

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

KOREA

(No. 680)

Juche 101
(2012)

8





Kim Jong Un Looks round the Amusement Park in the Kaeson Youth Park

Supreme leader Kim Jong Un visited in May for the fifth time the amusement park in the Kaeson Youth Park situated at the foot of picturesque Moran Hill in Pyongyang.

The amusement park is a cultural and recreation ground for the working people, youth and students.

Looking round the park, he learned in detail about its management and operation.

On acquainting himself with the operation of amusement facilities, he praised that the park was very neat and clean and in a good state of maintenance.

He familiarized himself with the operation of Z-force, Power Surge, Pirate and Volare and called at the electronic amusement hall, kindly asking which apparatus the people preferred and underlining the need to set up the chair plane and electronic amusement facilities at the Rungna People's Pleasure Ground under construction.

At the pasty stall in the park, he asked what was to be served that day, felt the quality of the bottled mineral water and looked

inside the stall.

He then dropped in at the Kaeson Bread House in the compound to ask what kind of food people liked best and familiarized himself with service activities there.

He was greatly satisfied to see that the officials and workers of the amusement park, with a spirit of devotedly serving the people, have ensured the regular operation of amusement facilities and good management of catering facilities so that the working people, youth and students can enjoy themselves to their heart's content, and set forth the tasks to be tackled in the management and operation of the park.

That day he stressed that they should hand down through generations the love of General Kim Jong Il for the people and give pleasure to the people by bettering the management of the park associated with the immortal exploits of the General who devoted his all to the good of the people, and had a photo taken with them.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

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FRONT COVER: Torchlight demonstration shows the determination of young vanguards 5 million strong, the successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Pictorial KOREA is published in Korean, Chinese, Russian and English.

Full of Laughter



Merry laughters and cheers reverberate through the amusement park in the Kaeson Youth Park situated at the foot of the picturesque Moran Hill in Pyongyang. Since it was renovated into a recreation ground for the people two years ago thousands of working people, youth and students, and children have enjoyed themselves at the park every day.

All the amusement facilities of the park attract the visitors but everybody prefers the Z-force to anything else.

Soaring into the sky scores of metres high in a blink and falling down with a rush several times make those seated on the Z-force feel thrilled.

Saying that riding the chair plane is more impressive than Z-force, not only youngsters but also the middle-aged and the elderly, who feel rejuvenated, are reluctant to leave the place.

When the chair plane rises up into the sky as if flying over the Moran Hill, they look all aghast and afraid and, once they take off, they laugh big laughs as if nothing happened before.

Shouts of joy are echoing ceaselessly through the place from the Disco, Power Surge, Pirate and Volare.

The electronic amusement hall is crowded with schoolchildren.

You can hear the people's laughter from the food stalls set up in the park.

The nocturnal view of the park decorated with various illuminating devices seems as if the stars have come down to the earth.

Leaving the park, everybody says that they are relieved of their fatigue from a day's work after having pleasant time there. Then they sing the song "Don't Advance, Night of Pyongyang."

.....

*I want to walk on and on at the night of Pyongyang, my love.
Do not advance, the beautiful night of Pyongyang.*

Article: Kim Hyon Thae





Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il guide the tank drills (May 1965).



Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un are among the KPA soldiers.

The Unfurled Banner of Songun

August 25 this year marks the 52nd anniversary of the start of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong Il, the eternal sun of socialist Korea.

Korean people are greeting the day with a great pride and dignity.

Korea was a small and weak country, a colony of Japan, early in the last century due to its weak army. Now it has been turned into a nuclear power no formidable enemy dare challenge and a fully-fledged military power recognized by the world.

This miraculous event has been brought about by over five decades of Songun-based revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong Il, the brilliant heir to the Songun idea and Songun-based leadership of President Kim Il Sung who won back Korea and defended it by defeating two imperialist powers by force of arms.

The Songun-based revolutionary history goes on without interruption even after the unexpected demise of

Kim Jong Il on December 17, 2011.

On January 1, 2012 Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un inspected Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105th Tank Division of the Korean People's Army, where Kim Jong Il left the first trace of his Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

It was his unshakable faith and will to hold higher the banner of Songun so as to glorify the dignity of the country and nation and successfully carry out the cause of building a thriving socialist nation.

This is why Kim Jong Un continues to visit army units at present, too.

He visits everywhere soldiers are: he went to see the soldiers on a far-flung island by a war vessel braving rough seas; once he went to Panmunjom, where opposing forces level their guns at each other, in the daytime to see his soldiers there.

Whenever he inspects the army units,

he acquaints himself with the soldiers' combat and political training and shows close concern for their diet and cultural life.

He also poses for photographs shoulder to shoulder and arm in arm with soldiers and listens to their whispers unceremoniously. While guiding the general tactical exercises and flight trainings of the units, he encourages the soldiers to get fully ready to shower blows on the enemy if the enemy dare violate the dignity of their country and nation.

By his energetic leadership, the KPA is growing stronger, reliably guaranteeing the sovereignty and security of the nation.

It demonstrated to the world its enormous military might that has been further strengthened under the leadership of Kim Jong Un in the parade held in Pyongyang in April to celebrate the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung, founding father of socialist Korea.

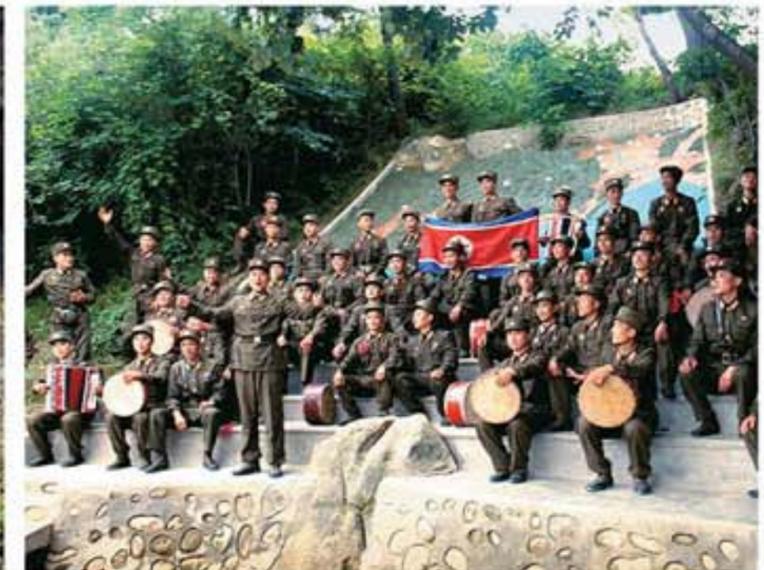
That day he solemnly declared that the permanent strategy of the Korean revolution and its final victory lie in going straight along the road of independence,

the road of Songun and the road of socialism.

As Kim Jong Un carries forward the cause of the Songun revolution brilliantly,

Korea will display the might of an invincible power forever.

Article: Kim Chol Hyok





Kim Jong Un inspects the KPA Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105th Tank Division Honoured with the Title of O Jung Hup-led 7th Regiment (January 2012).



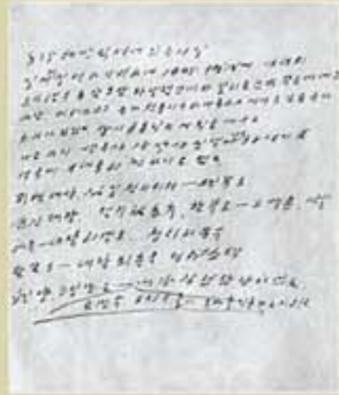
Kim Jong Un takes parental care of the KPA Navy men on board a vessel (February 2012).



Kim Jong Un embraces the KPA pilots (January 2012).



All-People Resistance for National Liberation



Kim Il Sung's note on his instructions for the operations for the final assault to liberate the country.



Kim Il Sung's order on launching a general offensive to liberate the homeland.



The KPR soldiers were fully prepared for combat.

The immortal exploits Kim Il Sung performed in accomplishing the historic cause of Korea's liberation shine brilliantly in the history of the Korean nation as a sacred, heroic epic of a peerless patriot.

In the whole course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized by him a new history of all-people resistance, together with the active struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, was created, and the final victory in the struggle to liberate the country was a historic victory won by the general mobilization of the whole nation unprecedented in the history of the national liberation struggle in colonial counties.

Kim Il Sung put forward a unique line of involving the whole nation in an organized and proactive struggle against the Japanese imperialists and worked hard to awaken and organize broad sections of people and form the resistance organizations all over the country.

Thanks to his efforts the forces of all-people resistance were firmly prepared and the whole nation desired the country's liberation. With deep insights into the developing revolution Kim Il Sung mapped out a plan of operations of final decisive battle against the Japanese imperialists, by means of military offensives of the KPR combined with a popular armed uprising. On August 9, 1945 he gave orders for the final offensive operations.

The KPR units launched a general offensive, and in response to it the people's armed corps and groups of armed revolt formed in the homeland and broad masses of people fought bravely to harass the enemy in the rear, assaulting the Japanese aggressor troops, gendarmerie and police establishments.

The Rajin People's Armed Corps had already liberated Rajin before the landing of the KPR units and the Kkachibong Armed Corps started combat actions before the beginning of the decisive battle, attacking the retreating enemy soldiers and liberating Hoeryong by their own efforts. The people's armed corps organized in the areas of Kyonghung and Unggi fought bravely in cooperation with the advancing KPR from the start of the final offensive. The Fatherland Liberation Corps in South Phyongan Province and Pyongyang raided the enemy's arsenal, occupied the provincial office buildings and arrested the defeated enemy soldiers. The resistance organizations in Sinuiju attacked local police substations and border guard posts, occupied the buildings of the provincial police department and provincial office and disarmed the remnants of the enemy hiding at the airfield. Those in South Hamgyong, Kangwon and then Hwanghae provinces also fought well.

Having suffered fatal blow by the powerful offensive of the KPR and the armed resistance of the entire Korean nation, the Japanese imperialists declared an unconditional surrender on August 15, 1945, within a week after the final campaign.

Thanks to Kim Il Sung's idea of independence and his wise leadership, the Korean people could achieve national liberation and independence after 40-odd years of vicious Japanese imperialist colonial rule. And the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in Korea was recorded as a victorious patriotic war of the entire nation in the history of the world revolutionary war

Article: Choe Kwang Ho

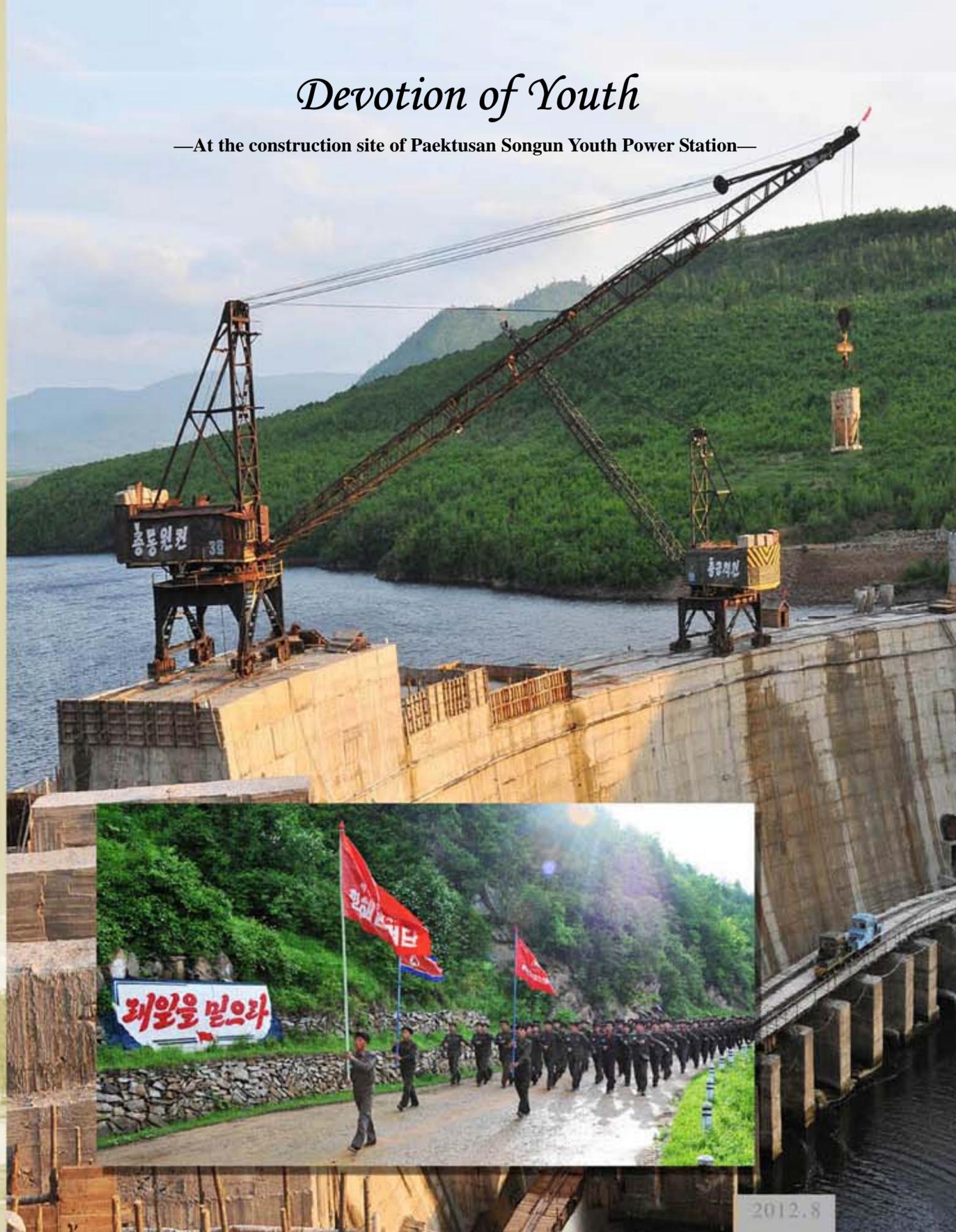


In jubilation of liberation.



Devotion of Youth

—At the construction site of Paektusan Songun Youth Power Station—





Girl triplets from Pyongyang volunteered for the project.



The construction site knows no night.

The singing of young people is reverberating through thick forests in the northern part of the country.

The songs of burning zeal are sung by the youth shock brigade members who are performing heroic feats at the construction site of the Paektusan Songun Youth Power Station, a monumental structure in our era.

Several years ago only chirping and warbling of birds and howls of wild animals could be heard around the mountainous area.

As the power strain must be eased before anything else to make a breakthrough in the building of a thriving socialist nation, a power station to be built in Paegam of Ryanggang Province in the northern part of the country was one of the most difficult projects in those days.

The construction project had to be carried out in unfavourable natural and geographical conditions and was also vast in scale. However, many young people from all parts of the country volunteered in the undertaking.

Among them were university or college graduates and discharged soldiers as well as working youths. Girl triplets from Pyongyang joined the shock brigade.

What was unanimous in the young people was that they were more willing to devote their youthful life to enhancing the prosperity of the country than to enjoying it only.

Reading their minds full of patriotism Kim Jong Il saw to it that the power station was named the Paektusan Songun Youth Power Station and the shock brigade the Paektusan Songun Youth Shock Brigade and took necessary steps.

When he visited the construction site in May 2010, he encouraged young brigaders who were devoting their youth in such a remote and rugged place, and spoke highly of them.

His trust in and support for young people inspired them greatly to display their honour as the vanguard corps and shock brigade in the building of a thriving nation.

They built dams across steep hills and deep

valleys and dug waterway tunnels regardless of the water dripping from the ceiling.

Though they were yet novices at the construction of power station, they studied hard, working, and pooled their wisdom in introducing into the project 100-odd technical designs as good as those made by experts.

The singing of young people full of optimism and pride that they are dedicating their youth to the future of a prosperous country, overcoming all difficulties and ordeals, never stopped at the construction site.

With those songs permeated with youthful ardour, the Paektusan Songun Youth Power Station No. 1 started its early operation two years ago, and another one is nearing completion.

Young builders are singing loudly the songs of youth and feats, bearing deep in mind the affection and trust of Kim Jong Il and determined to be loyal to the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Article: Kim Jong Ung
Photos: Ri Kwang Song

Tanchon Port

Bong— Whistles of ships resound in the newly built Tanchon Port in the East Sea of Korea.

Until three years ago it was considered to be unfit for a large-scale port due to the unfavourable natural and geological conditions of the eastern coast.

There is no natural breakwater like an island, and unlike the West Sea it is deep and the waves are high.

In the previous century the Japanese imperialists, who had occupied Korea by force of arms, tried hard to build a port in the area of Tanchon in order to plunder mineral resources abundant in this area, but they failed.

The building of the port, a grand nature-harnessing project, was brought into completion in the era of Songun.

Tanchon Port, which is of great significance in maritime transport, foreign trade, economic development and the improving of the people's standard of living, is a monumental structure built under the energetic leadership of Kim Jong Il.

He unfolded a grand blueprint to translate into reality the wish of President Kim Il Sung who initiated the building of a modern trade port in the Tanchon area which has abundant mineral resources. He personally visited the building sites on three occasions and highlighted the ways and methods for bringing the project into completion.

Officials of the Ministry of Land and Maritime Transport and builders, burning their hearts with the determination to carry out the instructions of Kim Jong Il under the leadership of Kim Jong Un, completed the project in three years, not in the

estimated period of a decade, by introducing over 100 new building methods and technical innovation plans with devotion and united efforts.

Breakwaters run across the deep sea, where only the sound of waves was heard previously, and large-sized cargo vessels go to and out of the wharf at the seaside.

The gigantic port authority building of the shape of a vessel on sail, the light tower, warehouses and cranes keep in good harmony with good species of trees, presenting a view of a seaside resort.

The construction of the port capable of handling millions of tons of freight has provided a sure guarantee for prompt transport of nonferrous metals and magnesia products produced in the Komdok and Tanchon areas.

The Tanchon area has now turned into a hub of foreign trade.

Article & photos: Pyon Chan U



General control room.





The respected Kim Jong Un is among the KCU members (June 2012).

Unforgettable Experience



The Image of the Sun

I felt like in the dream when I, daughter of an ordinary postwoman, presented a bouquet of flowers to Kim Jong Un, who came to the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun to pose for a camera with our delegates to the celebrations of the KCU founding.

When he took my hands in his, I found in him the image of the sun.

I will keep in mind his benevolent image and remain faithful to him like a sunflower following the sun.

*Ri Kuk Hwa
Ri Kwang Su Secondary School, Pyongyang*



Into a Pillar of a Thriving Nation

Generalissimo Kim Il Sung's native home at Mangyongdae is a place which I have been longing for visiting. So when visiting Mangyongdae, I could not look at every blade of grass and every tree casually. Mangyongdae is a place that carries the patriotic ideas of Generalissimo Kim Il Sung's family members who loved their country so eagerly, as well as a sacred place of revolution that shows the way to become a genuine patriot.

I will always keep Mangyongdae in mind and become a pillar of prosperous and powerful Korea to glorify it.

*Han Chung Song
Songho Secondary School, Hoesang District
Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province*

I Have No Regret

About 10 years ago my family had the honour of having a photograph taken with Generalissimo Kim Jong Il, who came to the high and rough pass in Jagang Province. At that time I, as a baby, slept in my mum's arms.

Thus, my grandma named me Hu Hoe (regret), and I have always regretted for having slept that day.

But in June I, a granddaughter of an ordinary road keeper, came to Pyongyang as a delegate to the celebrations of the 66th anniversary of the KCU and met the respected Kim Jong Un.

I will cherish this honour and live as a true daughter of Songun Korea, leaving nothing regretful.

*Ko Hu Hoe
Sinchong Secondary School,
Songgan County, Jagang Province*



My Dream Is Growing

As a delegate to the celebrations of the 66th anniversary of the KCU, I visited the e-library at Kim Il Sung University. The moment I entered it I could not help shouting with admiration.

Looking round the e-library including the catalogue hall and the browsing rooms on the first and second floors, which is furnished as a general edifice for the scientific and technological research, I was so impressed.

I will study hard to be able to render services to making our country into a knowledge-based economic power.

*Yun Ik Sung
Phalgot Primary School, Pyongyang*



With Love for Future

Schoolchildren are the kings of our country.

As vassals are for a king, so is a teacher for children. In our country a school is built in a deep mountain village or a far-flung island even for one child and teachers go to see children.

With the yardstick of the value of money, no one can understand this.

Taking part in the celebrations I have once again felt that love for students is just for the future of the country. I will bring them up into the pillars of the country.

*Ri Hae Yon
instructor of the KCU organization,
Komusan Primary School, Puryong County
North Hamgyong Province*





Taking Responsibility for Socialist Construction

The Korean People's Army is an active artist of people's happiness as well as the defender of the country and nation.

This is testified by the monumental structures built this year, the first year of a new century of Kim Il Sung's Korea, in various parts of Pyongyang.

The KPA soldier-builders, with a determination to carry out the intention of the Workers' Party of Korea that set this year as a year for people, have undertaken to implement many construction projects conducive to improving the people's living standards.

They displayed mass heroism and unparalleled self-sacrificing spirit, bringing about innovations and miraculous achievements day after day. As a result, the People's Theatre was built in the Mansudae area and apartment houses mush-

roomed in Changjon Street in downtown Pyongyang, presenting a spectacular scene of many people moving into them.

A modern pleasure ground for people was built in the picturesque Rungna Islet and the Ryugyong Health Complex and People's Open-Air Ice Rink with wave-shaped roofs made their peculiar appearance on the bank of the Taedong in the Munsu area.

The health complex with a floor space of over 5 700 square metres is a comprehensive cultural and welfare establishment equipped with bathrooms, a barber's, a beauty parlour, a curative gymnastics room, an amusement hall and a restaurant. The ice rink covering an area of over 4 600 square metres is a physical training base for youth and students and working people, conducive to the development of ice-skating sport.

Soldier-builders are renovating the Mangyongdae Fun Fair and building the Pyongyang Folk Park majestically in the spacious Taesongsan area, demonstrating the spirit of "At a go" in all construction sites. In building the park, the epitome of the long history, tradition, culture and customs of the Korean nation, they, keeping to the demand of the construction methods, have finished the projects divided into the areas for historical relics, folklore village and modern architectural structures on a high level, so as to hand down the park as a proud structure in the Songun era.

Thanks to the efforts of the soldiers who feel pride in being defenders of the country and artistes of people's joy and happiness, Pyongyang is greeting a new golden age.

Article: Choe Il Ho
Photos: Ho Yong



Being responsible for the safety and absolute quality of projects for all eternity.



Mansugyo Meat & Fish Shop.



Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm.



National Theatre.



A partial view of Changjon Street.

Korean People's Army Military Band



Performance in national celebrations.

The military band of the Korean People's Army participated in the First Russian Far East International Military Band Festival held in Khabarovsk of Russia in May this year. Many people appreciated its performance, ceremonial performance and marching in streets, giving unstinted praise to it.

The minister of culture of the Khabarovsk Territory government said that the Far Eastern citizens would remember the parade of the KPA military band with strong sense of organization and fighting efficiency as well as high artistic quality, marching the streets playing military songs, with the unfurled flag of the Republic.

The band is boasting of its 66-year-long history. It was founded in February 1946 immediately after Korea's liberation, and has grown up into a prestigious national brass band demonstrating the might of a revolutionary army under the wise leadership of the Korean leaders. Thanks to Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who put forward and thoroughly implemented the idea on building the revolutionary military band, it has performed at important national celebrations and discharged its honourable mission and duty, inspiring the service personnel and people to the defence of the country and the socialist construc-

tion.

The band is composed of brass, woodwind and percussion instruments and has made efforts to create revolutionary and military musical pieces which would instil into the army and people the strength and courage.

Its disciplined players, well-knit ensemble and solemn yet vivacious and militant performance inspired the people with confidence in victory.

It has become known as a band with dignity which play the immortal revolutionary hymns "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and "Song of General Kim Jong Il" and thousands of wind music pieces and has so far produced many People's Artists, People's and Merited Artists.

The KPA military band is now displaying its honour as a meritorious and militant band with a long history under the deep concern of the respected Kim Jong Un.

The band will further encourage the entire army and people who are out to build a thriving nation to perform imperishable feats, playing more loudly military marches full of revolutionary spirit and militant optimism.

Ri Ung Sik, People's Artist and head of the KPA Military Band

Performance in the first international military band festival held in the Russian Far Eastern Region (May 2012).



Discussions about artistic creation.



During a break.



To Make Streets and Villages More Beautiful

April in Pyongyang is known as the peak flowering season. But, this year the flowering season lasted up until August, which gives the streets new appearances.

Pyongyang has been called a city in the park for its more than 200 parks and pleasure grounds and ubiquitous green spaces.

Green spaces and flower beds in Pyongyang were extended. Small flowering plants and evergreens planted in the newly

formed median strips add a conspicuous scene to the streets. Flower stands were built in tiers at the cross roads. Flower beds were laid out along both sides of streets in the form of stripe, semi-circle, circle and group, giving out sweet smell. Spaces between streets and dwellings and between apartment houses were planted with super strains of trees, shrubs and flowering plants in a diverse yet well-matched way, decorating the streets in a brighter and more beautiful fashion.

Flower beds stretched along the streets are attracting bees, which are busy collecting honey, moving from flower to flower. It makes pedestrians feel as if they were strolling in a botanical garden.

Flower shops and booths newly built across the city are frequented by the people—a new cityscape. Flower fanciers feel

their emotional satisfaction when choosing flowers according to their ages and sex differences, occasions and meanings they give to it. The flower shops and booths sell flower seeds, individual flowers, bouquets, floral baskets, ornamental flowers and flowers in pots; they also give service for flower cultivating techniques.

It is none other than scientists at the Pyongyang Floriculture Institute and horticulturists at the Pyongyang Floriculture Farm and other farms in each district who provide the Pyongyang citizens with these rich emotions, beauty and fragrance. Flower researchers are developing new varieties that give fuller emotional satisfaction to the people. Horticulturists, on their part, grow lots of flowers all year round and send them to the flower shops, booths and flower beds.

Article & photos: Son Hui Yon



On the Road of Scientific Study

Young lecturers and researchers at Kim Il Sung University have registered successful achievements in education and scientific researches, full of spirit of breaking through the cutting edge.



Mun Hye Gyong, 36, researcher at Life Science Faculty

Graduated from the postgraduate course of Kim Il Sung University in 2004 and succeeded in 10-odd study projects conducive to the improvement of people's living standards in the following eight years. Won prizes on 14 occasions at the national exhibitions and seminars on scientific and technological achievements, one of them being the top prize for "Instant composite spore for organic fertilizer and its manufacturing method" at the 11th national invention and new technology exhibition held in 2010. Last year succeeded in developing the instant composite fermentation spore for a new kind of fermentation feed, thus making great contribution to lowering the production costs drastically for the reconstructed Tudan Duck Farm.



Song Won Il, 28, researcher at Nano Technology Research Institute

Fresh from the postgraduate course in 2009, obtained a patent for the home-use medical diagnosis and treatment support system Myonguiwon (Renowned Doctor). Made great contribution to solving scientific and technological problems arising in the building of hydroelectric power stations and developing chitosan-nano composite materials, an intellectual product. Obtained a national patent, a software copyright and five certificates of program registration and software copyright by developing several computer system programs.

Pak Chang Sop, 33, section chief at Information Technology Research Institute

Engaged in study of information communications after graduation in 2002. Winner of top prizes at the national program contests and exhibitions for the past consecutive five years working as a section chief. Winner of first prize at the national science and technology festival held this April in celebration of the 100th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. Awarded nine certificates of program registration and software copyright so far. His section has become a leading unit in studying and developing IP telephone communications technology and next-generation network (NGN), and introduction of their products.



Choe Kyong Su, 37, lecturer at Materials Science Faculty

Finished postgraduate course in 2001. Engaged in lecturing for over ten years. A pioneer of the subject "Principle & Application of Microchip Unit (MCU) Computer." Awarded a prize of February 16 Science and Technology by inventing a scanning tunnelling microscope (STM) in 2009. Invented ten intellectual products including nano-transfer unit.

Local Industry Pays Off



A variety of foodstuffs are produced at Hoeryong Foodstuff-processing Factory.

The Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Officials, that marked a historic event to give impetus to the development of the local industry in Korea, was held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung in Changsong, North Phyongan Province from August 7 to 8, 1962.

For 50 years since the Changsong Joint Conference the local industry in all the cities and counties across Korea made a ceaseless leap forward. Hoeryong of North Hamgyong Province is among them.

The projects of upgrading the factories in the city as required by the developing trend of the times made brisk headway.

The Hoeryong Glazed Earthenware Factory produces glazed earthenware that has been known as one of the three specialties of Hoeryong. It built a gas kiln applied with high-temperature air combustion technology that uses raw materials abundant in the region and introduced a wet process, thus perfecting its production lines.

The timber mill, condiment factory, white apricot processing factory and all other factories in Hoeryong have streamlined the production processes from feeding of raw materials to finishing of products.



① Hoeryong Glazed Earthenware Factory.
② Hoeryong Army-People Pig Farm.
③ Hoeryong Paper Mill.

New factories are being built one after another.

The Hoeryong Foodstuff-processing Factory, a model of its kind in the country, produces a wide assortment of tasty foods.

Last year the Hoeryong Army-People Pig Farm was built with highly modernized operation system, and now produces several hundred tons of pork a year, which

are processed into 21 items of 12 varieties at the meat processing factory.

Raw materials for the production of foodstuffs and daily necessities are fully supplied from thickly wooded mountains, hundreds of hectares of white apricot trees and other raw material bases created in the city.

The officials and working people in

Hoeryong are convinced that a sure guarantee for improving the people's standard of living lies in developing the local industry by fully tapping abundant local resources, and thus turn out as one to build more raw material bases and boost their output.

The local industry in Hoeryong, therefore, demonstrates its vitality more and more as day passes.

A variety of foodstuffs and daily necessities produced in the city are enjoying a good reputation among the people not only in the city but in the province and throughout the country.

Article: Pak Pyong Hun
Photos: An Chol Ryong



Hoeryong Koryo Medicine Pharmaceutical Factory.



Full of Patriotism



Kim Un Sim, section chief at the Changsong Foodstuff-processing Factory.



Kim Song Nam (left), manager of the Changsong Foodstuff-processing Factory.



Teachers at Changsong Primary School.



Ri Song Chol (middle), lecturer at the Changsong College of Agriculture.

Changsong County, North Phyongan Province stretches along the Amnok River in the northern tip of the DPRK. In the past nobody dared to inhabit this remote area with steep mountains and barren land, but at present many people come here to settle down.

Kim Song Nam, 41, who was a researcher at the Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry, his wife and son, all born and lived in Pyongyang, moved to the county in January.

In April the family of Ri Song Chol, 34, a lecturer of Sinuiju Cha Kwang Su University of Education No.1, left Sinuiju to live in the county.

And after two months Kim Un Sim, 24, who was an engineer at the Horyong Foodstuff-processing Factory, came to the county. She was born in Myonggan County, North Hamgyong Province and graduated from Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry with honours.

Many graduates from the universities in North Phyongan Province, in-

cluding Ri Yun Ok and Kim Kwang Hyop left their native places for Changsong and began teaching since April.

Kim Song Nam himself was not a stranger to the place, as he frequented to the Changsong Foodstuff-processing Factory for his scientific research work for several years and made a tangible contribution to raising the quality of its products. But his wife and son and many others learned about Changsong only through newspapers, TV and broadcastings.

They determined to settle down in the new place not for changes in their living mechanisms or a life style quite different from that in city. Still less, they had no ambition of performing distinguished services there and returning to their native places a hero.

Changsong County is a historic place permeated with traces of love for the people left by Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

What attracted them to the county was their noble aspirations for settling

down in Changsong associated with sagacious leadership of the peerless great men and building it into the best place to live in by their own efforts in the Songun era.

Therefore, they are now working with all devotion for the development of the local industry and education and also the betterment of the people's livelihood.

Kim Song Nam was appointed manager of the newly-built Changsong Foodstuff-processing Factory and Kim Un Sim section chief of technical preparations.

They are full of pride and confidence in their efforts for developing Changsong into an earthly paradise.

Article & photos: Kim Kum Jin



Taekwon-Do Holy Centre

Taekwon-Do Holy Centre is located in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK that is the native country of Taekwon-Do. It was built in a traditional Korean architectural style, covering a total floor space of more than ten thousand square metres.

It is the centre of orthodox Taekwon-Do, designed to study and disseminate the history and techniques of Taekwon-Do, conduct scientific research and training, and hold clinics and international conferences.

Its three-storeyed building comprises a Taekwon-Do history hall, information room, preview room, scientific research

institute, two training halls, physical training hall, multi-functional hall, international conference hall and adequate communal amenities.

There are the physical training hall that can accommodate 20 persons at a time, multi-functional hall, shower rooms and lounge on the ground floor. Multi-functional hall is designed for training, games, meetings and public functions like photo show.

Taekwon-Do history hall is on the first floor, where one can get a knowledge of the birth and development of Taekgyon, the origin of Taekwon-Do, and the course of development and dissemination of

Taekwon-Do, as well as of Choi Hong Hi (1918-2002), the founder of the International Taekwon-Do Federation that was established in March 1966 and now has 60 million practitioners in many countries of the world.

There are also the two training halls, restaurant, soft drink counter and other service facilities on the first floor.

On the second floor are the information hall composed of reading room, book lending room, network room and data room, international conference hall, preview room and interview room, as well as scientific research institute that consists of Taekwon-Do instructional method re-

search room, martial arts instructional method research room, basic medical service research room and other research rooms.

The Taekwon-Do Holy Centre was inaugurated in April on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung.

Article & photos: Ra Phyoung Ryol

TAEKWON-DO 50th HISTORY

(11 Apr. 1955 - 11 Apr.2005)



태권도

Korean Taekwon-Do
11 Apr
Pyongyang



Materials on display at the history hall.



It is amply furnished for training.



A conference hall.



A preview room.



Blessed Newly-weds

Ri Chol Ok, 24, is a tramcar driver at the Taesa Pit of Kocham Coal Mine and her husband Pyon Myong Il, 29, is an honoured disabled soldier who lost his legs, rescuing a child in danger, while performing his military duty.

Ri Chol Ok is gentle and kind-hearted and has a voluntary and responsible manner of working. Though she is plain-looking and ordinary in appearance, she, too, had a dream of getting married to an excellent man held in everyone's respect and making a sweet home.

One day she came across Pyon Myong Il on a wheelchair pushed by his mother. After learning about his laudable deed, the girl was deeply moved by his noble spirit of unhesitatingly sacrificing himself for others. The image of the young man in the eyes of the girl was the most handsome and most praiseworthy. She thought that such a man who loves the future deserved to be happier than anybody else. She found him, on further acquaintance, to be a man of lofty aspiration toward devotion for the society and the collective and with ardent love for future, despite his bad physical condition.

Finally they promised to become life companions and got married amid best wishes of the people.

The new couple, however, never dreamed that a greater blessing was waiting for them. Informed of Ri Chol Ok's commendable deed, supreme leader Kim Jong Un sent a message of his thanks, reading: She is an excellent girl. Be sure to convey her the regards of the Supreme Commander.

He also sent the couple a gift.

Now they are enjoying a happy life, helping each other.

Article: Kim Hyok
Photos: Kim Song Chol



They are enjoying public respect.



On Mt. Chilbo.

Taking the Lead in Double Cropping

In January this year, Pang Kyong Mo, Chairman of Wonam Cooperative Farm Management Board in Phyongwon County, South Phyongan Province, obtained a doctorate in agriculture.

However, he has been given the nickname of "potato doctor" by the farmers several years before.

His work style is featured by sincerity, diligence, creativity and enterprising spirit.

He began his career as a cooperative farmer in his native place and became a chief engineer of the farm already in his

twenties.

In 1989 he was appointed chairman of the Wonam Cooperative Farm Management Board.

Wonam-ri was once blessed with the soil of fertility, but during the Korean war (1950-1953) provoked by the US imperialists, the dam of the Kyonnyong Reservoir near the farm broke down by their indiscriminate bombing. It caused a flood, covering vast areas of the land under cultivation with sand, thus making its fields barren.

When he began his work, the crop yield

of the farm was not so good.

He determined to make land fertile first of all, and along with this, set forth the plan of doing double cropping in order to raise the crop yields per hectare and buckled down to it.

His sincere approach to selecting the preceding crop proper for local soil conditions and acquiring its cultivating techniques and methods remained unchanged even in the difficult days of the Arduous March and the forced march in the 1990s.

Since then, he determined to cultivate potatoes not only in non-paddy fields but

also in paddy fields on a large scale.

He went to many agricultural research institutes to study the latest scientific and technical achievements made in potato cultivation.

He made his efforts to bring its cultivating technique to completion, comprehensively analyzing the achievements of the units at the head of others in potato farming, including those in Taehongdan County in Ryanggang Province as well as experiences and actual conditions of his farm.

His strenuous and creative efforts paid off.

The 15-year-long cultivation of potatoes clearly proved that potato farming was profitable for double cropping on paddy fields of the plain areas along the West Sea, and that it also increased the yields of both potatoes and rice.

The result of his study and practice that potatoes, as a first crop, were suitable for double-cropping in paddy fields caused a great sensation among the agricultural field.

The Wonam Cooperative Farm, which was hardly noticed over a decade ago, has now become an exemplary unit in potato farming all over the country.

Pang Kyong Mo spends his very busy days as the host of the farm, full of vigour and with great attachment to his farm and exhaustive inquiry.



In the van of rice farming.



Efforts into increased potato production.



"Grandpa!"

Article: Choe Kwang
Photos: Jin Yong Ho



On an off-day.

There are many families in the DPRK whose members are singers, magicians, cellists and other artistes respected and loved by the people.

Among them is the family of Hwang Jin Chol, lecturer at Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun Conservatory. All his family members play Korean musical instruments.

Hwang Jin Chol majors in tenor *jotae* (flute), his wife Ju Hye Ryon and second daughter Hwang Na Yon *junghaegum* and *taehaegum* (Korean stringed instruments) respectively, and his eldest daughter Hwang Ryon A *yanggum* (dulcimer-like instrument).

Hwang Jin Chol and Ju Hye Ryon played the violin and piano some 40 years ago. They dreamed of becoming world-famous soloists of Western musical instruments.

However, while studying at the then Pyongyang University of Music, they were deeply impressed by the instructions of President Kim Il Sung given on his guidance to the university on several occasions to establish *Juche* in music and develop Korean musical art with the main stress on folk music.

Then, they determined to specialize in tenor *jotae* and *junghaegum*.

After graduation they volunteered to teach folk music at their alma mater.

For over 30 years since then they worked hard to develop folk music. They wrote manuals, graduses, collections of music and



Hwang Na Yon (right).

etudes for training the reserves, and Hwang himself made auxiliary musical instruments for gaining the effects of chirping of birds.

The children followed their parents to become folk musicians. After graduating Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun Conservatory, Hwang Na Yon became a *yanggum* soloist at the Korean People's Internal Security Forces Song and Dance Ensemble. *Yanggum* is played with two hand-held hammers in general, but she plays it with three or four hammers, striking the people with wonder.

Na Yon is in her fourth year at Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun Conservatory, studying with a dream of becoming a famous player of *taehaegum*.

Hwang's couple always tell their children and students that the musicians should find pride and honour in loving and valuing the folk music heart and soul and adding glory to it.

In August 2010 Kim Jong Il enjoyed Hwang Ryon A's *yanggum* solo. Saying that it was hard to see the family like the Hwangs, whose members were all players of Korean instruments, he set forth the family as a model family of folk music.

People call affectionately the family of Hwang contributing to the development of folk music a family of folk musicians.



Hwang Ryon A.

Article: Kim Son Gyeong
Photos: Kim Kum Il

Family of Musicians of Korean Instruments



Hwang Jin Chol (left).



Ju Hye Ryon (second from left).



Pyongyang Fort

Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668), one of feudal dynasties existed in the Korean history and famous as a power in the East, had an excellent fortification architecture.

It is clearly evidenced by the Pyongyang Fort that served as a capital of Koguryo. Koguryo people made good combination of fortification methods on mountains and flat land, thus constructing Pyongyang Fort in a new type.

They built walls, beginning at Moran Hill, and made use of existing dikes of the Taedong and Pothong rivers on other three sides, thereby selecting the area favourable for defence.

The fort was fairly large in scale at that time: its walls surrounding the city stretched nearly 16 km in circumference; as the city was partitioned by walls into quarterly sections, the total length of the fort walls measured some 23 km.

The structure of the walls varied according to terrain features. They were erected with faced stones along the ridges or hills, in plain and swampy areas. The earth used in building was all steamed, so solidly tamped that it is hardly chopped up at the bottom even at present day.

The Pyongyang Fort had many gates. Remaining among them are Taedong, Chilsong, Pothong, Jongum, and Hyonmu gates.

Inside the fort were placed magnificent royal palace, feudal government buildings, and residential districts. The fort played an important role in repulsing the invasions of foreign aggressors on scores of occasions.

Though the Pyongyang Fort was built as a military fortification for defence of city, it was also an architectural wonder.

The Ulmil Pavilion that served as a military terrace in the northern part of the fort, was built on some 11-metre-high stone embankment, giving the im-

pression as if it were a structure in the air. It has been designated one of eight sceneries of Pyongyang to enjoy spring scenery on Ulmil Pavilion.

The Taedong Gate located on the bank of the Taedong River is one of six major gates of the Pyongyang Fort during the Koguryo period. It is the greatest in scale and grandiose in appearance: an elegant arch gate of dressed granite, two-storey gate tower measuring 15.91 m in the facade and 10.34 m in the flank, and exquisite paintings on the ceiling all offer a glimpse into the fine arts development in the East.

The Pothong Gate as the western gate of the fort, Chilsong Gate the northern gate, and Ryongwang Pavilion as a military terrace in the east have their unique architectural styles and features respectively.

The Pyongyang Fort was built nearly 1 500 years previously, that is between 552 and 586.

Article & photos: Jin Ju Song



Taedong Gate.



Pothong Gate.



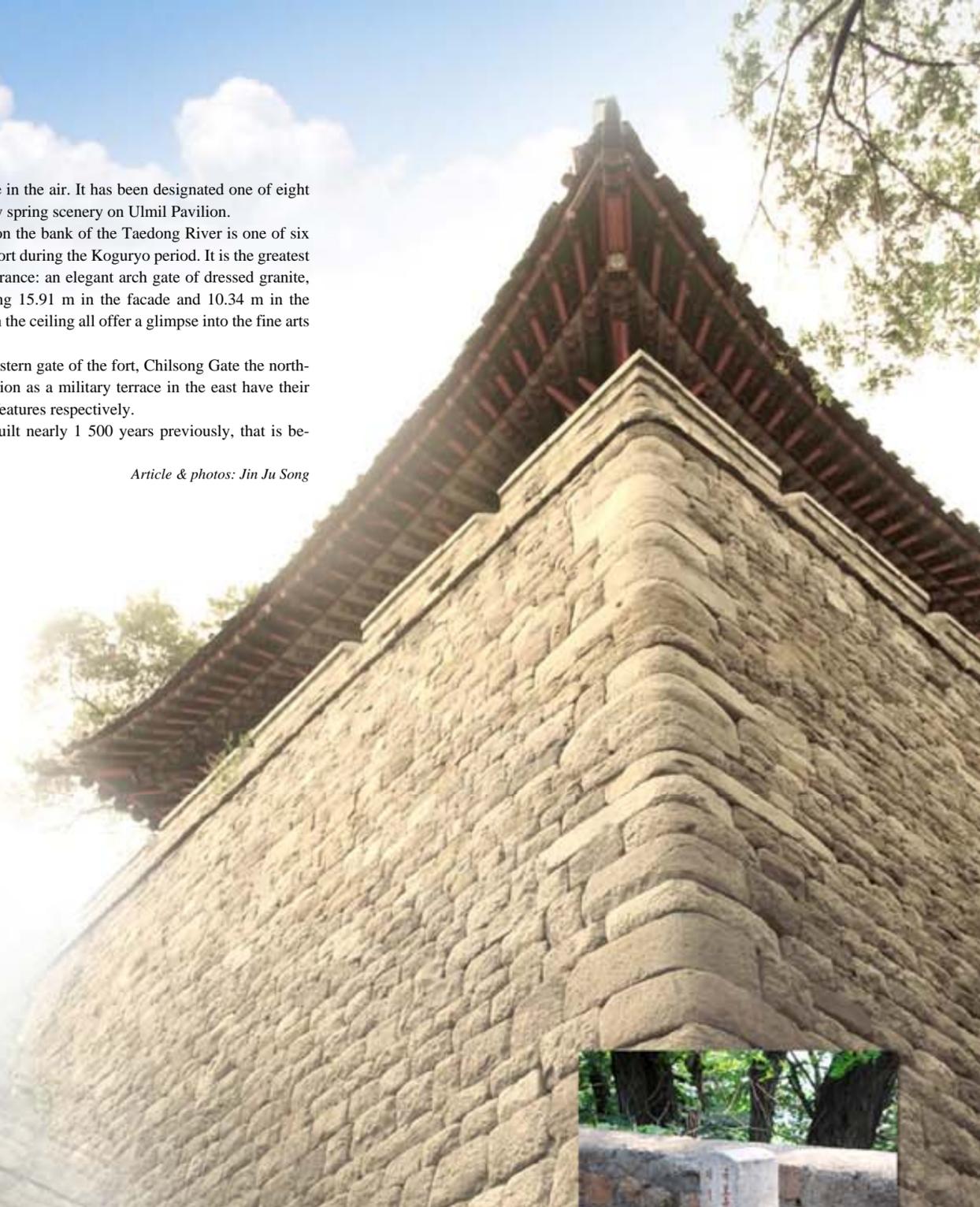
Chilsong Gate.



Hyonmu Gate.



Part of Pyongyang Fort.





South Korean people in a candle-lit demonstration against import of beef from the US.

Public Sentiment Enraged

They demand the abrogation of humiliating treaty.



The Lee Myung Bak regime of south Korea is drawing to a close. It is not only the time of power change, but a judgment of the enraged people. It is a natural end of government that has committed one crime after another against the nation, the people and reunification for four years since its inauguration.

The sea of candlelights, which has surged again recently, is hastening its end.

As soon as they took power, the conservative clan, making a fuss about "restoration of relations with the US" concluded a humiliating treaty, opening the south Korean beef market to the US in disregard of the interests of the nation and the health and lives of the south Korean people.

It is well known that the mad cow disease threatens people's lives. This is why the south Korean people turned out to candle-lit demonstrations. Startled, the Lee group of traitors shed crocodile tears and claimed "reconsideration," "suspension of import" and "strict quarantine regulations."

However, it was nothing more than a lie aimed at deceiving the people for the interests of the US. Despite recurrence of the disease in the US, the Lee clan backpedalled all their "promises". Now the south Korean people hold candle-lit demonstrations, giving vent to their rage and saying that it was a mistake for them to have hoped that the authorities, who are no more than cat's paws of the US, would take any "measures."

Numerous crimes committed by the Lee clan against the nation during their tenure of office also hasten their end.

It revived the past political inspection and fabricated fascist laws and revised them for the worse, thus stamping out the successes achieved in the struggle for democracy. Evacuees from Ryongsan area, demanding for the right to live, were burnt to death by the "special task force" of the police. Employees of the Ssangryong Motors were subjected to relentless crackdown for fighting against redundancy. These showed what a vicious fascist tyrant and brutal violator of human rights the Lee is. The scandalous acts of corruption perpetrated by Lee Myung Bak and his ilk revealed one after another add more fuel to the rages of the people against the conservative government.

The Lee and his clan also denied the June 15 Joint Declaration and October 4 Declaration welcomed by all the Korean compatriots, and advanced an anti-reunification "north policy," putting an end to the dialogues and cooperation between the north and the south. The Cheonan incident and Yonphyong Island incident were pretexts for them to stage joint war games with the US against the north. They even went to the length of slandering the supreme dignity of the nation and ratcheting up a fuss about "human rights in the north," thus creating a touch-and-go situation on the Korean peninsula.

Their anti-nation, anti-reunification crimes were so vicious that an "MB (Myung Bak) Countdown" has been set up, automatically telling the date and time when these traitors would leave their office.

South Korean people are now resolved to try the clan of traitors during the "general election" slated at the end of the year.

The day is not far when the Lee clan would be tried by history.

Article: Kim Chol



They fight for their right to existence.



South Korean religious believers struggle against the naval base construction on Jeju Island.



South Koreans denounce the north-targeted war rehearsals of the US and south Korean belligerent forces.



It is the common fact that the Korean ancestors living in the Korean peninsula and its surrounding areas from the incipency of human civilization opened the sea routes to the Japanese Islands and disseminated advanced culture and techniques since thousands of years ago. As they were the first to explore the eastern waters, they called it Sea of Korea or East Sea.

A clear testimony to it are old papers and maps published in China and European countries, even in Japan, as well as Korean historical documents.

The November 2003 issue of the Japanese magazine *Survey* carried an article, saying: The map made by the shogunate by relying on the 18th century knowledge and the 19th century technology describes Sea of Japan as Sea of Korea; it seems inevitable that it was called Sea of Korea and the Pacific Sea of Great Japan in view of the situation of expansionism of nationalists prevailing in the early period of Meiji Restoration. The Japanese marked their west sea as Sea of Korea in The New Complete Map of Great Japan made in 1870 and the collection of maps published in 1917. Furthermore, an atlas of the Japanese government, and the documents relating to Japan's aggression against Korea clearly marked the sea as Sea of Korea.

In 1929 when Korea was under the Japanese military occupation, a meeting of the International Hydrographic Organization was held to make public for the first time *The Boundary of Oceans and Seas* to define the boundary of oceans and seas and standardize their appellations internationally. Availing themselves of this chance, the Japanese imperialists sent there three delegates, two of them military officers, to register the name of East Sea of Korea as Sea of Japan.

The Japanese imperialists committed all criminal acts against Korean people for over 40 years of their occupation, forcing them to change their names in Japanese style. It was, therefore, not likely at all that they allowed the Koreans to call the waters East Sea of Korea. This is how the name of Sea of Japan replaced the old appellations of East Sea and Sea of Korea internationally recognized over thousands of years.

What is important in the international conventions and principles related to the marking of the sea names is to keep the convention of fidelity to history, giving priority to the nomenclature of continents and of abolishing the colonial aftermaths.

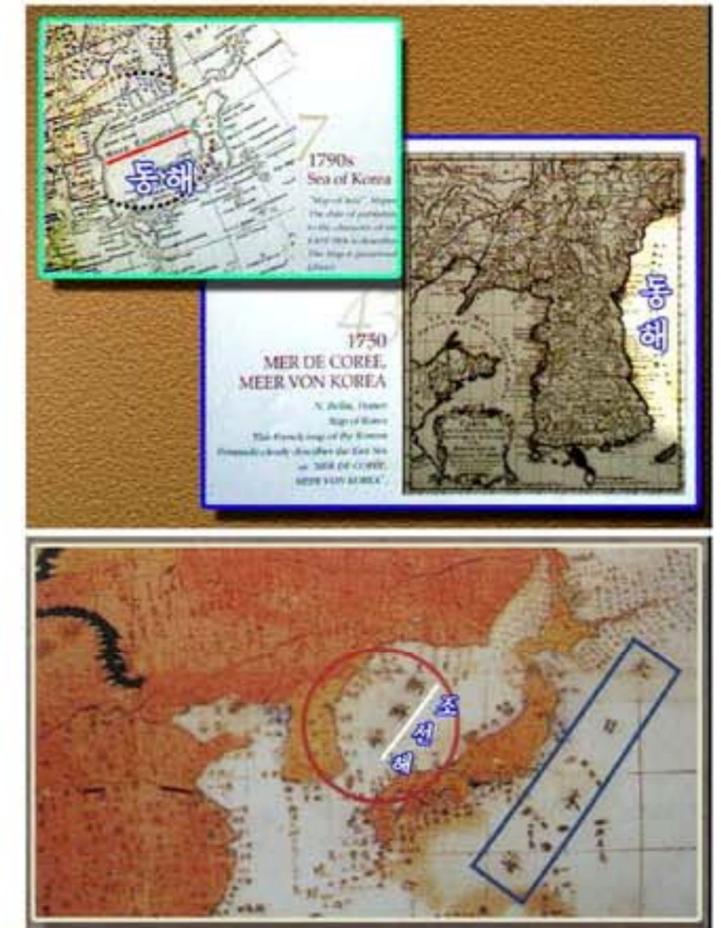
The Korean nation is demanding that the name of the eastern sea of the Korean peninsula be restored and the erroneous marking of Sea of Japan corrected. It is winning international support and sympathy.

This notwithstanding, Japan persists with the marking of the waters as Sea of Japan. Entering a new century, too, it asserts the issue and is investing a huge sum of money into realizing its attempt to make the international society recognize the name of Sea of Japan, by means of propaganda by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies in foreign countries and through various publications, mass media and the internet.

To turn a blind eye to the Japanese distortion of history revealing the impudence and baseness peculiar to Japan is none other than the patronage of the manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists who are buoyed by a revanchist ambition and pursuing the road of overseas expansion again.

Japan and the International Hydrographic Organization are obliged to give correct marking of the waters, Sea of Korea or Sea of Japan, on the principle of impartiality.

Article: Choe Hyok



Old maps of foreign countries marked the east sea as Sea of Korea or East Sea of Korea.

East Sea of Korea Seen in the Light of History

