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9





Kim Jong Un, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, visits the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun in July Juche 103 (2014) on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the demise of President Kim Il Sung

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Ideas and Exploits of Kim Il Sung Will Be Immortal

The whole country was wrapped in solemn atmosphere on July 8 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the death of Kim Il Sung, father of the nation, founder of socialist Korea and eternal leader of the Korean people.

Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea, First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army, visited the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun together with the commanding officers of the KPA at 00:00 on July 8.

He entered the hall where the statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il stand and paid a homage to the statues together with the participants.

He then went with them to the hall of immortality where Kim Il Sung is preserved in his lifetime

appearance and made a bow to him in the humblest reverence.

After looking round the room where the orders, medals and honorary titles conferred on Kim Il Sung are exhibited, the hall of lamentation and the halls that house the coach and car he had used in his lifetime, he and other participants entered the hall of immortality where Kim Jong Il is preserved in his lifetime appearance and made a bow to him in the humblest reverence.

They then looked round the room where the orders, medals and honorary titles conferred on Kim Jong Il are exhibited, and the halls that house the car, battery car, vessel and coach he had used in his lifetime.

The participants made up their mind to add eternal lustre to immortal exploits of the great Generalissimos and remain faithful to the

leadership of Kim Jong Un, thus accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche, the cause of Songun-based revolution.

A national memorial service to mark the 20th anniversary of the death of President Kim Il Sung was held with solemnity in Pyongyang on July 8.

Marshal Kim Jong Un attended the memorial service.

All the participants observed a moment’s silence in memory of the President.

The memorial address was delivered by Kim Yong Nam, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea and president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly.

Describing the life of the President as that of the most outstanding leader of the people and peerlessly great man who devoted his all to the country, the

people, the times and humankind, he said that our Party and people could emerge victorious thanks to the President's ideological and mental legacy.

Noting that the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered and led victoriously by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il is now steadily being advanced by our Party, he called on all the people to venerate them forever as the images of the powerful Paektusan nation and fight on more staunchly for the final victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of supreme leader Kim Jong Un.

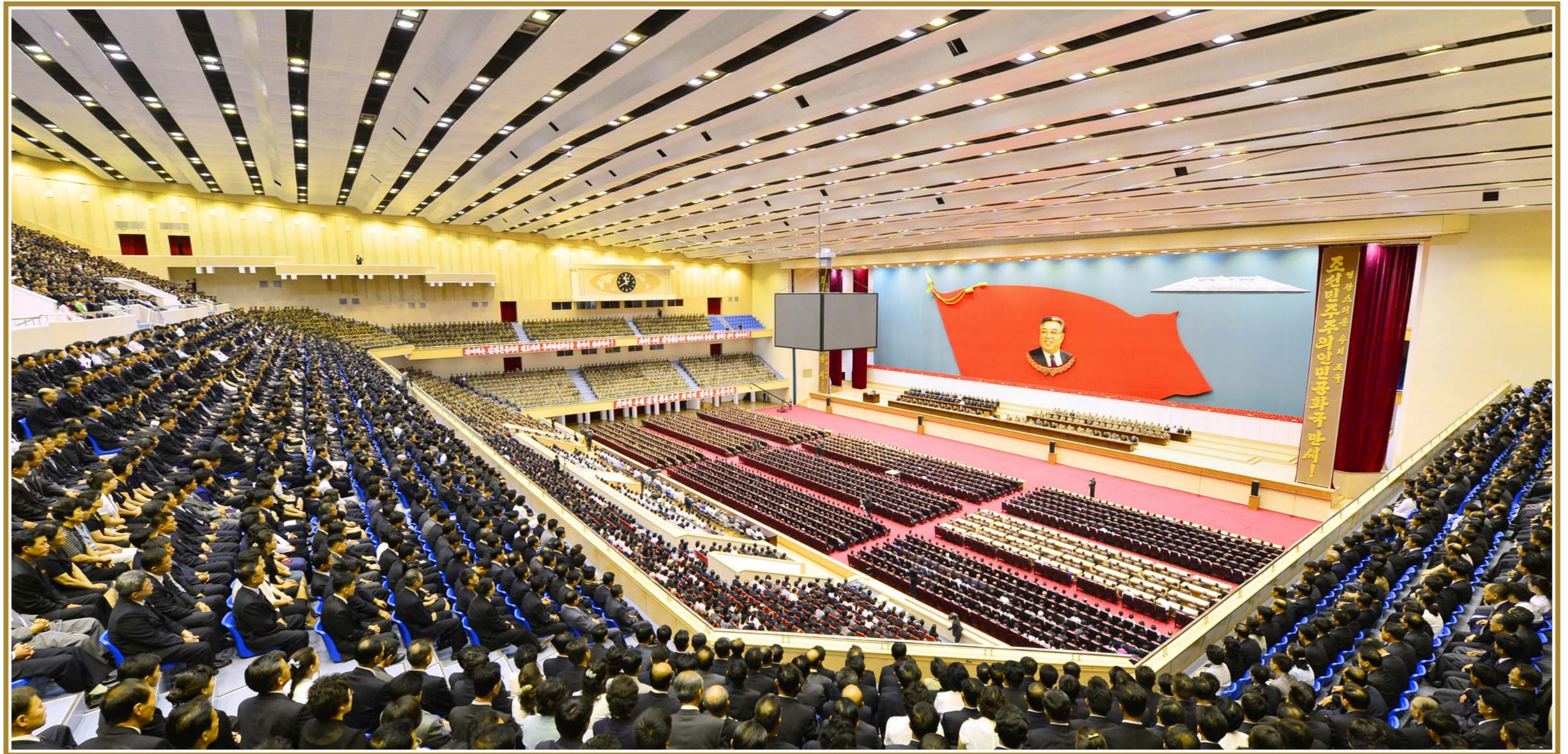
Similar memorial services took place throughout the country—in provinces, cities (districts), counties and industrial enterprises.

An endless stream of service personnel, people from all walks of life, youth and schoolchildren visited the statues of President and the portraits of his beaming image in Pyongyang and other places of the country to pay tribute to him on the greatest memorial day of the nation.

A national symposium took place to study and learn from his revolutionary exploits performed before the country, revolution and people and add brilliance to them. The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces held a seminar on his greatness. Oath-taking and remembrance meetings and concerts were also held across the country.

Korean service personnel and people who observed the day of the greatest loss of the nation with heartfelt yearning for the President were filled with a patriotic zeal to translate the Generalissimos' wish into reality without fail under the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Article: Song Jong Ryol



National memorial service is held with solemnity in July Juche 103 (2014)



Floral baskets and bouquets are laid before the statues of the great Generalissimos on Mansu Hill on the occasion of the greatest national mourning day and oath-taking rallies and remembrance meetings held



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il look round the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace in May Juche 78 (1989)



Kim Jong Un looks round the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace in May Juche 103 (2014)

Cherished with Love for Younger Generations

In Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, magnificently stands the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, a comprehensive extra-curricular education institution for schoolchildren. There they are bringing their hopes and dreams into realization.

Covering a total area of 300 000 m², the palace with a floor space of over 100 000 m² was inaugurated in May Juche 78 (1989). The building depicts the embrace of the motherly Workers' Party of Korea which takes care of all schoolchildren of the country.

The palace, fully furnished with a lot of educational facilities, apparatuses for experiment and practical training and various musical instruments, has rooms for science and art groups. It has also a 2 000-seater theatre for the

schoolchildren's New Year and other artistic performances, a gymnasium and swimming pools for sports activities.

During the past 25 years since its inauguration, a large number of schoolchildren cultivated their aptitudes and dreams at the palace to become scientists, artistes and athletes who have brought glory to the country.

Its proud history is associated with the ennobling love of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

In Juche 73 (1984) Generalissimo Kim Il Sung, while proposing building a new, modern street (the present Kwangbok Street) in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, instructed that a new palace for schoolchildren should be built there as it had been a long time since the Pyongyang Students and Children's

Palace was built.

Upholding his noble intention, Generalissimo Kim Jong Il gave detailed guidance to the drawing up of the design so that it would be fresh and modern and fully represent the benevolent affection of Kim Il Sung who loved children as the king of the country, and led energetically the whole process of the construction project.

He saw that the total area of the palace to be built was expanded and put forward a new plan of setting up dancing fountains in a park in front of the building. He personally went over the designs of group sculptures and took measures to build the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace as befits a palace of the king. He also sent lots of educational facilities, stuffed specimen and modern musical instruments and gymnastic apparatuses.

Ennobling affection for the rising generation shown by the Generalissimos is being carried forward and getting warmer under the care of Marshal Kim Jong Un.

He visited the palace in May and familiarized himself with its activities,

saying that love for the posterity and the future cherished by the Generalissimos should be handed down generation after generation. While seeing the activities of the group members, such as dancing, playing kayagum and accordion, and female ensemble, he wished them happy future. He also said that the exterior of the palace, which depicts the embrace of our Party, home to our children, should be renovated with granite and high-quality building materials and all the other facilities be replaced with the ones of best quality.

He added that photos of the Generalissimos among the children should be hung in a courteous manner on the walls of the halls and corridors so that the group members and teachers would always look up to their images.

Indeed, Kim Jong Un is carrying forward the noble love endowed by the Generalissimos who regarded the children as the king of the country and valuable treasure and provided them with the best in the world. Under his benevolent embrace all schoolchildren of the DPRK have bright and rosy future.

Article: Kang Su Jong



Children are bringing their talents into full play at the palace

Structures Named after the “People”



Grand People's Study House

the People's Palace of Culture and the People's Theatre in Changjon Street, which are bases for the people's cultural and emotional life.

The word *people* is also included in the names of the recreation ground, sports park, open-air ice rink and other cultural facilities in the Rungna Island on Taedong River and other places on its bank.

The reality in the DPRK is the outcome of the people-oriented politics of the great leaders.

The great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, regarding the lofty idea that “People are my God” as their lifelong motto, established a people-centred socialist state in which the masses of the people are the master of it and everything serves them and developed it. The respected Marshal Kim Jong Un is now brilliantly translating into reality the noble intentions of the Generalissimos.

The DPRK, since the first day of its founding on September 9 Juche 37 (1948), has put forward it as its supreme principle to champion and realize the people's interests and constantly carried out policies and measures for the sake of the people's interests. All the policies and measures of the DPRK government, including the universal free medical care and education, are designed for the interests of the people.

Though everything is in short supply and difficult owing to the ceaseless anti-DPRK hostile moves of the imperialists and reactionaries, the country continues to put in force people-oriented policies and further develops them, thus enjoying absolute trust from the masses.

The DPRK where the working masses are the master of the country and everything serves the people will become more powerful and prosperous along with its name.

Article: Ri Kwang Song
Photo: Choe Kwang Ho



People's Palace of Culture



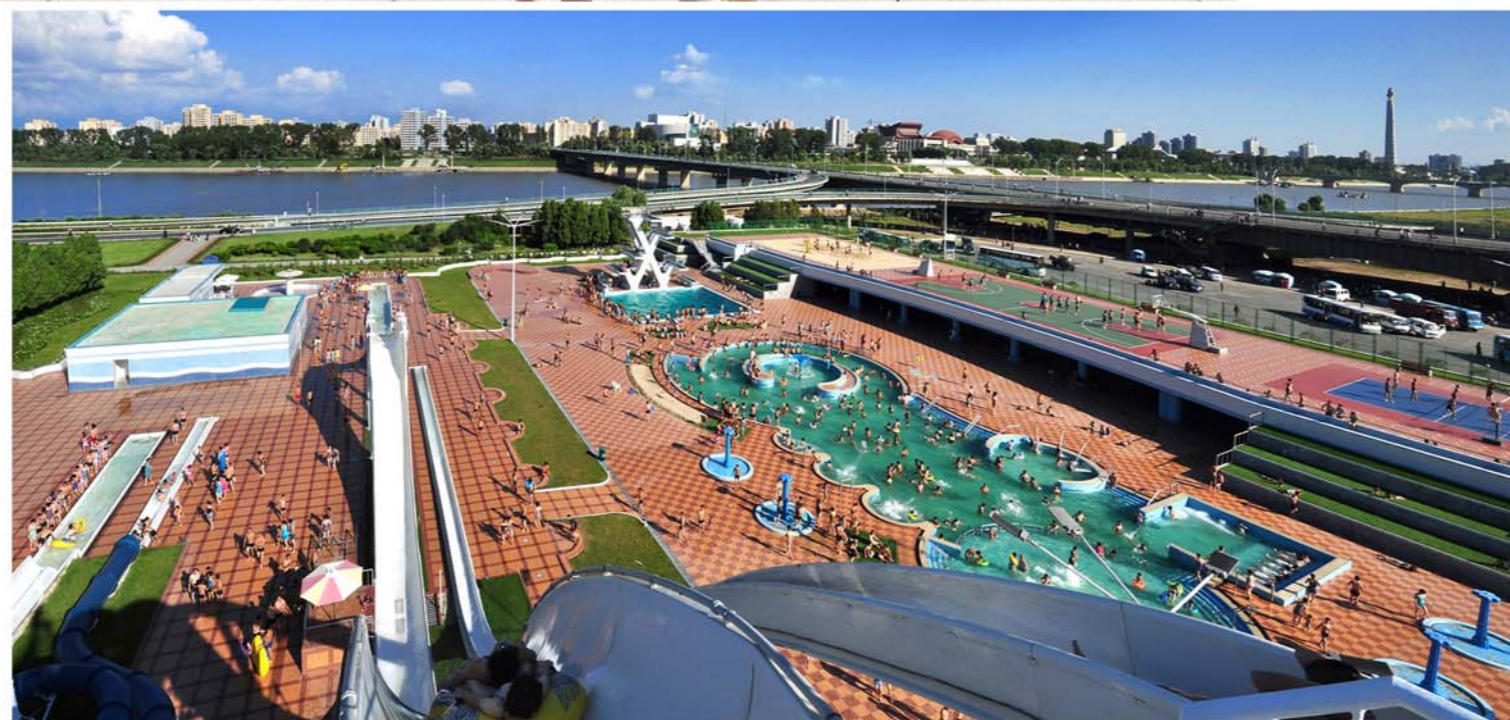
People's Theatre

The list of words with high-frequency usage is given in an appendix to the comprehensive dictionary of Korean vocabulary published in Juche 81 (1992), and among them the word *people* is placed on the 13th in the order of frequency in use and the first of the perfect noun.

It is clearly explained by the fact that in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this word is included in the names of not only the country but also state and local administrative organs, those of armed forces, security, public health at all levels. Honorary titles of the state and even numerous monumental structures across the country have the very word.

There is a Korean-style building, magnificent in scale and architecture, on Namsan Hill, a scenic spot in downtown Pyongyang. This is the Grand People's Study House that is inaugurated in April Juche 71 (1982), where ordinary working people visit and study to their heart's content.

On the picturesque Pothong Riverside are found



Partial view of Rungna People's Recreation Ground



People's Open-air Ice Rink



Statue of Kim Jong Suk, anti-Japanese heroine, in Hoeryong

Hoeryong Today

Hoeryong City in North Hamgyong Province lies along the Tuman River in the northern tip of Korea. Every year many people from all parts of the country visit Hoeryong.

It is not the mere scenic beauty of the place which had long been famous as one of the scenic spots in North Hamgyong Province that attracts visitors.

Hoeryong is the birthplace of Kim Jong Suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, indomitable revolutionary fighter and the most faithful bodyguard of President Kim Il Sung.

There is still preserved at the foot of Osan Hill a low-roofed straw-thatched house where she was born.

She spent her childhood in this house before her family, impoverished by the oppression and exploitation by the Japanese

imperialists and landlords, crossed the Tuman, leaving the hometown behind.

In the long period of the anti-Japanese war to win back the country she never lost the memory of her hometown.

However, she could not visit Hoeryong again until she passed away on September 22 Juche 38 (1949), while conducting energetic activities to implement the line of building a new country put forward by Kim Il Sung after liberation.

Afterwards the people in Hoeryong erected the statue of Kim Jong Suk and Hoeryong Revolutionary Museum on Osan Hill in order to hand down from generation to generation the exploits she had performed for the independence and prosperity of the country.

With a high sense of pride and honour in living in such a historic place the locals turn out to improve the city more beautiful and better to live in.

In recent years multi-storeyed apartment houses were newly built or renovated along the banks of the Hoeryong and Phalul streams.

Public catering establishments in the city, including Hoeryong Restaurant, were either newly established or facelifted.

Befitting the era of the knowledge-based economy and aesthetic taste of the time, such educational establishments as Kim Jong Suk Teachers Training College, Hoeryong College of Light Industry and Kim Ki Song Senior Middle School were renovated. The same can be said of the People's Library and other people-oriented information dissemination centres, the bases

of public health and cultural recreation including Hoeryong Maternity Hospital and the Hoeryong City Hall of Culture.

The local industry in the city is worthy of mentioning throughout the country.

Many local-industry factories of processing white apricot, one of the three specialities of Hoeryong, foodstuffs and condiments and producing paper are equipped with modern facilities and turn out products that win popularity not only in the province but also across the country. Thanks to the development of local industry, the citizens' livelihood becomes better off.

The lifetime wish of Kim Jong Suk is being realized along with the developing Hoeryong.

Article: Jong Ki Sang

Photo: An Chol Ryong



Kim Jong Suk's birthplace at Hoeryong



Hoeryong Revolutionary Museum



Boat Kim Jong Suk used when she crossed the Tuman River with her parents in her early age with a deep sense of sorrow of the ruined nation

Hoeryong Today



People's Library



For the improvement of the people's dietary life

Hoeryong Maternity Hospital



White apricot and earthenware are specialities of Hoeryong

Cultural recreation places are set up at various spots



Hoeryong Restaurant



Birds Nest in Kumsusan Palace of the Sun



Birds of southern origin have nested in the arboretum of the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, which has been improved as befits the sacred place of the Sun.

According to the observation conducted by ornithologists at the Zoology Institute of the State Academy of Sciences, *Egretta intermedia* (Wagler, 1829) and *Nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758), birds of southern origin, have nested in and inhabited the arboretum for years. The number reaches over 1 600 at present.

Egretta intermedia, also known as "black-legged white heron," is 58-68 cm long, weighs 500-550 grams and is medium-sized in the family of white herons. The bird is now under strict conservation as its numbers are decreasing worldwide. Its shape and figure, colour, twittering



Arboretum of the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun is an adequate habitat of *Egretta intermedia* (Wagler, 1829) and *Nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758), birds of southern origin

and flying add a special touch of beauty to water areas, fields and natural scenery.

Nycticorax nycticorax is mainly active at night. It is 58-60 cm long, and male and female birds weigh 550 and 440 grams respectively.

It is a conspicuous phenomenon of enriching the avifauna of Korea that

these birds which mainly lived in tropical wetlands in the past have nested in the arboretum of the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun. This gives a pleasure to the Korean service personnel and people.

Article: Song Jong Ryol
Photo: By courtesy of KCNA



People's Laughter Resounds

People in the DPRK enjoys to their heart's content the pleasure of life at cultural establishments of modern fashion built in the capital city of Pyongyang, thanks to the people-oriented policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state which strive to build the country into a cultured socialist nation aimed at providing people with happy life.

Munsu Water Park which was built in a vast area of 125 000 m² on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River last year is a good testimony.

The magnificent water park is filled with laughter and shouts of joy every day.

Large numbers of people flood the indoor and outdoor wading pools as if they are eager to await the arrival of summer.

There are a seawater pool that resembles a bathing resort with waves, children's water park reminiscent of a fairytale world and various ten others. The bathers disporting themselves in clear and fresh water and those shouting with joy riding steep slide and other slides of various shapes are all beaming with joy.

After swimming, they take soft drinks at the catering facilities

in the park.

The Rungna People's Recreation Ground is also filled with laughter as in the Munsu Water Park.

Built on a total floor space of 12 000 m², the Rungna Alpa Mare in the recreation ground is furnished with water slides, from which people slide down feeling as if they are falling from sky. Not only men but women play them two or three times repeatedly.

Competitive spirit pervades throughout the alpa mare—in diving and wading pools as well as basketball, volleyball and beach volleyball courts and minigolf course.

The Rungna Dolphinarium looks like a dolphin scuttling through the waves outside and a theatre inside. Dolphins weighing over a hundred kgs perform various stunts, giving pleasure to the spectators. Meanwhile, in the Rungna Amusement Park people enjoy themselves with a variety of amusement facilities, play electronic games and watch movies at 4-D Simulation Cinema, being unaware of the passage of time.

The People's Open-air Ice Rink is also a favourite summer haunt for the people, who, engrossed in skating, say that they don't want to leave once they visit it, and want to come again when they leave it.

The Mirim Riding Club in a suburb of Pyongyang is filled with the sound of hooves of the horses galloping along the race tracks, carrying people on their backs.

The people on horsebacks, giving spurs to them, resemble warriors in ancient times.

Those excellent recreational facilities make young people redouble their strength and courage and the aged feel young again. Enjoying pleasant and cheerful life there, the working

people are resolved more firmly to work their best for the prosperity of socialist motherland.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Jin Yong Ho, Rim Hak Rak
and Tong Chang Hyon



Working people and schoolchildren enjoy themselves at the Munsu Water Park built on the bank of the Taedong River

*People's Laughter
Resounds*



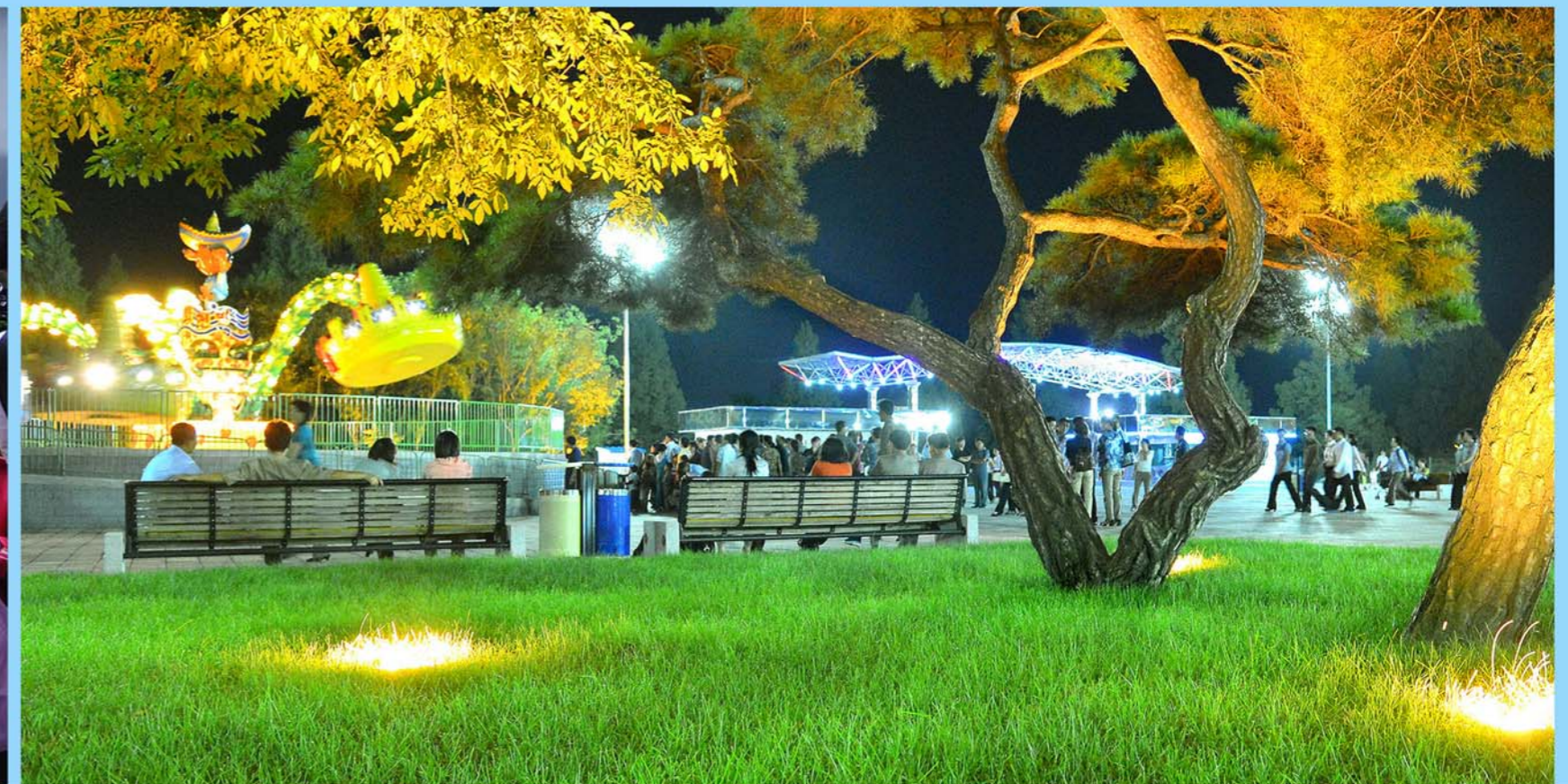
Wonderful performance staged by dolphins and their trainers



Various amusement facilities inspire in the people vigour and optimism



Minigolf course and electronic game house



*People's Laughter
Resounds*

Working people sightsee the scenic beauty of the Taedong River



Mirim Riding Club



Roller rink is teeming with schoolchildren



Meari Shooting Gallery in Chongchun Street



Unjong Cooperative Livestock Farm

Unjong-ri is situated in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, which has long been known as lowland in Korea. However, it has much smaller area under cultivation than other ris in the county, for mountainous area makes up 80 % of its total area. Its arable land yielded bad crops because it was irrigated by the Unjong Stream that rises in a ravine in the precinct of the ri.

This area, however, began to change over a decade ago.

The officials and agricultural workers set up a goal of developing livestock farming in a big way, making effective use of their local topography. To this end they had to build comprehensive livestock farms and reservoirs and create grass fields on mountains and so on.

All the people in Unjong-ri turned out with a mind to develop their native village into a better place to live in by their own efforts. Many people from the factories and enterprises in the county and province rendered active assistance to them.

Scores of years of their sincere efforts began to pay off. Buildings for raising dairy cattle, goats and sheep were built at the foot of mountains and valleys. Stock farms with large capacity for breeding goats were set up in the Angol and Mokhwadong areas and provided with up-to-date facilities for producing and processing milk and management equipment. Thousands of hectares of grass fields were created on the mountains and

valleys and four reservoirs built.

In this way, Unjong-ri has developed into a cooperative livestock farm: herds of grass-eating animals are grazing in the pastures on mountains and reservoirs are teeming with fish and ducks.

Manure from stockbreeding farms and reservoirs are of a great benefit to farming in this area.

Dairy products like kefir, butter and cheese are sent every day to the people in Sariwon, winning consumers' favour.

In this way the Unjong-ri, once an obscure place, has risen to fame throughout the country as well as the province.

Many people from all parts of the country come to Unjong-ri to see firsthand and learn from achievements and experience obtained by the farm.

Article: Kim Phil
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



Facilities for producing and processing milk

Setting a High Target



Observation of cell culture

Jongju Institute of Biological Medicine for Poultry is proud of its great contributions made to the progress of the country's poultry farming.

The institute, since its founding in the 1960s, has been devoted to the development of preventive medicines for poultry diseases, thus solidifying the foundation for poultry farming of the country and increasing egg and meat

production.

Most of the vaccines for poultry diseases being used across the country are products of the institute.

When the outbreak of bird flu presented itself as a difficult problem worldwide, the institute succeeded in developing vaccines in a short span of time and guaranteed the safety of the poultry farming in the country.



Vaccines developed at the institute are helpful for ensuring the stability of the production in poultry farms

Keenly aware of the importance of poultry farming in improving the people's standard of living, scientists and technicians of the institute are directing their efforts to develop several kinds of vaccines that suit the specific conditions of the country and are highly efficacious.

Researchers at the tissue culture department including its head Dr. Hong Thae Sik, visited several chicken and duck farms to analyze scientifically the origins and characteristics of poultry diseases. In the course of this they found out the reason for decline in egg laying and conceived the idea of the vaccine against it. After pooling their creative wisdom and efforts and conducting dozens of experiments, they successfully made the vaccine against the syndrome of laying decline. It is highly efficacious for preventing the decrease in egg laying by 30-40 %, thus enjoying popularity at chicken farms.

The institute has made considerable progresses in the research into making all the preventive medicines with SPF germ-free hatchery eggs and raising their qualities in recent days.

Along with this it has streamlined and normalized the production of vaccines for bird flu so as to provide them with poultry farms to prevent the occurrence of the disease.

With high patriotic zeal to render greatly to the country's poultry farming by developing highly-efficacious vaccines and medicines all the scientists and technicians of the institute are making new successes.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Ri Kwang Myong



Centenarian Presented with Birthday Table



In May Yun Sok Chon living in Jongsan-dong, Chongam District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, greeted the centenary of his birth.

Despite of his advanced age, he goes for a walk in the park and talks with others and little difference can be found between Yun and 70- or 80-year-old ones.

He still has a keen sight to read newspapers, books and magazines without glasses on.

Whenever he talks about his past he speaks with great passion as if he relived those days, greatly moving the listeners.

Yun was born on May 15, 1914 in Milyang, South Kyongsang Province, south Korea.

At that time Korea was occupied militarily by the Japanese



On the eve of the return to the homeland in April Juche 98 (2009)



Yun Sok Chon and his family members presented with birthday table sent by Kim Jong Un

imperialists, so he led precarious life with grief over the loss of the country.

When the country was liberated on August 15, Juche 34 (1945) he was in Japan. Then he set out on the struggle against national discrimination, persecution and severe oppression on Koreans as a member of the federation of Korean residents in Japan.

At this juncture President Kim Il Sung illuminated the ways for the movement of the Koreans in Japan and saw to it that the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) was organized. Since then he exercised the national right as an honourable overseas citizen of the DPRK.

He worked as an official at a branch of Chongryon in Aichi Prefecture for a long time and was honoured with many orders and medals including the Anniversary of the DPRK Order.

After he came back to the DPRK at the age of 95, the state has provided him with every condition for his life including the medical benefits.

The respected Kim Jong Un sent a birthday table in celebration of his birthday in May.

The centenarian always tells his children to do more work for the benefit of the grateful socialist country.

Article & Photo: An Chol Ryong



Choe Yun Gon, worker at the welfare services station in Wonsan

Table Tennis Enthusiast with Disability

Choe Yun Gon living in Pongchun-dong, Wonsan, Kangwon Province, is known throughout the province as a table tennis enthusiast.

He was very keen on sports since his childhood. But he was unlucky with his left leg, as he got a serious injury while playing football match when he was 19 years old.

However, this could not dampen his attachment to and zeal for sports.

Yun Gon decided to practise table tennis and frequented a table tennis room at his leisure time and on holidays.

It was not once or twice that he felt exhausted from practising basic movements of table tennis, but he always braced himself up again and improved techniques.

Decades have passed since then, and now he demonstrates his skills at the games. Watching him compete fairly with ace players, spectators often fail to realize that he is handicapped.

He won the first place in a single event of table tennis competition for disabled persons and enthusiasts held two years ago in the province and the second place in a double event of the national table tennis competition for disabled persons and enthusiasts last year.

Feeling delight in life and optimism in the growing enthusiasm for sports throughout the country, he is now constantly improving his skills to be the winner of the coming competition.

Article & Photo: Pae Myong Chol

Favourite Place

Bases for distribution of scientific and technological knowledge for the working people are mushrooming

in cities and counties of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which strives to make all the people well versed in science

and technology.

Mirae (future) library of the type was built in the seat of Kwaksan County, North Phyongan Province, and began its service last January.

Covering a total floor space of over 1 400 m², the three-storeyed library has e-reading rooms which give everybody access to on-line information about the latest science and technology and their achievements, on-line lecture rooms and halls for reading books, magazines and newspapers.

It is also furnished with rooms for schoolchildren to learn computers.

It provides various kinds of services either in electronic form or through networks at the request of individuals, organs and enterprises.

All the services are free of charge.

Since its opening the library is

overflowing with the working people and schoolchildren.

Among them are workers devouring scientific and technical materials for the modernization of production processes, being unaware of the passage of the time, and young students and pupils following up what they have learnt at school or practising their computer skills.

Officials and technicians from the Kwaksan Foodstuff Factory say in unison that the library was a great help for them in hastening the modernization of the production lines and praise it as a storehouse of technical information and knowledge helpful for the settlement of scientific and technical problems.

Working people in the county frequent the Mirae Library with a mind to acquire the high standard of scientific and technical knowledge as required by the era of knowledge-based economy and contribute to the building of a thriving country.

Article: Ri Song Chol
Photo: Ri Hak Myong



E-books are in great demand



Computer study room

E-reading room





Echo of Friendship



Joint performance of Korean and Russian military bands

The Central Military Orchestra of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation visited Pyongyang from June 25 to July 3.

They laid a floral basket before the statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il on Mansu Hill.

The orchestra presented a gift to the respected Kim Jong Un. It was given to a relevant official of the DPRK by Valery Khalilov, head of the military orchestra service of the Armed Forces of Russia and chief conductor.

Eight years ago the orchestra visited the DPRK and staged their performance in presence of Kim Jong Il on the occasion of his birthday, the Day of the Shining Star, and was honoured with having a photo taken with him. On this visit they prepared with sincerity colourful programs out of their boundless reverence for the peerlessly great men of Mt. Paektu and friendly affection for the service personnel and people of the DPRK.

The orchestra staged their first performance at the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre. The Russian artistes sang songs in praise of the Korean leaders so that the venue was overflowed with infinite respect for them.

The audience gave big hands to the excellent performance of band music in portrayal of the greatness of the Songun politics of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK–Russia friendship, and other pieces in portrayal of the aspect of the national art of Russia, sentiments and customs of the Russian people.

The orchestra held a joint street march and military music ritual with the Military Band of the Korean People's Army and the Female Brass Band of the Korean People's Internal Security Forces.

There was a joint performance of the Korean and Russian military bands.

During their stay, they visited Mangyongdae, Songdowon International Children's Camp and other places in the DPRK, and paid floral tribute to the Liberation Tower.

The visit of the Russian military orchestra marked a good opportunity to boost the friendship between the army and people of both countries.

Article: Jong Ki Sang
Photo: By courtesy of KCNA



Joint street march and military music ritual are staged by the orchestra with the Military Band of the Korean People's Army and the Female Brass Band of the Korean People's Internal Security Forces



Members of the orchestra visit the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and Songdowon International Children's Camp



Their performance is held in Wonsan



They are all production innovators

Worker Students

In the DPRK the working people who are involved in the studying-while-working system and study at factory colleges are called worker students.

Such worker students from the Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Textile Mill are enrolled at Pyongyang College of Technology near the factory in Songyo District, Pyongyang.

The college was instituted in September Juche 49 (1960) for the working people in the East Pyongyang area. The students can receive specialized education related to their production activities, such as textile, chemistry, machinery, electronic engineering, and industrial administration, while acquiring modern science and technology.

The worker students from the textile mill are taught by competent lecturers and then cement what they have learnt through experiments on textile material, dyeing, process analysis and so on at the laboratories equipped with apparatuses and measuring instruments.

It is not an easy job for them to work by day and study at college in the evening.

However, they never miss a lecture, as they are keenly aware that they can produce cloth more and better to be conducive to the prosperity of the country and improvement of the people's living standards only when they are well-versed in science and technology in the era of the knowledge-based economy. With such a burning zeal for study they stay until late at night, studying in the lecture rooms and conducting experiments at the laboratories. After they return home or hostel, they continue to study.

After finishing 5-year course they are qualified as engineers in their majors.

Those who were involved in the studying-while-working system are very capable of combining theory with practice, so

they render tangible contribution to solving technical problems on the spot.

Many officials of the mill, including its deputy manager and workshop leaders, are graduates of the colleges involved in this system.

At present worker students of the mill strive hard to accumulate their knowledge in their efforts to realize the ambitious plan of the WPK to make all the members of the society well-versed in science and technology.

Article & Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Students are engrossed in lectures



Dear Home for Infants

—Kyongsang Nursery—



The nursery, located in the best place in Kyongsang-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, was built in Juche 101 (2012) when the Changjon Street was constructed.

A three-storeyed nursery consists of rooms for breast-feeding babies, tending infants in the evening, education, sleeping, a playroom, wading pool, sick ward, dinning hall, teaching aids room and so on, all of which are well furnished for nursing and upbringing of the children and designed to their likings.

The nursery children are classified by age, and teachers in charge are paying foremost attention to taking care of them like their mothers and bringing them up healthily. An emphasis is given to the care of the children as required by the hygiene and anti-epidemic standards and their nutrition according to the caloric intake norms by age group.

Daily life of the children at the nursery is strictly scheduled and singing and dancing are the main part of it. Intelligence games and observation of things and phenomena are also encouraged to develop their thinking power.

Teachers are directing attention to find children with talents and cultivate them. By doing so, the nursery has produced little mathematicians and instrumentalists to give performances at national TV stages for child prodigies.

The parents of nursery children are very obliged to the teachers who devote their parental affection to the children and foster their little talents.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



Archers

—Amnokgang Defence Sports Team—

Archers from Amnokgang Defence Sports Team in the DPRK are making intensive training to bring honour to the country by winning gold medals in competitions.

The sports team has produced many ace archers including Choe Ok Sil and Son Hye Yong, who got good results in domestic and international competitions. Based on the success, the team is putting main emphasis on upgrading the technical skills of the archers.

All the archers, keeping in their mind that they can get full marks in the matches only when they increase the rate of hits through sustained training, are engaged in shooting more than 400 arrows every day. They are also striving to acquire scientific orders and methods necessary for hits.

Mock competitions are organized in

a regular way in whatever the difficult conditions, thereby fostering the courage and rivalry of the players.

The team directs considerable efforts into finding new methods of increasing the rate of hits and applying them. It holds technical discussions twice a week, which inform the players in good time of the developing trend in archery and make them exchange experiences in games and training to analyze and appreciate each other's skills.

Intensive training of the archers paid off greatly at the Pochonbo Torch Prize

Games this year.

Choe Ok Sil demonstrated her rich experience and high ability as a veteran archer with good records in international games. Kim Hyong Guk and Jo Hyang Hui showed off their fortes in the games, attracting many spectators and experts.

The more we sweat much in training, the more gold medals we win in competitions—this is the motto of the players of the Amnokgang Defence Sports Team, who are devoting themselves to training.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Players are training hard to add glory to the country by winning gold medals



Special Dishes in Kaesong

Kaesong, located in the western area of central Korea, is a beautiful city with a time-honoured history and culture. It was once the capital of Koryo (918-1392), the first unified state in the Korean history, so it is famous for particular food culture as well as many relics and remains.

Among the local specialities are boiled rice and rice cake as staple foods, including rice served in meat soup, rice hash, *yakpap* (sweet rice dish), gourd-shaped rice cake soup, *kyongdan* (glutinous rice ball) and *umegi*.

Typical of them is Kaesong *yakpap*, or *yaksik*.

It is prepared with sodden glutinous rice which is steamed and, mixing it with honey or glutinous rice jelly, sesame oil, chestnuts and jujube, heated with steam once again.

In olden days honey was called *yak* (medicine), so the boiled rice mixed with honey, *yakpap*. According to historical records, it was also called *michan* (beautiful boiled rice), *hyangban* (fragrant boiled rice), and *japkwaban* (rice mixed with different fruits). It was widely known as *koryoban* to neighbouring countries.

Kaesong *yakpap* was a holiday food on the 15th day of the first month by the lunar calendar and on birthdays, and for guests.

Conspicuous among rice cakes is *kyongdan*.

It is made by kneading the flours of glutinous rice and glutinous Indian millet, or other glutinous cereals, and rice flour with hot water, shaping them into chestnut-sized balls, boiling and dressing them with various flours and honey or glutinous rice jelly.

The name *kyongdan* is derived from its shape like round beads. *Kyongdan* is often used in preparing tables for feast for their colourful dressings.

Typical among non-staple foods are soups like *chuothatang*, *thoranthang* and *yolgujathang*, wrapped-up kimchi, chicken stew with *insam* in it, peppered glutinous rice paste, and steamed Kaesong radish with seasoning.

Yolgujathang, or *sinsollo*, is known worldwide as a high-quality dish with delicious taste and high-nutritive value.

It had been regarded as best in the Kaesong area when *sinsollo* was served at a wedding or banquet table.

In olden times the women in the area had to see off their husbands for seasonal labour and wait for them to return home around New Year's Day or the spring time. They did their utmost to prepare kimchi with inadequate materials by wrapping them up, got it seasoned and served their men. Hence the name wrapped-up kimchi.

Sweets and drinks are the other local specialities of Kaesong.

Kaesong, well-known for its long history and brilliant culture, is also famous for its special dishes.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Kang Chol Song



Yakpap (sweet rice dish)



Kyongdan



Wrapped-up kimchi



Chuothang

Living Monument

Pagoda Tree at Chongnyu Cliff

There is a 200-year-old pagoda tree, *Sophora japonica*, which has rooted deeply at the Chongnyu Cliff, one of scenic places in Moran Hill.

It is 10 metres high and wedge-shaped difficult to distinguish root from trunk.

It has taken its root in a little hollowed place on the cliff and grown some five metres high, spreading into several branches there.

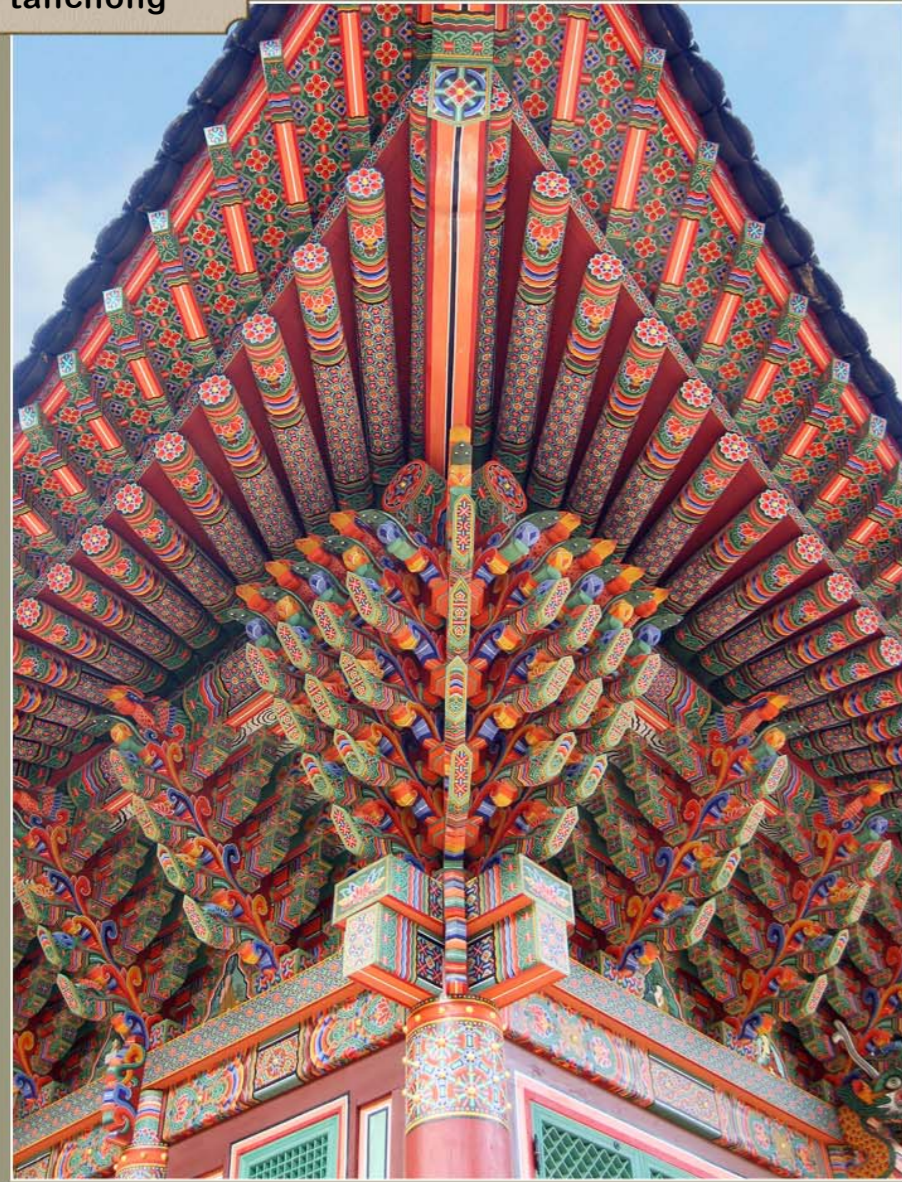
Its fan-shaped crown adds beauty to the landscape of the cliff with its peculiar type.

As it has ornamental and academic values, the tree is under preservation as a living monument of the country.

Article & Photo: Jin Ju Song



Kum tanchong



Patterns of kum tanchong at Singye Temple in Mt. Kumgang

Tanchong, Cultural Heritage of Korean Nation



Kwangje Temple in Pukchong with kum tanchong patterns



Korean people have created a brilliant history and culture for a long time. Tanchong, colourful painting in architecture, has also a long history of development.

Tanchong is a kind of decorative art widely used in architecture that traced its origin to the painting of mineral plastering materials on wooden structures in order to prevent them from being rotten by weather and eaten by moth and further developed into an important factor in decorating the architectural structures.

Tanchong had already attained a high level of its development during the period of the Three Kingdoms—Koguryo, Paekje and Silla, early feudal dynasties in the Korean history. At that time

it had established its specific constituent system in decoration and chromatic principles in colour adjustment.

Tanchong is made up of kum tanchong, moru tanchong and pom tanchong, which are characterized by their patterns.

Kum tanchong is the most gorgeous pattern with intricate but exquisite decorative elements and designs and flamboyant colours.

It was largely applied in decorating palaces and temples, and mostly important buildings among all other architectural groups.

Many buildings with kum tanchong which are preserved in the

country are valuable cultural heritage, representing typical kum tanchong of Korea. Among them are Pogwang Hall in Simwon Temple of Pakchon, Taeung Hall of Kangso Temple in Paechon built in the 17th century, Pogwang halls in Simwon Temple in Yonhan and Chonju Temple in Nyongbyon built in the 18th century, and the Panya (prajna) Shrine in Phyohun Temple in Mt. Kumgang erected in the 19th century.

Moru tanchong, another decorative pattern, is not so monotonous or extravagant, mainly composed of designs and strokes. It was the most widely used one in building palaces and other kinds of structures, and also applied on the other side

executed with kum tanchong. Ryongwang Pavilion in Pyongyang, Kwandok Pavilion and Namdae Gate in Kaesong are typical structures which were decorated with moru tanchong.

Pom tanchong is executed on blue- and earth-coloured ground without many designs but black and white lines in the margin. It was mainly used in government offices, inns, private schools, lofts, pavilions and the back sides of the buildings decorated with moru tanchong.

Tanchong is under good preservation in Korea as valuable cultural heritage.

Article & Photo: Kim Su Yong

Moru tanchong



Moru tanchong patterns seen on the main building at Popun Hermitage in Mt. Ryongak



Pom tanchong



The attached building of Kwanum Temple in Kaesong decorated with pom tanchong patterns



World Population Day Marked

July 11 is World Population Day. On the occasion of this day a seminar on the theme of "Investing in Young People" took place in the Taedonggang Diplomatic Club in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was attended by officials from public health sector, ministries and national agencies, public organizations and officers from the country offices for the DPRK of UNFPA, WHO and other international organizations.

Speakers at the seminar mentioned on the necessity to protect the rights of young people and their universal reproductive health.

That day a special issue of Population Newsletter was issued at the Population Institute of the DPRK.

Article & Photo: Pyon Chan U



Pak Jong Min, bureau director of the Ministry of Public Health



Ulika Rehnstrom Loi, head of the office of the UNFPA



Special issue of Population Newsletter issued at the Population Institute of the DPRK to mark the day

Goodwill Visits



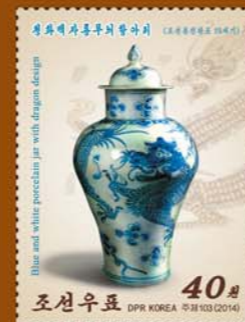
Photo: By courtesy of KCNA

Kim Yong Nam, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, meets the Mongolian president's special envoy and his party



Japanese bipartisan delegation of parliamentarians (left) and Vietnamese delegation of general federation of trade unions (right) visit Mangyongdae

Stamps Issued



Delegation of the remembrance committee of Oceania looks round the Tower of the Juche Idea



Delegation of the royal institute of defence and security of Britain

