

MAKING SELFLESS, DEVOTED EFFORTS FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE

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Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un acknowledging the cheering by the masses in the military parade and public procession of the Pyongyang citizens in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 2015)



Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un giving on-site guidance
at the restoration project site in Rason (September 2015)



Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un giving on-site guidance
at the hot spring area in Yangdok County,
North Phyongan Province (August 2018)



Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un calling on a working people's family that moved into a new flat in Changjon Street (September 2012)



Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un giving on-site guidance
at Pyongyang University of Architecture (November 2013)



Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un with the officers' wives
of the Cho Island defending unit (March 2012)



Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un with the children
of Pyongyang Baby Home and Orphanage (January 2015)

PREFACE

Several years have elapsed since the Korean people held Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un at the top posts of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its armed forces.

In those years the Korean people have experienced through their life the world of his love for them.

He always cares about how to serve them with loftier reverence, saying that they are the most excellent people on earth.

He initiates large-scale projects for their happy life, visits various parts of the country to bring about one miraculous success after another, and inspects the front-line army posts, bestowing affection on the service personnel.

On his journey of making selfless, devoted efforts, the Korean people's dreams and aspirations are coming true one by one.

His selfless, devoted efforts are the lifeline that connects him to his people for ever as they are indefinite affection and devotion that constantly and silently reaches them.

Making selfless, devoted efforts!

This is a new phrase of the times coined by Kim Jong Un, whose aspiration is to make the people's happiness come true.

When one follows the imprints of his selfless, devoted efforts, they will know his endless affection for the people and his ennobling outlook on them. Although it is impossible to contain the many stories in a single volume, the Editorial Board think that those stories contained in this book, though not so many, will be enough to inform the readers of his lofty outlook on the people and his noble traits of making selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people.

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ENNOBLING VIEW ON THE PEOPLE

Determination on That Day

One day in January 2012, Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un said to the officials, recalling the people's yearning for Chairman Kim Jong Il growing with the passing of the days:

“I still remember how the people burst into wailing, following and blocking his hearse. It was a true appearance of our society that has formed a community in which the leader and people share the same destiny.”

The officials were reminded vividly of the day of the funeral ceremony when they shed bitter tears seeing the people running after the hearse, some of them fainting on the way.

Recalling the day, Kim Jong Un said that the people's yearning for their leader is just the single-hearted unity so he ensured that the scenes were included as they were when the funeral ceremony was edited for the video. He continued:

“Probably, the scenes must have shocked the whole world. As General Kim Jong Il said, no other people in the world are as good as ours. During the funeral period, I had a better understanding of our service personnel and our people.”

It was a high appreciation of the noble ideological feeling and moral obligation of the people shown on the road of bidding last fare-well to their leader.

A political commentator of south Korea, in his article, titled, *The Truth Told by the North*, in 2012, wrote:

The Supreme Leader Seen through Tears

The north Koreans lost their leader whom they had followed as they would do their fathers, and how can they overcome this suffering? Can any one stop their wailing of grief and tears flowing like a stream? This was a concern of the progressive peoples. But it was a golden chance for the hostile forces, who had been bent on an “opportunity” to apply anti-north program; it was their dream to erase the image of the country with single-hearted unity from the eyesight of the six billion people. However, the live TV broadcast of the funeral ceremony proved the falsity of the propaganda by those media that were throwing a wet blanket over the ceremony while predicting north Korea’s “collapse.” The whole world watched closely, but no slightest internal crack could be found; rather what was seen was the unity growing firmer. But for the live broadcasting, the world would have failed to see all the Koreans weeping over the death of their leader and to know there was such a pure trust. It also must not have seen the country, where mourners warmed their bodies in buses and drank warm tea in the first-aid tents, and which

provided young mourners with fur-caps and gloves lest their bodies get frozen. It was unbelievable that taxis served the sick free of charge, but it was true.

Over 12 000 world media organs stressed that such measures were taken by Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un, who must be suffering the bitterest sorrow. Seeing the Korean people, who had been shedding tears in mourning and going to their workplaces without taking a rest, the world felt Kim Jong Un's affection surpassing magic power.

December of that year, the coldest period for the north in 78 years, could not freeze the country, which had rather risen as a harder crystal.

After this emotional recollection, Kim Jong Un said:

“It is my honest desire to embrace and carry our service personnel and our people on my back. I would never feel tired however long I took them on my back. True to the ennobling will of the great General Kim Jong Il, I will be a son of the people, and make tireless efforts for soldiers and people in my whole life.”

Ennobling View on Life

On October 10, 2015, before the start of the military parade and public procession of the Pyongyang citizens in celebration

of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Jong Un made a meaningful speech.

Saying that the might of the Party is the might of the people, its greatness is their greatness, and its victory is the victory they had won, he reviewed the 70-year history of the Party with the word *people*.

His speech was quite contrary to the anticipation of those who had thought that he would refer to the achievements made in the national defence industry of his country.

He ended his speech as follows:

“The world will clearly see how the Workers’ Party of Korea gives full play to the strength and wisdom of our great people and builds a great Paektusan nation, which will be the most prosperous and powerful on this planet.

As the great Workers’ Party of Korea that believes in the people as in heaven, the people who are one and the same with the name of our sacred revolution and its 70 years of victory, is the locomotive leading the revolution and holds the switch weight of history, the avenue of the cause of the Juche revolution will always be adorned with victory and glory.

I appeal to all Party members.

Let us all make selfless, devoted efforts for the good of our great people.

Long live the great Korean people, united

single-heartedly around the invincible Workers' Party of Korea!"

In response to his call, the crowds shouted hurrah that resounded far and wide over the blue sky of October.

This drove the people into another surprise; as the speech was made in celebration of the WPK's 70th birthday, they had imagined that it would end with "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea."

A foreign media organ reported: It was a speech for the people, which started and ended with the word *people*. First Chairman Kim Jong Un of the WPK repeated the word *people* 97 times in his 25-minute speech.

Other media organs stressed that the speech was revelation of affection the people had received for the first time in history and the speech of love for the people the world had heard for the first time; it began with "thanks to the people" and finished with "making selfless, devoted efforts for them"; the source of Korea's single-hearted unity is Kim Jong Un's politics of loving the people.

Later, Kim Jong Un said why he shouted "Long live the Korean people!" in his speech:

Our Party could etch only victory and glory in the annals of the country over the past 70 years because it has the great people who have trusted in and supported it. They have always entrusted their destiny on the Party, trusted and supported it

and implemented its lines and policies in the heroic fighting spirit and mettle of moving mountains and filling up seas if they are called to do so by the Party. It is a source of pride and the greatest strength for us to have such a great people who carry out the Party's lines and policies unconditionally without any deviation. Officials should make selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people with the ennobling view on life that they would have nothing more to wish for, even though their bodies may be scattered like grains of sand on the road for the sake of the people.

A Proposal Turned Down

Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Central Committee of the WPK, carried on 16th of February, 2012, the reply made by Kim Jong Un after seeing a letter from the residents in Manpho, Jagang Province.

It reads:

“The chief secretary of the Jagang Provincial Party Committee,

The chief secretary of the Manpho City Party Committee,

I am very glad to hear the news that the residents in the city of Manpho were very pleased to have moved to new

houses which had been constructed under the care of the General. In the future the officials of the provincial and city Party committees should make sure that his warm affection goes down for long along with the new houses. They should always pay meticulous concern to the people's living and their troubles and resolve them in time. They should also give priority to their interests in all aspects of their work. In this way they can implement our Party's people-oriented policies associated with the name of the General for ever. I thank the people in Manpho for proposing that they would donate 100 tons of polished rice, which they prepared with utmost care, to the soldiers who have been seconded to the erection of a statue of the General.

I am very grateful to them. I accept their sincerity but I decline their proposal.

I will convey to the great General the sincere devotion with which our people support their leader keeping their close ties of kinship with him.

I advise the officials of the provincial and city Party committees, true to the noble intentions of the General who loved his people and devoted his life entirely to their interests and well-being, to convey the whole amount of rice to the local people and their children as a token of his affection for them.

I believe you will do so without fail.

The letter from the people in Manpho has given me great encouragement, and I have hardened my determination to redouble my efforts for the revolution.

Kim Jong Un

February 14, 2012”

Manpho is situated near the banks of the Amnok River in the northernmost part of Korea.

Some years ago, Kim Jong Il looked round several units in the city, and said with satisfaction that the city was keeping socialism in its original form. Setting forth the tasks for sprucing up the city as befits a border city of socialist Korea, he had a powerful force of soldier builders sent for its construction and all the necessary conditions provided preferentially.

While the soldiers and local people were working day and night in unity, they heard the news that Kim Jong Il passed away. When they were wailing over his death with bitterest grief, Kim Jong Un had the project of building houses in Manpho, a lifetime instruction of Kim Jong Il, go on without interruption. As a result, a little over 80 days after groundbreaking, another socialist fairyland was built at the banks of the Amnok, and 245 households including blue-collar and white-collar workers, disabled soldiers and discharged army officers moved to new houses at the same time.

With a strong yearning for Kim Jong Il, they sent a letter of thanks to Kim Jong Un with the 100 tons of white-polished rice they had collected.

Kim Jong Un's reply served as an important occasion in making officials regard and respect the people as their God and keep it as their first duty to make devoted efforts for them. Later such an atmosphere prevailed among the officials.

FOR THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE

Following an Unpaved Road

In May 2013 Kim Jong Un visited a stock breeding farm which was under construction.

The officials were embarrassed to see him; as it was lunch time, the construction site was deserted.

In March and April 2012 Kim Jong Un had unfolded a plan of bringing about a turn in resolving the meat problem by entrusting the People's Army to raise Boer goat.

Some months later, while inspecting a combined livestock farm, he had summoned relevant officials and said that they should spare no efforts in ensuring that meat was supplied to the service personnel. And he had given them the task of building a livestock farm to study the method of breeding Boer goat, a good breed, which had been assimilated to the climatic and soil conditions of Korea.

After shaking hands with the officials at the construction site, he said raising his hands that the road to this farm was rough and he felt his shoulders stiff.

There had been no road there before. With the building of the breeding farm started, a road had been opened in a zigzag

way along a stiff mountain cliff. Worse still, big stones were scattered hither and thither on the road, and it became muddy by frequent rain in those days.

The officials said they were sorry for the road. Kim Jong Un said with a smile: It is alright, though I had to negotiate the road, I feel that I was right to have come here. He then asked the officials about the progress of the project. An official reported to him in detail about the construction of the goat sheds, research institute, houses of employees and the cultivation of pasture.

Kim Jong Un feasted his eyes on the construction site, saying he was pleased to find that the construction was being conducted in a bold and audacious way. As he saw the buildings nestled at the foot of a mountain that surrounded the pasture like a folded screen, his face beamed with smile. He said that he felt happy to see the pasture and buildings that were near to completion.

After a while, he stressed that true to the Party's intention the People's Army should build the breeding farm as an example for the whole country and to the world standards. He then gave detailed instructions on the cultivation of pasture, road pavement and anti-epizootic measures, and said: This farm should not produce meat and milk but rear many grass-eating animals of good breeds like Boer goat to send them to army units as well as to North Phyongan and other

provinces. His instruction implied that the farm should not merely be concerned itself with meat production but contribute to laying a solid foundation of animal husbandry to provide the service personnel and other people with a greater amount of meat.

He told the officials that he wanted to see the construction site of Boer goat sheds. The officials were embarrassed as the road leading there was so narrow that only an ox-cart could travel along it, and one had to follow an uphill path and cross a brook. When officials were looking at each other not knowing what to do, Kim Jong Un got on his car. They had to follow suit; the cars ran for a while along the unpaved road. The road was very rugged; some cars got stuck in the mud, the wheels skidding with shrieking sound. Officials felt sorry whenever the cars bumped again and again over the stony mountain road. A car floundered about in the mud and narrowly came out of it.

After arriving at the outdoor goat sheds located at the very end of the valley, Kim Jong Un got off his car and looked at the road he had followed, saying the road here was really rugged.

That day he saw goats coming back after grazing. When he was about to leave, an official told him that he was sorry for having him come as far as there. Kim Jong Un saw the officials with a generous look and said: You are saying that

you feel sorry for having me travel along an unpaved road for a long time until it was well past lunchtime and you have intended to show me the completed breeding farm. If I visited the completed farm, what would be the use of it? Only when I visit the project that is under construction can I solve the knotty problems in time and advance the ways of constructing it better. And he continued:

“In the future, too, I am going to visit all places, more rugged and dangerous than here, with the feeling of following the footprints of General Kim Jong Il who continued to follow the long and rough road of patriotic devotion for his service personnel and people throughout his life. If I visit only the splendidly built places along well-paved roads, it would be impossible to provide the service personnel and people with satisfactory living conditions.”

Who Can Take My Place?

Early on the morning of July 1, 2013, Kim Jong Un left for a site of construction undertaken by the People’s Army.

Whenever his itinerary was too demanding, he would say that the units he planned to visit for the day must not be classified into ones to be visited in the morning and in the

afternoon but he arranged so that he could visit them one after another. On such busy days he would take a light lunch with rice-balls on his way or skip a meal.

That day, too, nobody knew where he would visit after guiding the two construction projects he had planned. What they presumed only was that the day's schedule would be tight as he left early in the morning.

It was some time after he arrived at the spot; he told the officials that he would visit two more units in the remaining hours in the morning and informed them of his next schedule to be arranged after the visits to the already-planned units. He was going to guide four units in half a day. The accompanying officials wondered which units he would visit in the afternoon and if he would skip lunch.

One day when Kim Jong Un looked round a site of construction undertaken by the People's Army, a woman soldier, with tearful eyes, said to his entourage, "We are working in shifts, but does our Supreme Commander work in shifts? We are so sorry to think of the respected Supreme Commander who continues his forced march without a moment's rest. We wish you to look after our Supreme Commander well."

That day, while looking round the dusty construction sites of houses for scientists and the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery which would hand down the soul of heroic

wartime soldiers, he gave detailed instructions on how to build them on the highest level.

In reflection of the ardent wish of the service personnel and people, the officials accompanying him asked him not to overwork himself. Over the last two months he had visited various parts of the country, energetically guiding different sectors of the national economy as well as the People's Army units in daytime and burning the midnight oil on the train going over documents.

Kim Jong Un was deeply moved to hear the words and kept silent for a while. He then said in a low voice: Last May and June I gave field guidance at several factories, enterprises, public service centres, supply service bases and cultural and welfare bases in Pyongyang, South Hamgyong Province, North Phyongan Province, South Phyongan Province, Jagang Province, Kangwon Province and the People's Army units permeated with the leadership exploits of the great leaders.

In fact, he travelled much and visited many units, including the turf institute under the Bioengineering Branch of the State Academy of Sciences, the camp for Pyongyang schoolchildren in Mt Myohyang, the construction site of the Masikryong Ski Resort, Songdowon International Children's Camp, Majon Bathing Beach and outposts of an army unit on Mt Osong.

As if looking back upon the days of his field guidance, he cast his eyes on a place for a while, and said,

“The units I have visited in the last two months number more than 60. The number is only what has been released to the press. I really have made a forced march day and night as General Kim Jong Il did. We must carry out the instructions of Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il that our country should be built into a powerful socialist country which the world people would envy. I must stand in the van in this work. If not, who can take my place?”

Indeed, Kim Jong Un, cherishing the spirit of making selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people, continues his super-intense forced march-type field guidance, visiting the service personnel and people by air, by sea and by land, rain or shine, all the year around for the happiness and safety of his people and for the prosperity and brilliant future of the coming generations; this is something no one can do in his place.

A Sea of Wonders in the Capital City

On June 30, 2012, Kim Jong Un visited the Rungna Dolphinarium for the second time, before its inauguration.

On his first visit on April 30, he had given detailed instructions on how to build it into a public facility for people's leisure activities.

When he entered the auditorium and stood at the railings in front of the pool, dolphins began to perform a variety of stunts; a couple of them headed straight towards him and jumped to bow him in the air.

Usually, dolphins are clever and nervous. When moved from their habitat, they seldom move or eat for a week or 20 days at the longest. Such habit had caused anxiety among the trainers as the dolphins had been brought there only some days ago.

To everyone's surprise, the animals were moving so amusingly, and they looked as if they were welcoming the guest. Kim Jong Un said jokingly that the dolphins seemed to be more delighted as they moved to this magnificent facility from a small one in a foreign country.

Noting that relevant measures should be taken to feed them with fresh fish every day, he said in a humorous tone that the dolphins should not be made to undergo an arduous march and they were not prepared well enough to serve the people while enduring difficulties. This joke implied that the feed problem was essential to the animals.

Then he pointed out some drawbacks: The temperature in the building is high; inside the dolphinarium, one should feel as if in the world of the sea, but the high temperature may make the audience feel oppressed; the audience would run with sweat while seeing performances by the dolphins.

An official said that they would make sure that the temperature would be kept at 24⁰C or so in the future. Kim Jong Un said:

“The Rungna Dolphinarium should make good preparations for performances. In late July, just before the performance, the announcer may say through the radio, ‘Ladies and gentlemen, we will take you, Pyongyang citizens, to a sea of wonders in this hot summer day.’ Then the atmosphere in the auditorium will change.”

Then he continued: While looking round the dolphinarium, I have found some shortcomings; after its inauguration it would be open all the year round, so everything should be re-examined and any drawback remedied.

The dolphinarium was inaugurated with due ceremony on July 25 the same year.

“Golden Cushion” for Scientists

Lake Yonphung is situated between the cities of Anju and Kaecheon in South Phyongan Province. The lakeside with its beautiful scenery and fresh air is suitable for camping on holidays. Kim Jong Un proposed building a holiday camp of the highest standard for scientists in this place.

In early January 2014, on winding up his visit to the State

Academy of Sciences as his first field guidance of the year, he headed for Lake Yonphung without having lunch to select the site of holiday camp for scientists.

Isolated and covered with thistle and horsetail in a dense forest, it was still keeping its beautiful natural scenery. Kim Jong Un, who had been there twice the previous year and toured round the lake on a boat to select the site of the holiday camp, came there again through ankle-deep snow, and said to the officials: It is really a good place for a holiday camp for scientists. When I came here in summer fresh air and dense forest added to its landscape. Today in winter, too, its scenery is not inferior to what it was in summer.

Then on the spot, he solved all the problems arising in the materials supply and formation of building forces, to say nothing of its designing.

In late May, not long after the project started, he visited the construction site in spite of his busy schedule. At that time construction of the frameworks of several blocks of buildings was under way. Looking in turn at the design and the frameworks of the bedroom buildings, he said that the design he had seen did not meet the geological features of the mountainous area, so it would be advisable to place the buildings with flat roof and with slanted roof alternately. He also clarified in detail the directions and ways arising in the project, including building a road from the railway station to

the holiday camp, laying gravels on the lake bed that had been revealed during the period of water shortage, covering the shores with the sand from Monggumpho to be used as beach, building access roads from the road by the lakeside to each block and paving esplanades and car parks with blue stones.

A few months later, he again visited the construction site.

Looking with satisfaction at the holiday camp nearing its inauguration, he stressed that the roof colours should be selected as suited to the features of the buildings, and that the metal shingles should be brought and joined immediately after they were heated and painted at the factory to prevent their decolourization and increase their life span. Then he entered a building to examine each room.

Acquainting himself in detail with the construction of toilets and bathrooms, he gave detailed instructions not to miss any trifle things during construction. And looking round the indoor and outdoor wading pools and e-library, he expressed his satisfaction with them. He then looked round the entrance hall, bedrooms, partitions, desks and washrooms at block No. 5. Coming out to the balcony, he enjoyed the view of the general service centre and blocks for holidaymakers, highly praising their architectural designs.

He said to the senior officials of the State Academy of Sciences:

“Indeed, the Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp can be called a ‘golden cushion’ for our scientists and technicians.”

Grand Palace for All-people Education

On February 26, 2015, on a cold, windy day, Kim Jong Un visited the construction site of the Sci-Tech Complex in Ssuk Island filled with dust. When looking round the islet in June 2014, he had proposed building a complex of science and technology, and proclaimed that the island would be developed into a base of science.

At the construction site he said: The Sci-Tech Complex should be a palace of learning and a centre for not only scientists and technicians but also all other people so that they can learn to their heart’s content, a hub of the latest science and technology. In other words, as vehicles have to go to petrol stations for refueling, people should come to the complex to learn the latest sci-tech achievements on a regular basis. The complex should be not a place of “stagnant water,” but a base that disseminates sci-tech information on a regular basis.

The construction of the complex should give absolute priority to people’s desires, demands and interests and nothing

should be spared for the sci-tech development, he continued, solving one problem after another on the spot.

On October 27, 2015, Kim Jong Un visited the Sci-Tech Complex whose construction had been completed.

In front of the artist's rendering of the architectural structure, he was briefed on the construction of the complex—the unique shape of a giant atom, symbolic of the world of science, the energy-saving, green structure by providing illuminations and air-conditioning with solar and geothermal energies. Looking at the structure, he said: The Sci-Tech Complex looks really gigantic. As it has been built, Ssuk Island has undergone a sea change. The old appearance of the island has disappeared completely. It has been called Ssuk because the island was covered with mugwort (*ssuk* in Korean—Tr). It has now turned into an island of science, an island of learning.

On hearing a comprehensive explanation on the complex, he stressed that as its key function is that of an e-library, it should not be an exhibition house but a space of learning new science and technology.

On January 1, 2016, he attended the inaugural ceremony of the Sci-Tech Complex and personally cut the tape.

That day he looked round several places and said to the accompanying officials that he visited it as a start of his field guidance of the new year. He continued:

It is of great significance that the inaugural ceremony of the Sci-Tech Complex was held on the New Year's Day. We have started the work of this year by opening the door to science.

In October of the previous year, when the news was made public that the Seventh Congress of the WPK would be held the following year, the world focussed its attention on the DPRK, especially on where Kim Jong Un would visit first in 2016.

So his first visit of the year to the Sci-Tech Complex struck the world with admiration.

Civilization Laid Out in Yangdok Area

Located in southeastern part of South Phyongan Province, the Yangdok area has long been famous for its renowned hot springs. As the Yangdok County is situated in the intermediate spot of eastern and western railways of the country, it borders four provinces and neighbours several counties and rural communities and is near the Pyongyang-Wonsan Motorway.

Kim Jong Un, who thinks ceaselessly and makes laborious efforts to provide the people with a civilized life, showed much concern on how to develop and use hot springs rich in the country in a diversified way. He had read over and over the documents about hot springs, until he finally decided to have a

comprehensive and modern hot spring resort for medical treatment and tourism built in Yangdok County, and set out on the road of field guidance deep at night.

He arrived at the site on one August day in 2018, in the middle of dog days. He summoned the county officials to inquire about the operation of sanatoriums built in this area and usage of the hot springs.

The hot springs, high in temperature, rich in sulfur and extremely small in the radon content, were estimated not only as ones with considerable amounts of spring yields and great pharmacological actions and treatment efficacy but also as uncontaminated ones free from ammonium, nitrous acid, nitric acid, ion and pathogenic microorganisms. Until then the hot springs that have good conditions for recuperation had not been used effectively and the sanatoriums and hot spring baths built in this area were poor in the hygienic and cultural terms.

Kim Jong Un said that now the interior facilities of the overall sanatoriums with hot springs had become old and their environments were not so good, adding that a model should be created to spruce them up across the country.

Kim Jong Un went round the hot springs in the Onjong-ri area, climbing high and low mountains and steep passes despite pouring shower, to learn the amounts of spring yields and the environment. He felt the water of 80⁰C gushing out

from the hot spring outlets and smiled brightly as if he had found a treasure.

Yangdok County, which has high mountains with lush verdure, clean air and beautiful scenery, is a place suitable for building a health resort, he said, designating the site for the large central hotel to be built. He instructed that apartment hotels and different kinds of modern welfare service facilities should be built around it. He added that indoor and outdoor spa baths, individual and public baths and medical treatment baths should be built for diverse spa service.

He said that a comprehensive sanatorium for treating diseases should be built and low-rise apartments should be built in combination with one-story houses in an organic way so as to turn this mountainous area into a characteristic hot spring resort.

The spa culture in our country has less developed despite the many famous hot springs, he noted, adding: The hot spring areas across the country should gradually be facelifted so that they can contribute to people's health promotion and their more civilized cultural and emotional life; the development project of this area should be first undertaken on a high level so that it could become a model for the whole country and represent the state; to this end, designing should keep abreast with the world trend and developing reality.

He said that in order to ensure that the visitors to the resort

would not feel inconvenience, the railway station should be built in the way of preserving its own specific features as one in a mountainous area, roads well paved, improvement of land and environment in this area given precedence and great efforts made for afforestation.

He continued: When developing and using hot springs in the future their properties and medical efficaciousness should be correctly analysed and legal regulations related with their operation should be stipulated so that the valuable natural resources of the country can be enjoyed by all the people and the coming generations under the state's control.

Thanks to his devoted efforts, the Yangdok Hot Spring Resort was built, bringing delight and happiness to the people.

A Miracle Wrought in Rason

Owing to the sudden heavy rains in August 2015, Rason, a city on the northern tip of the country, suffered an unexpected natural calamity.

It started raining from 4 am on the 22nd. As the day broke, dark clouds gathered and the rain fell in torrents accompanied by lightning and thunder, flooding the whole city.

Rocks collided with one another sparkling even in the rain, sturdy trees were rooted out and floated, destroying the

apartment houses, one-storey houses were washed away and the streets were covered with mud. The result was devastating.

In the Rajin and Sonbong districts houses were levelled down, railways destroyed, optical-fibre communication cables cut off, and the supply of drinking water was suspended. The local people were at a loss what to do in the face of the natural disaster that brought enormous losses, both human and material.

On August 27, 2015, Kim Jong Un called an enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea. The meeting discussed the problem of restoration project in Rason as a major item of the agenda and organized combined headquarters for the project. The meeting issued an order of the Supreme Commander on entrusting the army with the project. On receiving the order, the service personnel left for the northern tip of the country. The restoration work continued day and night. On September 17 Kim Jong Un went to the city, 800km away from Pyongyang, by plane, by boat and then by car to guide the restoration project on the spot.

Shaking hands warmly with the commanding officers, he said: Walls of houses have been erected in a matter of several days; this is a miracle that can be wrought only by the service personnel; they have done it in a sweeping way like a charge of dynamite set off.

He added: The most valuable wealth is the people's trust. We should live up to their trust in the spirit of making selfless, devoted efforts and with a viewpoint that we have nothing more to wish as long as we enjoy their trust.

He stressed: Our Party is one that serves the people and fights for providing them with better conditions for a happy, fulfilling life. The Rason restoration project is not a mere undertaking for removing the aftereffects of the natural disaster but a sacred struggle for defending our people's trust in the Party.

The service personnel launched a dynamic struggle to carry out his order, thus finishing the house construction and landscaping by the set date and on the highest level.

On October 7, Kim Jong Un visited Paekhak-dong, Sonbong District, Rason, again. He said: I was reported that the People's Army completed the restoration project in Rason; I have come here to see the new houses with my own eyes because I would feel relieved only after looking round the new houses before anybody else; a modern village was built in a matter of over 30 days; however difficult and gigantic a task may be, the army carries it out without fail; I have been firm in my belief in the army.

Kim Jong Un looked at the district of modern dwelling houses for a while, and said that he was deeply moved to think of the feats the soldier-builders had performed in the Rason

area and felt like boasting about them in front of the world. Noting that he could not leave without having a photograph taken with them, he waited for a long time until the tens of thousands of soldiers who were enlisted in the project gathered. After posing for a photo with them all, he left Rason.

ALWAYS AMONG THE PEOPLE

Visiting Hospitals

On March 21, 2014, Kim Jong Un visited the Ryugyong Dental Hospital to learn about its medical service and management and see if the people enjoyed substantial benefits from the newly-built hospital.

As they saw him unexpectedly entering the hospital, the outpatients and medical workers rushed to him, raising a cheer.

He told them to go on with medical treatment, saying that he wanted to see how they were receiving medical treatment. He looked pleased to see them taking medical treatment under the free medical care system as if he himself were taking that treatment.

An old woman, who was on a dentist's chair, stood up and made a deep bow on her knees, saying: Thanks to your benevolent care. I am enjoying all benefits, receiving medical treatment at the hospital of the highest level.

Kim Jong Un helped her stand up, telling her repeatedly to relax herself and go on having her teeth treated, but she took him by the arm, unable to suppress her surging emotion. Not

only the old woman but the numerous outpatients and their family members surrounded him in the hall and waiting rooms, and expressed their thanks.

That day Kim Jong Un looked round treatment rooms, prosthodontic room, and other places in the hospital. He inquired in detail about the number of patients coming to the hospital a day, the state of medical facilities and supply of medicines.

Seeing the patients and their family members sitting in a waiting room and those who were under medical treatment, he asked them what they were ill with and what kind of treatment they were going to receive, and told the surgeons to treat the patients well. He said with great satisfaction that as there were many people in the hospital, he could see at a glance that the hospital was conducting medical service vigorously, and that it was really good to have built the dental hospital.

Then he continued: The hospital should make a tangible contribution to promoting people's health; as it was built by the state for the people, it must not serve as a means of show and advertisement, not one for a show, but a substantial one for patients as well as one that serves the people and demonstrates the superiority of our socialist healthcare system.

Soon after looking round the dental hospital, Kim Jong Un headed for the Okryu Children's Hospital. It was the same case with this hospital.

At first some people failed to recognize him entering the hall of the hospital silently, and some others thought that their eyes were deceiving them. After a while they realized that they were not in a dream, and rushed to him.

As this hospital was newly built for children, it had many visitors, more visitors than the Ryugyong Dental Hospital; usually two or three adults accompanied a child for medical checkup or to see the inpatients.

To have the modern hospital for children built, he visited its construction site two times. And that day he came here to see how the children were enjoying the substantial benefits, how the hospital was being operated and how medical treatment was given to the young patients. The people including the young patients expressed their thanks to him.

With the Orphans on the New Year's Day

On January 1, 2015, Kim Jong Un visited the Pyongyang Baby Home and Orphanage immediately after delivering his New Year Address.

Embracing the orphans running towards him, he patted them on their cheeks, and warmly wished them happiness, good health and bright future.

Kim Jong Un told officials that he missed the children of the Pyongyang Baby Home and Orphanage the more when he was wishing the children across country brighter future in his New Year Address.

He said that he was very happy to have the baby home and orphanage built and greet the New Year's Day with the orphans, who would be missing their parents, and that the orphans would remember that day.

Looking round various places including refectory, nursing room, education room, sleeping room, wading pool and room of intelligent games, he inquired into how the orphans were spending the holiday.

The orphans proudly said that they had ate fish, meat, drops, biscuits, bread, apples, peaches and honey, wearing beautiful clothes, all sent by Kim Jong Un.

When Kim Jong Un dropped in at the room of intelligent games on the second floor, the children were playing together with their nurse. He sat on the floor beside a play desk and, watching a child playing puzzle games, said that the children were doing a good job.

He continued that the orphans looked well-nourished and clever, adding that the environment was important for the growth of the children. After a while he stood up, and before going out, picked a picture book, titled, *We Learn Korean* on the bookshelf. He emphasized that books for the intelligent

education of the children should be compiled well, saying that a child with good education from a good family was different from others and the level of the parents had an influence on the development of their children.

And he continued: Whether the children grow up to be the pillars of the country or not totally depends on the qualifications of the nursery and kindergarten teachers; all the nurses and teachers of the baby home and orphanage should work heart and soul, remembering that bringing up the orphans to be the pillars of the future is the way of living up to the trust and expectations of the Party; they should be mothers as well as teachers of the orphans, I mean good mothers and good teachers; unlike a kindergarten and a nursery, the baby home and orphanage can be called special units where family education, school education and social education are combined; the orphans will recall the images of their mothers and teachers while looking at the nurses' and teachers' faces; the words and behaviours of the nurses and teachers are captured in the eyes of the orphans and would have a direct impact on their growth.

Kim Jong Un saw the New Year performance given by the orphans, encouraging them with applause.

When the performance was over, he posed for a photo with them.

After looking round the baby home and orphanage for a

long time, he said: Today I am very happy to see the orphans spending the New Year's Day in such a wonderful place singing and dancing to their heart's contents; we are waging the revolution gritting our teeth just to defend the happiness of the children.

A Baby Named during a Conference

April 2014 saw the First Conference of Pilots of the Korean People's Army held in the presence of Kim Jong Un.

When the meeting was declared closed, Kim Jong Un was still in his chair instead of leaving the conference hall. He then said: I have one more thing to discuss with you; some days ago, when I inspected an air wing, I promised to name the new-born son of a woman pilot; I am sorry for not keeping the promise.

It was on March 6 that year that he inspected the air wing to see women pilots under flight training.

That day he said the pilot couples were patriots concerned more with state affairs than with their family affairs. He suggested posing for a photograph with them, one with each couple, which, he said, he would see back in Pyongyang whenever he missed them.

The photo session began. After a few couples, a woman

pilot took her turn with her husband.

After the photograph was taken, the woman stood still, looking as if she had something to say. The commander of the unit told him that she had given birth to a son a few days ago, and wanted to ask the Supreme Commander to name the baby.

Kim Jong Un said to the officials, laughing, **“Look. Each time I visit this unit, they come up with an unexpected request.”**

Then and there he said that he should have time to think about it, and promised that he would inform them of the name two days later.

In the conference hall the baby’s mother recalled this episode. When she realized that Kim Jong Un was looking at her, she stood up.

When he asked her if the baby was named, she replied that it had no name yet because he had promised to name him.

He said:

“I am not sure whether your son would become a pilot, but it would be good for him to do so to defend the sky over the country. Even though he chooses another job, I wish him to support the Party with a pure conscience and devote his life to the prosperity of the country, with loyalty and patriotism. In this sense, I want to name him Ri Chung Do.”

All the participants stood up, raising thunderous cheers.

The pilot couple ran towards the platform and pledged an oath of loyalty before the Supreme Commander. (*Ri* is the surname and *Chung* means loyalty and *Do*, road–Tr)

Twenty-minute “Special Lecture”

On November 26, 2013, Kim Jong Un visited the Pyongyang University of Architecture. He looked round various places of the university. When he went into the fine art practice room, the students were drawing pictures.

Kim Jong Un asked the students how long it would take them to sketch a figure. One student answered confidently that it would take about five minutes. On hearing this, he chose an official accompanying him, asking the students to sketch him in ten minutes, and said he would wait.

Drawing the attention of those in the room, three students started their drawing.

For the Supreme Leader who was waiting for students to finish drawing, an official of the university showed him *A Collection of Architectural Designs* drawn by the students.

Turning one page after another, Kim Jong Un spoke highly of the designs, and said that an architectural designer should have an ability to imagine space and a sense of formation,

proportion and colour. He explained with one construction project as an example that architectural structure may look different by its finishing colour.

Ten minutes passed, and Kim Jong Un approached the students.

Looking carefully at the uncompleted sketches, he pointed out that all the three students had different ways of drawing, saying: One of them started with drawing the head and another with drawing the body; of the two sketches drawn by the students sitting in front, one is good in proportion, and the other is good in posture; the one at the back represented the characteristics of the model nearly the same; he drew best in the fixed time; if you identify even one characteristic of the model and portray it, then its shape is already finished.

This “twenty-minute lecture” without a teaching plan aroused fascination of the students and admiration of the teachers.

Blessed Families

It happened on September 4, 2012.

To give blessing to the working people who moved to new apartment houses in Changjon Street, Kim Jong Un dropped in at a house.

The family members were pleased to see him visiting their house. After acknowledging their greetings, he asked them with a smile to show him the new house. He then entered the house.

Looking round the living rooms, he asked if they felt any inconvenience in living and whether enough electricity was being supplied.

He went to the washroom and turned on a tap and felt the water with his hand. He expressed his satisfaction when he heard that water was supplied twenty four hours. And he asked them the numbers of the family members and the living rooms. Hearing that they were five and have five rooms, he said that each of the five members could live in a room in this five-roomed house. He helped the old mother of the host to sit on an armchair.

Sitting by her, he asked the host what his family members were.

Hearing that his son joined the People's Army and he and his wife and his two daughters were all teachers, he said that such a family whose members were all teachers was not easy to find, and gave instructions related to education.

And he felt the temperature of the floor with his hand, wondering if they would not feel cold in winter.

He asked them what inconvenience they had felt while

living in the new house for several days. He said that those who live in the house would know better whether the house was well structured, whether it was built well and whether the furniture provided were to their liking. The host and hostess told him that the house was perfect and it was really unbelievable that they had been provided with such a good house. Kim Jong Un said in a satisfied tone of voice that if the host and hostess liked it, that meant the house was good, and he, too, was very pleased with this house.

He told them that he had brought a box of matches as it is a Korean traditional custom to take a box of matches when visiting a newly-moved family. Giving it to the host, he filled a cup with liquor for him wishing him happy life.

Taking the cup, the host said, "Thank you very much, respected Marshal." Kim Jong Un said that he had also brought a TV set, a dinner service and a collection of world-famous fairy tales because he could not take only a box of matches with him.

Opening the box containing the collection of world-famous fairy tales, he looked around the family members, and said: As there are no children in this family, who can read these books? It would be advisable to keep them for the children who would be born.

It was when he was just opening the box of a dinner

service. Seeing the white and clean chinaware, the hostess abruptly expressed her exclamation. No wonder she was a housewife.

After moving to the new house, she had been eager to have new crockery in the well laid-out kitchen. Looking at her with a pleasant look, Kim Jong Un asked the officials to bring in the TV set. Hearing the host saying that his mother liked watching TV best, Kim Jong Un said that he wondered if the TV set he had brought would not be too big and it would be a good idea for the old woman to sit on an armchair to watch TV. He spoke highly of the family members, saying: As it is now challenging to work as a teacher, some parents have their children work in other sectors, but in this family parents and their daughters are working as teachers. Teachers are patriots who work conscientiously for the future of the country, whether they are appreciated by others or not.

He had a photo taken with them before leaving their house.

Later, a wedding ceremony was held in this family, and readers of the collection of world-famous fairy tales were born.

That day he visited flat 2 on the third floor and flat 1 on the second floor, learning about whether the dwellers felt any inconvenience in their new houses, drank toasts to them

in congratulation of their moving to new houses and gave them gifts.

Cheers Raised at an Army Unit on an Island

On March 9, 2012, when darkness still reigned, Kim Jong Un left his office and arrived at a wharf early in the morning. And he headed for Cho Island aboard a warship.

Huge waves hit the ship, throwing up sprays of seawater on the deck, and his clothes fluttered like a flag by the strong wind.

A small vessel must have capsized. As if not frightened by the waves, Kim Jong Un looked around with a cheerful look on his face.

Out of their anxiety, the officers accompanying him told him,

“Please stay in the captain’s quarters while sailing to the island.”

“It is cold and strong winds blow.”

He said that he was going to examine the vessel’s preparation for combat readiness and that he liked best to be among the soldiers, and went to the control tower.

As the ship arrived, the whole island was bustling with surging emotion.

After receiving the salute from the commanding officers of the unit, he shook their hands and told them that he came to meet the soldiers who were defending a frontline post on the western coastline.

Expressing his expectation that the soldiers of the unit defending the island would always perform military feats in defending their socialist country, he gave the unit a pair of binoculars and an automatic rifle before posing for a photo with the soldiers. While moving his steps waving back to the cheering service personnel, he saw the officers' wives cheering at the foot of a mountain outside the military barracks. Seeing them, he noted: They are cheering for me; they followed their husbands to this far-flung island and have devoted their all to the life of the soldiers even under the difficult living conditions; I cannot leave this place just after waving back to them.

Saying that he would pose for a photo with them, too, and that they should be allowed into the barracks, he motioned them to come.

The officers' wives rushed to him like children. He had a photo taken with them.

He spent a long time, seeing service personnel in combat drill and acquainting himself in detail with their military service and livelihood.

It was long after lunchtime that he set out on his way back to Pyongyang.

All the service personnel and officers' family members on the island were reluctant to part from him. He told the officials that he could see the service personnel cheering on the wharf and other service personnel, officers' family members including children cheering on the top of hills on the island, and proposed waving hands until they became invisible. And he raised his hand high and waved back to them for a long time.

Daughters and Daughters-in-law of the Party

On December 8, 2014, Kim Jong Un, together with the participants in the Second Korean People's Army Conference of Active Officers' Wives, saw a performance given by amateur art groups of the army officers' wives, which had been rated excellent at the fifth round of the Second Contest of Amateur Art Groups of the Wives of the KPA Officers. After the performance was over, he made a speech.

The following is an excerpt from his speech:

Today I have received enthusiastic cheers from you, wives and mothers of my dear and beloved comrades-in-arms. I am

grateful to you for trusting and following the Party faithfully. I have been greatly impressed by your extraordinary zeal for the revolution and your revolutionary optimism. I have come onto this stage to express my gratitude.

You are strong-willed, tender-hearted and dependable comrades, the wives of my beloved comrades-in-arms, warm-hearted mothers of our children who will shoulder the future of our great nation, reliable assistants to your husbands, who are defending our revolution on the same trench with them, and eternal “cooks” for our revolution. This thought has convinced me that victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche is definite.

Our revolutionary armed forces are strong, not simply because it is possessed of powerful modern means of strike. I have realized once again that as you help and support your husbands well, our People’s Army reliably defends the Party and the revolution without vacillating in the face of any upheavals, and fulfils the noble mission and duty it has assumed before the times and history.

I can read your expectations in your eyes. I will keep your trust and expectations in the depth of my mind. As Supreme Commander, I have hardened my resolve to lead our revolutionary armed forces, composed of your beloved husbands and children, always along the road of victory. It is a source of great pride for our Party and country to have an

army of iron-willed women revolutionaries like you.

He went on to say, **“The service personnel of our People’s Army, who are your husbands and children, are my comrades-in-arms who cannot be bartered for anything in the world. I entrust their living to you, our Party’s daughters and daughters-in-law.”**

He wished them good health and harmony in their family life, and hoped they would support their husbands and children better. Concluding his speech, he extended his militant greetings to the participants in the Second Korean People’s Army Conference of Active Officers’ Wives and all other wives of the KPA officers. The conference hall resounded with cheers and cries of emotion.

**MAKING SELFLESS, DEVOTED EFFORTS
FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE**

Written by Ri Yong Ok

Edited by Thak Song Il, Pak Song Il

Translated by Choe Yong Bom, Kim Myong Chan

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