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Happy New Year

DEAR READERS,
Greeting in the new year 2017, the *Korea Today* editorial board extends congratulations to all our readers.

Last year we *Korea Today* staff did all we could to give wide-ranging information about the reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and to promote the relations of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of all countries who are advancing along the road of independence and peace.

Last year was a proud one of victory and glory for the Korean people. They elected Kim Jong Un Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and pushed ahead with the building of a socialist power under his wise leadership. Celebrating the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as the conference of victors, they opened the new time of history called Mallima Era in this land at a brilliant speed of construction and through a great campaign of creation.

Though they were faced with an unprecedented natural disaster ever known in history when they were implementing the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the WPK, the Korean people advanced valiantly without a slightest hesitation and vacillation, thus achieving a miraculous victory in the northern part of the country, converting the adverse

into favourable conditions.

Having opened the door to 2016 with the inauguration of the Sci-Tech Complex, they built a lot of model, standard factories befitting the era of the knowledge-driven economy in various parts of the country by making the most of science and technology and the principle of self-development first.

The Korean youth erected the barrage of the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station in a short span of time even in the rigorous natural conditions, and displayed once again their might as masters of the youth power on the occasion of the Ninth Congress of Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League.

Amidst the fervent enthusiasm for sporting activities sweeping the whole country, the Korean sportspeople exalted the honour of their country by winning gold medals in international competitions. A great progress was made in all fields of education, public health, literature and the art.

In the New Year, too, the *Korea Today* editorial board will make every effort to help you have a good understanding of the firm faith of the Korean people who are advancing along their own road of independence, Songun and socialism unwaveringly against all kinds of challenges. We will also let you know realities of the country where new miracles and innovations are expected to come.

Hoping that you will continue to read our *Korea Today* this year, we sincerely wish you great success in your work and life. □





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Front Cover: New houses in the flood-afflicted northern areas in North Hamgyong Province

Photo by courtesy of the KCNA



Back Cover: The Taedong River in the morning

Photo by Hong Hun

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New Era of Prosperity Opens



Supreme leader Kim Jong Un (February 2016).

AT PRESENT THE KOREAN PEOPLE ARE ushering in a golden age in building a thriving socialist nation. To build a socialist power was just an intention of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il and an unshakable will of supreme leader Kim Jong Un who is now leading the Koreans wisely. The Korean people are recollecting their exploits with deep emotion.

In his speech *Let Us March Forward Dynamically Towards Final Victory, Holding Higher the Banner of Songun* delivered at a military parade held in celebration of the centenary of the birth of the President in April 2012, Kim Jong Un said that it is the firm determination of the Workers' Party of Korea to ensure that the

Korean people, who are the best in the world and who have remained faithful to the Party in the face of all manner of difficulties, do not have to tighten their belts again, but enjoy all the benefits of socialism. Then he continued to say that it is essential to cultivate with care the valuable seeds of an economic power and an improved life for the people, which Kim Jong Il sowed, and bring them to brilliant fruition.

To bring the far-reaching plan into reality, Kim Jong Un has given on-the-spot guidance uninterruptedly. His field guidance is not simply aimed at inspection of different sectors of the national economy; it is an important effort to draw up an ambitious blueprint of a socialist power and inspire all the



The inauguration ceremony of Paektusan Hero Youth Power Plant No. 3.

▶ people to materialize it vigorously.

His on-the-spot guidance brought about world-startling miracles and exploits and proud successes in realizing the people's beautiful dreams and ideals.

Last year was a significant one when the Korean ▶

The Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital.



The successful launch of the earth observation satellite *Kwangmyongsong 4*.



▶ people celebrated the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK). In his New Year Address 2016, the supreme leader stated that the Korean people should celebrate the Seventh Party Congress as a glorious meeting of victors as it would constitute a historic landmark in carrying out the cause of the Juche revolution, and encouraged all the people to implement the task.

The Korean people waged a 70-day campaign of loyalty to celebrate the Seventh Party Congress. Through the campaign which began in late February last year, they increased the industrial output 1.6 times compared to the same period of last year, making a prelude to the movement to create the Mallima Speed.

The movement for the Mallima Speed is oriented to bringing about qualitative changes and leaps in all spheres of the economy, culture and social life on the strength of science and technology under the banner of self-development first.

At the Seventh Congress of the Party the supreme leader suggested a strategic target and ways to hit it in order to carry out ▶



- ▶ the cause of building a socialist power. The whole country buckled down to implement the decision of the congress. Through the all-people general campaign to build a socialist power last year, they won miraculous achievements in quick succession by racing against time, reducing ten years to one and a hundred years to ten and changing the appearance of the country by morning and evening.

Having opened the door to the year 2016 with the inauguration of the Sci-Tech Complex, a grand house of all-people learning and a hub of latest science and technology in the 21st century, Korea startled the world with the success in its first test of H-bomb. Then the artificial earth satellite

Kwangmyongsong 4 was successfully launched to everybody's happiness, and then came the news about the completion of Paektusan Hero Youth Power Plant No. 3 and the Wonsan Army-People Power Station.

In the sectors of power, coal-mining and metallurgical industries and railway transport they surpassed the annual record-high production, while in the light industry sector they directed a great effort to development of new kinds of goods and improvement of their quality.

Factories and enterprises were constructed or reconstructed. In the first half of the year alone, hundreds were newly built or reconstructed and went into operation. The Pyongyang Catfish Farm was reconstructed as a model and standard in the fish-growing sector; the Pyongyang Terrapin Farm was turned into a model aquaculture farm and the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory was developed as a model of Korean-style modernization; the Pyongyang Sports Equipment and Materials Factory and the Ryugyong Kimchi Factory were newly built. Lots of factories and enterprises laid production processes relying on their own efforts, technology and materials, thus further strengthening the independence and self-sustenance of the national economy. Now in Korea more and more factories are attaining a high level of modernization and information technology with their production activities integrated with science and technology.

In addition, great achievements were attained in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern, IT-based and scientific: The home production of a floating feed maker, the establishment of a Korean-style acrylic paints production process, the home production of spores for yogurt production at the microbiology institute of the State Academy of Sci-



The Natural History Museum.

ences, the development of an air measuring instrument, research and introduction of a new model of a numerical-control device, and the development of 12 kinds of farm machines in the sector of farm machinery.

The work to make all people well-versed in science and technology was accelerated on a full scale through the enthusiastic movement for the Mallima Speed. Typically, the Online College of the Kim Chaek University of Technology established a new distance education system. The Natural History Museum, the Central Zoo and the Pyongyang Middle School for Orphans also went up as monuments of the century.

The movement for the Mallima Speed developed into a mass movement and became a powerful driving force of social development because the Party Central Committee and all the Party members, the entire army and the whole nation are united into one by a single thought, sharing the same air.

Now the Korean people are building a socialist country on the infinite strength of self-development. Though the imperialists led by the US are running amuck imposing sanctions against the DPRK, they cannot break the faith of the Korean people who are determined to invariably advance along the road of independence, Songun and socialism under the banner of self-reliance, with confidence in the validity and victory of their cause.

This year, too, the Korean people, under the wise leadership of the WPK, are vigorously turning out to the all-people general forward movement with a firm resolution to unfold a new era of prosperity by conducting a vigorous movement for the Mallima Speed.

An Song Duk

The Great Personality

Noble Moral Obligation

ONE DAY IN MID-
January of 2012 an official of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) received a phone call from supreme leader Kim Jong Un. It concerned a document his department had presented to the leader in regard to the preparations for the Party Conference to be held soon. The document contained the agenda of the conference on honouring Chairman Kim Jong Il as the eternal leader of the WPK and the revolution and acclaiming Kim Jong Un as General Secretary of the WPK.

Several days passed since they had submitted the document to Kim Jong Un, but he remained silent about the matter, making them restless. They had a good reason to hand in the document. At that time, People's Army soldiers and people across the coun-

try were sending the Party Central Committee a countless number of letters expressing their earnest desire to elect Kim Jong Un as General Secretary of the WPK. The Korean people had regarded him with great respect, and when Chairman Kim Jong Il passed away to their greatest sorrow, they ardently wanted to have Kim Jong Un as the leader of the revolution to whom they would be loyal to the end.

Now receiving the phone call from the leader, the official's heart was full of hope that the leader would give his answer on the matter of crucial importance, the dearest wish of the entire army and all the people and an urgent demand of the times and the revolution.

The leader said in a solemn tone, **"Now I'm thinking of having the Chairman as General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea as ever."**

So, his idea was to have the

Chairman invariably as General Secretary of the WPK, the headquarters of the revolution. Then the leader asked the official to sound out the opinions of the Political Bureau members and other senior officials of the Party Central Committee on the matter. A few days later, Kim Jong Un rang up the official again to know their opinions.

"They unanimously agree with you," the official said.

"If they all agree, let's do it just like that," Kim Jong Un replied.

"But..." the official stammered for a while before going on to say that they were all in favour of having Chairman Kim Jong Il as the eternal General Secretary of the WPK, but that it was still under debate what a prestigious and dignified official title should be conferred on the leader of the Party Kim Jong Un.

To this Kim Jong Un replied that it did not matter what kind of title he had as long as he revered the Chairman as the eternal General Secretary of the WPK and guided the revolution true to his intentions, and that he would work as a soldier of the Chairman, faithful to him.

Later, at the Fourth Conference of the WPK, a decision to have Kim Jong Il as the eternal General Secretary of the WPK and to glorify his revolutionary life and immortal revolutionary exploits was adopted amidst the enthusiastic acclamation of all the participants. ▶

The rifle hall at the Meari Shooting Gallery.



► **At the Meari Shooting Gallery**

In February 2012, Kim Jong Un visited the Meari Shooting Gallery, conceiving a plan to remodel the gallery as a popular amusement centre. He looked round the place, giving instructions in detail about the ways and methods of remodelling the facility into a comprehensive, popular game house.

On February 11, 2014, he visited the rebuilt shooting gallery. It consisted of indoor and outdoor shooting galleries, a firing ground, a 30-m indoor archery gallery, an outdoor athletic ground, a ray gun shooting hall, an electronic pistol shooting hall, an electronic game hall, a shooting drill room, a restaurant and a shop.

When he was looking round the 50-m rifle range, an official told him about the sound-proof and sound-absorbing devices of the place. To this, the leader said in a low voice that people's ears should be stopped when guns were fired lest their ears should be hurt. Inspecting the 30-m indoor archery gallery, he proposed that all children's campsites should be equipped with a similar archery gallery. His attendants were deeply touched by his profound care for the coming generation when they saw him so considerate of children at the sight of a fine shooting gallery.

Coming to the 25-m pistol shooting hall, Kim Jong Un suddenly asked the officials in his suite what was the basis on which



The Wisong Scientists Residential District.

the size of the target was fixed. An official replied that it was of the same size as the target used in international games. Then the leader said the target was too small and that it should be made larger because the people were its users. His instructions made the officials keenly feel once again that his love for the people was so deep.

**Story about
the Renamed Street**

On January 14, 2014, when Kim Jong Un visited the State Academy of Sciences, he said that the new scientists street under construction should be named Wisong (satellite) Scientists Street. The name of the new street was associated with his noble intention to implement the instructions of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il to build the city of Pyongsong as a satellite city of Pyongyang, and his warm love for the scientists.

But some time later, he renamed the street Wisong Scientists Residential District. On

October 13 that year, he looked round the completed residential district and told the officials his idea of renaming the street. Seeing the stretch map of the district, and then looking around the polyclinic and the natural energy research institute, he said that the Unjong science zone had not yet taken on the appearance suitable to a town of science, and that was why he had renamed Wisong Scientists Street a few days before. Then he went on to say that a scientists' town needed to have some depth in order to befit its name. So, more residential blocks should be built in the Unjong science zone, and a greater number of modern dwelling houses should be erected along the road between Pyongyang and Phyongsong. This would make it fit to call the residential district Wisong Scientists Street. After the project it would be possible to change the name of the place once again.

Now the officials understood his real intention of renaming the street Wisong Scientists Residential District.

Sim Hyon Jin

Army-people Joint Effort Works Miracle

HOERYONG CITY AND MUSAN, YONSA, Onsong, Kyongwon and Kyonghung counties in North Hamgyong Province, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, suffered severe damages due to the heaviest rainfall ever since they began meteorological observation after the liberation of the country in August 1945. But the areas have undergone a cataclysmic change; over 3 000 blocks of three to five-storey apartments and single-storey houses for 11 900 families were built in a hundred and scores of flood-stricken areas in a little over 50 days. It is attributable to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) which regards selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people as its revolutionary traits, and the power of the great unity of the army and the people behind the Party.

Since the country is exposed to the danger of the US's preemptive nuclear strike and subjected to vicious sanctions and blockade of the hostile forces, it was an unprecedented battle in its history to rehabilitate the flood-hit areas in the northernmost tip of the country by erecting new streets and villages.

Last year Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the WPK, changed the main thrust of the 200-day campaign, a nationwide innovation movement, to the rehabilitation of the flood-hit areas and set the construction of

dwelling houses for the people as the primary project in the rehabilitation. Then he took measures to mobilize all the manpower, material and technological potentialities of the state for the campaign.

Thus, the building forces across the country including the main forces deployed in the major construction sites of the 200-day campaign like construction of the Ryomyong Street were promptly dispatched to the afflicted areas, and lorries, hydraulic excavators, bulldozers and other necessary machinery were deployed rapidly. The main effort was directed to the construction of dwelling houses.

Arriving at their respective sites of assignment, People's Army soldiers and other builders immediately started the construction of houses before setting up their lodgings, and pushed ahead with the

Flood victims move into new houses.



► project racing against time.

A precisely targeting method of politico-ideological work was applied aggressively in the rehabilitation effort, and the central and provincial art troupes conducted dynamic activities for better and faster construction, making reconstruction sites pulsate like a melting pot.

Service personnel became the core motive force in the construction of the dwelling houses for the flood victims, giving rise to a legendary tale of heroic feats. Those who were engaged in the rehabilitation of Hoeryong City finished the framework of houses in some 20 days, and those soldiers who had built a 70-storey apartment block in 74 days in the construction of the Ryomyong Street rushed to Musan County and completed the framework of 13 five-storey blocks ahead of others.

In the rehabilitation of Yonsa County, People's Army soldiers actively contrived and applied rational methods of construction and pushed ahead with the preliminary processes in a three-dimensional way, thus finishing the framework of several-storey houses for over 500 families in a short span of time. Then they took charge of construction of another four multi-storey apartments and completed the framework in nine days by erecting walls of a storey a day. Soldiers of the Korean People's Internal Security Forces deployed in Phungsan-ri, Musan County successfully built houses for over 250 families in some 40 days.

Emulating the fighting spirit and manner of work of the soldiers, the shock force for the construction of the Ryomyong Street, the Construction Shock Brigade 922 which had rendered distinguished services to building a large-scale stockbreeding base in the Sepho area, and the Construction Shock Brigade 618 which had created a sea of apple trees at the foot of Chol Pass, and others made great leaps and innovations in the construction of thousands of houses day after day.

The workers in railway transport, building materials and metal industries and all other people across the country gave positive assistance to the rehabilitation project under the slogan "Let us achieve the miraculous victory of converting misfortune into favourable conditions on the front of recovering from the flood damage in the northern part of North Hamgyong Province with the tremendous might of single-hearted unity!"

The workers in railway transport relinked the severed railway in the whole line in the flood-hit areas in some 20 days, and raised the traffic capacity through an enthusiastic socialist emulation drive, thus smoothly transporting a huge amount of freight including cement to the rehabilitation front. Officials in marine transport, workers of Wonsan, Hungnam

and Chongjin ports, and crews of large cargo vessels applied rational methods to ensure uninterrupted transportation of hundreds of thousands of tons of cement and other building materials, effecting an unprecedented innovation in transportation.

Meanwhile the workers of the Sangwon Cement Complex boosted the cement production 1.5 times for the rehabilitation. The Sunchon Cement Complex registered the maximum production in the past 20 years. And the workers in the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Chollima Steel Complex, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Songjin Steel Complex waged a campaign of increased production to satisfy the demand.

Commissions, ministries and other national agencies, and officials and working people in Pyongyang City and South Phyongan, Kangwon, South Hamgyong, North Hamgyong and Jagang provinces produced with sincerity doors, windows and other fittings to be installed in new houses and finishing materials to be sent to construction sites. And the people across the country sent residents and students in the affected areas foods, clothes, kitchen utensils, school things, modern educational equipment and consumer goods in great numbers, thus showing the true image of the large family of socialism where they help and lead one another forward.

In less than two months after the start of rehabilitation a gigantic scale of construction was finished—excavation of nearly 970 000 m³ of earth for the laying of foundation, tamping of 170 000 m³ of concrete for foundation, laying of 290 000 m³ of walls, tamping of 100 000 m³ of concrete for floors, interior and exterior plastering of 6 000 000 m², tiling of 200 000 m², and painting of 600 000 m² of outer walls. Following the earliest completion of the housing project in Kyonghung County in late October last year, houses for a total of 11 900 families were successfully built by November 11 in Kyongwon County, Hoeryong City and all other areas. Along with construction of new houses the redressing project was done simultaneously, changing the devastated areas into wonderful streets and villages befitting socialism in the era of the WPK.

The miraculous changes in the flood-hit areas in northern Korea are a clear demonstration of the intrinsic nature and might of socialism that is ruled by the principle of "one for all and all for one." It also shows that though the United States and its followers are intensifying sanctions and pressure against the DPRK while clamouring about the "crisis of the DPRK," the socialist Korea stands firm, and that the Korean people will advance unremittingly along their own road of independence, Songun and socialism while repulsing all kinds of challenge. □

Breaking Old Conception

IN AUGUST LAST YEAR THE SUNCHON Cement Complex faced an unexpected obstacle in its continuous effort to create the Mallima (legendary horse that runs over 4 000 km per day) Speed in the 200-day campaign as it had done in the 70-day campaign. A small gear of the First Kiln had to be replaced with a new one immediately. Considering the experience, it would take at least a month to put the kiln in normal operation after the change of a gear. When the gear replaced in the frozen state was heated, it would undergo heat expansion, so it would take a long time to fix a proper engagement between the big gear and the small one. It would be impossible to carry out the monthly task in time if the kiln did not work for a month.

Managers, technicians and workers made a concerted effort to find out a rational solution for the problem. However, it was difficult to break away from the old idea and reduce time. At that time there rang a powerful voice of a senior manager of the complex in the working place. He said, "We are not allowed to stop the kiln even a day, to say nothing of a month. It is our Party's intention to improve the people's living standards by erecting more and more structures in the Mallima era. If we shunned the intention, how could we be proud to be the workers of this complex? Now is just the moment to show our spirit. We must finish the kiln repair as early as

possible and send more cement to socialist construction sites." His powerful appeal encouraged the workers and technicians of the calcination workshop. By coupling their experience in kiln operation with a scientific principle, they wrought a miracle of finishing the replacement in two days instead of a month. Moreover, the complex finished the overhaul of the Second Kiln while keeping the First and Third kilns in full operation. Thus, the cement production soared up as a whole.

In late August last year some areas in the Tuman River basin in the northern part of Korea suffered colossal natural disasters due to the gale and heavy rainfall, unprecedented in the history of meteorological observation since national liberation. To cope with the emergency, the DPRK made a great decision to overcome the trials by changing the main thrust of the 200-day campaign to the rehabilitation of the northern flood-stricken areas. At that time the complex made a great contribution to turning the misfortune into good luck in North Hamgyong Province by producing and supplying hundreds of thousands of tons of cement in a few months.

Today the managers and workers of the complex are working vigorously, displaying mass heroism, to supply more cement to socialist construction sites.

Sim Yong Jin

Scrupulous arrangement is made to increase production.





Production Cycle for Fruit and Livestock Farming

THE TAEDONGGANG Combined Fruit Farm was built in the Wonhung area, Samsok District, Pyongyang, in 2008. It has increased the fruit production systematically by making an effective use of the proper system of pomiculture and irrigation and producing fruit tree saplings in a scientific and intensive way. Meanwhile they have put the production of saplings of fruit trees of good species on a normal track and increased the fertility of soil.

Also, they have adopted advanced techniques proactively in keeping with the global trend of pomicultural development and introduced them into the production.

Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Workers' Party of Korea vis-

ited the fruit farm again in August last year. Touching with great pleasure apples hanging heavily from the branches, he said it was really a great yield and that they looked like clusters of grapes. Every tree was fully laden

with fruits, half apples and half leaves, in the orchards filled with lines of sturdy trees in good order, he said, and added that an unusually rich harvest visited the farm despite the unfavourable climate condition, which was an



► omen of the country's prosperity.

The farm managers and workers attribute such a rich harvest in an unfavourable condition to, above all else, their hard work to increase the fertility of soil. They promise that an unusually rich fruit harvest will unfold next year.

The Taedonggang Pig Farm is a large-size base which was built



in 2011 for the pomicultural development and meat production. In the farm are an integrated control room, a breeding house, a raising house, a fattening house, a meat processing workshop and an organic compound fertilizer workshop.

The farm has put the produc-

tion on a scientific, IT and automatic basis at a high level. All the processes are controlled through an integrated control system.

Having established a system for breeding good species of pigs, which is the main concern in the animal husbandry, the farm is producing piglets on a regular basis. With a correct understanding of the pigs' fertilization period, the workers at the breeding shop increase the per-litter number of pigs by artificial fertilization while increasing the number of mother pigs through a scientific breeding system.

The workers at the raising shop conduct the feeding in a scientific and technical way and improve the piglets' appetite and resistance to diseases, thus ensuring a high growing rate.

The farm has set up a well-regulated system for feed supply and anti-epizootic care to increase the meat production. In particular, by a rational feeding method they found to lower the consumption of feed, they are hitting the meat target on all indices every month.

The pork processing from pri-

mary washing to removing of hair is all done on a flow line. The by-products are turned over to its relevant processing shops to turn out products which are popular with the public. The pork of the farm is guaranteed the healthy safety.

In addition, it produces organic compound fertilizer using pig excrement. The fertilizer is all sent to the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm. The pig farm produces as much as nearly 20 000 tons of organic fertilizer and liquid fertilizer a year. Meanwhile, the fruit farm supplies feed to the pig farm.

All the managers and employees of the pig farm are now full of enthusiasm to increase the pork production systematically and produce lots of organic fertilizer at the same time to be sent to the fruit farm.

Chairman Kim Jong Un, on a visit to the pig farm in August last year, had a photo taken with the managers and employees of the farm, congratulating them on their achievements in the pork production.

Sim Yong Jin



Following General Line of Socialist Construction

IN THE 1990S, THE IMPERIALISTS and reactionaries made desperate efforts to isolate and suffocate the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) claiming the "end" of socialism and the "triumph" of capitalism availing themselves of the situation in which socialism was suffering a setback in some countries.

In his immortal classic work *The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party*, Chairman Kim Jong Il wrote that the frustration of socialism and the revival of capitalism in some countries, when viewed in the light of the main tide of historical development, is only a temporary, local phenomenon. And he clarified the general direction and fundamental ways to be followed in building a socialist society, a society in which the popular masses are the masters and which is developed through the creativity of the popular masses that are united as one.

The Korean people have ad-

vanced vigorously along the general line of socialist construction under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK).

Kim Il Sung, eternal President of the DPRK, made a famous statement, based on the Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything, that the people's government plus the three revolutions makes communism. To carry out the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions while strengthening the people's government and steadily enhancing its function and role is the general line for building socialism put forward by the President.

In the struggle to build socialism the WPK has seen the ideological revolution as the most important task and invariably maintained the principle of giving it definite precedence. It has conducted the ideological revolution in an uninterrupted and profound way in line with the progress of the revolution and construction. All the members of society have

been firmly equipped with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the Party, and this has become the basis for solid ideological unity of the whole society. The ideological revolution has been promoted successfully under the correct guidance of the WPK with the result that all the people are firmly armed with the Juche idea and the Songun idea and, rallied closely around the Party and the leader, are fully discharging their role and responsibility as befitting masters of the revolution and construction.

The Korean people, taking great pride in carrying on the revolution, are devoting all their energy and wisdom to the worthwhile struggle to build a socialist power. They work and live in a revolutionary way, helping and leading one another forward on the principle of collectivism epitomized by the slogan of "One for all and all for one!"

The leader, the Party and the masses are united into a socio-political entity sharing the same

Drastic Changes and Development



THIS IS MY FOURTH TIME in the DPRK. I am very happy when I come here. When I stay in Pyongyang I see a lot of drastic changes. The drastic and extraordinary changes in every field are possible because of good guidance and leadership of Comrades Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un. I think at the bottom of my heart that the DPRK has a very good leader. Otherwise it could not have developed so drastically. I

visited the Youth Movement Museum and I took part in the seminar on the Juche idea. I had a chance to visit so many new places which I had not contacted before. Everywhere Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il loved the children and youth. I think Comrades Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un are beloved and wise leaders of the people in the DPRK.

When I visited the Youth Movement Museum with my

► fate, and the whole society is a single great revolutionary community—this is the true image of the DPRK.

The WPK has also conducted a struggle aimed at liberating the people from the fetters of outmoded culture and developing a socialist culture which serves the people. Even in the difficult conditions in which the socialist revolution and socialist construction had to be done, the DPRK introduced universal free compulsory education step by step, combined school education with social education and developed the study-while-working system so that everybody could receive education at state expense.

The work of building socialist culture appropriate to the aspirations to independence and feelings and emotions of the popular masses has also been conducted vigorously. The Juche culture and arts which reflect the people's aspirations to independence and their revolutionary requirements are flourishing, enjoying infinite love of the working people, and all the cultural wealth of society is being used exclusively for improvement of the people's cultural standards and satisfaction of their varying needs for cultural and recreational enjoyment. Literature, the arts, health, sporting activities and other cultural pursuits are everyday practices of the masses. Everyone likes to take

part in creative cultural activities, displaying their wisdom and talent to the full in the development of socialist culture and enjoying a rich and varied cultural and emotional life to their heart's content. The noble socialist morality of respecting and helping one another and sharing the joy and sorrow is prevalent among the people and a sound socialist way of life reigns supreme in the whole society.

Only an independent economy which can stand on its own feet on the strength of modern technology can provide the people with an independent and creative working and material life and consolidate national independence by helping establish Juche in ideology, achieve independence in politics and win self-reliance in national defence—this is a firm stand of the WPK. From the Juche stand the DPRK has pushed the technological revolution to suit the specific conditions of the country and by tapping the creative abilities of the people. In this effort the principle of making the national economy Juche-based, modern and scientific has been maintained consistently. Under the wise leadership of the WPK the technological revolution has been conducted successfully. As a result the working people's creative working life is becoming more and more enjoyable and fruitful and the people's material life is im-

proving systematically. On the solid foundation of the powerful independent national economy equipped with modern technology, the Korean people are developing their national economy sustainably, relying on their own efforts in doing whatever they decide to do.

Under the leadership of the WPK the people's government has further strengthened as the representative of the people's right to independence, the organizer of their creative abilities and activities, administrator responsible for their livelihood and the protector of their interests. In their daily life the Korean people have acquired the conviction that socialism alone can eliminate every manner of domination, subjugation and social inequality and provide them with genuine freedom and equality and a happy and worthwhile life, and that socialism is the only way for the people to realize their ideal of independence. Socialism has struck its root deep in their mind as their life and soul.

Today the Korean people have a firm belief in the justness and future of the cause of socialism which they chose themselves and have pioneered with their own efforts. They are filled with a revolutionary determination to follow the path of socialism to the end under the Party's leadership.

Ri Jong Nam

► guide she explained very nicely and deeply. And I just came to know that every nation needs young people to develop their country. This type of view, I think, was originated and studied in the DPRK. I have seen very well the youth are always ahead of the nation. I just found that the youth are the means and workers to develop the country.

I have just said that every time I am here, I found very great changes in every field of the

country— culture, education, roads, bridges and science and technology. All those things are possible only because of the great leader Marshal Kim Jong Un.

From the bottom of my heart I salute Marshal Kim Jong Un. Without such a type of leader no nation can get such a type of drastic changes and development in the country.

There are so many feelings in my heart and in my brain. I can't explain all those things. It will

take a long time to talk of my feelings.

*Shanker Prasad Bharati,
chairman of the Nepal
Literary Forum for
Songun Study*



SHANKER BHARATI

Paean to Youth

LAST YEAR THE SONG *PAEAN TO YOUTH* was made in celebration of the Ninth Congress of Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, and it spread rapidly as it reflects the Korean youth's will and faith.

*If we stretch our arms to the sky
we could pluck stars.
If we stamp our feet we could break mountains.
Our name is youth as we are full of confidence.
We are hopeful youth
resembling our impregnable Party.*

It is the tradition of the Workers' Party of Korea to attach importance to youth and take loving care of them. The slogan "Love the Youth!" embodies the Party's view on the youth. The Party, regarding the issue of youth as a matter of crucial importance in deciding the rise and fall of the country and as the priority of all state affairs, has paid deep concern to young people. It maintains that they make up the vanguard of the revolution, not the auxiliary force, and the advance party and main force in the revolutionary struggle and the social movement, and the backbone in carving out the future.

The Party set the youth league as its dependable reserve, advance force and wing, and has successfully administered the politics of attaching importance to young people in every period and at every

stage of the revolution and construction. The young people displayed the full unparalleled bravery in the anti-Japanese war and the Fatherland Liberation War and took the lead in the building of a new country, postwar reconstruction, socialist construction and the building of a powerful nation. Over the years they grew up as performers of miraculous feats under the care of the Party. They cherish the truth of life that when they advance following the Party they will surely win victory. Thus, they, with a high ambition and ideal, are undertaking formidable projects, stirring the era.

*We'll shoulder the heaviest burden of the country.
We'll keep fervent love and fierce hatred.
Our name is youth as we are always
burning with patriotism.
We are enthusiastic youth
resembling our passionate Party.*

Different young people do different jobs across the country, but they voluntarily bear heavy burdens in preparing a powerful and prosperous tomorrow, and make devoted efforts for their country. In the past a huge number of young people chose to work in the most difficult sectors—at coal and other mines, farms, forestry and fishery stations and power projects—true to the call of the Party and performed labour feats, distinguishing themselves

Young people are burning with a determination to fulfil their mission as vanguard and shock force in the struggle to build a thriving socialist nation.





Ri Se Gwang and Rim Jong Sim won gold medals at the 31st Olympic Games, and many other athletes brought honour to their country from international competitions.

▶ as young coal miners, young miners, young sub-workteam workers, young shock-brigade members and young scientists.

Young people, regarding their workplaces as positions for attack, have waged a vigorous campaign for increased production by displaying the traits and mettle of the Korean youth, who enjoy making revolution and love working. Thus they have made a large contribution in all sectors of the national economy. They have played the leading role in accomplishing grandiose plans of the Party to build monumental edifices, to say nothing of new railways, fish farms, stockbreeding bases and so on. They have built monumental structures honoured with the name of youth—Kanggye Youth Power Station, Youth Hero Road, Youth Park Open-air Theatre, Taehung Youth Hero Mine, amusement park in the Kaeson Youth Park, Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station and the like. In particular, the young builders of the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station carried out within several months an amount of work equal to what others would do in ten years, thus creating a legendary tale of heroic youth.

The spirit of the Paektusan hero youth created in the Mt. Paektu area is the one of marching straight forward along the course set by the Party, the one of offensive and self-reliance and self-development with which to run at the Mallima Speed with the courage to try to lift even the earth with the trust of the Party. In that spirit they built a large street a year in recent years and some workers fulfil their three to four years' assignment in a year. That's not all. Young people launched artificial earth satellites into space with their youthful resource and wisdom and put the country's machine-building industry on the CNC basis, thus giving rise to a sweeping campaign of breaking through the cutting edge across the country.

A lot of young sportspersons are faithfully imple-

menting the Party's policy of building a sports power. Ri Se Gwang and Rim Jong Sim won gold medals at the 31st Olympic Games, and many other athletes are bringing honour to the country from international competitions. Besides, there are a good many young people of virtue—some of them donated their blood and flesh to patients who are none of their relatives, while others got married with disabled soldiers. Korea is changing by day and night on the strength of young people's efforts.

*We'll be stars of faith following
the sun of guidance.
We'll be staunch pillars supporting
the great cause of Paektu.
Our name is youth as we know only
the eternal victory.
We are glorious youth following our great Party.*

At its Ninth Congress Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League was renamed Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist Youth League. With this young people have got a firmer faith and will. They are full of determination to carry out the Korean revolution without fail, upholding the Party for ever in the future as they did in the past. Cherishing the trust of the Party setting them as masters of the youth power the young people are performing creations and innovations at their workplaces in order to build a powerful nation by dint of self-reliance and self-development.

As seen above, the song reflects the faith and will, zeal and optimism of young people who have grown up into a legion of stout fighters thanks to the WPK's idea of giving importance to youth. As the lyric consists of everyday poetic words with deep meanings to suit the character of young people and romantic and rhythmical melody, it is widely sung by young people all over the country.

Kim Chol Hyon

For Clean Environment

TO PREVENT THE AIR pollution and ensure a clean atmosphere is a very important problem.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long conducted the work to measure the amount of air pollutants and take a suitable step to protect the environment. But the old method had a number of limitations—it failed to take the real-time measurement despite a high cost.

Young researchers at the environmental sanitation institute of the Academy of Medical Science and the electronic engineering faculty of the Kim Chaek University of Technology manufactured an air measuring instrument which is free from the limitations. Thus favourable conditions have been laid for the work of environmental protection.

When teacher Kim Yong Hyok, one of the developers, set out to make the instrument, some people shook their head. Because they knew it was a difficult task for Korean researchers with no experience or reference books. And they couldn't tell how long it would take.

Actually, it is not easy to properly analyse the state of various pollutants mixed in the air. As various kinds of pollutants,

which are in a tiny range of measurement, float in the air interfering relevant sensors, it was imperative to have a great scientific ability to judge the amount of the contaminants.

But the research team including Kim got down to the task with confidence. They knew the faculty had achieved lots of successes in scientific research. Most recently they had designed and manufactured a CT machine by themselves.

The researchers started their work by choosing relevant sensor elements and understanding their technical specifications. Teacher Maeng Chol Su made the driver circuit of the gas sensor by himself and others developed a real-time monitor of air-pollution capable of measuring polluted materials in the air and temperature and humidity comprehensively.

In addition they soon developed a classifier which sorts out dust in the air and laid a good condition to correctly assess the amount of each of pollutants in the air by introducing an artificial intelligence technology.

"That was not easy for us, indeed. We had some troubles as the artificial neural network of the gas sensor didn't work properly. However, we completed the

air measuring instrument by joining our collective wisdom," says Kim. An Jae Uk, a department head, says, "The work to protect and improve environment is an urgent task of the human beings. For the reason everyone is concerned about it. It is our duty to develop the new instrument."

The instrument which they completed in two years has an advantage in that it is capable of measuring even a small content of air pollutants effectively at low cost. The test application proved that all the indices of measurement are of unquestionable accuracy.

Based on their achievement, the researchers recently made a lighter model of the instrument weighing no more than 10kg. It can be used in all sectors and areas including collieries and mines as well as indoors and outdoors. It has functions of displaying, saving or sending data on air pollution in real time, so it makes it possible to set an air pollution observation network across the country.

Not content with the success, the research team is now struggling to make the instrument smaller and lighter and expand the measuring realm.

Rim Ok



As Required by Actual Conditions

RECENTLY THE SCIENTISTS of the Control Machine Institute of the State Academy of Sciences developed a new kind of numerical control device which is applicable to conventional machine tools. This means a foundation laid to establish FMS and FMC in line with growing production and an enhancement in the reliability of control devices. It also makes it possible to easily process materials with curved surfaces of all forms and improve its accuracy.

Ri Chol Ung, head of the institute, says, "The numerical control device we have recently developed is intended for conventional machine tools with no more than three axes, like the lathe, miller and grinder which now account for the greatest portion of equipment in the machine tools industry." He tells a story about how the scientists including section chief Ri Jong Mu had invented the new device.

One day some years ago, Jong Mu saw several kinds of numerical-control devices at a factory while he was staying there to help its modernization. Installed in conventional machine tools, they had a good reputation among the workers. However, as they were so expensive, they were applied only to some machines. Ri decided to develop a new style of device which would be of low price, functional and suited to the actual condition.

Earlier his section had introduced numerical control devices of different serials for not only conventional machine tools but also latest ones with 32 axes at certain companies, while they were engaged in a project to develop nu-

merical-control devices and realize serial production. Building on the achievements and experience, he suggested that the institute would have to develop numerical control devices to be installed in ordinary machine tools in keeping with the global trend and in conformity with the prevailing conditions and actual circumstances of the country. Now a research project was decided and started targeting the invention of a new type of numerical control device which would be the breakthrough in realizing CNC-based modernization of existing machine tools at a lower cost.

Ri organized certain teams for designing of the device circuits and development of an operating system and a device drive program. Soon, the teams finished all their tasks. Together with the researchers Ri made an examination of all parts of the processes, when he found low accuracy of data in the CPU and some abnormalities in the high-speed signal. Thus, the institute spent days of intensive work searching for the seat of the troubles and taking relevant measures.

One day, researcher Pak Jong Sik found out a mistake while trying the CPU and he explained scientifically that the high-speed signal's problem came from the fluctuation in the electric current



due to concentration of circuits. Other researchers including Kim Hyok Chol and Ryu Sung Chol settled a lot of scientific and technical problems like the designing of the control device circuit and development of the control program and PLC editor and translator. Thanks to their painstaking speculation and pursuit, and their strenuous effort a new numerical control device was successfully developed in a matter of five months. Now the researchers introduced the device at the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, thus providing another scientific and technical guarantee for higher-level CNC-based modernization of conventional machine tools.

Ri Jong Mu says, "We find our pride in what we have done for the country and people. We're going to increase the number of kinds of serial products and develop and mass-produce control devices to be installed in multi-axes machine tools. In this way we'll help realize CNC-based modernization projects in our country on a higher level."

Mun Il Jin



Talents of Practical Ability Trained

ON OCTOBER 30, 1951, during the Fatherland Liberation War, Ri Su Bok died a heroic death by checking an en-

emy pillbox with his breast to support his military unit's countercharge in the battle on a nameless hill on the left of Height 1 211.

The college is making exact demands on all teachers to combine lectures with experiments and practice.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in high appreciation of his exploit, honoured him with a title of Hero of the DPRK and named his alma mater Ri Su Bok Sunchon College of Chemical Engineering.

Recently the college is conducting an effective campaign to develop the students' independent and creative abilities of research.

Above all, the students are admitted into research projects.

Especially the soon-to-be graduates were encouraged to find the seed of their research subject in problems they encountered in practice, either special or local. Since the students grasped the seed of their research themselves and conducted it proactively, they could develop their independent and creative thinking abilities. To help them catch the correct seed of their research and complete it in a short span of time, the college made sure the



► teachers of the scientific research department and the other able teachers had collective deliberation and helped the students seek solutions to complete it successfully in a limited span of time. Thus the students got down with confidence to the effort to complete their graduation thesis by a proper method, and as a result they acquired, in a short period of preparing graduation thesis, capabilities of independent research useful in reality.

The college has also made much account of the students' scientific research activities. In order to engage more students in scientific research activities it encouraged teachers to help students make more account of on-

site investigation through research work or different forms of practices.

The college administrators also made strict demands on teachers to combine lecture, experiment and practice as a whole. It wasn't easy at all. The teachers would not give up the habit of giving a lecture in one session and training in another session. The college encouraged the younger teachers to lead the effort while making the labs multi-functional so that they could give a lecture there as well.

It is attributable to the effort that well-informed people of practical abilities come from the college in numbers.

As a result of the view of re-

garding the teachers' role as the main link in the chain of the effort to improve the students' research activities and giving them good training, the students have won a lot of scientific research achievements. The projects of creating a college homepage and developing a program for putting the college education on the IT basis were completed in a short span of time thanks to the students involved in the research campaign.

The administrators are determined to train talents of practical abilities who will contribute actively to the prosperity of the country in the future by learning after the spirit of Hero Ri Su Bok.

Sim Hyon Jin

Students conduct dynamic activities for scientific research.



New E-library Opens

AN E-LIBRARY WAS NEWLY BUILT AT the Pyongyang University of Railways in September last year. It is housed in a four-storeyed building with a total floor space of more than 3 000 square metres, where they can keep over 50 000 books. There are e-reading rooms with a total of over 370 seats, a distance-learning hall, an auditorium, a foreign language lab—all equipped with modern facilities and fittings.

The database of the e-library stores books of social and natural sciences, magazines, theses, foreign sci-tech books as well as technical documents in the sector of railway transport. It also has all necessary materials—multimedia including sci-tech documentaries and editions as well as programs.

The university and e-library are connected by a network to provide bulky documents promptly and correctly at any time, giving a substantial help for education and scientific research as well as students' work.

The e-library also has a convenient distribution of as many as 900 modern electronic facilities of over 30 kinds, so everyone can attend IT instruction. As the distance-learning network is available, the workers

in factories and enterprises can attend lectures of several subjects in real time as they want.

In addition, over 1 000 square metres of area is grassed over to improve the educational environment.

All the administrators and teaching staff are now exerting themselves to make the most of the e-library in developing the students' intellectual potentialities as much as possible and putting the educational content on a practical, comprehensive and modern basis so as to help students obtain and use advanced and useful knowledge as soon as possible.

Sim Chol Yong



School Famous for Many Model Teachers

AT THE 22ND NATIONAL MEETING FOR presentation of educational experience and discussion on teaching methods of individual subjects in July last year, Kim Kyong Hui, teacher at the Tonghung Junior Middle School in Central District, Pyongyang, took first place. She improved the cognitive faculty of first-year students of junior middle school in understanding applications programs compared with their experience at primary school. She is an October 8 Model Teacher who won a municipal teaching contest.

To learn her secret we visited the Tonghung Junior Middle School. Hearing about Kim from school administrators we came to know a fact we had never expected—the school had a lot of model teachers. Second-master Ryu Ki Man said, “It is required to constantly improve education in content and method as the time develops. So our school has been enhancing the teachers’ qualification in a planned way.”

Instead of our initial schedule of meeting Kim alone, we decided to collect information on the general state of education at the school.

The school put primary efforts into preparation of a teaching plan in improving teachers’ qualification. Initially, it saw to it that teachers of every department prepared their plans at a high level through a group discussion and that some of them presented demonstration lessons. Then other teachers gave their opinions about them. In the course of this teachers came to acquire better methods of giving lessons. Administrators including the headmistress regularly inspected lessons at work and gave advice to perfect their teaching methods.

The school also took care of preparation of teaching aids. Ideas of teachers played an important role in making teaching aids including hanging pictures, experimental apparatuses and multimedia.

One day the headmistress was looking round the school after work. She was attracted to a bright room on the first floor. There she could see Kim Un Jong, a new teacher, making several shapes with balloons. She was making a model of digestive organ to be used to help pupils visually understand how food is digested. Kim said confidently she would be able to help pupils understand the structure and principle of the digestive organ and process of digestion if she let pupils not only watch but also make the model themselves. The headmistress gave her own opinion



Kim Kyong Hui, an October 8 Model Teacher.

to improve the new idea.

Pupils easily assimilated lessons while experiencing their own practice and observation. Kim’s teaching method was evaluated as the best in a municipal teaching contest last year, when several other teachers of the school took first place.

Building on the experience, an intensive campaign was going on in the school to create better and practical teaching methods. The school established a database to help the teachers refer to information essential for education, educational achievements in the country and the global trend of educational development.

Kim Kyong Hui said to us, “Even though educational content is well fixed, we would be unable to rear pupils into independent and creative talents if we fail to constantly improve teaching methods. In our school all teachers are working hard to create new teaching methods. My success is attributable to the fact that I have improved my qualification through the campaign to overtake and learn from one another and swap experience in the arena of searching a better heuristic method.”

The school has an increasing number of winners of certificate of new teaching method and certificate of new experimental apparatus and teaching aid, and the title of October 8 Model Teacher. Teachers’ abilities have led to considerable improvement of students’ attainments. The number of honour students has soared, and Kim Yun Jin received Kim Jong Il Children Honour Prize for his admirable work at studies.

Rim Sang Jun



Medical Oxygen Factory Opens

- ① The liquid oxygen separator.
- ② The liquid oxygen filling station.
- ③ The oxygen supply station.





The oxygen separator.

SOME TIME AGO I VISITED the Medical Oxygen Factory located in the suburbs of Pyongyang for coverage. Arriving there, I could see a general view of the cosy, neat factory in a thick grove with fresh air.

Kim Jong Chol, manager of the factory, welcomed me and said, “Our respected leader Kim Jong Un visited my factory last year. He said that the modern factory had been built wonderfully to provide hospitals with high-quality live oxygen for people’s health, adding he was satisfied that he had done another worthwhile job for the welfare of the people. He said that it was just his happiness.”

Listening to him, I entered the compound of the factory. Pointing to the place where a smooth buzzing sound came from, he said it was the oxygen separating shop. Then he guided me to the control room with an integrated manufacturing system. The workers were checking on the computer screen the state of oxygen produc-

tion done according to technical indices. The manager continued to say that all the processes were put on an automatic and computer-controlled basis to produce high-quality oxygen whose purity is 99.88%.

Then I was guided to the workshop furnished with a PLC control panel and other facilities for turning out liquid oxygen and oxygen analytical gauges. Explaining the technical specifications one by one including the production capacity, technical indices, storage capacity and power consumption, Mun Song Hyok, a controller, said, “It is our duty to provide hospitals with high-quality oxygen that conforms to the hygienic standard. We are all determined to carry out our task with a sense of responsibility.”

Stepping out of the workshop, I could see a liquid oxygen tank. “The liquid oxygen is changed into gaseous one through a liquid oxygen vaporizer,” said Kim Nam Su, a supply worker, and added, “My

factory is providing live oxygen to the central hospitals like the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Okryu Children’s Hospital and the Kim Man Yu Hospital and all other district-level people’s hospitals in Pyongyang. There are always special vans on standby to carry them.” There could be seen the lorries in the garages.

Then we went to the gaseous oxygen filling station. There gaseous oxygen is filled into cylinders and moved to the oxygen supply station, said Kim Jong Chol and continued, “The State sees my factory as a small but important factory conducive to protection of the lives of people and promotion of the public health. It’s a great honour to us. The spirit of serving the people devotedly—this will enable us to exalt the honour, I believe.”

Hearing the leaving vans’ pleasant honks, I imagined the happy faces of people enjoying the benefit from the factory.

Kim Un Chol

Family of Doctors for Three Generations

THE FAMILY OF RI MYONG GWON, department chief at Kim Man Yu Hospital, is glorified as a family of doctors for three generations. It is not simply because of the medical successes of his father, Ri himself, his sons and daughters-in-law. From generation to generation, they have kept the sympathy with and support for the principle of life.

Father Ri Yong Gyom is recorded in the *Comprehensive Korean Encyclopedia* as one of the pioneers of radiology in Korea. Before national liberation (August 15, 1945), he travelled across the Korean Strait to Japan as an enthusiastic young man sensitive to the new. While working through college there he decided to pioneer the medical science for the sake of Koreans to suit their constitution. At that time it was impossible to read a college graduation thesis, not to mention getting a degree, if they used the Korean name. However, Ri wrote his Korean name instead of the Japanese in the thesis. However hard he tried, he could not accomplish his wish to contribute to improvement of Koreans' health with medical art in Korea under Japan's colonial rule.

When his country was liberated he thought that it was time to contribute all his knowledge to his nation. He exerted himself over the medical research while working as professor of radiology in a medical college in Seoul. Hearing news about the people enjoying a new happy life in the northern half of Korea, he wrote an essay yearning for the state and social administration. However, all things he got in south

Korea occupied by the US after Japan's defeat were the brand of "rebel" and imprisonment.

During the Fatherland Liberation War he came over to the warm embrace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which marked the beginning of his really worthwhile life as doctor. In the difficult war-time he renewed his sense of duty as doctor seeing the free medical care system enforced in reality. He contributed to development of radiology, which was one of the virgin fields in the DPRK, into a separate sector of medical science, and established a comprehensive visual medical system while setting up new branches of radiology in the period of postwar days.

Before breathing his last at the age of over 80 he repeated what he had said habitually, "Remember. Success does not come from talent but devoted ser-



Ri Myong Gwon's father Ri Yong Gyom was one of pioneers of radiology in Korea.

The second son Ri Yong Jin.



Ri Myong Gwon (right) and his first son Ri Yong Ho.



▶ vice to the people.” It was a summary of experiences of his life, and became the motto of his descendants.

Upholding his father’s advice, Ri Myong Gwon has made a respectable career with his high medical accomplishments and theoretical authority, and now his three sons and their wives have grown up as distinguished figures in the medical circle. Myong Gwon has made a great contribution to the development of isotope-based medical science of the nation as head of the visual diagnostics society of the Ministry of Public Health, and chairman of the CT and MRI subcommittee of the Medical Association of Korea. His sons are powerful doctors at central hospitals including Kim Man Yu Hospital. Especially, his second son Ri Yong Jin created a great stir by opening up a new phase of the blood vessel surgery through development of a cardiac surgery management system and successfully devising varieties of advanced operation methods.

Myong Gwon, well over 70 now, often recalls the watershed in his life. It was the time of his youthful days. As he was excellent at studies his teachers advised him to go on to the Kim Chaek University of Technology to be a fine engineer. However, he turned his step to an examination room of the then Pyongyang University of Medicine with his father’s request. He says, “Not a few people employ themselves in hereditary occupations from generation to generation through transmission of special techniques and talent. Those people have their own attachment and pride. My family has a pride and happiness of our own, incomparable with others. It’s the idea that we are all directly responsible for execution of the people-oriented health policy.”

Ri Song Chol

The third son Ri Yong Min.



Korean *Ssirum* Techniques and Tricks

S *SSIRUM* (KOREAN WRESTLING) techniques are divided into two—the basic and the main. The basic techniques include grip, posture, movement, shouldering and so on. The main techniques include hand tricks, body tricks, leg tricks, and their combined tricks for attack, defence and counter-attack. There are tens of kinds of techniques generally applied in *ssirum* matches. *Ssirum* tricks are largely divided into three—hand tricks, leg tricks and body tricks.

The hand tricks are to throw down the opponent by whacking, pushing, pulling and twisting his knee, back, back of his neck and legs with hands and arms. They include knee whack, arm trip, leg pulling and so on.

The leg tricks are to throw down the opponent by pulling or pushing in leg trip together with whirling around. It includes inside-leg-reaping, turnover, outside-leg-reaping, hoe-leg-reaping, leg lock, knee trip, inside foot whack and left ankle whack.

The body tricks are to throw down the opponent with the strength of the back and arms by lifting him up to buttocks, stomach or chest to throw off his balance and whirling around. The belly throw, one of the specialties in *ssirum*, belongs to body tricks. The belly throw includes buttock throw, body-twist throw, whirling throw, turnover, turning throw and so on.

The tricks can be combined to throw down, defend or counter-attack the opponent.

Ssirum is one of the most favourite national folk games that two persons fight out applying various kinds of tricks. Today it is one of the most popular sporting events of the Koreans. □

Migok-ri People's Hospital

MIGOK-RI, SARIWON City, North Hwanghae Province is one of the rural communities best known to the country.

Everyone loves their hometown, but the Migok people's pride in their village is extraordinary. Especially they are proud of the local people's hospital refurbished into a model for the whole country along with the doctors famous for their sincere treatment based on proper combination of traditional Koryo and modern remedies.

The two-storey hospital situated at the foot of a picturesque hill looks like a piece of art—Korean-style fence surrounding the hospital, paths paved with vari-coloured flagstones and neat gardens of various kinds of medicinal herbs. Though small, the yard has such fruit trees as apple, sweet cherry, persimmon trees and such medicinal trees as *Aronia melanocarpa*. The interior of the building is also well furnished. There is an in-patient ward as well as all necessary departments like those of internal treatment, surgery, paediatrics and Koryo medicine. The treatment rooms are furnished with all kinds of facilities and put on dust- and germ-free basis.

Ju Song Suk, a paediatrician, recalls that when she was assigned to the hospital three years ago after graduation from medical college she was disappointed at first because she had grown up in a city. But actually she found the hospital little different from urban ones, and she soon became attached to her hospital as the working condition was all satis-

factory.

Song Yong Chol, director of the hospital who has been working in the hospital for twelve years, says the health care policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to put effort into the section doctor system and prophylactic medicine is taking good effect in Migok-ri.

In fact there took place several national demonstrations in relation to the effort. The doctors conduct medical examination on a regular basis in the residential areas in their charge every day, and put effort into the work of improving hygienic awareness. They also concern themselves with the active work of combining traditional Koryo and modern treatments. Befitting a rural village, various kinds of medicinal herbs are grown extensively and used in treatment.

Last year Yun Yong Ran, a worker from Workteam No. 3, had a serious burn on her right leg in an accident. She fell unconscious and was rushed to the hospital. Her condition was very serious. The flesh on the leg was torn due

to the three-degree burn and the hollowed area was so serious that it might cause various complications like necrosis. Immediately a hospital consultation was held and measures were taken.

Ra Yun Chol, doctor who was in charge of her, recalls the treatment of fast granulation as well as the one of preventing further inflammation took an amazing effect thanks to proper combination of Koryo and modern remedies. By dint of special treatments such as easing stiffness in the leg and walking as dictated by functional therapies, Yong Ran came to be able to leave the hospital in 47 days with long strides.

Many other workers who have been treated there do not spare their praise of the hospital. Every year lots of foreigners visit the hospital. Recently a WHO delegation looked round the hospital, when they admiringly said the hospital helped them know well about the free medical care system of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pak Yong Il



Promising Judoist



IN SEPTEMBER LAST YEAR at the Asian Junior and Juvenile Judo Championships 2016 in India a girl from the DPRK won the junior women's 52kg category. When her national flag was hoisted she became tearful. She is Ji Un Ha, a judoist in the Rimyongsu Sports Team.

She was born in Jongju City, North Phyongan Province, as a daughter of a farm worker. She was unusually fond of music in her childhood. She was popular at her primary school as she was good at accordion. At every school sports day she was always chosen for a race and took first place.

When she was 11, she took part in the relay as a player of the *Pongae* team at the school sports day. As the last runner she breasted the finish tape by catching up her rivals. That day she met a judo coach from the Ri-

myongsu Sports Team who was on a visit to the school for selection of judo reserves. He asked her if she would join judo instead of race. She had no idea about judo, but she readily agreed with him, thinking she might have an opportunity to have the national flag hoisted in the sky of her country. Her father actively supported her decision saying that she should choose her own way to work for the country when the powerful sports wind was sweeping the country.

In April next year she moved to Pyongyang and began to receive basic education in sports. After lessons at school in the morning she was given basic training in judo in the sports team. Since then she took part in several national juvenile contests and won fine results. Then she participated in the DPRK Championships and gradually became famous across the country as a rising star. She went to the Asian Junior and Juvenile Championships twice but took second place to everybody's pity.

Last year she made her third attempt in the championships. It attracted a lot of world-famous judoists as it was held ahead of this year's World Junior Judo Championships. Ji applied for the junior women's 52kg category.

Though she had not so long a career she carried on her fight well on her own initiative. When she reached the semi-final she suddenly felt a pain in her right arm. She knew her injury from earlier exercises was returning. It was an unexpected obstacle for her. It became much more serious when she reached the final.

Recollecting the situation, Ji says, "At that time I thought of my parents and people in my home town who had told me to return with a successful career, and officials and players of my team who had told me to win the championship. That was the source of my exertion. Seeing my national flag hoisted in a foreign land I was tearful with the happiness that I could see them with honour."

Ji's development is largely attributable to her coach Kim Chol's effort. He graduated from the Korea University of Physical Education and won heavier categories of judo at DPRK Championships in his career. He is famous among athletes for his strict demand in training and his friendship with trainees.

Ji is now making strenuous efforts targeting the coming World Junior Judo Championships.

Sim Chol Yong



Hard Training Brings Victory

MONTHS AGO A football match took place between the April 25 Sports Team and the Hwaepul Sports Team at the Kim Il Sung Stadium which had just been renovated as required by the new era. The see-saw battle ended in the Hwaepul's victory.

Recently the Hwaepul Sports Team has attained wonderful results in several events as well as football. A *Korea Today* reporter met O Kyong Su, the Hwaepul leader, to ask what the secret is. "No one else than sportspeople can fly the national flag in foreign countries in peacetime. It is an important mission of sportspeople to exalt the dignity and honour of their nation by winning gold medals. When they are aware of this notion, their training may lead to victory," said O.

Then he continued to explain that although the Hwaepul Sports Team was organized only

three years ago, they won gold medals at the 27th Pyongyang International Invitation Table Tennis Tournament, the ISU World Development Trophy Short-track Speed Skating Tournament 2015 and the ITTF World Tour Pyongyang Open 2016.

When I went to the Hwaepul Sports Team, I found all the players redoubling the intensity of their training. Pak Jae Bom, chief of the instruction department, makes exact demands on the players to make phased training plans with the main stress on the intensity of training before contest and on application of the method of training in real-contest situations.

The training schedule made through the collective discussion of coaches and researchers includes detailed issues like how to ensure a high speed in football games by changing the formation of the team for different purposes in consonance with circum-

stances, and how to increase the speed in changing the style of movements and moving left and right in table-tennis. Tasks to be tackled in field hockey, synchronized swimming and short-track speed skating are also envisaged in the plan.

The team attaches great importance to the role of researchers for each event and medical researchers. They analyse the players' burden and take proper steps in consonance with the change in their physical and bio-chemical functions while applying scientific formulas to improve the players' physical and technical abilities as well as their tactical preparations. On this basis, the coaches concentrate on developing special techniques of each player and steadily develop their tactical modes in accord with actual conditions.

That's not all. While developing the professional qualifications of coaches and researchers, the

- ▶ team arranges sessions for swapping experience, reviews of games, workshops to improve their theoretical qualifications and practical ability in their respective fields and consultations on how to reject the practice of clinging to experience alone.

In this course, the team has produced an increasing number of People's Athletes like table tennis coaches Jon Pong Su and Kim Yun Mi, and Merited Athletes. The intense training of the players brought about victories in the contests. Ham Yu Song was placed first in men's doubles at the Asian Juvenile Table-tennis Championships 2016 held in Thailand last year and Han Kyong Ryong won first place in the singles at the Suv Parisi-2016 international synchronized swimming tournament. When asked, they both told journalists that the victory depends on how they train themselves.

The sports team is now intensifying the training bearing in mind that victory is decided before contest.

Kang Hye Ok



The Central Zoo (3)

WHEN WE ARRIVED AT the animal circus place there were already many people waiting for the start of the animal circus. Most of them were children in their infancy and upward, taken by their parents. “Few visitors will miss this place,” guide Kim Hyang advised us, “it is always full of people as you see, and the animals’ gestures will excite you to laughter.”

We first met Yu Sung Ok, head of the animal circus. She said the animals are quite clever in their feats as we would see, that there were many difficulties

in their training and, in particular, it was a most difficult task beyond imagination to teach sums to pet dogs.

Now the animal circus started, and the first item of the programme was a monkey’s acting. It made a round of the stage on a cycle before it started playing basketball. The monkey was dexterous and missed no ball. All of the children and grown-ups clapped their hands in delight. The next item was pet dogs’ doing sums. Yu Sung Ok, pointing at a girl who was coming out on the stage with dogs, said she had

taken much trouble teaching sums to the dogs and that perhaps that’s why the dogs were the girl’s great friends. Now the girl called “No. 26!” and a dog came forward to the centre of the stage. As she wrote “ $6-3=?$ ” on the blackboard, the dog went round checking the number cards placed against the walls of the stage and picked out one inscribed with “3,” bringing it to the girl between its teeth. The spectators gave cheers in wonder. Now the girl asked a boy among the crowd to set the dog a question which includes one minus and one plus sign. The boy gave



► the question “9+2-4=?” While the people present stood dubious about the dog’s success, the pet dog was quick enough to find out the right card and brought it to the girl. The answer was “7.” Struck with admiration, the spectators waved their hands towards the dog.

Then, two monkeys came out on the stage in a battery car. They unloaded chairs from the car and piled them up one by one on each other. The animals were so adroit that they could outshine men in their performance. Then, another pair of monkeys entered the stage. When their trainer threw hoops, they stopped them around their necks. Then they began to turn the hoops round their bodies.

It was really worthy of seeing. The next item was rope skipping of dogs and monkeys. The whole play ended with pigeon dance.

We went on to the seals’ show pool. It was newly built during reconstruction of the zoo. Here we had a talk with Choe Un Gyong, the tamer. When we asked her how she could tame the seals to obey her meekly, she said since they were also animals, it was very important to take advantage of their instinctive reaction to feed while placing stress on training. The animals’ acting started with a seal greeting the audience with a flower in its mouth, which it presented to the latter. Then, the play of throwing a large ball into the net started. Receiving the ball

from the tamer, the seals threw it with their mouths right into the net, scoring goals. Their skills were enough to amaze even professional basketball players. The seals amused the visitors with various plays—jumping through a hoop, balancing a ball with head and tail, turning a ring round the mouth, catching flying rings with the necks, and treasure hunting. Every stunt of them called forth warm cheers.

Seeing the people delighted at the animals’ shows, spending a good time of recreation free from cares and laughing happily with nothing to worry about, we could foresee the prosperous future of the motherland.

Sim Chol Yong



Pyongyang Sushi Restaurant



ONE OF THE MOST important efforts going on in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at present is to meet the increasing material and cultural needs of the people. In Pyongyang alone sports parks and service establishments have risen in every nook and corner.

The Pyongyang Sushi Restaurant in Sosong District, Pyongyang, is one of those facilities. Neatly seating in the middle of Hyoksin Street, it has a total floor space of over 1 600 m². It is two-storeyed and well furnished in a modern way for patrons'

convenience.

On the ground floor is a dining hall. Here the kitchen stands side by side with the hall so that they can have varieties of dishes as well as different kinds of sushi instantly prepared to order. On the first floor are rooms for different parties and a belt dining hall where you can order foods using computer. Each party room is furnished in an inherent Korean way to suit the likings of patrons. All kinds of flowers and plants and decorations of various kinds of fruits hanging on the walls and pillars are in good harmony with the lights, offering pleasure to the visitors. In the belt dining hall, when you choose a kind of sushi you want to have among those listed on the computer screen, the

food is prepared in a kitchen and delivered to you by the belt.

In the restaurant you can choose any kind of sushi and dishes. There are over 30 kinds of sushi like red tuna sushi, white tuna sushi, sea-bream sushi and salmon sushi. In particular, the dishes taste wonderful since they are cooked to order with live fish directly from the aquarium.

The patrons' appetite is aroused all the more strongly with dozens of national dishes like Pyongyang cold noodle and mung-bean pancakes. Besides, various other kinds of dishes are also served, like seasoned raw salmon, seasoned raw sea-bream, seasoned raw snakehead and steamed blue crab.

Pak Yong Il



Life's Goal

TIME FLIES LIKE AN arrow. It is already over 30 years since I engaged myself in studies of *tanchong*, traditional red-and-blue painting art of Korea.

I am well over 60. When looking back on my life I am reminded of the past years mixed with anxiety, difficulties and happiness.

When I was studying to my heart's content at the Pyongyang University of Fine Arts without any fee, my father always told me I should not simply enjoy the benefits of the State but train myself as a true man able to repay it. His words were a motive for my hard work for a great amount of knowledge.

The day I graduated from college with honour, my teachers and friends praised me, saying I would surely be a fine artist. But I was already determined to conduct a research on *tanchong*.

At that time a well-regulated research system was in operation thanks to a government policy. The work of unearthing national cultural heritage was making headway in all parts of the country. I knew *tanchong* was an important part of the national heritage—even a point or line counted.

This is how I chose to work as researcher at an institute in the field of preservation of national culture.

One day I was assigned to study paintings of a Buddhist temple in a county and I went there. The temple was halfway up a mountain. When I saw the brilliant paintings of the temple I felt very pleased. But the pleasure did not last long, for I found some



The data on *tanchong* painting collected by An Chang Ho for over 30 years.

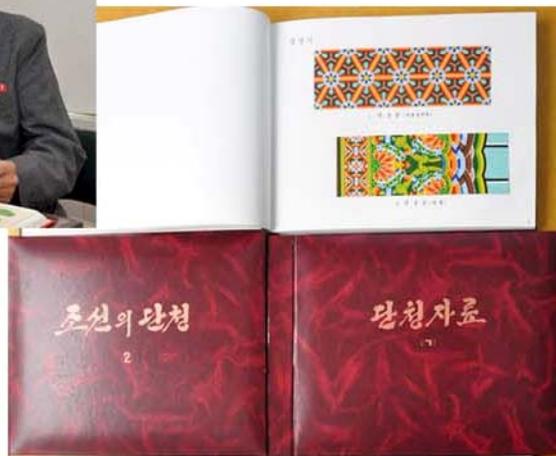
parts dull in colour and some other parts devoid of its original colour. I thought a lot in those days.

When I came back to the institute, I decided to correct and restore paintings of ancient architectural structures across the country and gather data on *tanchong*. But I found it so difficult through my own experience.

Most of the ancient buildings were in remote, secluded mountains. And I couldn't tell how long it would take me to gather all data on so many paintings—it might be ten years, twenty years or so.

So I set a goal of carrying out the task in three stages, each spanning ten years. It was to make a collection of painting patterns and analyse the long history and diversity of the Korean fine art by classifying the paintings in terms of period, subject and style. Through a nearly decade-long research work, I gathered over 200 pieces of paintings.

In the hard time called "Arduous March" when the whole country was undergoing difficulties, my family also faced trials. But I further hardened my deter-



mination because I knew someone else had to do my work if I gave up halfway.

I had to climb mountains with no human inhabitation. I often lost my way and suffered for hours, my body bleeding with tears. A handful of roast corn grains was my meal most of times. But whenever I found paintings in temples all kinds of troubles vanished immediately. Copying big and small paintings on my paper I came to see that our people are truly wise, noble, beautiful and talented. Even for a picture I made several miniature copies and compared them with the original. I still have a vivid memory of the happiness and pride that filled my heart when I discovered painting arts that were nearly extinct.

Occasionally some people asked me if I could have any reward for my troubles, advising me to take care of my family. My invariable answer was *Nothing's more enjoyable than devoting my* ▶

► *pure conscience to the work I chose myself.* So I steadily continued my way to the Taedong and Pothong gates in Pyongyang, the Hullyon Pavilion in Phyongwon, the Thae-bong Pavilion in Haeju, the Kahak Pavilion in Anbyon, the Songbul Temple in Mt. Jongbang, the Paeksang Pavilion in Anju, the Yanghwa Temple in Thaecheon and so on to get paintings reflecting the national emotion and aesthetic sense as well as the wisdom and talent of the Korean people who have long developed an extraordinary ornamental art of architecture.

One of those days I heard the news that in June 2002 Chairman Kim Jong Il visited the Ryangchon Temple in Kowon County and spoke highly of the paintings, like the *Court Dance* in the Taеung Hall. He gave precious instructions about tanchong. Though I was well over 50 at the time, I felt as if I had become youthful again. My determination to glorify the national treasure became firmer.

I spurred myself to run toward the goal I had set for my whole life. Finally I completed collections of tanchong patterns titled *Korean Tanchong (Vols. 1 and 2)* and *Tanchong Data (A and B)*. The books contain over 480 pieces of tanchong art from a lot of historical sites across the country.

I would request our younger generations:

To be a valuable man of the country, set a high goal and dedicate your clear conscience. When each of you do so and achieve it, our country will become prosperous so much earlier.

*An Chang Ho,
resident in Neighbourhood
Unit No. 74, Wonjong-dong,
Chollima District, Nampho*

The Story of Our Home

THE STORY OF OUR Home, a Korean feature produced last year, became a great public favourite as soon as it was put on.

Ri Jong A, the heroine, is a girl in her late teens who has just finished a senior middle school. Going on an errand for her mother who was a colleague of Un Jong's parents before their death—they were model workers at the Chollima Steel Complex—she begins to visit the home of the orphaned children. Un Jong's family kept a book titled *The Story of Our Home* which describes dreams and happy life of the parents and children.

After the loss of her parents Un Jong, student at a senior middle school, is no longer good at her studies looking after her younger siblings and household affairs, and finally gives up an opportunity to take part in a national math contest. Her younger siblings, Un Hyang and Un Chol, also have troubles with their studies and yearn for mother's love.

Jong A decides to become their sister and devotes her sincerity to them. But Un Jong regards it as cheap sympathy and refuses to accept it, making troubles.

One day Jong A manages to get a set of famous Korean *Pomhyanggi* cosmetics for her top prize at a cooking contest. But she exchanges the cosmetics for some school things which are the third-place prize. While she is on her way home it begins raining. She remembers Un Hyang forgot taking an umbrella, so she heads for her school, when she receives a phone call and learns that her mother is in a critical condition. So she asks her friend to bring an umbrella to Un Hyang for her and rushes to see her mother. But since her friend and Un Hyang are strangers, they pass each

other. Consequently, Un Hyang catches a cold in rain. That night Jong A arrives at Un Jong's home late and apologizes to Un Hyang giving out the school things but Un Jong refuses to take them. She takes her siblings outside and says Jong A is anyone but their relative and persuades them not to let her come again to their home. Seeing it, Jong A bursts into tears.

Learning Jong A's taking care of the parentless children, a lot of people, including the local youth league organization members, senior local district officials as well as her neighbours, give her a helping hand. Recognizing that cooking a meal or laundering for them does little to take good care of them, she leads them to become true persons loving their hometown and country and adding glory to them.

Un Jong finally accepts Jong A's sincerity feeling grateful to her and her family resume their hopeful life. Un Jong wants to be a scientist, Un Hyang a music teacher, and Un Chol a footballer; they all work hard.

Jong A adopts four more orphans—among them is a baby—and gives up everything about the prime of youth—dreams, enjoyment and romance—solely to take care of them. She says to the children, "My dream is to help yours come true."

Jong A becomes known to the whole country when she is honoured to address the Second National Conference of Exemplary Young People of Virtue. Supreme leader Kim Jong Un, speaking highly of her deed, called her *maiden mother* and honoured her by having a photo taken with her and put her forward as laureate of Kim Jong Il Youth Honour Prize.

When she comes back home from the conference the children run up to her happily, calling her

► *mother.*

Un Jong says, taking out the book *The Story of Our Home*, “We want you to write in this book from now on, mother.” Jong A and the children draw a picture of their family including the head of their neighborhood unit, the chief secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea district committee and their teachers and put it in the book. Then they write in the book that their father is Kim Jong Un who concerns himself with the affairs of their home, an unknown family, and that their home is the Workers’ Party of Korea’s bosom.

The film ends with Jong A’s saying that the story of their home, the best in the world, will continue forever.

Based on a story about the *maiden mother* loved by all people across the country, particularly respected by the young people, the film received the Best Film award, at the 15th Pyongyang International Film Festival held last year, when the heroine was given the Best Actress of Feature Film award.

Rim Sang Jun



Mt. Myohyang

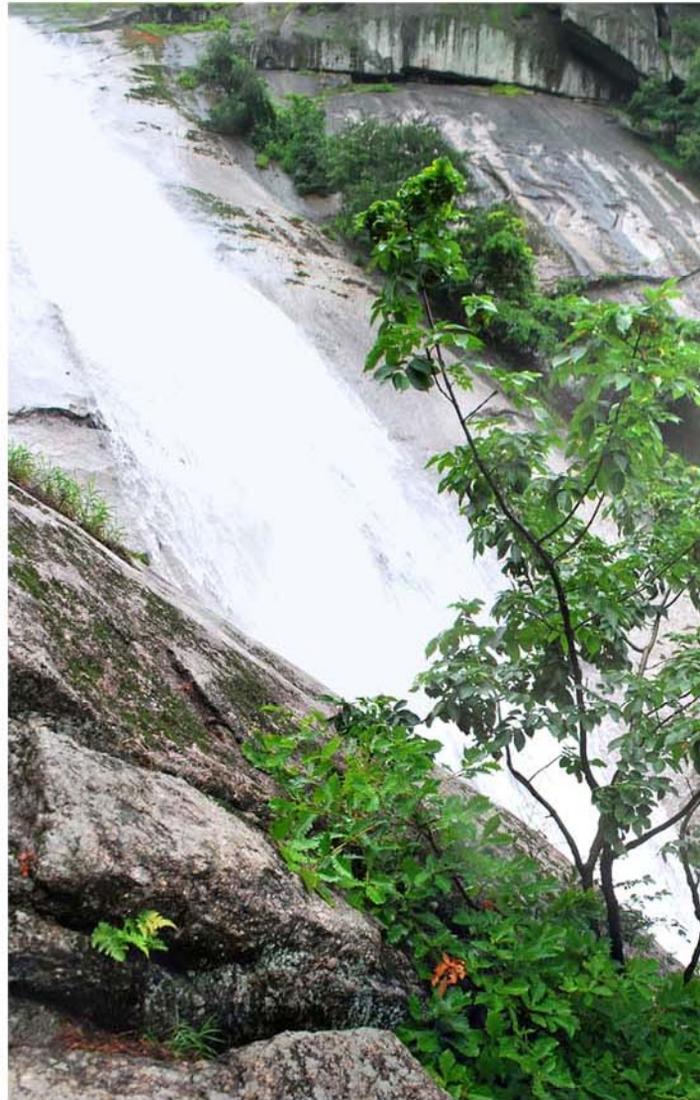
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Sangwon Ravine

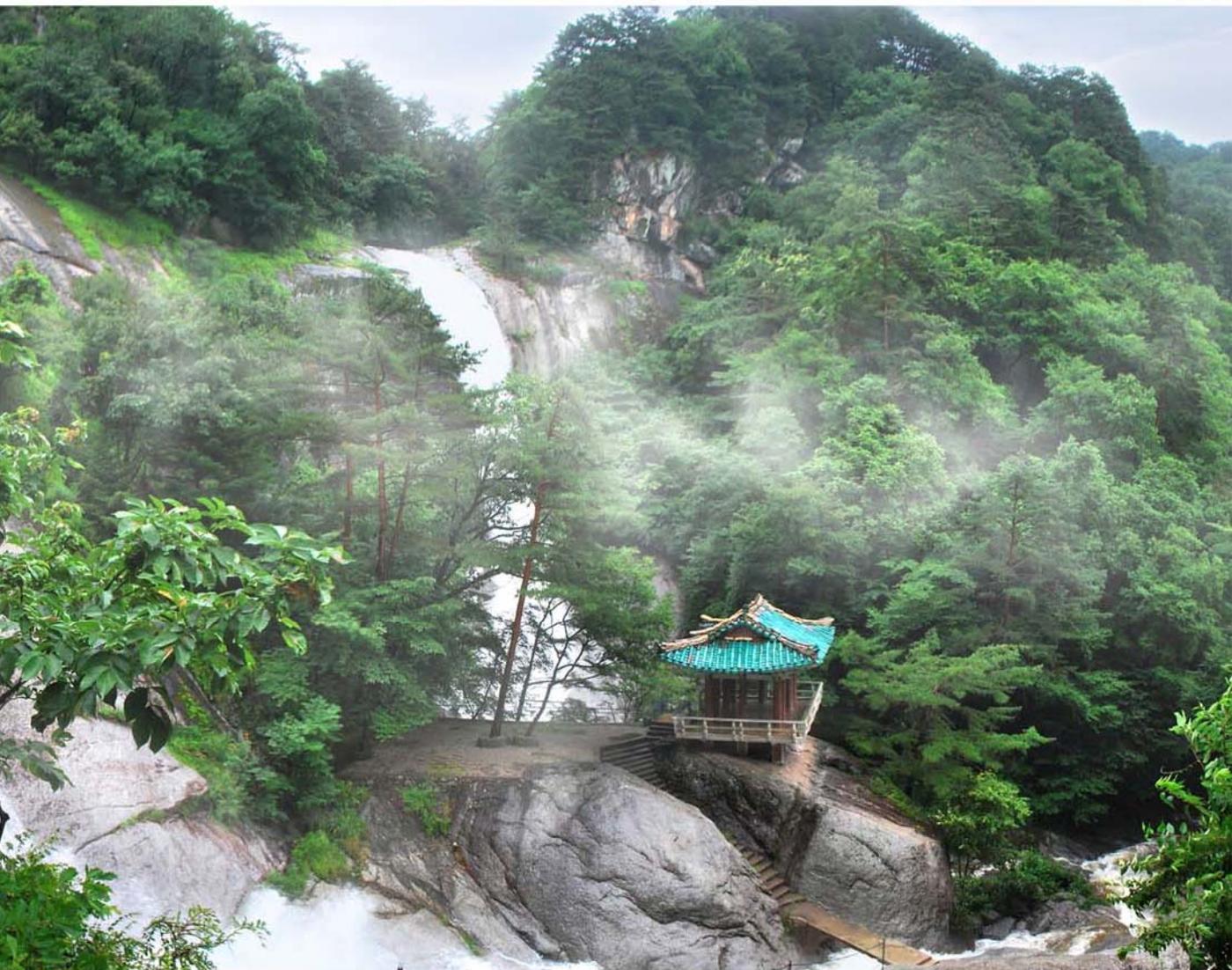
OF ALL THE SCENIC SPOTS IN Mt. Myohyang, the Sangwon Ravine is the best. At a place halfway up the ravine, over 500 metres above sea level, stands a Buddhist hermitage called Sangwonam. Hence the name *Sangwon-dong* or Sangwon Ravine. The ravine has several waterfalls—Kumgang Falls, Taeha Falls, Ryongyon Falls, Sanju Falls and Chonsin Falls—and noted rocks like Inhodae and Ryonggak Rock. Kumgang (Diamond) Falls, which is so beautiful and charming, is a tilted falls where water glides down the slanting rock, not cascading down the cliff. On the cliff at the left of the falls stands the lightly painted gable-roofed Kumgang Pavilion, a resting place for climbers. From there you can take a full view of Kumgang Falls and the wonderful neighbouring scenes.

Ryongyon Falls, too, is a tilted waterfall, which is the most magnificent and beautiful of many falls in Mt. Myohyang. Its name originated from a mysterious Dragon Pool above. It is 84 metres high with 105 metres of watercourse. The water from under Pobwang Peak passes the Dragon Pool (3 metres across and 1.5 metres deep) and runs down over the rock, resembling a dragon spiraling upwards or a roll of white silk fluttering. At first, the water cascades sheer down some 50 metres over the rock and then turns left to slide down over 20 metres before falling vertically some 15 metres. Coupled with the myth-ridden fantastic-shaped rock Inhodae and the venerable Sangwonam, the falls makes a beautiful scenery.

Inhodae is a precipice just opposite the Sangwonam. It has a tale that a kind tiger, seeing people at a loss in the face of a cliff beside Ryongyon Falls, showed them the way up to the Inhodae and Sang-



wonam. Hence the name Inhodae (Kind Tiger Rock). The rock is noted for its fantastic shape and fine view. It is crowned with a smart pavilion called Inhojong. Below the rock is the cave Jiok-gul (Hell Cave) where anyone going up the ravine without chanting a prayer will fall down dead. Inhodae affords a bird's eye view of the peaks and ravines of the mountain. Among them are Oson Peak where five heavenly men turned into stone so fascinated by the wonderful scenery of the Sangwon Ravine after coming down to search for the fairies who had descended to see the scenery in the daytime but forgot to return after dark, and Jamdu (Silkworm Head) Peak where it is said celestial silk raiments were made for fairies. Inhodae also overlooks Sanju Falls (29 metres high) ▶



▶ whose falling water looks like rains of pearls, Ryongyon Falls resembling a white dragon ascending into heaven through fog, Chonsin Falls (86 metres high, 151 metres long and 4 metres wide) reminiscent of a roll of white silk hanging down from heaven and the time-honoured Sangwonam nestling among the thick foliage. The scene affords a fine view of three wonderful attractions rarely to be seen elsewhere. So, the ancient Koreans counted the view from Inhodae among the eight scenic wonders of Mt. Myohyang.

When you go round the Chilsong Pavilion from the Sangwonam, you will see the peculiar Ryonggak Rock meaning dragon horn rock. A few pine trees growing on the rock add curious yet pretty features

to the scene.

Pobwang Peak (1 388 metres high) is a well-known peak in the mountain. It has Oson Peak on the east and Kwanum Peak on the west. When you look down on Pobwang Peak from the Nungin Temple, the highest temple in the mountain, it will give you an impression of a rocky screen surrounding the peak. The rocks look like giants standing with their clenched fists thrust upwards or fearsome monsters prowling about for food. Further, they resemble running deer or flying cranes. Indeed, the rocks of Pobwang Peak are all of strange shapes, so that it is called Manmulsang, or the Myriad-shaped Peak, of Mt. Myohyang.

Pak Myong Il

National Pride—Korean Painting

THE KOREAN PAINTING, an original painting style of the Korean nation with a long history, is a genre of Oriental painting. It has not only general characteristics of Oriental painting but also excellent qualities of the peculiar painting style of the nation that has long been devel-

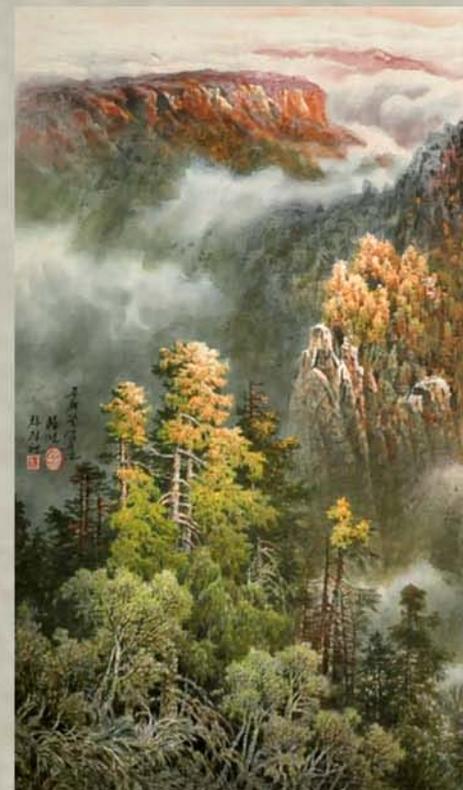
oped. With clear, concise yet delicate art it carries fine qualities as a powerful, beautiful and noble form.

The basis of the Korean painting is the principle of implication and concentration. It is an excellent principle of formative art which simplifies the form,

colour and light and darkness to suit the aesthetic sense of the Korean people and highlights the point of a work while showing the qualitative features of an object smartly. The principle is invariably applied to the method of selecting the composition and form of a picture, the method of using means of depiction and expression such as line, colour and light and darkness, and the expression of unique brushwork. In this way it ensures the clearness, conciseness and delicacy of the picture.

The Korean painting has various techniques. According to the degree of colouring and variety of painting materials it is classified into deep-coloured one, light-

The Korean painting *Childhood.*



► coloured one, Indian-ink one and picture in ink and wash. According to objects of depiction it is divided into genre painting, landscape, portrait and historical painting. In the past it was subdivided into painting of grass and insects, painting of wild animals and painting of peasants' life. According to the frame of work it is divided into scroll, wide-hanging roll, folding screen and framed picture.

The Korean painting has a long history of development along with the nation's time-honoured history and left a lot of valuable legacies. Mural paintings in the tombs of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668) are well known to the world as the cream of fine art of Korea in the early Middle Ages, and the paintings by Tam Jing (579-631) and Solgo (8th century) give a good glimpse of the development of the Korean painting during the period of Three Kingdoms and its



A Cowboy, an old picture created during the time of the feudal Joseon dynasty.

long history. Later, it further developed and got enriched through the period of Koryo (918-1392) and the feudal Joseon dynasty, attaining distinct qualities of original style.

Now the Korean painting has reached a higher stage of devel-

opment. Thanks to the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea it has made a radical change in its content and form, and is in its heyday as the main form of the national fine arts of socialist Korea.

Pak Myong Il

The Korean painting *Jong Il Peak in the Morning*.



Korean Dancing

DANCING IS A BEAUTIFUL and graceful art which gives people delight and worth of life. And it is of importance in developing the cultural and recreational standard of the people.

The Korean dancing has developed with its own characteristics of graceful and gentle rhythms supported by the main movements of arms. In general, the Asian dancing is more based on movements of the upper part of the body than the lower one, when the Western one is on movements of the lower part than the upper one.

The Korean dancing is a natural harmonious combination of swinging of arms as the main and movements of legs. It makes a point of gentle yet moderately energetic motions in combination with proper posture rather than excessive and stereotyped move-

ments. Big and small movements are combined well, the rhythm of each of arm movements stretch from the shoulder to the fingertips, and the balanced posture and the course of movements are basically curved, thus producing elegant, soft and delicate rhythms.

The Korean dancing is also characterized by rich emotion. It is shown well in the speed of dancing. It has a stable speed and a mild current of movements and presents graceful and soft movements in the air with wave-style leg movement and diversified hand movements like throwing and whirling.

The Korean dancing is distinguished for its smart and harmonious movements. Various movements—shoulders moving up and down rhythmically, elastic steps and swinging arms—show well

the charming taste.

Like this the Korean dancing can express the delicate and gentle feelings through soft, strong and energetic rhythm. Having developed with a long history and tradition, it encourages the Korean people to create a new life, while helping educate them in noble culture.

*Hong Jong Hwa,
chief secretary of the
Central Committee of the
Dancers' Union of Korea*



National Intangible Cultural Heritage (2)



The New Year greeting.

LUNAR NEW YEAR'S DAY IS A FOLK festival which the Korean people celebrated from of old. This custom goes back to the time of such ancient Korean states as Ancient Joseon through Koguryo, Koryo and feudal Joseon dynasty.

Lunar New Year's Day is called *sol* in Korean. Koreans used the lunar calendar for ages. Since it is the first festival of the (lunar) year which the people saw in full of fresh hope, they celebrated it with splendour—preparing for the festival including special foods, holding varieties of functions and enjoying folk games.

Good preparations were made for the day—making new clothes, cleaning and fixing the house inside and outside, and cooking special foods. On the eve they had a pleasant time preparing foods till late at night.

The *sol* celebrations began early in the morning of the lunar New Year's Day. Before daybreak each family had *charye*, a kind of memorial service to pay tribute to their ancestors. Then in the early morning *sebae*, or prone salute, was made to their senior. The custom of offering New Year greetings reflects the beautiful manners of the Korean people who respect the senior and regard courtesy as important. Children made *sebae* to the adults of their family in order of age and then went round the neighbourhood making well-wishing bows to their senior and teachers. Families with elderly folks prepared simple gifts—like fried glutinous rice cake and sesame toffee to be given to children, and dishes to the elder visitors. Between friends they greeted each other with re-

Celebration of Lunar New Year's Day

marks of good meaning.

The families woke up early in the morning and wore new clothes prepared beforehand, and what was striking was women's costume, called *samhoejang jogori* or *panhoejang jogori*.

Sol foods constituted an important part of the *sol* custom. Typical of them were cakes such as glutinous rice cake, steamed rice cake, fancy rice cake, and pancakes, fruit punch, roast meat and fruits. Especially rice cake soup was a must on the *sol* table. The soup was mainly cooked with pheasant meat, and when the pheasant meat was unavailable, chicken or beef or pork was used instead. They regarded it as a routine to have rice cake soup on the day.

They played several folk games on the day—*yut*, seesawing, kite flying, sledging, toy pinwheel, and so on—and *yut* was most popular. It was a typical folk game everyone enjoyed. Fascinating throw of *yut* sticks, witty moves of pieces and cheers of the spectators around were a great spice to the festival.

The *sol* custom has been maintained and further developed as national heritage.

Kim Chol Hyon

The *yut* game.



Park's Doom

THE WAY OF EXISTENCE OF THE SOUTH Korean authorities is dependence on outside forces. None of the successive rulers would rid themselves of subservience to great powers and dependence on outside forces. Park Geun Hye eked out a living by clamouring for “blood alliance” with the United States because she could not live even a moment without clutching the sleeves of Americans.

The matter of the right to wartime command control can be cited. In the last presidential campaign Park pledged that she would “make thorough preparations” to take over the right to wartime command control in 2015 as had been scheduled. No sooner had she taken office than she implored the US to postpone the transfer of the right indefinitely, claiming that the change of the right would “endanger” the security of south Korea and impair the “alliance” with the US. And she squeezed more tax from the people to boost the upkeep of the GIs in south Korea.

Not content with the handover of the sovereignty of politics, the economy and defence to foreign forces

she decided to deploy the Americans’ THAAD in south Korea, which is now giving rise to a serious conflict in the world as well as in the south. If the high-altitude anti-missile system operates in south Korea, the Korean peninsula and strategic means of the neighbouring countries will be exposed to Americans’ watch and strike, and south Korea could be a dangerous arena of confrontation between foreign forces. The south Korean people were all infuriated with Park who accepted the claim of the US regardless of the national dignity and interests.

That’s not all. Asserting the so-called “future-oriented relations” and “new era of cooperation,” Park conspired with Japan, the centuries-old sworn enemy of the Korean nation—it’s a crime. She propelled a mechanism of sharing military intelligence with Japan—which had been a failure of her predecessor’s policy due to the strong opposition of the people of all strata—in the insidious form of making a “promise on sharing intelligence.” She also gave a license to the Japanese “Self-Defense Force” to enter south Korea at will on the pretext of its munitions

South Korean people wage a struggle against the Park Geun Hye regime.



South Korean people protest against the humiliating “agreement” with Japan on the matter of sex slavery for the Japanese army.



▶ assistance to the US troops in case of emergency in the Korean peninsula.

Worse still, in the late 2015, she concluded a humiliating “agreement” with Japan which connives at the Japanese army’s crime of sex slavery in return for a trifle sum of money from the Japanese authorities. The sex slavery for the Japanese army is an extra-villainous inhuman crime in which the Japanese imperialists forced over 200 000 Korean women into humiliating and lethal sex slavery. Nevertheless, Japan is still refusing to recognize its past crimes, but is absorbed in distortion of history and moves of reinvasion. When the international community was angry with Japan, Park agreed on the “final and irreversible settlement” of the issue of sex slavery for the Japanese army, kowtowing to Japan.

She established the so-called “reconciliation and recovery foundation” in an attempt to get a petty sum of money from Japan in spite of the opposition and condemnation from people of all strata. Then they received the “contribution” from Japan after secret talks. It is a mockery and insult to the victims of sex slavery, who were deprived of their prime of

youth by the Japanese imperialists and have been in agony and disgrace all their life. As such elements are in power with the backing of outside forces against the will of the nation, the tragedy of division is still going on in this land while aggravating the danger of a nuclear war. That’s why the resentment and denunciation rose higher against Park who worked desperately to keep her power even by forcibly deploying THAAD in the south, selling out the nation’s dignity and interests through a humiliating “agreement” with Japan on the matter of sex slavery for the Japanese army, and unhesitatingly renouncing the nation’s right to existence coerced by the outside forces.

The south Korean people from all walks of life turned out to the struggle against Park, crying out that “Park Geun Hye is just the source of reckless provocation and ruin,” “Park has driven the people into danger of war,” and “How could we forgive such a pro-Japanese government?”

History has good examples of how miserable is the fate of those who go against public sentiment.

Choe Ki Man

No Smoke Without Fire

IN THE KOREAN PENINSULA A thermonuclear war is almost a fait accompli. Such a touch-and-go situation is not to be found in any other region of the world. Due to annual joint military exercises held in south Korea the Korean peninsula is actually in a state of war. The DPRK-targeted nuclear war exercises like those codenamed Key Resolve and Foal Eagle and Ulji Freedom Guardian are conducted over 40 times annually in south Korea with the mobilization of as many as 500 000 strong forces. All of them are aimed at “overturning the system” of the DPRK and obliterating its right to existence.

Serious military provocations of all kinds have been made on over 20 000 occasions in the past 60-odd years in an attempt to stifle the DPRK—this proves that the fuse of a second Korean war has been lit.

A typical example is the fact that the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle 16 joint military drills were held in the largest ever scale in history, for over 50 days from March 7 last year. They involved 27 000-strong US aggression forces, over 300 000 south Korean puppet troops, and forces from the Americans’ vassal states like France, New Zealand and Australia, as well as the US’s notorious overseas aggression means such as the task force of the nuclear carrier *USS Stennis*, a landing preparation group, a flotilla loaded with preparatory equipment, B-52 and B-2 nuclear strategic bombers, F-22A stealth fighters. All those forces were enough to carry out another Korean war. Casting off the deceptive camouflage of “defensive” and “annual” event they overtly uttered that the exercises were to hone the capability of, and launch, a preemptive strike against Pyongyang. This shows the exercises were unprecedented in recklessness.

The Ulji Freedom Guardian joint military exercise held in August last year was just the similar one. The foreign media reported that although the troops mobilized in the exercise were announced to be 30 000 GIs, over 50 000 south Korean puppet troops and 480 000 civilians in general, the fact that the participants in the exercise were personnel in higher positions above the staff officers who actually plan

and command operations in the Korean war in case of emergency makes it needless to say how enormous the actual scale of the exercise was.

An expert from the Russian Academy of Sciences disclosed that although the United States describes the joint military exercises as something to “safeguard democracy,” their scenarios like “Occupation of Pyongyang” and “Beheading Operations” aimed at “removing at one stroke” the leadership of the DPRK are far from “defensive purpose” as they are obviously offensive, and that the aim of exercises is to drive Korea in the corner of unbearable state and promote its “collapse” and achieve the “German-style unification by absorption.”

The US, regarding the Korean peninsula as a good region for its strategy of supremacy, has long connected all acts of aggression against the DPRK with its effort for control of the world. Through the joint military rehearsals it is developing a perfect capability of executing the supremacy strategy. As there is no smoke without fire it is a matter of time that the war drills conducted by America under the cloak of “defence” and “annual” routine would shift into an actual war sooner or later. Experts say that the joint military rehearsals conducted annually by the US and south Korea in an upgrading way are escalating the tension and the possibility of the military conflict in the Korean peninsula, and endangering peace and stability in Northeast Asia.

There is no country in the world which would sit idle when a robber breaks in. Exposed to the ever-growing threat from the US, the DPRK has consolidated its deterrent and taken measures to strengthen it in a multifarious and consecutive ways. The General Staff of the Korean People’s Army solemnly declared that if the US shows a slightest sign of aggression on the inviolable land, seas and air of Korea, it would turn the stronghold of provocation into a heap of ashes.

Sixty-odd years ago the US managed to survive the past Korean war (June 1950–July 1953) it provoked in an attempt to take the world supremacy, but if a second Korean war breaks out, it will surely meet its end as an empire of devil.

Jong Jin Chol

Imperialist Japan's Scheme for A-bomb Development and Massacre of Koreans (2)

2. Japanese secret nuclear development plan "NZ Project" executed in Korea

IT WAS JUST IN HUNGNAM, KOREA, COLONY of imperialist Japan, that the "Research F" and the subsequent "Sun Research" were carried on in real earnest. The Japanese military and Professor Arakatsu of Kyoto Imperial University had designated the Korean peninsula as the main spot of A-bomb development since the beginning of the "Research F." In Hungnam was a detachment of a Japanese fleet and a concentration of a lot of leading Asian electrical and chemical industry bases. Earlier Japan had chosen Hungnam—it was situated in a good geographical point favourable for transportation to and from the Japanese mainland, abounded with industrial water and had advantages for use of electricity, coal, ore and other supplies—as one of points of economic and military importance and encouraged monopolies like Noguchi to invest a huge amount of capital into the area.

According to the policy the Japanese monopolies, in the latter half of the 1930s, newly established or expanded an aluminium plant, a magnesium plant, Pongung Factory, a carbide factory, Hungnam Chemical Factory, Pongung-Ryonghung Fuel Factory and the like. Just before the Japanese defeat, the munitions factories in the area had more than 30 000 workers, and additionally, the local wharfs, port, factories and enterprises employed as many as 100 000.

At the time the Hungnam district was overrun with the munitions industry centred on electric power and chemical industries. The Japanese emerging wealthy businessman Noguchi constructed a large aluminium plant for the military purpose in the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory and started to erect a second carbide workshop for production of aviation fuel and explosives inside the Pongung Factory. The gigantic "Noguchi Concern" set up in the Hungnam

district by Noguchi was equipped with all facilities for A-bomb development including those for producing heavy water, graphite electrode, chemical materials, refined special alloy, and gunpowder to be used as initial explosive as well as power supply.

Gripped by the geographical advantages of Hungnam, the Arakatsu research team soon concluded that it was preferable to concentrate all projects related with A-bomb development on Korea and visited Korea several times. Especially, the team discussed with Noguchi face to face on the plan of A-bomb development after they had looked round industrial establishments in the Hungnam area.

Chitsutaro Takubo, geological professor of Kyoto Imperial University, stayed in Hungnam permanently as member of the Arakatsu team. At Takubo's proposal, the Japanese Navy and Arakatsu code-named the A-bomb development in Korea as "NZ Project."

Japan is still describing "NZ Project" as a plan for production of fuel of V-1 and V-2 rockets delivered from the Nazi Germany during the Second World War. On the contrary, "NZ Project" was in fact the general code name for the Japanese military's development of the fuel for the jet engine, and of rocket, atomic weapons and the like in Korea. The Japanese imperialists code-named the factory for A-bomb development in the Hungnam district "Zinc Plant." Zn is the chemical symbol of zinc and NZ is the reverse of it. The "Zinc Plant" began to be constructed on a full scale in around 1941.

The chronicle data of the Ryongsong Machine Complex reads as follow: "The 'Zinc Plant' was closed to the public. It was situated between the western area of the Ryongsong Workshop and the Hungnam Powder Mill during the time of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. Called zinc plant, it started operation in 1941. It occupied an area covering the site of the Second Casting Shop, the Third Machine Shop, the Ryongsong College of Mechanical Engineering ▶

- ▶ and daily necessities workshop of the present Ryongsong Machine Complex, and a block on the coast neighbouring the powder mill. There was a chimney near the west wall of the college building. On the site of the present Third Machine Shop stood a building installed with machines and facilities. The Japanese MPs stood guard, checking the access of people strictly.”

No data of the Japanese side have been found about what the Japanese imperialists had definitely done in the zinc plant.

However, it is possible to make an outline from the following statements. “Situated in an area south of the fertilizer plant of the Hungnam Factory, some buildings of the metal plant produced ‘NZ’ but were dismantled or destroyed at the time of [Japan’s] defeat.” (A book titled *Japanese Troubles in North Korea and End of the Hungnam Factory of the Japan Nitrogen* written by Shoji Kamada, Japanese engineer in the then Hungnam district, in 1970)

Mun Pong Su, who had often visited related factories for field training, as student of the Hungnam Technical School, said, “Unlike ordinary works, it was fortified with concrete on all sides just like an atomic power plant. I heard that it was producing high-powered bombs.”

The then researcher in the factory Choe Ki Son said, “Hideki Yukawa and his entourage often appeared in Hungnam.” (South Korean MBC report in 2005)

“In the buildings, next to the First, Second and Third shops of water electrolysis, they produced and packaged heavy water used as neutron moderator for reactor. Nobody knows where the packages were taken.” (The retired Pak Tu Man from the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, resident in Honam-dong, Hungnam District, Hamhung)

“The Japanese imperialists constructed an underground facility for thorium extraction in the Hungnam district, and there some 300 Japanese scientists under command of Japanese Admiral Hideo Hasegawa developed nuclear materials named ‘F-NZ’ from 1944. Around that time the Nazi Germany, at Japan’s request for technical support for extraction of nuclear materials, transported its own cyclotron aboard a large transport plane by the North Pole route to Japan in early 1945.” (South Korean Internet paper *Jajusibo*, May 4, 2015)

“The Hungnam Factory changed into a gigantic munitions factory during the Pacific war. In this respect it is similar to the fact that all the industrial facilities in the Tennessee Valley in America changed into munitions factories including an A-bomb manufacturer. Heavy water was developed in Hungnam during the war and the water electrolysis facility there could produce 40 kg of heavy water every day (15 tons a year). After the war the main factories the Soviet forces dismantled and took to their country included the Hungnam Factory’s branch plants related to heavy water, secret weapons and special attack weapons.” (Japanese book *History of Power Project in Korea*)

Considering the things mentioned above, it is easily noticeable what Japan did with heavy water, thorium, high-explosive gunpowder, oxidizer, graphite reflector, high-purity aluminium and the like in the Hungnam district. It is the likeliest that Japan constructed an atomic reactor based on use of heavy-water moderator and tried plutonium extraction in the zinc plant while conducting a research into uranium enrichment by centrifugation. At that time the plant was in deep secrecy and Korean workers mobilized in the construction were all massacred.

Wi Man Sop, teacher of an evening college under the Ryongsong Machine Complex who is resident in Hungnam, says, “During the period of the Japanese rule there were two buildings behind that building, and one of them was single-storeyed. It was used as the office of a department’s teachers. At least one of them went dead annually. When you slept there you felt sick and even vomited. So I thought the building was used for a research work with highly radioactive materials. There was an underground passage under the building connected to another building in front of it. The front building was a morgue. I think that when a person was dead during the research the corpse was carried to the morgue through the underground passage. In the 1970s we were constructing a school building, when we saw in front of us a funnel tens of metres high. There was soot in it, which was surely a sign of having been used. We all thought it strange. How is it that there was a funnel there when there was no boiler around? At that time I had no idea about it, but now I guess it was used for burning corpses.” □

Monument to the Great Victory in Pukgwan

THE MONUMENT TO THE GREAT VICTORY in Pukgwan stands in Rimmyong-ri, Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province, Korea. The monument was set up in 1708 telling the historical fact that the volunteers led by Jong Mun Bu (1565–1624) won a great battle to defeat the Japanese invaders in the Hamgyong provincial region during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592–1598).

The body of the monument, 1.87m high and 66cm wide, is inscribed with more than 1 400 letters. The upper part of the façade has the horizontal inscription of the title *Monument to the Great Victory in Pukgwan* written in *Jonja* style.

Pukgwan means Hamgyong Province in the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty.

It included the present North and South Hamgyong provinces, Ryanggang Province and some northern areas of Kangwon Province.

The inscription consists of the preface and a poem-style message. The preface describes the position of Jong-led volunteers' struggle in Hamgyong Province, the whole story of the Japanese aggression and the Korean betrayers' moves, the organization of Jong's volunteers and their major battles. The background of the erection of the monument is also described. The main message describes the patriotic struggle of the volunteers against the Japanese invaders during the war, the people's safe return to farming in the northern region after victory, and the statement that the monument was erected to tell and retell the victorious war to generations to come.

The wicked Japanese imperialists took away the monument to Japan in 1904 during the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) and left it uncared for in the corner of the Yasukuni Shrine, symbol of Japanese imperialism, in an attempt to cover up their brigandish acts of aggression and disgraceful defeat and remove the valuable historical legacy of the Korean nation.

Later the Korean people in the north and the south took back the monument through joint efforts and set it up again to its original state at Rimmyong-ri.

As a valuable historical asset of the nation showing the history of anti-aggression struggle of the Korean ancestors, the monument is preserved in good condition.

Ri Kyong Chol



