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President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae.

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President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.



Kim Il Sung visits his birthplace at Mangyongdae after the lapse of 20 years since he embarked on the road of revolution (October 1945).

The Revolutionary Family of Kim Il Sung

Kim Il Sung was born on April 15, 1912, at Mangyongdae in Pyongyang, when Korea was in the darkness of misfortunes under the military occupation by Japanese imperialism (1905-1945).

On the occasion of the centenary of his birth a constant stream of people visits his birthplace at Mangyongdae.

The family of Kim Il Sung was an ordinary one the like of which could be found in any farm villages in Korea in those days. His old home at Mangyongdae had been a grave keeper's cottage. His great-grandfather Kim Ung U was so poor that he became a grave keeper for a landlord in Pyongyang to get the cottage.

The old home at Mangyongdae keeps a misshapen jar, a water jar plastered with mud, and worn-out handmill and farming tools in their original states. They make visitors to get a glimpse into extreme poverty of the family.

The family members made a living through diligent labour. They considered it their family philosophy that one cannot live without humanity even though one can live without money. They

were warm-hearted and ready to help one another and their neighbours.

Though living in poverty with the grief of a ruined nation, his family ardently loved the country and nation.

President Kim Il Sung wrote in his reminiscences, *With the Century*, as follows: **“What do I mean by my family tradition? I mean that to my family the country and the people are the most precious in the world and that they feel they must give their lives without the slightest hesitation for the good of the country. In short, it's their love for the country and the people, love for the nation.”**

Kim Ung U, at the age of 18, roused the people at Mangyongdae and neighbouring villages to the battle to sink the US aggressor ship *General Sherman* which intruded into the River Taedong in the latter half of the 19th century, and two years later, took the lead in the fight to repulse the attack of another vessel, the warship *Shenandoah*.

Grandfather Kim Po Hyon, who used to say, “A man should



Father Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.



Sunhwa School at Mangyongdae where Kim Hyong Jik conducted the patriotic educational work.



Mother Kang Pan Sok, an outstanding leader of the women's movement in Korea.



House where Kang Pan Sok guided the work of the Women's Association.

die fighting the enemy on the battlefield," offered his children unhesitatingly to the revolutionary struggle.

Grandmother Ri Po Ik, too, taught her family members to live honourably.

Father Kim Hyong Jik was an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, who devoted his whole life for the independence of the country with a lofty idea of "Aim High", which means that one should find a genuine pride in the struggle for the country and nation and win the independence of the country without fail even by fighting on generation after generation.

Kim Hyong Jik died at the age of 31, leaving to his son, Kim Il Sung, inheritances: the thought of "Aim High", preparedness for the three contingencies (death from hunger, death from a beating and death from the cold), the idea of gaining comrades, and two pistols he had used.

Mother Kang Pan Sok devoted herself entirely for the victory of the Korean revolution and social emancipation of women, sincerely helped her husband and son in their revolutionary activities and died at the age of 40.

Uncle Kim Hyong Gwon and younger brother Kim Chol Ju, too, set out on the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in their early years and sacrificed themselves in the resolute battles. Maternal grandfather Kang Ton Uk and maternal uncle Kang Jin Sok were also indomitable patriotic fighters.

As he was born and grew up in such a revolutionary family, Kim Il Sung was able to devote his life to his country and his people.

Along with the tradition of Mangyongdae family, the exploits of Kim Il Sung, father of socialist Korea, will be engraved in the hearts of the Korean people forever.

Article: Kim Kyong Hui



Phophyong Ferry.

Kim Hyong Jik County in Ryanggang Province, situated in the northern tip of the country, bears the immortal exploits of Kim Il Sung and his family members in gaining independence of Korea from the Japanese imperialists' military occupation in the first half of the 20th century.

In particular, Phophyong Ferry is a historic place where Kim Il Sung crossed the River Amnok with a firm determination to liberate the country at the age of 13.

Kim Il Sung went to Badaogou of China, following his parents who were devoting their all to the national independence. Kim Hyong Jik told his son that a man born in Korea must have a good knowledge of Korea. In pursuance of his will Kim Il Sung came back to the homeland by making a 250-mile journey at the age of 11 and studied at Changdok School in Pyongyang.

In January 1925, he heard sudden news that his father was arrested by Japanese police again.

Experiencing from his childhood the indescribable misfortunes and sufferings the Korean nation was undergoing, he walked 250 miles from Mangyongdae, his birthplace, to Badaogou, with a firm resolve to fight the Japanese imperialists at the risk of his life to avenge his father and people.

After trekking through a primitive forest in a blinding snow-storm, he arrived at Phophyong Ferry. Before crossing the River Amnok, he stood still there for a long while. Across the river was an alien land. He hesitated, obsessed by the uncertainty of whether he would ever cross back to his homeland to which he was going to bid farewell. Looking back at his beloved country, he thought to himself that young as he was, he would surely win back Korea by defeating the Japanese imperialists.

With a firm belief that only through a struggle would the Korean nation be able to drive out the Japanese imperialists and live in happiness in a liberated country he crossed the river, singing quietly the *Song of the River Amnok*.

President Kim Il Sung wrote in his reminiscences, *With the Century*, as follows: **“As I sang this song, I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again, when I would return to this land where I grew up and where my forefathers' graves lay. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow at this thought. Picturing in my mind the miserable reality of the motherland, I made a grim resolve not to return before Korea had become independent.”**

I would not return before Korea had become independent—Taking such a grim resolve Kim Il Sung organized and led to victory the arduous 20-year-long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, drove out the Japanese imperialists and returned home in triumph.

The Korean people erected his statue at Phophyong in order to convey his exploits through generations.

Article: Choe Song Jun



Oath Taken on Phophyong Ferry

Phophyong Revolutionary Site.





Great Thinker and Theoretician



Kim Il Sung wrote over 10 800 works.

Greeting the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung with a boundless reverence for him, the Korean people are looking back with deep emotion upon his valuable exploits in unfolding the new era of national prosperity on this land, which had been centuries-old backwardness.

The great era is opened and advances by the great idea. Kim Il Sung was a peerless thinker and theoretician who authored the immortal Juche idea and Songun idea, representing the era of independence.

In the latter half of the 1920s when he set out on the road of revolution, the revolutionary movements against the national and class domination and oppression were growing stronger as never before in Korea and other countries in the world. Such new historic circumstances needed the advent of a scientific guiding ideology that would illumine the road ahead of the revolutionary struggle.

This important and pressing task facing the times was creditably settled by Kim Il Sung.

Unique ideo-theoretical intelligence—unusual faculties of inquiry, scientific insight, original thinking and distinguished conception—was his extraordinary nature. In the first period of the revolutionary activities he had an insight into the essential shortcomings of the preceding campaigners who were turning their back on the people, depending on the outside forces and following the established theory. Through the energetic study and practice he found the principle of independence that the revolution must be carried out, having confidence in the people's strength, relying on them and at one's own discretion.

On this basis, he founded the Juche idea, a new revolutionary idea, that the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and they are also the



Kim Il Sung meets delegations and delegates from various countries who came to the DPRK to attend an international seminar on the Juche idea (September 1977).



Inaugural Congress of the International Institute of the Juche Idea held in Tokyo, Japan (April 1978).



Foreigners read works of Kim Il Sung and books about him.

motive force of the revolution and construction.

He also created the original Songun idea, the embodiment of the Juche idea, in the course of waging vigorously the revolutionary activities with two pistols handed down from his father and with the programme of the Down-with-Imperialism Union formed by himself in October 1926 under the ideal of anti-imperialism, sovereignty and independence.

For nearly 70 years of leading the revolution and construction, he constantly developed in depth the Juche idea into an ideology which guides the era of independence.

While leading the unprecedentedly arduous and grim Korean revolution, he enriched the Juche idea with new and profound ideological and theoretical wealth and thus clarified in an all-round way the theories on all stages of the revolution to realize independence of the masses of the people and the principles and ways for the founding of a party, a state and an army and economic

and cultural construction.

Along with this, he put forward the problem of methods of leadership for the first time in the history of development of revolutionary ideas of working class and solved it successfully.

As they had Kim Il Sung, the author of the great Juche idea and Songun idea, as their leader, the Korean people could become the most dignified and proud people.

The farther the history advances, the more the traction power and vitality of the Juche idea and Songun idea are proved. Kim Il Sung will always live in the hearts of the Korean and world progressive peoples and the revolutionary history of the Sun of Juche, the benevolent father of the people, goes on forever.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho



Kim Il Sung among workers (April 1961).

Kim Il Sung's Motto: The People Are My God

President Kim Il Sung is the father of socialist Korea. He founded a people's country on this land for the first time in the 5 000-year-old history of the Korean nation and laid a firm foundation for the building of a thriving nation for the prosperity of all generations to come.

The people are my God—This was his lifelong political creed. Based on the view, he clarified the principles of the Juche idea and pursued independent politics and benevolent politics. After the liberation of the country (August 15, 1945) he laid down a line of building a new country—a rich, powerful and independent country—by the Korean people's own efforts, in reflection of the purpose and desire of the masses of the people, and started nation-building by organizing and enlisting their efforts.

Kim Il Sung delivered a speech on his triumphant return, entitled, **Every Effort for the Building of a New, Democratic Korea**, on October 14, Juche 34 (1945). It called upon the entire Korean people to build a genuine people's country under the banner of unity.

Based on the experience gained in building a power and tradition created in the guerrilla bases during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he pushed ahead with the work of building a people's power which would defend the interests of the broad working masses including workers, peasants and intellectuals.

Thanks to his wise leadership, the local power bodies were

organized in provinces, cities and counties throughout the country in a matter of two to three months after the liberation of the country. In February Juche 35 (1946) the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a people's democratic government body for carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, was established.

The democratic reforms were important in carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal task and establishing a democratic state.

In those days the peasants made up the overwhelming majority of the population in Korea. Under such circumstances Kim Il Sung determined to kindle the torch of the democratic reforms by solving the land problem above everything else. He put forward a slogan "**Land to the tillers!**" and inspired the peasant masses. As a result, the historical land reform was accomplished victoriously in March Juche 35 (1946). Then Kim Il Sung put forward a slogan "Factories to the workers" and promulgated the "Law on Nationalization of Industries, Transport, Communications, Banks and So on" on August 10, Juche 35 (1946) to make the economic and cultural wealth, which was owned by the Japanese state, corporate bodies and individuals or Korean traitors to the nation, the property of the Korean people. In the meantime Kim Il Sung promulgated the "Labour Law for the Workers and Office Employees in North Korea" and "Law



Kim Il Sung transplants rice seedlings with peasants (June 1947).



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- ① Peasants receive the land.
- ② Working people in Pyongyang hold a demonstration in support of the Labour Law.
- ③ Women hold a demonstration in support of the Law on Sex Equality.
- ④ Pyongyang citizens celebrate the founding of the DPRK.



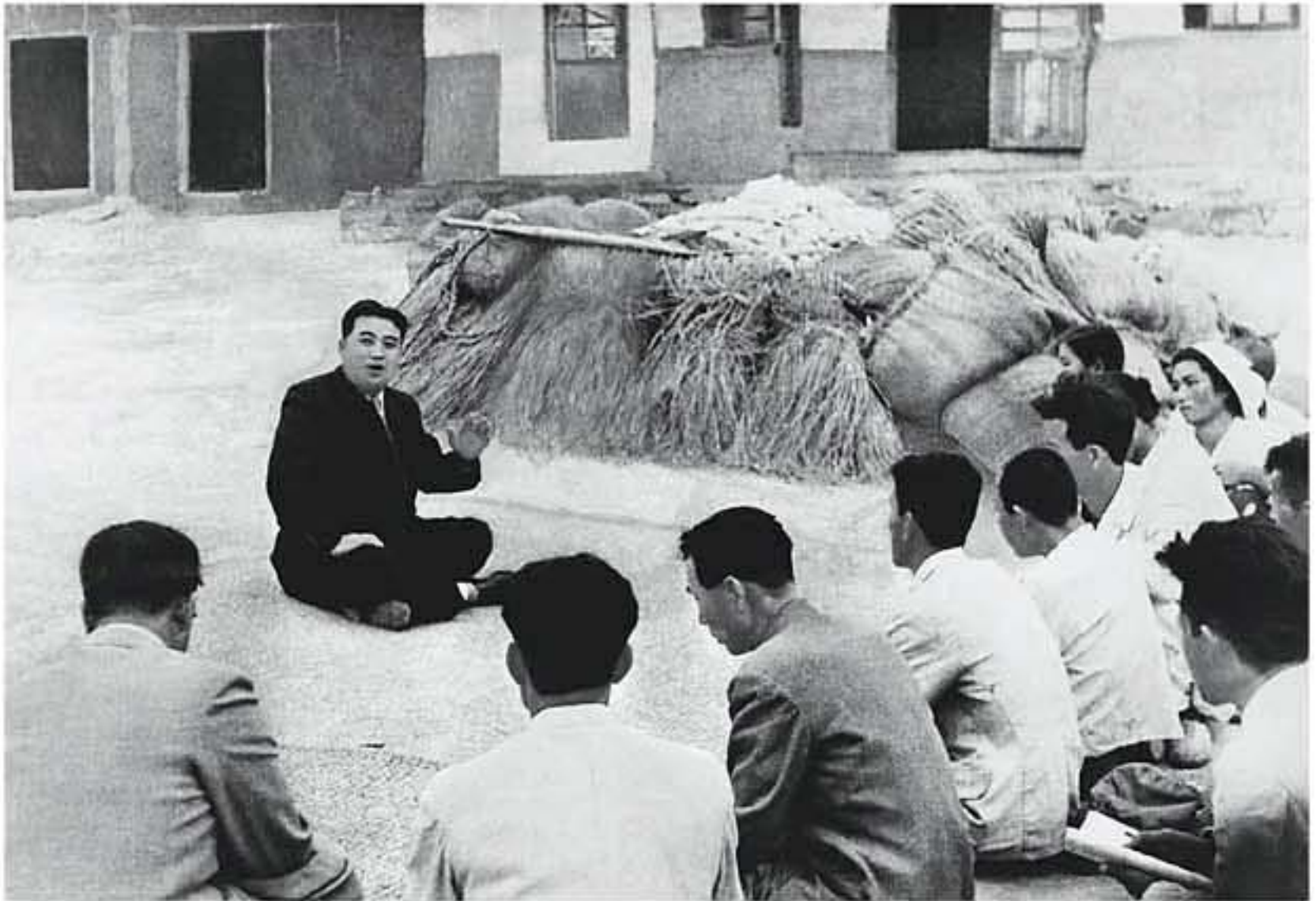
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on Sex Equality in North Korea” in June and July Juche 35 (1946) respectively and saw to it that the old system and the remnants in the educational, cultural, judicial and procuratorial fields during the Japanese imperialists’ colonial rule were done away and democratic policies were enforced to give the masses of the people complete democratic freedom and rights.

As the democratic reforms, which brought about an epochal

change in the destiny of the Korean people and the building of a new country, were successfully accomplished, Kim Il Sung established the People’s Committee of North Korea by strengthening the people’s democratic power.

Based on the establishment of a genuine people’s power in the northern half of the country, Kim Il Sung achieved the historical



Kim Il Sung talks with peasants in Chongsan-ri, Kangso County (October 1958).

cause of founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Founded on September 9, Juche 37 (1948) in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, the DPRK is a genuine people's government which represents and defends the interests of the masses of the working people. Its birth was a brilliant fruition of the President's idea of The people are my God and his line of independent politics. It was a historic event which

made Korea exercise fairly sovereignty on the international arena.

The process of development of the DPRK was continuation of the President's independent politics and benevolent politics, as in the period of its founding.

The DPRK was faced with many periods of ordeals and hardships, including the periods of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950—July 1953) and the post-war rehabilitation in the



Kim Il Sung visits a house of an old man in Rimsong Valley in Kosanjin (August 1958).



Kim Il Sung talks with a weaver (November 1974).



Kim Il Sung visits the workplace of teaching staff and students of Kim Il Sung University participating in the construction of the capital (June 1957).

1950s and the period of the building of foundations of socialism.

The President did not, however, bend his independent faith and will. He held higher the banner of the Juche idea in the teeth of manifold difficulties.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of the President who devoted his all solely to the prosperity of his country and the welfare of his

people, surmounting hardships and sufferings that might be experienced by a man and a revolutionary, the DPRK has turned into a nation of strong ideas, a nation of strong politics, a nation of strong military forces and a nation with a firm self-supporting economy. Korea, a land of beautiful scenery with a history of 5 000 years, is now renowned as an independent, invincible



Kim Il Sung gives field guidance at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory (June 1968).



Kim Il Sung gives field guidance at the Kanggye Winery (May 1961).



Kim Il Sung talks with fishermen at the Sinpho Fisheries Station (April 1971).

nation.

The President led the DPRK with his benevolent politics. All his plans and achievements were for the people. The people were his God. The word people is familiarized by Koreans—the people's republic, the people's government and the people's army and the title of people is given to the meritorious intellectuals, athletes and artistes.

He left his footmarks of love for the people in towns, villages and all other places he visited and directed tender care to the people's standard of living.

Thanks to his lifelong painstaking efforts, the state provides the people with conditions essential to food, clothing and housing.

In the DPRK the taxation system was completely repealed in



Kim Il Sung gives field guidance at the Sinuiju Textile Mill (August 1968).



Kim Il Sung sees the vinalon cotton (June 1967).



Kim Il Sung gives field guidance at the Chongnyu Restaurant (December 1981).

Juche 63 (1974) and all members of society enjoy the benefits of free education and free medical care and lead an independent and creative life to the full under the social system with all material conditions needed for work and cultured life. Not only the Korean people but also the progressive peoples of the world recollect more strongly, as time passes, the revolutionary life of Kim Il Sung who built the people-centred socialist state for the

first time in history.

The immortal feats of President Kim Il Sung who built a genuine people's country on this land and displayed the dignity and honour of the Korean people to the world will shine forever with the victorious advance of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Article: Choe Kwang



Kim Il Sung visits the Central District Fruit and Vegetables Shop (October 1973).



Kim Il Sung gives field guidance at the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital (March 1980).



The Joy of Joys

Participants in the interview:

Ri Kwang Ho, vice-director in charge of the arts of the guidance bureau of extracurricular education of young people of the Central Committee of the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League

Ryang Tae Hyok, officer of the Korean People's Army

Kim Kwang Suk, heavy gymnastics coach at the Pyongyang Sports Team and People's Athlete

Han Song Il, lecturer of the Korean painting faculty at

Pyongyang University of Fine Arts

Jon Hye Yong, tutor of the art creation department at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace and People's Artist

Choe Song Jun, reporter of Korea Pictorial

Reporter: Now the entire Korean people are greeting the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung, with strong yearning for him. The President regarded the children as the





Kim Il Sung participates in the New Year celebration of schoolchildren (December 1989).

kings of the country and showed his boundless love for them. Every year he saw the artistic performances staged by schoolchildren to celebrate the New Year.

Ri Kwang Ho: The President regarded it as his greatest pleasure and happiness to be with children and came to see them on every New Year's Day despite the claims of a busy life. He congratulated the children greeting the New Year, playing and dancing with them. As those days were the happiest and most pleasant days for the children, they sang and danced, saying that they would have been more pleasant if 365 days were New Year's Days.

Ryang Tae Hyok: It is still vivid in my memory that in 1994, the last year of his life, he saw our performance. A student at Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, I took part in a male chorus "Fists of Successors". The President clapped his hands before anybody else in high praise of our talent. After the performance, he said that schoolchildren gave the New Year performance well and presented gifts to us. I cannot forget the glorious day forever.

Reporter: You, People's Athlete Kim Kwang Suk, snatched a gold medal in the 26th World Gymnastics Championships and met the President at the New Year celebration. The day was strongly impressed on your memory, I think.

Kim Kwang Suk: It was when the New Year celebration for 1992 was held. The President told me that he saw me on television, who made the DPRK flag hoisted in the United States, and embraced me warmly, saying that he was glad to see me. Then I had the honour of showing him my performance. He spoke very highly of me and Kim Kwang Suk movement was wonderful, he added. Then he posed for a photograph with me by his side to make me reminiscent of the joy of that day.

Han Song Il: I drew a picture in front of the President at the time of the New Year celebration for 1990. I was four years old then. My picture was unworthy of praise. But the President spoke highly of my work again and again. He held me in his arms and patted me on my cheeks. Then he said that he would keep

my picture and blessed my future to be a fine artist.

Reporter: Here is a popular soloist, Jon Hye Yong.

Jon Hye Yong: I sang songs in the New Year performances in the presence of the President for several years from 1983. Under the meticulous care of the President, who bustled with joy when the buds of the talented children were found and made them come into full bloom, I could become a famous artiste.

Reporter: Through the interview we feel keenly what a great man we held in high esteem as our fatherly leader and what a happy life we lived under his care. As seeds sown in fertile land bear good fruits and form a forest, so our talents have come into full bloom under the President's great love. His great love for the people continues to be shown by the dear respected Kim Jong Un.



Looking back with deep emotion upon the days when they participated in the New Year celebrations in the presence of Kim Il Sung.



Kim Il Sung in the days of organizing the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (1932).

Ever-victorious Brilliant Commander



Japanese imperialists defeated ignominiously by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.



Kim Il Sung acknowledges enthusiastic cheers of the officers and men of the heroic Korean People's Army and people.



The Korean People's Army has been ever-victorious through ages under the guidance of the peerlessly brilliant commanders of Songun.

Kim Il Sung, who had everything in a brilliant commander, made an immortal contribution to his country and his people.

Human history covering a period of thousands of years records a number of celebrated generals who prevailed in the fights against powerful enemies and left their names to posterity.

But people do not know such a brilliant commander as Kim Il Sung. In his early years he embarked on the road of the revolution, arms in hand. He victoriously led the wars against the formidable US and Japanese aggressors, as well as the sharp confrontation with imperialist allied forces for scores of years. He was literally the invincible and iron-willed commander.

Both Japan and the United States with which Korea was confronted last century were imperialist military powers which boasted of being "unrivalled" and "strongest" in the world. Japan was advocating the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere," elated by its successive victory in the wars with China and Russia. The United States were chattering about "world domination" as it emerged as the boss of imperialist forces after the end of the Second World War. But Kim Il Sung showed no hesitation and no mercy in coping with any aggressors. He was the great commander not only in the guerrilla warfare but also in the modern regular warfare.

Already in his teens Kim Il Sung clarified guerrilla warfare as the major fighting mode and method of national liberation war in colonies, not as an auxiliary means of regular warfare, and cre-



The myth of US imperialism's "mightiness" was shattered in the Korean war.



Kim Il Sung among service personnel (February 1966).

ated examples for guerrilla operations and applied them creditably, while leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory.

He ensured that the indomitable spirit and invincible might of heroic Korea were given full play, earning worldwide fame as an outstanding strategist and iron-willed commander, in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950–1953) against the US armed invasion, the largest and fiercest war after the end of the Second World War.

Former Portuguese President Gormes, who had been the chief of staff of the Portuguese forces which joined the war on the US side, confessed: The operations plan of the United States was the brainchild of dozens of chiefs of staff and generals from Western nations on the US side through several rounds of discussion. But General Kim Il Sung shattered it single-handedly; this convinced me that he was the one and only outstanding strategist and great commander in the world.

The achievements of Kim Il Sung were successfully inherited by Kim Jong Il.

Kim Jong Il fully displayed personality and qualification of a brilliant commander in his teens when he started the Songun-based leadership. He was elected chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission in April Juche 82 (1993). Then, he rendered great services to making the DPRK a great military power.

The DPRK emerged victorious in the war for defending socialism in the 1990s. Now it has an invincible revolutionary armed force fully equipped with the sophisticated means of attack and defence. All this was the fruition of the energetic leadership of Kim Jong Il.

Now the Korean army and people are vigorously advancing to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche led by Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un without deviation, strongly yearning for Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, the invincible, illustrious commanders never known in history.

Article: Choe Il Ho



Kim Il Sung sees the military hardware of the Korean People's Army (April 1964).



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on the rostrum to review the military parade held in celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army (April 1992).



The Korean People's Army developed into an invincible revolutionary army.



Kim Il Sung makes public the “10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country” (April 1993).

Last Signature



The monument to Kim Il Sung's signature written in the last period of his life.



Kim Il Sung delivers a report at the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea (April 1948).



The United Front Tower erected in memory of the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea.

“Kim Il Sung July 7, 1994.”—this was the last signature President Kim Il Sung left on the document related to the question of national reunification.

It is the unanimous national desire to reunify the country divided by the outside forces after the Second World War.

Setting the question of national reunification as the supreme task of the nation, the President devoted his life to its fulfilment.

He advanced reasonable proposals for reunifying the country by the efforts of the Korean people.

After the liberation of the country (August 15, 1945) he convened the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political and Public Organizations in North

and South Korea in Pyongyang for the great cause of national reunification and set forth a proposal for establishing a unified central government through the free, general election. Later he formed the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea embracing the pro-reunification, patriotic forces in the north and south of Korea to lead the whole nation to turn out in achieving the cause of the country’s reunification.

Determined to establish principles reflecting the common stand and ways of the nation for reunification under the condition that the tragedy of national division increased as days went by, he ensured that inter-Korean high-level political talks were held in the early 1970s and the July 4 Joint Statement, the gist of which is the three principles of national reunification—**independence,**



Kim Il Sung meets the south Korean delegation participating in the north-south high-level talks (February 1992).



Kim Il Sung goes over the samples of relief goods to be sent to the flood victims of south Korea (September 1984).

peaceful reunification and great national unity—jointly confirmed by both sides, was made public.

Afterwards, he advanced the five-point policy for national reunification, the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the **10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country**, illuminating the way ahead of national reunification.

He wisely led the efforts of Koreans in the north, south and abroad to implement the fair and aboveboard proposals for reunifying the country by their united efforts decade after decade.

To him the great national unity was precisely national reunification.

He ensured that the overseas compatriots also turned out in the struggle for the country's reunification to achieve the three-way solidarity of the Koreans in the north, south and abroad.

As a result, the first Pan-national Rally, a historic meeting to connect the broken vein of the nation, was held amid the great interest of the entire Korean people on August 15, 1990, and taking it as a momentum, reunification events which demonstrated their wisdom as one nation took place one after another.

Later, as they resolved before the nation, the pro-reunification, patriotic forces in the north, south and abroad formed the Pan-national Alliance for



Compatriotic relief goods are sent to the flood victims of south Korea.



Kim Il Sung receives Han Tok Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) (March 1980).



Kim Il Sung meets Rim Min Sik, secretary general of the Pan-national Alliance for Korea's Reunification, and his party (April 1993).

Korea's Reunification and the Pan-national Alliance of Youth and Students for Korea's Reunification.

While working devotedly for national reunification for long, he embraced all the Korean compatriots in his bosom. He embraced those who strove to reunify the country with no regard to their previous records and gave prominence to those who contributed to the cause of reunification as patriotic fighters for reunification, whom the nation is proud of. He also ensured that irrigation water and electricity were supplied to the south Korean compatriots. When a flood hit south Korea, he had huge amounts of relief goods sent to the victims.

Regarding it as his lifetime wish to reunify the country, the President worked more energetically in the 1990s in spite of his advanced age of eighty, and did his best to open the inter-Korean summit meeting, a breakthrough for national reunification. Thanks to his resolute step and outstanding leadership, an agreement was adopted on holding the summit meeting in Pyongyang between July 25 and 27, 1994.

The world media gave wide publicity to the sensational news. The spring-

time of national reunification was coming near to melt the thickly iced relations between the north and the south.

On July 7 he signed a historic document which would become a great programme of national reunification. On July 8 he passed away too regrettably by a sudden attack of illness owing to mental exertion.

In order to convey forever the immortal achievements reached by Kim Il Sung who had devoted his all to national reunification until the last moment of his life, the Korean people erected a monument to President Kim Il Sung's signature in front of the Thongil House in Panmunjom, Kaesong, a city along the Military Demarcation Line, with the approach of the 50th anniversary of national liberation (August 15, 1995).

The signature implies the lifetime wish of President Kim Il Sung who exerted all his efforts to reunify the country, saying that his best gift he could present to his people was national reunification.

Article: Kim Kyong Jin

A rally of Pyongyang citizens filled with desire for national reunification (August 1990).





President Kim Il Sung meets heads and deputy heads of state and government, party leaders and heads of delegations and delegates, including presidential envoys, from various countries, who came to the DPRK (April 1987).

For the Cause of Independence of Mankind

President Kim Il Sung was a veteran statesman with a political career spanning about seven decades.

He built a socialist system, the ideal of mankind, in Korea and left an indelible trace in the modern history of politics with his devoted services to the cause of global independence. The foreign figures he met in his lifetime totaled over 70 000. Among them were over 400 heads of state and government and leaders of political parties from 136 countries.

The Juche idea authored by Kim Il Sung illuminated the way ahead for independent mankind, and thus gave a powerful push to the trend of the era of independence in the 20th century.

Many countries and nations of the world adopted this idea as their guiding ideology and are spreading it widely through a network of the study organizations of the Juche idea. This fact testifies that the Juche idea has become the driving force of modern times.

The President advanced the slogan **“The people of the world**

who advocate independence, unite!” and paid close attention to strengthening the unity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

He always strengthened militant ties with other socialist countries and frequently met the leaders of communist and workers’ parties from different countries to give them his advices on the problems arising in achieving the cohesion and unity of the international communist movement.

He warmly met the revolutionaries and the leaders of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries who turned out in the national liberation struggle and the building of a new, independent society, and gave unstinted aid to them in the political, economic and various other fields.

He devoted his all to strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement, a powerful anti-imperialist, independent force.

Through ceaseless contacts with the heads of the non-



President Kim Il Sung arrives at the Beijing Railway Station for his official visit to China (September 1982).

aligned countries and on several occasions, including international conferences, he saw to it that the cohesion and unity of the non-aligned movement were achieved and the non-aligned countries cooperated closely in the political, economic, cultural and all other sectors. He had agricultural institutes and experimental farms established in several countries and gave practical assistance in their efforts to develop the industry and national culture to forge ahead with the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

He met personages from all parts of the world and representatives from the UN and other international organizations, and encouraged them in their efforts for peace against war, friendship and unity.

His striving for global peace and security continued till the last moment of his life. In June 1994 he met former US President Jimmy Carter and provided effective guarantee which would bring about a decisive turn in securing peace on the Korean peninsula and of the world.

Kim Il Sung, possessed of noble internationalist obligation and comradely love, showed boundless benevolence to those who shared the same idea with him on the road of realizing the ideal of mankind, global independence, irrespective of their political views, religious beliefs and places of residence.

The progressive peoples of the world cherish boundless reverence for Kim Il Sung for the great exploits he performed for the cause of global independence and his noble virtue, and highly praise him as a veteran of politics of independence of the world, a distinguished activist of the non-aligned movement and a champion of global peace and justice.

Article: Kim Song Hui



President Kim Il Sung is warmly welcomed on his visits to foreign countries.



President Kim Il Sung talks with President Ho Chi Minh on his visit to Vietnam (November 1958).



President Kim Il Sung welcomes President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia (August 1977).



President Kim Il Sung receives Che Guevara, head of an economic delegation from the Cuban revolutionary government (December 1960).



President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the members of the World Peace Summit Council (April 1992).



President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with Kanemaru Shin and Tanabe Makoto from Japan (September 1990).



President Kim Il Sung meets Luise Rinser, a German woman writer (August 1986).



President Kim Il Sung meets former US President Jimmy Carter (June 1994).

Deep Admiration



President Kim Il Sung receives a medal from President Kaysone Phomvihane of Laos (April 1992).

President Kim Il Sung received lots of gifts, orders, medals and honorary titles from many countries and political and public figures of the world and international organizations for his immortal contribution to the cause of global independence with the profound ideas and theories and through the extraordinary revolutionary activities.

In his lifetime over 70 countries and international organizations conferred over 180 orders and medals on him and world-famous cities and universities over 30 titles of honorary citizenship and over 20 titles of honorary professor or doctor on him. Heads of party, state and government and public figures of all social standings of 169 countries, overseas Koreans and south Korean people presented over 165 920 pieces of gifts with their best wishes to him.

In high praise of the achievements of Kim Il Sung in defeating US and Japanese imperialism in one generation and strengthening and developing the revolutionary armed force into an invincible one, Vietnam conferred Gold-star Order, its highest order, the former USSR Red Flag Order and the Victorious War against Japan Commemorative Medal and Cuba Jose Marti Order, its highest order, and Playa Giron Order on him.

The former USSR conferred Lenin Order and the former Democratic Germany Karl Marx Order, the highest order, on Kim Il Sung in the highest honour of him who contributed to strengthening and developing socialist movement and to accomplishing the cause of independence against imperialism.

World-famous universities and cities awarded the titles of honorary professor or honorary doctor to Kim Il Sung and made him honorary citizen, honorary leader or honorary chairman. Among them is the title of honorary doctor of Kensington University, USA.

The progressive peoples of the world who aspire after inde-



Red Flag Order, USSR (April 1946).



Gold-star Order, Vietnam (September 1988).



Big Star Order of Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia (August 1977).



Jose Marti Order, Cuba (March 1986).



Medal in Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Defeat of German Fascism, Bulgaria (June 1975).



Achipha Army Order of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Palestine (July 1975).



Medal in Commemoration of the 1st Anniversary of the Victorious Portuguese Revolution, Portugal (February 1983).



Medal of the National Congress of Egypt, Egypt (September 1986).



Ongulumbashe Medal, Namibia (September 1992).



President Kim Il Sung sees a gift presented by President Yang Shangkun of China (April 1992).



President Kim Il Sung sees a gift presented by King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia (April 1994).

pendence presented many gifts with their greatest sincerity to Kim Il Sung who illumined the way ahead of mankind by founding the great Juche idea and fascinated all the people and struck them with wonder with his outstanding leadership and noble virtues. Stalin, the leader of the former USSR, presented a specially-made, new-type bulletproof car to Kim Il Sung, who was leading the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950–July 1953) to victory, for his work and safety. Premier Zhou Enlai of China presented Kim Il Sung with a specially-made electric gramophone, hoping that he relieved his fatigue, listening to music.

Among the gifts are “President Kim Il Sung’s Birthplace at Mangyongdae”, a carving in ivory from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and others from Fidel Castro Ruz, former president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, from Norodom Sihanouk, the then king of Cambodia and from former US President Jimmy Carter.

Even after the death of Kim Il Sung, many countries and progressive figures presented lots of gifts to him and conferred orders, medals and honorary titles, including the title of “Patriarch of the Sun”, on him, praying for his immortality. China sent a wax replica of benevolent Kim Il Sung, full of boundless reverence for him. The Russian International Charity Fund “Protectors of Arts for the Century” engraved the name of Kim Il Sung all the people keep deep in their mind on the “Monument to Good-natured Angel of Peace” and presented a “Gilded Case Knife with Embellishment” and “A Good-natured Angel”, a sculptured figure symbolic of a protector of the arts for the century.

Because of his outstanding personality and immortal feats, President Kim Il Sung will always live in the hearts of the Korean people and the world progressive peoples as the Sun of mankind.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok



Gift presented by Chairman Mao Zedong (China).



Gift presented by General Secretary Joseph Stalin (the former USSR).



Gift presented by Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of Ministers (Cuba).



Gifts presented by President Francois Mitterrand (France).



Gifts presented by President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak (Egypt).



President Kim Il Sung sees Kimilsungia presented by President Sukarno of Indonesia (April 1965).

Flower in Praise of Great Man





Kimilsungia Festival is splendidly held every year in Pyongyang.

All flowers in nature take their roots in the ground. But Kimilsungia, an immortal flower, roots deep in the hearts of mankind who boundlessly revere a great man and follow him.

When President Kim Il Sung visited Indonesia in April 1965, the then Indonesian President Sukarno was so fascinated by his great personality after meeting him. Then Sukarno named an orchid, which was newly bred by a famous botanist in his country for a long time, after Kim Il Sung.

Thus Kimilsungia appeared in the world.

Indeed, Kimilsungia is the crystallization of the boundless respect and reverence of the progressive peoples for Kim Il Sung, who had rendered immortal services to the cause of global independence, rather than a simple flower.

As a flower in praise of a great man, Kimilsungia is spread and is in full bloom in many countries.

In the DPRK the Korea Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Committee was organized and the fine Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia greenhouses were built in the provinces, cities, counties, factories and enterprises to propagate the flower throughout the country.

The annual Kimilsungia Festival takes place in the capital city of Pyongyang to mark the Day of the Sun (April 15), the birthday of President Kim Il Sung, drawing large crowd. The thirteen rounds of festival were successfully held from 1999 until 2011.

During the festivals over 130 000 Kimilsungias cultivated by a total of 770-odd units and individuals with their utmost sincerity were exhibited, presenting a sea of flowers.

Kimilsungia is winning a boundless admiration and affection of all the people for it is a world-famous flower with no faults as regards its noble meaning, aesthetic value and biological point of view. Therefore, it is widely cultivated and propagated.

It was registered as an official botanical name in the international academic society of orchid genealogy in the UK in April 1982. It won gold awards, the top awards, at the International Horticultural Exposition 2006 Shenyang, China and the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, China, and the top prize in the 7th floricultural exhibition in China.

The Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia greenhouses were opened in Bogor of Indonesia and in Conakry, and the American Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Association was organized in the United States. The associations of the flower of the Sun, enthusiasts' organizations, study groups and associations of supporters for propagating the flower are active in various countries and regions, and many greenhouses have been newly built.

Kimilsungia is in full bloom as the flower in high praise of President Kim Il Sung and the flower of the eternal Sun.

Article: Kim Son Gyong



The gold award, the top award, and the diploma awarded to Kimilsungia at the International Horticultural Exposition 2006 Shenyang, China .



The award and the top prize (trophy) awarded to Kimilsungia at the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, China.

Songs in Praise of the Sun on the Festival Stage

President Kim Il Sung won boundless praise from everyone for the immortal exploits he performed for the Korean revolution and the cause of global independence.

The April Spring Friendship Art Festival which has been traditionally held in Pyongyang, the capi-

tal of the DPRK, under the ideals of independence, friendship and peace, is a venue for singing in praise of the President, the Sun of mankind.

The festival, which started in April 1982 on the occasion of his 70th birth anniversary, is an international event which contributes to the joint devel-

opment of musical art of mankind by deepening friendship and unity and promoting cultural exchanges between the artistes in various countries.

The festival which has been held so far on 27 occasions was participated in by over 1 700 art troupes from over 150 countries, international organizations including the UNESCO, the International Music Council and the International Dance Council and 15 000 artistes including over 2 400 stars. Every round of the festival started with the singing of the *Song of General Kim Il Sung*, an immortal revolutionary hymn.

Ogasawara Mitsuko, head of the society for the exchange of musical art between Japan and the DPRK, who had participated in the festival several times from the outset, met the President. She sang the *Star of Korea* and *Leader, the Night Is Far Advanced* and other Korean songs and a song she composed by herself *I Miss Pyongyang*, with a fascination and admiration for the President and the friendly feelings towards the Korean people, commanding enthusiastic applause of the audience.

The performing artistes from many countries including those from the Chinese art troupe, the Russian Alexandrov army ensemble and the Belarusian musical company sang of their praises for the President, leaving a deep impression on the audience.

The festival gathered more animation after the President passed away.

The 13th festival held in April 1995, the following year of his death, was attended by a number of artistes from Asia, Europe, Africa, America and Oceania including the Chinese art troupe, the Russian folk song and dance troupe, the Russian Bolshoi Orchestra and the Italian art troupe and Korean artistes from abroad. They sang the songs which



The flag of the April Spring Friendship Art Festival is hoisted.



Scenes from the performances given by artistes from different countries.



Kim Il Sung receives congratulations from participants in the April Spring Friendship Art Festival (April 1992).

reflected their yearning for the President. Some of them sang *Long Live Generalissimo Kim Il Sung* and *Our Happiness Blooms under the Affection of the Leader* and other Korean songs in praise of the exploits of the President who founded socialist Korea and dedicated his whole life to promoting the people's happiness.

The participants sang the songs including *Ode to President Kim Il Sung* and *The Sun of Juche Will Shine Forever* which praise the glorious revolutionary history of the President and reflect their desire to hold him in high esteem forever as the Sun of mankind.

They showed their reverence for the President

as the Sun of mankind irrespective of their colours, languages and residence.

President Kim Il Sung will always live with the songs sung in praise of him at the April Spring Friendship Art Festival.

Article: Kim Mi Ye



Scenes from the performances given by overseas Korean artists.



Scenes from the performances given by acrobats from many countries.

Through Generations and Centuries



The revolutionary cause of Juche of Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to which he dedicated his whole life, is carried forward century after century and generation after generation.

This cause which had been pioneered by him in the forest of Mt. Paektu made uninterrupted progress under the energetic leadership of Kim Jong Il, who led the nationwide efforts to attain prosperity.

Kim Jong Il, together with Kim Il Sung, provided on-site guidance throughout the country in order to build a prosperous country, a people's paradise. While leading the Korean revolution for scores of years, he developed and enriched the Juche idea and the Songun idea, which were authored by Kim Il Sung, into the ideas which guide the era of independence.

Kim Jong Il developed the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean People's Army and the state into Kim Il Sung's Party, army and state and pursued unique political mode of Songun. He administered the Songun-based revolutionary leadership, thereby firmly defending man-centred socialist system established by Kim Il Sung and laying solid foundations for building a thriving nation.

Kim Il Sung's revolutionary cause that had been creditably carried forward by the Songun-based revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong Il is being succeeded by Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un.

From his early years Kim Jong Un, who is identical with Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il in ideology, leadership and personality, has joined with Kim Jong Il in traversing the road of Songun-based revolutionary leadership and for the well-being of his people to fulfil Kim Il Sung's noble desire.

Under the leadership of Kim Jong Un, who cherishes indomitable faith and determination with which to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche without fail, holding fast to the Juche idea and the Songun idea, the Korean army and people have thrown themselves into the struggle to add lustre to the new century of Kim Il Sung's Korea.

Particularly, the service personnel play the role as the buttress and the motive force of the Songun revolution in defence of their socialist country which was liberated by Kim Il Sung and developed by Kim Jong Il and as the shock brigade in the drive for building a thriving nation.

The Korean people wherever they are—in factories and cooperative farms, in urban and rural areas—are all out to implement the lifetime instructions of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il to the letter.

Consequently, the Huichon Power Station and other monumental structures have been built, and Juche fertilizer, Juche vinalon and Juche iron are being mass-produced and remarkable successes in the production of CNC machine tools and other cutting-edge equipment and facilities achieved.

In addition, buildings which represent the era of Songun sprang up in various parts of the capital city of Pyongyang including the Mansudae area and urban management and landscaping and afforestation have undergone radical improvement.

Along with the victorious advance of the revolutionary cause of Juche which is being carried forward under the leadership of Kim Jong Un, Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il will always be in the hearts of the Korean army and people.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon





Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un give on-site guidance at the construction site of the Huichon Power Station (August 2011).



The Korean army and people turn out with a will to unfold an era of



Kim Jong Un, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, visits KPA Seoul Ryu Kyong Su 105 Guards Tank Division Honoured with the Title of O Jung Hup-led 7th Regiment (January 2012).



prosperity under the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

National Memorial Service Held Solemnly on the 100th Day of the Demise of Kim Jong Il

A national memorial service was held solemnly in the capital city of Pyongyang on March 25 on the 100th day of the demise of the leader Kim Jong Il.

People from all walks of life packed different places in the city including Kim Il Sung Square and plazas in front of the Tower of the Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the April 25 House of Culture.

The square and plazas were in a solemn atmosphere and the flags were flying at half mast.

Hung on the front wall of the platform of the venue of the national memorial service at Kim Il Sung Square was a portrait of beaming Kim Jong Il.

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un attended the national memorial service, together with senior Party, state and military officials.

All the participants observed a moment's silence in memory of Kim Jong Il.

The memorial service began with the playing of the immortal revolutionary hymn "Song of General Kim Jong Il".

Choe Yong Rim, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the DPRK, made a memorial address.

The memorial address was followed by speeches.

Saying that it is the greatest loss and sorrow to the Korean people that

Kim Jong Il passed away in the historical period when the Korean revolution was overcoming all difficulties and a turn was being brought about in achieving the cause of building a thriving socialist nation, those who took the floor noted that the Korean army and people, who had advanced in the teeth of arduous snowstorms and emerged victorious under his leadership, were stepping up the march of great upsurge to carry out his noble desire and instructions.

They stressed that upholding Kim Jong Un with perfect noble sense of loyalty and moral obligation as the supreme leader of the Korean revolution is the greatest fortune and honour and that as Kim Jong Un leads the Korean revolution Kim Jong Il will always live in the hearts of all the service personnel and people with the victorious advance of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

All the participants in the memorial service were full of a burning resolve to glorify socialist Korea all over the world, closely rallied behind Kim Jong Un, as they vowed at the bier of Kim Jong Il, shedding bitter tears.

The memorial service closed to the strains of "We Pledge".

Amid the firing of volleys of guns the participants observed a moment's silence in memory of Kim Jong Il.

That day, similar memorial services were held in all the provinces, cities (districts) and counties.





Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un attends the national memorial service, together with senior Party, state and military officials.





Venue of the Kangwon Provincial memorial service.



In North Phyongan Province.



In Kaesong.

At 12:00 on March 25, all the Party members, service personnel and people observe a three-minute silence in memory of Kim Jong Il.





With strong yearning.



Towers to the immortality "The Great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il Will Always Be with Us" have been built in different units.



