

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

# KOREA

(No. 699)

Juche 103  
(2014)

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**“The scientific research sector should open a shortcut to the building of a knowledge-based economy by solving the long-term problems in developing the country’s economy and improving the people’s standard of living as well as scientific and technological problems arising in the actual situation and by going beyond the cutting edge.”**

**Kim Jong Un**



Kim Jong Un gives field guidance at the State Academy of Sciences in January Juche 103 (2014)

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# Developing Scientific Research onto a Higher Level

Marshal Kim Jong Un, who is paying deep attention to developing science and technology, a propellant for building a thriving socialist country, provided on-the-spot guidance for the State Academy of Sciences last January.

He first made the rounds of the statue of President Kim Il Sung and monuments inscribed with the sayings of the three commanders of Mt. Paektu. There he said the statues of the beaming images of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, who had a legion of scientists and technicians trained to support the Workers’ Party of Korea as a bulwark, would be built with respect in the academy, so that they would always speak their mind about work and life before the Generalissimos.

Looking round the revolutionary museum, he told that the scientists and technicians of the academy should open a shortcut to the building of a knowledge-based economy by solving the long-term problems in developing the country’s economy and improving the people’s standard of living as well as scientific and technological problems arising in the actual situation and by going beyond the cutting edge. By so doing, they should add lasting brilliance to the immortal exploits of the Generalissimos for national development of science and technology, he added.

He then toured for hours Manufacturing Centre 111, the information science and technology research institute and the science exhibition hall to get familiar with scientific research and specified tasks which would serve as guidelines in developing the country’s scientific research work onto a higher stage.

Saying that it is the Party’s intention to mark this year as a year of scientific and technological achievements and victory, he stressed that scientists and technicians, never forgetting the Party’s trust in them even for a moment,

should tangibly contribute to national prosperity and development with their substantial sci-tech successes.

Adding that the science front is the front line of the campaign to defend socialism, he took benevolent measures to strengthen the material and technical foundations of the academy.

Noting that nothing should be spared for the good of scientists and technicians who are the precious treasures of the country, he promised that the Party would build a modern scientists street in the Unjong science park in which the State Academy of Sciences is located as it had constructed Unha Scientists Street last year, and proposed naming the new street Wisong Scientists Street.

Science has no border, but our scientists and technicians have the embrace of the socialist motherland, the embrace of the motherly Party, he said, and expressed his conviction that they would make a tangible contribution to the accomplishment of the cause of building a prosperous country with greater scientific and technological achievements by cherishing lofty ideals and dreams. He then had a picture taken with research staff of the state academy.

After completing the inspection of the academy he went straight to Lake Yonphung where a holiday camp for scientists would be built and fixed the site for it and solved all the problems for its construction.

Feeling grateful to the Marshal who visited them at the outset of the new year and bestowed great love and trust on them, all the scientists and technicians of the State Academy of Sciences are devoting their wisdom and efforts to scientific research work.



Kim Jong Un gives field guidance at the State Academy of Sciences in January Juche 103 (2014)



## Kim Jong Un Sees Basketball Match between the DPRK and American Players

A basketball match took place between the American team of ex-NBA stars and the DPRK players of the Hwaepul team at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on January 8. The players of both countries left a deep impression on the spectators with their conspicuous and exciting game last year. This time, too, many sports fans, working people of all walks of life, youth and students enjoyed the match.

The respected Marshal Kim Jong Un in company with Ri Sol Ju came to

the stadium to watch the basketball match. He was warmly greeted by Dennis Rodman, an ex-NBA star.

Kim Jong Un welcomed the American players on their visit to his country and noted that the current match would serve as a good occasion for promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Dennis Rodman said that he was so glad as to be moved to tears to see the Korean leader again and that he organized the match so as to celebrate H. E. Kim Jong Un's birthday. He also expressed his willingness to strive hard for the exchanges between the sportspersons of the two countries in the future, too.

He presented Kim Jong Un a gift he prepared out of his boundless respect for him.

When Kim Jong Un appeared at the venue, the spectators and players welcomed him with thunderous cheers and enthusiastic applause.

Prior to the start of the match, Dennis Rodman said that he came to Pyongyang on the occasion of Kim Jong Un's birthday and that he felt during his stay the respect of the Korean people for Kim Jong Un. He sang a song reflecting his reverence for Kim Jong Un, moving the spectators.

That day the first two periods of the match were held between the two teams and the next two periods played as a mixed match of players of the two countries.

Dennis Rodman also played himself in the match, revving up its atmosphere.

The players greatly excited the spectators with their harmonious combination of offense and defense and deft skills.

The Korean players beat the ex-NBA stars in the first two periods by a score of 47 to 39, and the white team defeated the green team in the latter periods by 63 to 54. After the match the players were awarded commemorative cups and medals.

Kim Jong Un met the players of both teams to congratulate their excellent game, and wished the American players have a good time during their stay. And he had a photo taken with the American players.



Kim Jong Un looks round Lake Yonphung where a holiday camp for scientists would be built in January Juche 103 (2014)



Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un at the Central Tree Nursery in October Juche 100 (2011)

# Central Tree Nursery Tells

Whenever March 2, the Tree Planting Day, comes round, the employees of the Central Tree Nursery under the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, together with service personnel, students and people of the country who are out to plant trees, look back upon the patriotic devotion of Kim Jong Il associated with the daily-changing appearance of their country.

Kim Jong Il visited the Central Tree Nursery on October 2, Juche 98 (2009) for the first time. His guidance to it had begun in the mid-1990s when the country was making the Arduous March.

In those days many problems were waiting to be settled urgently, but looking forward the future of the country, Kim Jong Il put forth the line of covering the whole country with trees and took measures to build a large-scale tree nursery in every city and county.

After choosing an excellent location favourable for transporting and growing trees, he designated the site for the large-scale Central Tree Nursery in the northern suburb of Pyongyang.

When the construction was in full swing, he took steps to accelerate it and saw to it that various tree seeds and saplings and planes for carrying trees of good species were sent there.

Thanks to the noble outlook on life and the far-reaching plan of Kim Jong Il who was resolved to turn his country into a fairyland not for today but for brighter tomorrow and for the rising generations, the Central Tree Nursery could establish solid foundations for industrializing sapling production.

Making the rounds of a combined factory for producing humus-cakes for saplings, a greenhouse and other places that day, Kim Jong Il gave one task by another arising in increasing sapling production and expediting reforestation and solved all problems arising in expanding the tree nursery.

In October Juche 100 (2011) he visited the nursery again.

Going round modern greenhouses and plots, he was highly delighted with its production, and said that the proud appearance of the Central Tree Nursery seemed to him to be the country's tomorrow when green forests would sway on every mountain.

He went on to say that a beautiful country covered with trees and flowers should be handed to the next generation by conducting vigorously the work of planting trees through the general mobilization of the whole Party, the entire army and all the people.

The officials and workers of the tree nursery never knew that his teaching given that day was his last instruction to them.

All the employees of the Central Tree Nursery are making innovative successes in their work in order to translate into reality the intentions and plans of Kim Jong Un who is deeply interested in reforestation of the whole country.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Ho



The nursery grows good species of saplings by scientific and technical methods at solar-cell greenhouses



Production of humus-cakes for saplings



Round cuttings bed

*In Hearty Response to New Year Address*

# *For Increased Steel Production*



Steel ingots are streaming out

**C**hollima Steel Complex is making a vigorous drive to increase steel production. Being proud of its fine history of greatly contributing to the country with increased steel production at every stage of socialist construction, the complex is effecting a great upsurge in production from the outset of this year, upholding the militant slogan, "Let us raise a fierce wind of making a fresh leap forward on all fronts of building a thriving country filled with confidence in victory!" put forward by Kim Jong Un in his New Year Address for this year.

Smelters and technicians at the steel workshop

further developed the control system for charging raw materials and winching of the UHP electric arc furnaces, thus producing dozens of more tons of steel per charge while drastically shortening its charging time.

Full of pride of being responsible for steel production of the country, they are now firmly determined to bring about a fresh leap forward in production.

The rolling workshop is making innovative achievements by ensuring maximum operation of its heating furnace and blooming mills and turning out various standardized steel.

The semisteel and forging sectors are ensuring full operation of the equipment, keeping them in a good state of repair and maintenance and properly coordinating production processes and workshifts.

The heated campaign of the workers at the Chollima Steel Complex for increased production is instilling confidence of victors in the minds of the people all over the country who are making innovations and fresh achievements.

*Article: Kang Kyong Ryong  
Photo: Choe Won Chol*





The Songyo Knitwear Factory produces knitwear, making an active contribution to improving the people's standard of living.

It has recently launched a drive to increasing the proportion of locally-available raw and other materials needed for the production, thus laying a foundation for producing quality knit fabric.

It also channels its effort into technical innovations aimed at raising the quality of its products.

Technical innovation schemes and new inventions like the circular knitting machine control system application and the upgrading of its thread feeder are presented and applied into production.

And a project is under way according to plan to further develop the knitwear as suited to the Koreans' aesthetic tastes and constitutional features.

Its production items including T-shirt, underwear and sportswear are greatly favoured by people for their varieties and styles.

The factory is now trying to produce more of popular and worldwide competitive products.

Article: Kim Son Gyong  
Photo: Jin Ju Dong

*In Hearty Response to New Year Address*

## *For Increased Production*



Striving to increase the proportion of locally-available raw and other materials and expanding the variety of products





The mill is producing quality silk threads by launching mass technical renovation drive

### *In Hearty Response to New Year Address*

## For Innovation in Silk Thread Production

Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill situated in Phyongchon District in Pyongyang is contributing considerably to the development of the silk industry of the country.

Korea, which takes pride in its thousands of years long history of silk production, is raising silkworms in large numbers across the country. Most of the cocoons produced are sent to this mill.

The workers at the silk mill are making great efforts to raise fierce flames of bringing about a leap forward in silk production.

The mill is putting emphasis on achieving technical innovations while promoting its economic management to a higher, scientific level, so as to improve

the machines and technical skills of the workers.

It is reinforcing the technical staff and providing them on a preferential basis with conditions necessary for technical inventions and their introduction. By doing so, it has already achieved good results in manufacturing with domestic materials machinery parts and accessories and settling other technical problems.

It is placing stress, as the machines are updated, on renewing their technical regulations and manuals for standard operation, while establishing rational production lines.

A climate of attaching importance to science and technology is prevailing across the mill, and many workers are

diligently learning modern science and technology through online education by Kim Chaek University of Technology and other courses provided by the study-while-you-work system.

All the employees, fully aware that they are the masters of the mill, are taking care of their machines and equipment, ensuring their full operation and saving cocoons.

Officials, technicians and workers of the silk mill are striving to increase silk production through a mass drive for technical renovation. Thanks to their efforts the demand for the mill's high-quality silk thread is growing not only at home but also abroad.

Article & photo: Choe Il Ho



Workers of the mill receive online education by Kim Chaek University of Technology

# Improved Inter-Korean Relations: Essential for Reunification, Peace and Prosperity

The national division that has lasted for nearly 70 years has brought untold misfortune and suffering to the Korean people.

Korea was divided into the north and the south by foreign forces after it was liberated on August 15, Juche 34 (1945). With a will to put an end to the tragic history, Kim Jong Un, in his New Year Address for this year, clarified ways of bringing about a new phase in the efforts for the country's reunification.

To resolve the reunification issue in keeping with the aspirations and demands of the fellow countrymen, foreign forces should be rejected and the standpoint of By Our Nation Itself be held fast.

As the tragic history of national division shows, foreign forces have pursued only for division and confrontation, not for reunification and prosperity of the Korean nation.

The driving force for national reunification is all the members of the Korean nation in the north, in the south and abroad; only when they remain steadfast in the standpoint of By Our Nation Itself can they reunify their country independently in line with their interests and demands.

The striking contrast between the June 15 reunification era, when national reconciliation, unity, improvement of north-south relations and other stirring events were realized one after another, and the confrontation era, when the vicious cycle of mistrust and stand-off were repeated, proves that the standpoint of By Our Nation Itself is a truly patriotic one and the fundamental principle of independent reunification.

The north and the south should maintain the three principles for national reunification whose validity and vitality have already been proved vividly, and the principle of independence that has been clarified in the north-south joint declarations, hold fast to the standpoint of By Our Nation Itself, and respect and implement the joint declarations with sincerity. Only then can the present

catastrophic relations between the north and the south be removed and a new turn be brought about for independent reunification, peace and prosperity.

In order to improve inter-Korean relations and achieve independent reunification, peace and prosperity, the north and the south should also make efforts to defend national security and peace on the Korean peninsula.

National security and peace on the Korean peninsula are the fundamental guarantee for national reunification and common prosperity of the Korean nation.

To defend peace is a righteous patriotic struggle to safeguard the land of three thousand ri, the base of living of the Korean nation, where they should live generation after generation.

Therefore, Kim Jong Un put forward the struggle to defend national security and peace as one of the important tasks for making headway in the national reunification movement for this year.

All the Korean people in the north, in the south and abroad should never tolerate the manoeuvres for war and confrontation by the bellicose forces at home

and abroad, but stoutly resist and frustrate them.

A favourable climate should be established for improved relations between the north and the south for independent reunification, peace and prosperity. Its early establishment arises as a pressing issue from the viewpoints of aspirations and demands of the fellow countrymen and of the actual needs for hastening national reconciliation, unity, reunification and prosperity.

It is heartrending to see the Korean nation partitioned by foreign forces, and it is more intolerable to see one side slinging mud at and showing hostility to the other. This will serve merely as an occasion for outside forces who are undesirous of seeing one Korea to fish in troubled waters.

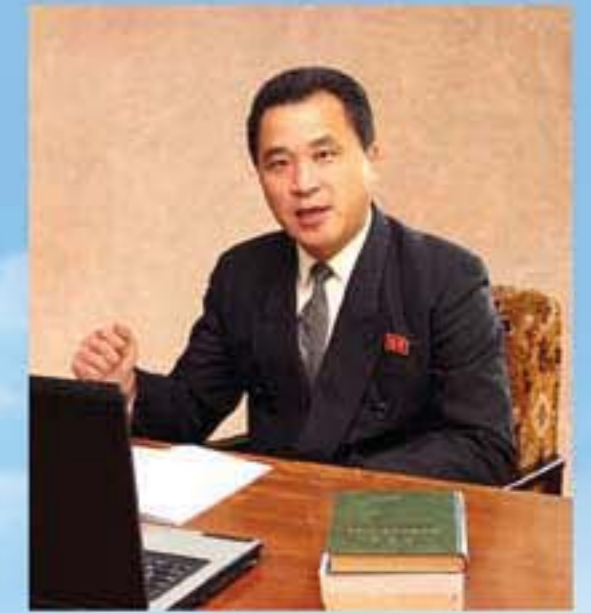
The efforts for improved north-south relations and confrontation rackets can never go together.

As Kim Jong Un said in his New Year Address, the north side will join hands with anyone who opts to give priority to the nation and wishes for its reunification, regardless of his or her

past, and continue to strive for better inter-Korean relations.

True to Kim Jong Un's iron will to hasten national reunification, peace and prosperity and his warm love of his nation and people, the DPRK government has taken important measures to implement the tasks he advanced in his New Year Address.

The DPRK National Defence Commission, upon authorization of the government, political parties and organizations in the north, on January 16 made a crucial proposal to the south Korean authorities on opening up an avenue of improved inter-Korean relations by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation. On January 23 it released an open letter to the authorities, political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea, in which it called upon them to rise as one in opening up an avenue of improved inter-Korean relations. And the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK took a practical step of proposing a meeting of separated families and their relatives in the north



Hwang Chung Song

and the south.

Steadfast is the stand of the service personnel and people of the north to open up an avenue for improved north-south relations by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation itself.

*Hwang Chung Song, councillor of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea*

*Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA*



Crucial proposal the DPRK National Defence Commission made to the south Korean authorities



Joint entry of sportspeople from the north and south of Korea to the venue of the opening ceremony of the 14th Asian Games in Juche 91 (2002)



10th reunion of separated families and their relatives in Juche 93 (2004)



National meeting for reunification held in June Juche 97 (2008) to mark the 8th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration



Tourists from south Korea enjoy themselves at Lagoon Samil in Juche 93 (2004)



Ground-breaking ceremony of the Kaesong Industrial Park in Juche 92 (2003)



# New Looks of the Masikryong Area



Map of Masikryong Ski Resort

A ski resort on Masik Pass in Kangwon Province was opened to the public on December 31 last year.

It heavily snows from November to March of the following year in this area, but winter temperature is not so low as it is influenced by the oceanic climate.

It is an unparalleled tourist attraction for its beautiful scenery and the Pyongyang-Wonsan tourist road running nearby.

Covering an area of 1 400 hectares, the ski resort is a comprehensive winter sports centre for skiing, skating and sleighing.

Most spectacular are the ten ski slopes, one of which starts from the summit of Taehwa Peak 1 360 m high above sea level and runs down 5 000 metres.

The ski slopes with an average length of 1 700 metres and varying width from 40 to 120 metres are divided into expert,



beginners' and intermediate slopes.

Chairlifts run from 600 to 2 000 metres in different directions.

The ski resort district is furnished with necessary conditions for ski contest and management activities like ski slopes, pavilions on the summit of Taehwa Peak and other different spots, a heliport, a chairlift control room, patrol stations and snow cannons.

The Masikryong Hotel, ski rental and accommodation facilities are found

around the finish area in a cosy ravine.

Blending harmoniously with the scenery of the mountainous area and the skiing area, the hotel is perfect in its appearance and the forms and layout of all its facilities, evoking admiration of the guests.

Well-furnished ski rental and accommodation facilities near the hotel give top priority to the aspirations, demands and convenience of guests.

Besides, tens of blocks of houses for

the employees and public amenities have been finely built.

All these are the fruit of the tireless efforts of the soldier-builders of the Korean People's Army, who are resolved to take upon themselves both national defence and socialist construction. They have built the ski resort, which others said would take more than ten years, in a shortest time true to the plan and intention of Marshal Kim Jong Un

to have it built as a monumental structure of lasting value so that people could enjoy the benefits of socialism even in the remote future.

Now the laughter of the people and children skiing down, building up their physique, seeing the sun rising and enjoying snowscape, is ringing out loudly from the ski resort.

Article: Choe Kwang

Photo: Ri Kwang Su & Ko Yong Jin





Taehwabong Pavilion



Equipment are fully provided for management activities including snow cannons and snow-grooming machines



Hotel provides every convenience for the guests





Students consolidate book knowledge through field lecture

## “Pedigree Farm” of Architects



Concentrating on computer education for architectural designing and practical drawing drills

Pyongyang University of Architecture is the “pedigree farm” of architects and a research base of construction science.

The university was founded in October Juche 42 (1953) with nine departments and 27 lecturers. Now it has colleges, faculties, scores of departments, a postgraduate course and laboratories for training architects needed in different sectors.

The university has so far produced tens of thousands of scientists and technicians, including over 100 Heroes of the DPRK and Labour Heroes and tens of People’s and Merited scientists, and People’s and Merited designers.

Many monumental structures built in various parts of the country including Pyongyang are permeated with the creative talent and devoted efforts of the lecturers, researchers, students and graduates of the university.

Kim Jong Un visited the university in November last year. Highly appreciating the successes the university had achieved for the past 60 years after its founding, he noted that it is the firm determination and intention of the Party to build the university up as an advanced base for the building of a civilized socialist nation, adding he would become its honorary president.

With great pride in having their leader as the honorary president of their university, the lecturers and researchers are making strenuous efforts to repay his affection and trust with high qualifications and good work results in education and scientific research.

The university is striving to put education on an informatic, modern and cutting-edge basis, combine

education with productive labour and theory with practice and to strengthen postgraduate education and study-while-you-work system.

It is proactive in discovering new theoretical, emphatic and conventional teaching methods and applying successes and experience in education.

In the course of this new teaching methods and many multimedia teaching plans helpful to improving the students’ power of execution in experiment and practice, seminar and designing have been introduced and proved effective.

The students are taking an active part in the designing of major structures to make them characteristic.

The university has built a comprehensive database for pedagogical and academic guidance and is perfecting the teleducation system. It is rendering services to designing important structures and completing master plans and detailed plans of many cities to make them civilized ones.

It also puts emphasis on the long-term research for increasing the proportion of five-dimensional designs and introducing green, ecological, intelligent and digital city construction into architecture and research for putting interior, furniture and landscape designs on the scientific basis.

Pyongyang University of Architecture is determined to discharge its duty with credit, keeping pace with the people throughout the country marching forward to usher in a golden age in construction and build as early as possible a civilized socialist nation.

# Women Scientists of Merits

Hong Hui Gyong, chief of the plant tissue culture institute of the Bioengineering Branch of the State Academy of Sciences, succeeded in growing a dwarf apple tree sapling by an industrial method.

Last year, she had 800 000 dwarf apple saplings grown for Kosan and other fruit farms throughout the country, bringing much profit to the country.

During the 20-year scientific research, she also succeeded in growing good species of different saplings by the same method, thus making a substantial contribution to reafforestation.

For the scientific inventions of economic value, she was awarded 15 certificates for scientific result registration and honoured with the title of the Merited Scientist in Juche 100 (2011).



Hong Hui Gyong

Women in socialist Korea, where the working people are the masters of the country, are doing their share in the struggle for building a thriving nation and improving the people's

standard of living.

Among them are the scientists who are rendering services to national prosperity.

*Article & photo: Ri Myong Guk*



Jong Son Hui

Jong Son Hui, Assoc. Prof., has a 34-year career as a lecturer at the welding department of the construction mechanical engineering faculty of Pyongyang University of Architecture; by presenting valuable inventions, she has contributed to ushering in a heyday of construction.

Her invention, a screw-type auto-coating welding rod, was widely used in building the Ryugyong Health Complex in Pyongyang and other monumental structures. It increased the speed of execution of construction two times while reducing welding rod consumption by 50 percent, thereby winning the DPRK patent last year.

She has proposed 20 inventions urgently needed in the construction sector, written 20 books and textbooks like Encyclopedia of Construction (welding) significant in training talented personnel in the construction sector and brought up several academic degree and title holders, Labour Heroes and competent construction officials.



Jang To Sun

Dr. and Assoc. Prof. Jang To Sun is a fermentation engineer who has registered many scientific results conducive to the development of the national foodstuff industry.

Study of Production of Nutritive Foods for Growing Children, Baby Milk Powder Made from Vegetables and other study papers and inventions she presented enjoy popularity for their great help to children's growth and the development of food industry.

During a 20-year scientific study she won a gold prize and diploma at a festival organized by WIPO and won 23 other patents.

Now she works as the manageress of the Sonbong Bakery and continues to study to invent popular foodstuffs.



Yu Son Ok

Yu Son Ok, section chief of the Botanical Institute under the State Academy of Sciences, is an inventress of Myongrok, a crop-growth promoter and a botanical agrochemical widely used in the agricultural sector for protecting crops from harmful insects.

Out of patriotic mind that even a scientific invention must be beneficial to her country, she has presented over the past 30 years 60 patents like Myongrok 3, a natural biological activation fertilizer and activator of strengthening domestic animals' intestines as well as Myongrok and others.

For the inventions of high utility, she was honoured with the title of the Merited Scientist in Juche 97 (2008) and won the February 16 Science and Technology Prize, two DPRK patents and ten invention rights.



The brewery is updating production lines to increase beer production

# Popular Taedonggang Beer

Taedonggang beer ranks top in the assessment of taste in the DPRK. During his stay in Pyongyang an American beer fan had a taste of it. He said Taedonggang beer was the best among the brands in northeast Asia, adding that although he had taken various kinds of beer, only Taedonggang beer caught him.

The Taedonggang Brewery, situated on the eastern suburb of Pyongyang, brews Taedonggang beer named after the Taedong River meandering the capital city with a long history.

Over 10 years have passed since the brewery, covering a total floor space of tens of thousands of square metres, started operation.

All production lines ranging from brewing and fermentation to packaging and forwarding are up-to-date. The factory has great production capacity.

Scores of big tanks including high-temperature simultaneous fermenting and storage tanks at the fermentation workteam, centrifugal separator, buffer tanks and other modern equipment and processing tanks at the processing workteam and all other facilities at the beer workshop are controlled by computer.

The malt workshop has silos capable for storing thousands of tons of barley and malt and other facilities.

The brewery has also a reservoir, large-capacity cooling equipment and

compressed air producing equipment essential to brewing.

Many forklifts and large-size trucks are busy carrying bottled and tinned beer.

In order to satisfy the daily-increasing demand of people for beer, the officials and workers operate the equipment at full capacity and strive to improve the quality of Taedonggang beer, a pride of Pyongyang.

The brewery pushes ahead with the work of developing another product and streamlining production lines.

Taedonggang beer is gaining popularity as days go by.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho  
Photo: Ho Yong & Kim Chun Hyok



# Munsu Rehabilitation Clinic



Central hall



Rehabilitation room for children



Facilities convenient for rehabilitation

Munsu Rehabilitation Clinic, which renders significantly to the health promotion of the people in the DPRK, started its service in December last year.

The clinic, which was built alongside Munsu Water Park on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River, sprawls over 17 560 m<sup>2</sup>. It consists of neurorehab, orthopedic rehab, cardiac rehab and other rooms for physical modalities and Koryo medical treatment, all furnished with state-of-the-art medical facilities, and inpatients' rooms.

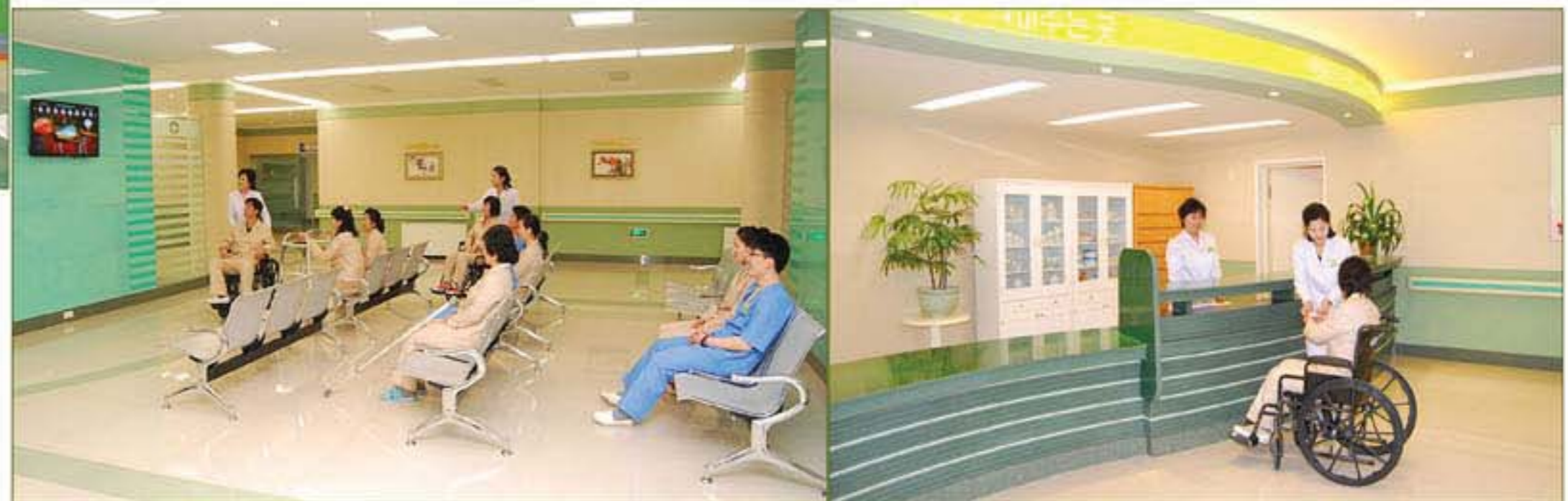
There is also a gymnasium for not only the disabled but also ordinary people to promote their health. The

clinic has a bus equipped with facilities necessary for treatment service.

The clinic accommodates the patients for physical modalities after they received first-aid treatment, and those with disabilities from injury and senile disfunctions.

Medical workers of the clinic treat with parental devotion the disabled people so that the patients, rehabilitated thanks to the free medical care system, can enjoy the worth of life.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon  
Photo: Ri Kwang Song & Kim Phyeong





Daily-life movement therapy



Manual therapy



A man with disability under basketball training



To rehabilitate those with disability



# Pride and Joy

As a proverb says that fine feathers make fine birds, everyone cares for his or her clothes. Comfortable, smart and elegant clothes catch the eyes of the people, but few think of the invisible efforts of their designers. Kim Ok Kyong, lecturer at the industrial art faculty of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts, is one of them.

More than 20 years ago, she was enrolled at the faculty of the university, and majoring in costume art, she presented several costume designs. After graduation she became a postgraduate and then lecturer, but she never stopped designing clothes.

With a mind to create designs of new and peculiar, comfortable and beautiful clothes, she visited Rungna People's Recreation Ground, Ryugyong Health Complex and other places to elaborate her new designs in the actual situation.

She is so enthusiastic about costume designing that she works around the clock and sometimes forgets she is a housewife. For 15 years she has designed many kinds of clothes. Most recently, she presented peculiar yet modern designs for the costumes of service workers of the newly-built Ryugyong Health Complex, air hostesses' suits, primary schoolchildren's uniforms and national costumes, earning favourable comment.

She won several times national costume category at the national industrial art exhibitions, and wrote textbooks and reference books like Costume Art Creation and Vocabulary of Art.

She says that she is the happiest to see people rejoicing over having been dressed in clothes of her designs.



Kim Ok Kyong



She guides students in costume designing

Article: Kang Su Jong  
Photo: Kim Kum Jin



She has won medals in national industrial art exhibitions



Costume designs she has presented



With her two children

# Migratory Birds Fly in

In the DPRK mountains are thickly wooded, and a clear stream meanders through every valley. Because of its natural environment and geographical position of a crossroads for birds from the northern part of Eurasian continent and the temperate zone, many migratory birds fly into this land all the year round. They include summer, winter, passing and occasional birds.

The summer birds move and proliferate in spring and pass summer in the country, fly away to the warm southern areas in autumn and fly into it again in the next spring. They amount to nearly 190 species including swallow, oriole, migratory grosbeak, lark, spoonbill and white heron, accounting for over 50% of the total species of birds in the DPRK.

The winter birds come in autumn and pass winter here. Typical of them are mallard, osprey, goosander, white-fronted goose and other ducks and wild geese, cranes and Eastern waxwing.

Most of the birds passing the country in spring and autumn are long bills.

Therefore, the country occupies a very important place in protecting the diversity of species of migratory birds.

The DPRK government, which regards environmental protection as a national undertaking, pays considerable attention to protecting migratory birds.

A decree of the Presidium of the DPRK

Supreme People's Assembly, titled, On Protecting and Multiplying Useful Animals and Plants, was made public in Juche 48 (1959), and Cabinet decision No. 20 adopted in April Juche 92 (2003) has designated scores of reserves for migratory birds, including the Mundok and Kumya migratory bird reserves and Rapdo seabird reserve.

The Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Nature Reserves adopted in November Juche 98 (2009) guarantees by law nature preservation in the country including the protection of migratory birds.

The observatories built in the migratory bird reserves are bases for regularly investigating and evaluating the diversity of their species and the quantity of their resources in and around the reserves and prevent the negative impacts on the change of environment of their habitats, thus guaranteeing their regular inhabitation.

It is achieving successes in protecting migratory birds by exchanging mutual successes and experience and introducing advanced technology into the management of reserves through international cooperation in this field.

*Jo Song I, researcher at the Central Committee of the Nature Conservation Union of Korea*

*Photo: Jin Ju Dong*



*Plataleaminor*



*Vanellus vanellus*



*Grusjatonensis*



*Egretta garzetta*

# Weightlifter Om Yun Chol



Medals Om has won in national and international games



Om Yun Chol, Labour Hero of the DPRK and People's Athlete, at the Amnokgang Sports Team

Om Yun Chol established new world and Olympic records and won the World Weightlifting Championships in a short period of one year and more.

Ten years ago, the boy dreamed of becoming a weightlifter, but he had not a conviction of his future because of small build. Now, however, the 24-year-old sportsman has developed into a man of great strength in the world.

The state valued the boy's talent, though too little, and took measures to train him at the Amnokgang Sports Team.

Om says, "When I participated in the London Olympics held two years ago, I remembered what my father had said."

When Om was going to London, his father said, "Dear boy, don't forget the gratitude to the country and make sure that the flag of the country flutters in London."

The request was the expectation of his dear country and trust of all the people.

In the Olympic Games he jerked 168 kg in men's 56 kg category of weightlifting, renewing the Olympic record in the division.

In the 2013 Asian Cup & Interclub Junior & Senior Weightlifting Championship held in the DPRK he jerked 169 kg, resetting a world record; he broke the record of 168 kg established by a Turk.

In the past 10 years many weightlifters in the world challenged 168 kg, but in vain; 168 kg looked as if it was the physical limit.

But Om Yun Chol broke the world record by lifting 169 kg, over three times of his body weight.

Seeing the historic moment, the spectators, judges and



Renewing the Olympic record in men's 56 kg category of weightlifting at the 30th Olympic Games

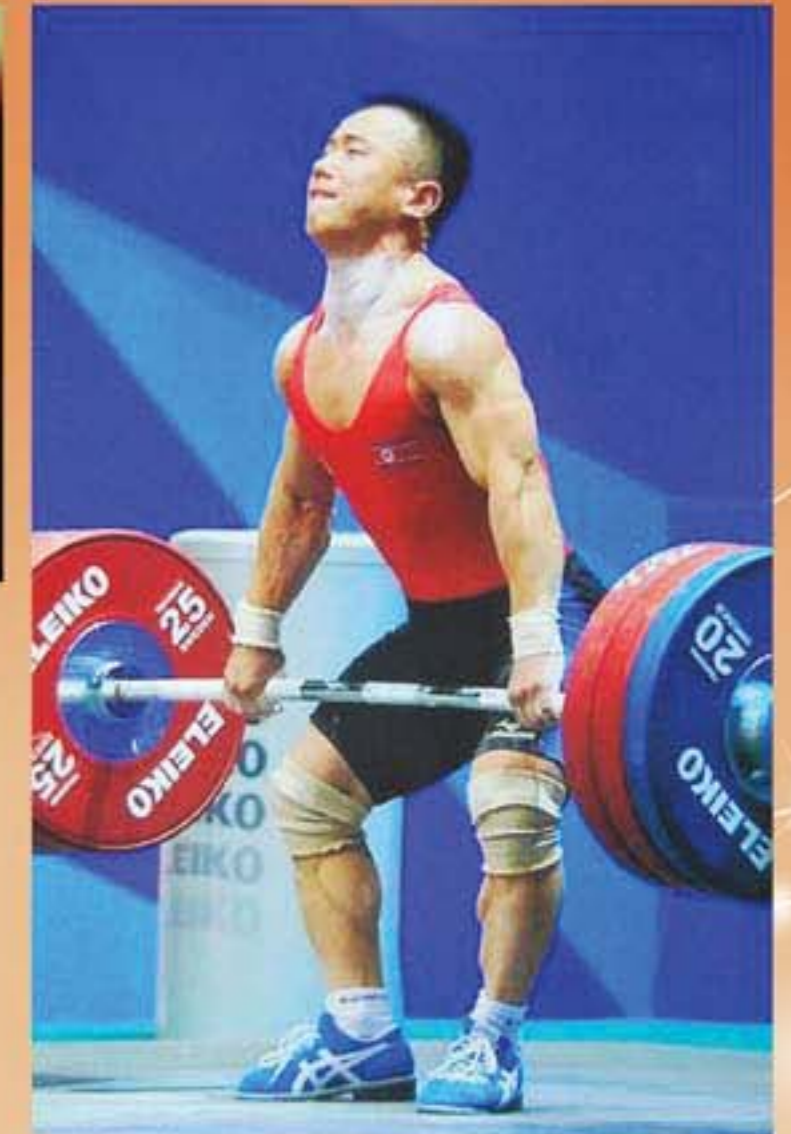
members of the organizing committee of the championship were greatly excited.

Om Yun Chol won the men's 56 kg title at the 2013 World Weightlifting Championships. He ranked first in jerk and second in snatch, thus finishing the winner in total. He won two gold and one silver medals in the championships.

The gold medals Om Yun Chol won in the games in more or less than one year demonstrated the power and spirit of the DPRK, which is making a leap forward with youthful vigour.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Winning the men's 56 kg category total at the 2013 World Weightlifting Championships



He has broken the world record in 56 kg category of men's jerk event in the 2013 Asian Cup & Interclub Junior & Senior Weightlifting Championship

# Cinema Filled with Joy and Excitement



Rungna 4-D Simulation Cinema, situated in the first district of the amusement park in the Rungna People's Recreation Ground, is thronged with people every day. One can vividly experience a peculiar world of the sky, earth and sea under different circumstances.

In the five auditoriums people see movies with spectacles, sitting on chairs.

When a film begins, 3-D moving images are displayed, backed up by musical effects and vibrations and movements of rhythmic chairs.

People can experience not only visual effect but sound, movement and space effects. They, therefore, feel as if they are experiencing actual situation rather than seeing a film.

Without knowing, they raise shouts, saying, "I have taken an airplane to my heart's content," "I want to travel by raft again," and "It is very interesting to swim on the seabed."

As the titles of films, like "Don't Wait for Us," "Winner" and "Fantastic Antarctic Ocean," are posted at the entrances to the auditoriums, one can choose the film one wants to see.



The movies run for 3-5 minutes on an average, but their impression upon the audiences is great.

Article & photo: Ri Ta Jong

# Peculiar Flavour, Unique Taste



Gold prize awarded to Korean dishes at the first food festival of Asia



Since long ago the Korean nation has developed their own national foods with traditional taste and flavour, and created their own food culture.

Today this has become an important state policy geared to improving the people's dietary life.

Many national foods, like Pyongyang *onban*, Pyongyang cold noodles, rice cakes, kimchi and *sinsollo*, are full of national flavour.

These foods are not merely dishes but represent the nation, thus drawing the attention of the world.

At the end of last October the First Asian Food Festival was held in Beijing, China, co-sponsored by the World Association of Chefs Society and the China Cuisine Association.-

Among 30 kinds of dishes presented by Korea, *sinsollo*, Pyongyang *onban* and

*Sinsollo* Korean kimchi  
Pyongyang *onban*

kimchi were awarded gold prizes.

*Sinsollo* is the name of the vessel in which the dish is served; it also means the dish cooked in the vessel. It was also called by other names such as *yolguja*, *thangguja* and *kujathang*. The dish tastes marvelous and looks elegant as a complex of dainties of all lands and seas. Made up with over 30 kinds of raw materials, it is still favoured by Koreans.

Pyongyang *onban*, one of the four major dishes in Pyongyang, is boiled rice in chicken soup garnished with mung-bean pancake, chicken and mushrooms. A harmony of various tastes, this is a comprehensive nutrition food with most of the nutritive elements for human body.

Kimchi, like *onban* easy to prepare as a daily food, cannot be kept separated from Koreans.

Created, developed and enjoyed by Koreans since olden times, kimchi was chosen as one of the five health foods of the world. It is made by mixing major vegetables such as pe-tsai and radishes with spices including garlic, onion and red pepper, fruits and salted fish and fermenting this mixture. It tastes fresh, sweet and sour, spicy and refreshing. Low-cholesterol food, rich in fibroid material, kimchi is efficacious for arresting the growth of cancer cells, in particular. It has recently been revealed that it is also good for preventing SARS and bird flu, dangerous diseases threatening mankind.

These foods are welcomed by not only Koreans but people in several other countries for their special taste and distinctive flavour.

Article: Kang Su Jong  
Photo: Kang Chol Song



Foreign newspapers of those days carry the news of March 1 Popular Uprising

# March 1 Popular Uprising

95 years have elapsed since the March 1 Popular Uprising, an eruption of the spirit of ardent patriotism and independence of the Korean people, took place.

The brutal colonial fascist rule by the Japanese imperialists who had occupied Korea militarily in 1905 deprived the Korean nation of all their political rights and freedom and enslaved them.

This caused resentment, anger and spirit of resistance of the Korean nation, and finally it sparked off an anti-Japanese nationwide resistance on March 1, 1919.

That day thousands of students and other people in Pyongyang shouted slogans "Long live Korea's independence!" and "Japanese and their troops, get out!" unyieldingly fighting the violent crackdown of the armed Japanese troops and police.

In Seoul, too, demonstrations were staged by hundreds of thousands of people, including peasants from different areas.

With the start of demonstrations in Pyongyang and Seoul, 13 provinces all over the country joined the uprising by mid-March.

As of April, 332 revolts and 757 demonstrations were witnessed in 618 places of the country.

The uprising that lasted until the end of that year spread to Manchuria and Shanghai in China, Hawaii in the US, Siberia in Russia and other regions of the world.

As the entire Korean nation, irrespective of occupation, religious belief, sex and age, were out for the struggle, the Japanese imperialists enlisted their land

and sea forces, gendarmes and police stationed in Korea and even their troops from Japan to ruthlessly suppress the uprising.

7 500 people were killed and 46 900 arrested or put behind bars in Korea between March and May alone.

The uprising ended in failure, but it showed to the world that Koreans were a nation with a strong independent spirit and an unyielding spirit and mettle of defying death for the sake of their national dignity and sovereignty.

Nearly a century has passed since the uprising, but Koreans are yet to fulfil their desire for winning the right to national independence throughout their country.

In the aftermath of Japan's defeat, the United States has occupied southern part of Korea, separating the Korean nation and pursuing a policy hostile towards the DPRK for nearly 70 years.

Far from making an apology and reparations for the human, material and mental losses the Korean nation suffered during its 40-year colonial rule, the militarists of Japan are undisguised in their ambition to invade Korea.

The Korean people will surely accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by frustrating the challenges of the hostile forces.



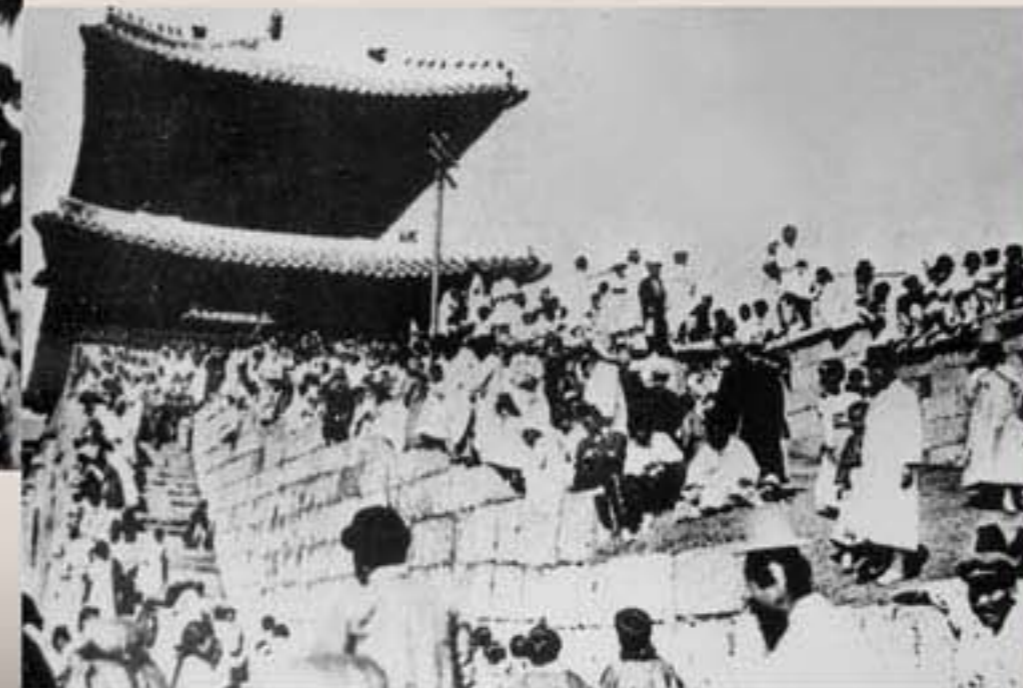
Japanese imperialists brutally arrest, imprison and kill the participants in the uprising



People stage demonstrations shouting "Long live Korea's independence!"



Historical record of slaughtering of the participants in the uprising



Article: Choe Kwang

Historical Relic

# Simwon Temple in Pakchon



Pogwang Hall and Buddhist images and altar in it



There is an old temple at the foot of Mt. Pongrin in Sangyang-ri, Pakchon County, North Phyongan Province, DPRK.

The Simwon Temple, consisting of the Pogwang Hall, Chongphung and Hyangno pavilions, was built even before the period of Koryo (918-1392). Though a long time has passed since its construction, it still stands in its original state, giving a glimpse into the architecture of those days.

The Pogwang Hall, the main building, is a single-storeyed, gable-roofed structure with three bays in front (10.85m) and two on each side (7.2m).

It has bulging pillars, four of which in the corners are thick, high and tilting slightly towards the angle rafter. This is a good building method for ensuring the safety of the pillars from the pressure of the roof and correcting the deceptive appearance of the structure being on the tilt.

Layers of corner and central pillars are carved with cloud and lotus patterns respectively, which look elaborate and elegant. The brackets of the corners are decorated with dragon and phoenix patterns in and out respectively.

The building has a coffered ceiling around which is a sloping one painted beautifully.

In the façade there are 5 open-work grilles of lotus, peony, Prunus mume blossoms and chrysanthemum, representing the high level of wood carving along with those on the pillars such as dragon and phoenix patterns.

Paintings inside and outside are mostly blue and green coloured, and red and yellow colours were not used much.

It was a painting fashion in the peri-

od of Koryo to hide the parts of headrail, beam and girder on which decorative coloured patterns are drawn and paint the scales of the dragon with golden colour.

Beautifying the hall with many sculptures such as dragons, phoenixes and so on was to support and extol Buddhism.

Pillars of the Chongphung Pavilion are placed in line with the structural and formative requirements; the brackets reach the ceiling; and sculptures are elaborate. This is a clear manifestation of the architectural and sculptural skills of that period.

Though it was seriously damaged by the indiscriminate bombing by the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), the temple was restored to its original state after the war and has been preserved as a valuable cultural heritage thanks to the policy of the WPK and the state on preserving cultural relics.

Article & photo: Hong Jong Mi



Monument to the Simwon Temple



Chongphung Pavilion

