state and society.
Comedy: “Our Steps”.

Duet and oungum ensemble: “We hope the General Will Make a Good Inspection Tour”.

Performance Full of Confidence
Solo performance: “Why Do Soldiers Call Me Mother?”

Story and song: “Advanced and Advance Toward Hopeful Future.”

“Fresh and truthful performance” and “Performance giving faith in victory”. These were some of the comments of the audience after seeing the performance given by those who participated in the 4th Korean People’s Army family art group contest, held in May.

The contest was between family art groups from KPA units 324, 567, 233 and 243 and other units.

The performers were ordinary women who join their husbands in defending the country, disregarding the life on rugged mountains and isolated islets. They presented various pieces, including the chorus We Sing of Our Motherland Having the Leader and the quintet Let’s Sing of the Dear People’s General, which reflect their iron will to glorify the country liberated by President Kim IL Sung and now under the guidance of leader Kim Jong IL in all circumstances, as well as the sketch Our Contest Stage and the story and song Let’s Yield a Bumper Harvest of Vegetables, Upholding General’s Teaching, which show their worthwhile and romantic life.

The sketch Please Go performed by members of the family art group from unit 324 left a deep impression on the audience. It reflected the lofty ideal of thinking of the motherland before their homes and giving prominence to military affairs through the life of a family which sends even its youngest daughter to the army to defend the country.

The recent performances were characterized by their military style. There was a very high level of creativity, more militant and mobile in form compared with previous performances.

The accompaniment was simple, composed of national and popular musical instruments, including oungum and the accordion. Most pieces were performed in national costume, chima and jogori, brightening the state with the mix of national colours.

Despite a busy schedule inspecting frontline forces, leader Kim Jong IL enjoyed the performance given by those who participated in the contest. He felt great satisfaction over the fact that the players freshly and truthfully reflected their lives and feelings in their work, giving fine performances with high ideological and artistic value.

The performance given by the KPA family art groups gave ample evidence of the correctness and vitality of the Workers’ Party of Korea’s policy of making artistic and creative activity part of the daily routine of the population.

Article: Jo Sol Song
Photos: Ra Ju Yong
President Kim Yong Nam of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea paid official goodwill visits to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia in July this year.

Vietnam
Kim Yong Nam met and had talks with the state leaders of Vietnam. A DPRK-Vietnam joint communiqué was published. According to the communiqué, both sides informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged broad-relations between the two countries and on international and regional issues of mutual concern. A consensus of views was reached on all the issues. Both sides praised and supported successes achieved in each other’s country. They expressed satisfaction with the steady progress of the traditional relationship of friendship and cooperation between the two nations during the past five decades. A consensus of views was reached on the further development of bilateral relations in the 21st century. The two sides agreed to contribute to the building of a new world on the principle of independence, sovereignty, mutual respect, impartiality and equality. They showed mutual concern over events that might result in a new arms race and strongly opposed pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereignty countries from outside. A decision was made to pursue measures to boost cooperation and take joint action in the international and regional arenas, promote solidarity and assistance with developing nations and make joint efforts to establish a fair and equal international economic order among nations. Both sides expressed appreciation for the positive role played by ASEAN for regional stability and promotion.

Laos
Kim Yong Nam held talks with the state leaders of Laos, leading to the publication of a DPRK-Laos joint communiqué. The communiqué said that the talks had proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, and a full consensus of views was reached on all the issues discussed. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which were established by President Kim Il Sung and Kaysone Phomvihane, are being carried forward by leader Kim Jong Il and Khamtay Siphandone, and are steadily growing stronger.

Talks between Kim Yong Nam and the Vietnamese President.

Kim Yong Nam and his party lay a wreath before the tomb of Fallen Fights of the Korean People's Army.
They praised and congratulated each other’s successes which have been achieved in the revolution and construction. The two countries expressed their common desire to continue to strengthen and develop the traditionally friendly and cooperative relationship between them in various fields. They acknowledged that despite the complex situation in the world, cooperation for peace, stability and development remains an international trend, and in this regard, agreed to bolster mutual support and cooperation in the international arena, at the United Nations, Non-aligned Movement, ASEAN Regional Forum and other international organizations.

Cambodia
Kim Yong Nam met and had talks with King Norodom Sihanouk and other state leaders of Cambodia. Senior Korean officials held talks with their Cambodian counterparts. A DPRK-Cambodia joint communiqué was issued, in which both sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly ties and the spirit of mutual understanding and respect between the two countries have steadily developed. They agreed to work to improve traditional relations of friendship in line with this spirit. They exchanged views on current regional and international issues and reached a full consensus on all the issues discussed. Both sides agreed to expand bilateral contact on issues of mutual concern and bolster mutual cooperation in the regional and international arenas.

They reiterated their commitment to the principle of peaceful co-existence stipulated in the UN Charter, the Non-aligned Movement and other international laws. The two sides praised and expressed support for the successes which have been achieved by the other side. Kim Yong Nam’s visits to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia marked an important milestone in further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relationship between the DPRK and those countries in accordance with the demands of the new century.

Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk welcomes Kim Yong Nam.

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* Talks between Kim Yong Nam and the Lao President.
* Kim Yong Nam visits the Kaysone Phomvihane Museum.

Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk welcomes Kim Yong Nam.

Kim Yong Nam meets the prime minister of the Cambodian royal government.
Excavator No.7 workteam of the Kumsan stope at the Ryongyang Mine became the Hero Workteam on November 27, 1973, for fulfilling the six-year national economic plan, put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea, two years and seven months ahead of schedule.

A generation has passed since that time. The young workers at the stope today are dissimilar in age, character and birthplace, but they are of one mind in following in the footsteps of their predecessors. They responded to the call of the Workers’ Party of Korea to make this year a year of new advance in the building of a powerful economy.

Although working conditions last winter were poor due to the unusually biting cold and continued snowfall, they were full of determination to complete their task before the set time.

“Conditions are very unfavourable. But we are members of the Hero Workteam. Let’s maintain the reputation of hero miners.” The appeal of motivator Song Sun Ae grasped the hearts of all the workteam members.

O Yong Il and Ri Kwan Yong applied a new drilling method to increase the drilling speed and Jang Yong Hwan conducted successive blastings. Operators and dump cars were busy quickly transporting the ore out of the mine.

The young workers evoked memories of the original members of the Hero Workteam. Records of the workteam show that it exceeded its targets in the first and second quarters of the year.

Workteam leader Ri Sung Hak said: “The consistent goal of our workteam is to boost production of ore for the prosperity of the country.”

Article & Photos: Pyon Chan U
Rock drills, coal cutters and hutches are operating at full capacity at pit No. 2 of the Sinchang Coal Mine.

“Let us push ahead with the general forward march of socialism, upholding the red flag!”,”Everything for increasing coal production!” and “Have you finished your task for today?” are slogans seen everywhere, showing the coal miners’ faith and will.

The coal miners at the pit have exceeded the targets set in the national economic plans for several years.

In March they finished their target of 280 metres of tunneling and 6,500 tons of coal production ten days ahead of schedule, beating the target figure for the first quarter by 3 percent. They faced many difficulties, such as power shortages, insufficient supply of equipment and materials and tunnel collapses. Early in March, a section more than 10 metres long collapsed, blocking their way. They broke through the section after several hours, however, by pooling their strength and wisdom.

The coal miners have made many technical innovations. They invented the method of leaf mining that gives the possibility of digging coal in a low layer and the spiral iron prop that increased resistance against ground pressure, and introduced them to production.

Choe Ton So, head of the pit, said:”We are of one mind to dig for even one more gramme of coal in order to contribute to the building of a powerful nation.”

Article & photos: Choe Ju Gang
Senior Party and state officials cut a red ribbon to officially open the monument to the public. The monument to the Three Charters for National Reunification has been completed at the southern entrance to Thongil Street in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

The Three charters for national reunification—the three principles of national reunification, the proposal for founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point programme for the overall unity of the whole nation—were advanced by President Kim IL Sung. They systematize and mend for the country’s reunification.

The monument has been built to mark the 56th anniversary of the country’s liberation. It is a grand monumental structure, which represents the faith and will of all fellow countrymen to convey to all generations to come the immortal achievements of President Kim IL Sung, who clarified the common reunification programme of the nation and dedicated his life to this cause. It aims to inspire the people to implement his teaching on reunification, under the guidance of leader Kim Jong IL, the lodestar of national reunification.

The monument stands on a site covering more than 100,000 square metres with the monument itself measuring 30 metres high. The upper part of the tower displays the emblem of the three charters, which is engraved with the words “Three Charters”, the Korean map and magnolia.

The monument, made of natural granite, depicts the passionate looks of two women in national costumes, who uphold the emblem of the three charters with outstretched arms. On both pedestals of the monuments are four reliefs, representing the three principles of national reunification, the proposal for founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, the ten-point programme for the overall unity of the whole nation and the cheers for a reunified Korea.
Inside the monument are the display halls, which are filled with high-grade stones donated by heads of party and state, progressive figures in various countries and overseas compatriots of all walks of life in different regions of the world, who want the early realization of reunification of the Korean peninsula under the banner of the three charters for national reunification.

Close to the base of the monument lies an inscription stone carrying President Kim Il Sung’s words on monument covers 8 hectares.

Thanks to the construction of the monument, all Koreans, in the north, south and abroad, are motivated to accomplish the cause of reunification under the banner of the three charters for national reunification.

A ceremony for the completion of the monument was held on August 14.

The ceremony was attended by senior Party and state officials, leading officials from Party and government bodies, public organizations, ministries and national bodies, former unconverted long-term prisoners who are patriotic fighters for reunification and Pyongyang citizens.

Also present were a representative from the Pyongyang Mission of the National Democratic Front of South Korea and overseas compatriots, who came to the homeland to participate in the Grand National Reunification Festival 2001.

Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea and president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly, made a speech at the ceremony.

The venue of the ceremony was full of the firm faith and strong emotion of the participants to achieve the cause of reunification at any cost under the guidance of leader Kim Jong Il.

*Article & photos: Ra Phyong Ryol*
The opening ceremony of the festival.

Delegates from the north, south overseas march through the streets of Pyongyang, Receiving an enthusiastic from citizens.
The Grand National Reunification Festival 2001 was held in Pyongyang in August at a time when the whole country was burning with the desire for reunification, greeting the anniversary of Korea’s liberation in the opening year of the new century.

Delegates from over 220 political parties and organizations of the south and many delegations of overseas Koreans came to the festival.

The delegates visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, where President Kim IL Sung, who devoted his all to the cause of national reunification, lies in state, and paid homage to him.

The delegates from the north, south and overseas marched through the streets of Pyongyang on August 15.

Though they were dissimilar in ideology, political view, religious belief and place of residence, they marched in high spirits, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, with one mind to achieve the country’s reunification.

They were warmly welcomed by Pyongyang citizens along the streets leading to the Monument to the Three Charters for National Reunification, the venue of the festival’s opening ceremony.

The marchers held placards stating their determination to frustrate the challenge and obstruction of various anti-reunification forces and open the door to reunification at any cost.

The same day, the opening ceremony of the festival took place in front of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly, other senior officials from Party and government bodies and public organizations, former unconverted long-term prisoners who are patriotic fighters for reunification, and working people and students in Pyongyang.
* An inter-Korean meeting of delegates of industrial workers.
* an inter-Korean meeting of delegates of farmers.
* A youth solidarity meeting for national reunification in the new century.

- The inter-Korean women’s reunification forum for implementing the June 15 Joint Declaration
- A joint performance of artistes and fellow countrymen from the north, south and overseas.

Delegates from a variety of organizations, as well as overseas Koreans staying in the socialist homeland, were also present at the ceremony.

Vice-President Kim Yong Dae of the DPRK SPA Presidium, who was chairman of the preparatory committee for the festival, delivered a congratulatory speech. He was followed by Vice-Chairman Pak Jae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and Vice-Chairman An Kyong Ho of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The speakers called on all Koreans to rise as one in the sacred patriotic cause of upholding the dignity and honour of the nation and achieve the country’s reunification, carrying forward the patriotic tradition of struggle to accomplish the historic cause of national liberation under the banner of independence.

Congratulatory messages from many political parties, organizations and people from various circles were sent to the festival.

The delegates planted trees around the monument to commemorate the festival and later watched a performance given by Pyongyang artists.

During the festival, many other colourful events took place in Pyongyang. They included an evening entertainment given by youth and students in Pyongyang in celebration of the festival, inter-Korean meetings of delegates of industrial workers and farmers, the inter-Korean Women’s reunification forum for implementing the June 15 Joint Declaration, a youth solidarity meeting for national reunification in the new century, a joint performance of artistes and fellow countrymen from the north, south and overseas, the conference of the Presidium of Pommingryon (the National Alliance for the Country’s Reunification), a meeting between religious groups from the north and south, and round-table talks between members of the National Reconciliation Council of the north and the All-People’s Council for National Reconciliation and Cooperation of the south.

At these events, the delegates from the north, south and overseas expressed their will to achieve the country’s reunification through national cooperation, not through cooperation with outside forces, in accordance with the spirit of the June 15 Joint Declaration on opening the door to reunification by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation.

A joint photo exhibition on the Japanese imperialists’ atrocities and moves to distort history opened in the presence of festival delegates from the north, south and overseas.

A joint resolution of compatriots from the north, south and overseas denouncing the Japanese imperialists’ atrocities and distortion of history was read out at the exhibition.

The festival was a huge success, demonstrating the yearning of 70 million fellow countrymen for reunification and drawing great attention to the cause.

The closing ceremony of the festival took place on August 16 in front of monument. Seeing fireworks light up night sky over Pyongyang, the delegates were firmly resolved to reunify the country by any means, upholding the banner of national independence.

The festival marked an important turn in the battle to frustrate the manoeuvres of separatist forces. It further extended and developed the national reunification movement on the principle of national independence, under the banner of the June 15 Joint Declaration. It strengthened the hopes and confidence of all Koreans in the struggle for reunification.

Delegates also visited Mt. Paektu, the ancestral mountain, Mt. Myohyang and various sites in Pyongyang.

June 15 Joint Declaration. It strengthened the hopes and confidence of all Koreans in the struggle for reunification.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photos: Kim Kwang Su
Festival delegates on Mt. Paektu. 

South Korean delegation on an excursion ship on the River Taedong

An evening entertainment given by youth and students in Pyongyang in celebration of the festival.
It was 10 years since a multi-part film The Nation and Destiny began production. Over the period more than 50 parts have been released, depicting different times and characters connected with the destiny of the nation. Recently, a reporter from Korea Pictorial has interviewed its creators.

**Reporter:** Over 50 parts of the multi-part film *The Nation and Destiny* have been produced, and they are excellent. I'd like to congratulate you on your success.

**Ri Tok Yun** (writer and winner of Kim IL Sung Prize): Thank you.

The multi-part film, based on the seed that the nation’s destiny is just an individual’s destiny, intensively reflects Korea’s flavour, spirit and soul.
A multi-part film *The Nation and Destiny* must be produced, based on the song *My Country Is Best.*

Kim Jong Il

Korea’s flavour emanates thickly in all parts of the film. The opening scenes repeated in each part can be called Korean-style pictures in respect of their content and artistic values. The film depicts well the devoted heroes who struggled to establish the socialist system in this country and firmly defend it. Heroes in the Part of Choe Hyon Dok and Cha Hong Gi betray the country and nation, but they become true patriots in the twilight of their lives. They can do so because, through their experience in life, they realize the greatness of the leader and people and the superiority of the socialist system in their hearts.

The theme of the film is that our leader is great and our people and our socialist country are the best. This is the soul of Korea and is intensively shown in the film. Therefore, *The Nation and Destiny* is the face of Korean film.

From Cha Hong Gi

From Ri Jong Mo.

From Hong Yong Ja
**Reporter:** The film breaks new ground in the questions it raises, as well as its content, scale and style, I think.

**Pak Jong Ju** (producer and People’s Artist): you’re right. The film presents questions on the destiny of the nation, as the title suggests. It gives the profound answer that all fellow countrymen should unite to defend and realize national independence and achieve national co-prosperity.

**Jon Hong Sok** (cameraman and People’s Artist): the film depicts the national history of suffering and prosperity through a century in the Parts of *Workers, Naturalized Japanese Woman, the KAPF Writers* and Choe Hon with people form all walks of life as heroes or heroines. Each part presents a serious point, vividly filmed on wide stages at home and in several foreign countries, with tremendous dramatic intensify.

**Ri Pong Hui** (Editor): That’s right. Sometimes we had to show different times and characters and worldwide events in a single piece or in a part. We could successfully contain all of them, however, because of the profundity and consistency of the content and the high level of artistic depiction.

**Reporter:** it is said that the scenes were historically accurate.

**Pak So Yong** (makeup artist and People’s Artist): There were some problems in depicting different figures in accordance with the times, but the creative team solved them through joint efforts. Of course, there was state assistance.
Reporter: The acting was very impressive, too.
So Kyong Sop (People’s Artiste): Thank you. One of the problems for the actors was representing figures from contemporary society. It took the leading role in the Part of Yun Sang Min. He is a composer who resists the fascist rule of a dictator and suffers in agony with the soul of the nation in his heart. I went to a lot of trouble to represent him. In the course of researching the role, I found details of the hero’s distinguished cats. Which helped me to truthfully depict his character.
Reporter: I think the depiction of Yun Sang Min’s wife is also true to life.
So Sin Hyang (People’s Artiste): There are many shortcomings, I think, but I tried not to disappoint the trust and expectation of the audience.
Reporter: Leader Kim Jong Il put forward the seed of the film and led you to success. The creators seem full of firm determination to work hard.
Producer: Leader Kim Jong Il told us to produce the film, based on the song My Country Is Best, and ensured that a powerful creative team was formed. He selected the prototypes of the film and guided their representation to success.
Thanks to his help, the film became a masterpiece. We aim to produce future parts at the same high level, faithful to his intention.

Photos: Ra Phyong Ryo.

From Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

Fifty-six parts based on 11 themes have been produced up to now:
Choe Hyon Dok (parts 1-4) (parts 20-25)
Yun Sang Min (parts 5-8) Workers (parts 26-36)
Cha Hong Gi (parts 9-10) The KAPF Writers (parts 37-45)
Hong Yong Ja (parts 11-13) Choe Hyon (parts 46-51)
Ri Jong Mo (parts 14-16) Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow,
Ho Jong Sun (parts 17-19) (parts 52-56)
Naturalized Japanese Woman
Everyone has his or her own unforgettable days, moreover, nobody can forget their youthful days, the heyday of life.

I, however, spent the prime of my youth in a solitary cell of only 0.75 square metres in south Korea. I was put in solitary confinement on charges of remaining true to the conviction and will to give my all to the sacred cause of Korea’s reunification, an understanding to reunify the divided country and link the blood vessel of the nation.

Since I was imprisoned in my twenties, I spent 30 years behind bars. In that small cell, without enough space to even stretch my legs, I was subjected to cruel physical torture and persistent psychological suppression every day. I was never permitted to see my own flesh and blood. It was a place where nobody cared whether or not we, unconverted long-term prisoners, were starved or beaten to death.

But, I could not abandon the pledge of conviction and will I made to the motherland, even if I lost my precious youth or became a cold of earth in the cold cell.

The strength of my conviction was what made me hold out for 30 years.

It is the duty of all Koreans to fight for the country’s reunification.

Ri Jae Ryong is delightful when he is with children.
Leader Kim Jong IL took measures to repatriate all of us to the socialist motherland, saying that the unconverted long-term prisoners were the incarnation of faith and will.

When 63 of us came over to the north, amidst the cheers of welcome of our fellow countrymen, he labeled us patriotic fighters for reunification, and saw to it that we were honoured with the National Reunification Prize. He also took meticulous care of our health and life so that we could live comfortably for the rest of our days. Thanks to his deep trust and warm benevolence, I have regained the youth which I was once deprived of.

Although it is not long since I was embraced by the motherland, it seems that my every desire has been realized. I am now 57, but I am young at heart like those in their twenties. At the end of last year, I got married and began to live as a family man in a luxurious flat on a scenic street in Pyongyang.

I will always value this precious youthful life and make it my duty to contribute to the cause of national reunification.

Ri Jae Ryong
Photos: Ra Jong Hyok
Modern villages consisting of 40, 50 or 70 houses stand at the foot of hills covered with flowers in full bloom. Curved roofs and smart fences sit in harmony with a vast plain of standardized fields. Each village looks like a scene from an old scroll painting.

In recent years, when everything was in short supply, the people of South Hwanghae Province have built many handsome houses with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

A new village of 55 houses appeared at workteam No. 3 at Pumin-ri, Kangryong County, last year, the year of the 55th anniversary of the Workers’ Party of Korea. Each house consists of three rooms, a vestibule, a kitchen and some storage spaces, an attached shed for domestic animals, ashes, firewood and farming tools.
Everything was designed with the farmers’ convenience in mind.
The village, in Puhung Valley, is named Puhung (rehabilitation).
A water tank was installed on Mt. Wolmi, west of the village, to ensure the smooth supply of water.
Five or more fruit trees, including persimmon, grow in the garden of each house.
Many new villages can be found all over the province.
Among them are those of workteam No. 6 at Kumjon-ri, Kangryong County, workteam No. 6 at Suwon-ri, Paechon County, and the stockbreeding sub-workteam at Kyenam-ri, Sinwon County.
The improvements have given joy to the farmers, living and working in the fine, socialist countryside.
Article & photos: Jin Ju Dong

New houses at Jaechon-ri, Jaeryong County.

Farmers enjoy a happy life thanks to the state.
Ordered Equipment
Under Production
The Team Heavy Machine Complex is a major producer of generating equipment. Workers and technicians at the complex have successfully turned out large-sized generating equipment for the Anbyon Youth Power Station and the Thaechon Power Station, as well as other equipment for many minor power stations during the period of the "Arduous March" and forced march. This year, they have achieved good results day after day. "Daily targets have been exceeded by 50%.

"Workers at processing workshop No. 1 who produced generator No. 3 for the Hungju Power Station and equipment for the Sangwon Army-People Power Station, have continued their successful work."
The stars of a newsboard at the complex are To Yong Il, a drilling machine operator, and Kim Chung Gil, a turner. As skilled workers, they are role models for their workshop. Recently they devised a new jig to increase the processing speed of the generator’s rotating disk, surpassing target levels by 50%.

Ri Kwan Jun and Choe In Gon, operators of boring machines, have designed a new brake disk, contributing greatly to fulfilling the supply of ordered equipment ahead of schedule.

Workers and technicians at the steel casting workshop and the sheet metal processing workshops of generating equipment and ordered equipment have also beaten target figures. As a result, the complex is performing great work every day in the production of equipment for power stations under construction all over the country.

*Article & photos: Jin Yong In*

The Team Heavy Machine Complex constantly innovates in the production of large-sized and medium and small-sized generating equipment and other made to order equipment.
Cuban Military Delegation in the DPRK

A Cuban military delegation headed by Colonel General Alvaro Lopez Miera, vice-minister and chief of the General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, visited the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in July.

The delegation laid a floral basket before the statue of President Kim Il Sung on Mansu Hill. Talks were held between the DPRK and Cuban military delegations. Both sides reaffirmed their readiness to further the friendship of the two armies and exchanged views on matters of mutual concern.

President Kim Yong Nam of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly met the Cuban guests during their visit.

Colonel General Miera said that the two countries have fought to defend the gains of the revolution against the present US administration, the most reactionary of successive US governments, adding that they had witnessed the achievements made by the Korean people and army and exchanged experience with officers and men of the Korean People’s Army.

In the meantime, DPRK Friendship Order First Class was awarded to Colonel General Miera and Friendship Medals to members of the Cuban military delegation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

A photo exhibition and a film show were held at the Pyongyang Textile Mill in July to mark the month of solidarity with the Cuban people.

The photos on display showed the Cuban people firmly defending the sovereignty of the country and the socialist gains in defiance of the imperialists’ blockade.

Visitors to the exhibition looked round the Che Guevara dyeing workshop and saw the Korean film The Road of Service.

A friendly gathering, an art performance, a meeting and other functions also took place during the occasion.
Early in July, the Pyongyang General Horticulture Company of the DPRK and the Holland Euro-Asia Group signed a contract to found the Pyongyang–Euro Asia Joint Venture Corporation. The new company will cultivate vegetables and flowers as a result of the joint investment.

After the signing ceremony, President Bin Yang of the Holland Euro-Asia Group said: “I thought it would be cost-effective in many ways to establish a vegetable and flower production center in pollution-free Korea. This promoted me to visit the DPRK.” Another motivation came when I saw on TV the meeting between the DPRK supreme leader Kim Jong IL and President Kim Dae Jung of south Korea and some other visits by state leaders last year. I felt that Kim Jong IL was a great man.

“A country with such a great leader will surely prosper, I believed, so I resolved to invest in Korea, thinking a man of foresight would enter the Korean market.

“Seeing is believing, says the proverb. So I came and saw the DPRK and it hardened my held today, as you can see, to sign a contract to establish a joint venture.”

The corporation is the first joint venture between Western Europe and the DPRK in the new century. It plans a 150-hectare greenhouse project in the DPRK to be built, in three stages. The first stage of the project envisages the building of greenhouses at the Hwasong Cooperative Farm, Ryongsong District, Pyongyang, a pollution-free area carefully chosen by both sides. It will include a six-square-metre vinyl sheet greenhouse, a one-hectare vegetable cold storage facility, an office building and other auxiliary buildings. The first stage will be completed this year. The venture will begin by producing seeds for a variety of pollution-free vegetables, flowers and Korean wild flowers next year, using the latest technology and high-quality seeds from the Netherlands.

ABB, the Swiss industrial group, has opened its representative office in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. An inaugural ceremony was held in June in Pyongyang. The office will assist in coordinating cooperation between the DPRK and ABB in the areas of power, machine-building and other industries.
World Judo champion Kye Sun Hui is warmly welcomed by Pyongyang citizens.

Kye Sun Hui is congratulated by her grandmother on her triumphal return.

The 2001 World Judo Championships took place in Munich in July, attracting 560 entrants from 89 countries and regions throughout the world, including the DPRK.

The DPRK People’s Athlete Kye Sun Hui won the women’s 52kg category at the championships.

When she was 16 years old, she won the 48 kg division at the Atlanta Olympic Games, defeating a Japanese rival, the favorite for gold, in the final.

She also won the all-star Judo contest held in February this year.

At the recent championships she beat another Japanese opponent in the semi-final and a German in the final.
Kye Sun Hui wins the gold medal in the women’s 52kg category at the 2001 World Judo Championship beating a Japanese opponent in the semi-final and a German in the final.

Ri Kyong Ok, runner-up in the women’s 48 Kg category at the 2001 World Judo Championships.

She delivered surprise attacks against her rivals, holding the initiative in the matches and using various technical skills. Full of confidence, she remained composed throughout the matches, leaving a deep impression on the audience.

On August 5, many working people, students and schoolchildren in Pyongyang enthusiastically welcomed Kye Sun Hui, a praiseworthy daughter of the nation who demonstrated the heroic spirit of Juche Korea, at Pyongyang Railway Station and along the streets. The entire population congratulated the girl who pleased leader Kim Jong IL on his visit to Russia.

Article: Kim Jong Sam
Photos: Kim Chol
Taedong Riverside in the Morning
The Taedong River flows through the centre of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK. It has been a part of the life of our people for many years. In particular, the riverside covered with green foliage gives pleasure to people day and night, bringing them hope and new strength. The scenery at dawn arouses deep emotion in those who walk its banks.

Photos: Jin Yong Ho
Members of the youth sub-workteam always take the lead in farm work and management tasks.
A song rang out clear over the Unha Stream in the evening glow:
The echoes of the song resound Over and across the hills. Telling of the fruitful work to Enrich our hills.
Oh, my dear native village, No place is better than you, my home village.

It was sung by the members of the youth sub-workteam at the Unha Cooperative Farm after the day’s work. All of the team cherish high ideals.

An Jong Chol, secretary of the ri Party committee, said that they volunteered together to work at the farm, out of their desire to make their native village a good place to live, following the example set by their parents.

Unha-ri located in a remote mountain area, is called the first village under heaven.

President Kim IL Sung visited the village in September Juche 36 (1947), after the liberation of the country, learning in detail about the farmers’ life, looking round Kuji Valley and Chimadae tableland along rough paths he taught how to farm properly and make good use of the mountains.

Since then the Unha-ri people have worked hard to implement his teachings.

Twenty-four years ago, all the graduates from the senior middle school formed the first youth sub-workteam to work at their home village.

With the fertilized dozens of hectares of maize fields and built fine houses, renewing the look of the village.

With the passing of years the first youth sub-workteam members became fathers and mothers. They used to tell their children, who were growing up happily with the benefits of the state, about the past and present of their home village and the day when the first youth sub-workteam was formed.

The new generation realized how precious their native village was. In April they made up their minds to invest their lives in developing it, as their parents had done, after finishing senior middle school.

Their motto is:” Don’t say you love your native place when you devoted nothing to it.”

The new youth sub-workteam members devote their enthusiasm and wisdom to the farming efforts. They farm by themselves, learning step by step.

They transplanted humuspotted maize seedlings in line with scientific and technical demands and weeded quickly.

They built a fish farm and carried out an improvement project along the Unha Stream, changing the appearance of the village.

After the day’s work the young farmers plan the future of Unha-ri. They plant to build another power station on the Unha Stream and a house for the diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge on agriculture at the root of Yondu Peak next year. After that, a youth park will be planned.

The inhabitants envisage a bright tomorrow for their village. Inspired by the sincere work of the young farmers.

Article: Kim Jong Ung
Photos: Choe Song Uk