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Kim Jong Un Provides On-site Guidance to October 8 Factory

In August Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, First Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, visited the October 8 Factory.

During his visit to the factory in October last year, he named the factory and said that the existing buildings should all be replaced with new ones to bring about a remarkable contrast between the past and present. Then he took a measure to dispatch a strong construction force of the KPA and solved all the problems arising in construction project.

The service personnel and people, burning with an enthusiasm for materializing the far-reaching plan of the respected Marshal, carried out the construction project by their concerted efforts within a short period of ten months.

Feasting his eyes on the magnificent view of the factory, Kim Jong Un said that there remained no traces of the past factory he saw last year. Then he expressed his great satisfaction over the fact that it looks like a holiday camp, which is covered with trees and flowers and laid out like a park, rather than a factory and that it is the workplace where the culture of the working class flourishes.

He made the rounds of the monument to the revolutionary activities of the great persons of Mt. Paektu, hall of culture, e-library, cutting and finishing workshops, showroom, gymnasium, Unjong Health Complex, mess hall, sana-

torium, hostel and other facilities to acquaint himself with the construction and production.

Saying that the Party intended to develop the October 8 Factory into the one that typifies the industrial establishments of our country and befits the era of the knowledge economy and the cultured socialist country and the one of which we can stand proud in the eyes of the world, he highly appreciated that the builders carried out the Party's intention with credit.

Stressing that the factory is of great importance in the building of a thriving nation, he specified the tasks to be tackled by the factory.

He also noted that he was very pleased to look round the factory and that the reconstruction of the factory proved once again that there is nothing impossible to do with the might of the great army-people unity.

Kim Jong Un expressed his expectation that the officials and workers of the factory will kindle fiercer flames of normalizing the production and had a photo session with them.

All the employees of the factory, grateful to the respected Marshal for having their factory rebuilt into a palace of the workers and visiting it again to bestow great favours and give valuable instructions, are making innovations in production.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

Sea of Apple Trees at the Foot of Chol Pass



A sea of apple trees spreads wide at the Kosan Fruit Farm situated at the foot of Chol Pass, 677 m above the sea, in Kangwon Province in the eastern part of Korea.

The farm was set up in 1947 after Korea was liberated from the Japanese military occupation, under the solicitous care of President Kim Il Sung who intended to provide his people with more fruit. Kosan State Orchard, original name of the present farm, was thus built in the Kosan area suitable for fruit farming and developed into one of the fruit producers in the country.

Six years ago Chairman Kim Jong Il instructed that the Kosan Fruit Farm was the one founded thanks to the far-reaching plan of the President and that fruit farming should be developed so as to supply more fruit to the people. And he gave clear orien-

tation and ways for an expansion project of the farm.

Thanks to his plan, a powerful construction force was organized and the project aimed at expanding the capacity of the farm was launched in a big way.

Those engaged in the construction project, burning with ardent patriotism, realigned the orchards of over 2 000 hectares into standardized fields. They also built a fruit tree nursery and grew nearly 5 million apple tree saplings of a new dwarf variety. More than 500 000 concrete supporters for fruit trees were erected evenly in the fields and circular roads built across the fields. By doing so, the density of fruit cultivation became higher than before and the prospect for increased production solid.

Officials and workers at the fruit farm turned out in fruit

farming since early spring, with a firm determination to produce more fruits.

They carried out all farming operations, including soil management, pruning, weeding and thinning, in due season and in a qualitative way as required by the biological features of dwarf apple trees.

Its technical personnel pooled ideas and efforts to conduct the fruit farming in a scientific way. They developed on their own agrochemicals with high efficiency, thereby contributing to the rich harvest.

Several pig farms were constructed in the farm in order to establish a production cycle of fruit-farming and livestock-farming and produce organic fertilizers in larger quantities for enriching

the fertility of the fruit fields.

The sea of trees heavily loaded with fruits presents fascinating scenery, and it is nothing short of a beautiful sight to see welfare service establishments and dwelling houses newly erected, resembling a picturesque island in the vast sea.

Visitors to the farm marvel at thousands of dwelling houses, Puphyong People's Hospital, Puphyong Health Complex, a hall of culture, schools, shops and pig farms.

All the employees of the farm are striving to produce fruit in larger quantities for the people.

*Article: Kim Chung Bok
Photo: Ri Kwang Song*



Joy of rich harvest



Wire-net fence factory



Pig farms in the farm are conducive to enriching the soil fertility by establishing a production cycle of fruit and livestock farming



Cozy villages and welfare service facilities



The factory turns out salted pollack roes, dried pollack and various other seafood products

More Seafood Products to People

Kalma Foodstuff Factory was newly built in Wonsan, a port city on the coast of the East Sea of Korea.

The respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, who is always paying great attention to providing his people with delicious and nutritive seafood in larger quantities and better quality, proposed the building of a modern factory processing the marine products in the east coastal region of the country. He personally selected the site of the factory to be built and later named it Kalma Foodstuff Factory. When he visited the factory nearing its completion, he instructed that it should be built to be a model and standard of fish processing as required by the new century and stressed that the interior and exterior of the factory should be built faultlessly, drainage and ventilation system of the processing rooms be established and hygienic safety of the workplace be thoroughly ensured.

In August he visited the factory that was put into operation and acquainted himself with its production and business activities. He also pointed to the need to conduct production and management activities in a scrupulous way so that more processed goods could be supplied to the people.

The factory, covering a total area of over 13 000 m², started its operation in August.

It turns out salted roes and guts of pollack, dried pollack and squid, and other high-quality seafood products.

It has established a system of computer-integrated manufacturing, introduced information technology and computers into its management functions and streamlined all the production processes, from processing and transporting fish to packing.

It is equipped with the sublimation dehydrating process. Pollack and other fish after removing their viscera are quick-frozen and transported to a container in vacuum conditions. The temperature in the container is gradually brought down until water sublimates from fish in vapour state without becoming liquid. As the products processed through sublimation preserve their original taste, smell and nutritive elements, they are good to either eat dry or cook after soaking them for some time.

All the employees of the factory are now making strenuous efforts to develop its signature products that can carve a niche in the world market in terms of taste and quality and increase the seafood production so as to contribute to the improvement of the people's standard of living.

Article & photo: Ri Hak Myong



Greater Efforts for Increased Production



The factory sets up proper strategies of management and business and increases the proportion of domestically-available raw materials in production, thus putting the tile production on a normal track



In Kangson situated along the Taedong River and famous in the DPRK as a historic place where the Chollima movement started, there stands the Chollima Tile Factory, grandiose base for producing building materials.

The factory built on a vast area of a million square metres turns out a variety of tiles of several million square metres every year, including wall, floor and marble tiles, microcrystalline tiles, large-size scagliola tiles, glass composite tiles and other high-quality building materials. It has also raw materials workshop and the process of anthracite gasification.

The tiles produced at the factory were widely used in the construction of monumental structures across the country, such as Changjon Street, People's Theatre, Rungna People's Recreation Ground and Munsu Water Park in the capital city of Pyongyang.

Though it has a short history since its inauguration in July Juche 98 (2009), it has already become famous across the country for its brilliant achievements of creation, innovation and change, which are all associated with wise leadership of Kim Jong Il who proposed the building of a leading producer of building materials and personally chose the site for it and Kim Jong Un who is translating the former's lifetime intention into reality.

Kim Jong Il advanced the idea of building a Juche-oriented factory of producing various quality tiles with domestic materials, a factory with ever-prospering prospect, and led its implementation. In July Juche 98 (2009) he visited the factory and learned in detail about the construction work of the factory, its production capacity and the quality of products. That day he put forth a task and ways of developing it into a comprehensive producer of building materials as well as high-grade tiles in various kinds through expansion project.

Kim Jong Un visited the factory on two occasions and gave instructions related with its development on tens of occasions so that the factory developed into the one which thoroughly established Juche and put its production on a normal track in the worldwide economic fluctuation, and into patriotic one.

During his on-site guidance in August he stressed that in order to produce and supply building materials needed for the grand socialist construction sites a heroic fighting spirit displayed in the days of great Chollima upsurge after the Fatherland Liberation War should pervade the factory. Then he had the factory renamed the Chollima Tile Factory as it is situated in Kangson, birthplace of the Chollima movement.

Bearing in their minds pride and honour of working at the country's leading

producer permeated with the wise guidance of great leaders, all its officials, workers and technicians are making redoubled efforts to bring about a great increase in production.

Fierce flames of production increase by machines and workteams are sweeping across the factory, while a mass-based technical innovation campaign for developing new products being energetically conducted. In the course of this over 200 inventions and technical conceptions were introduced into production practice.

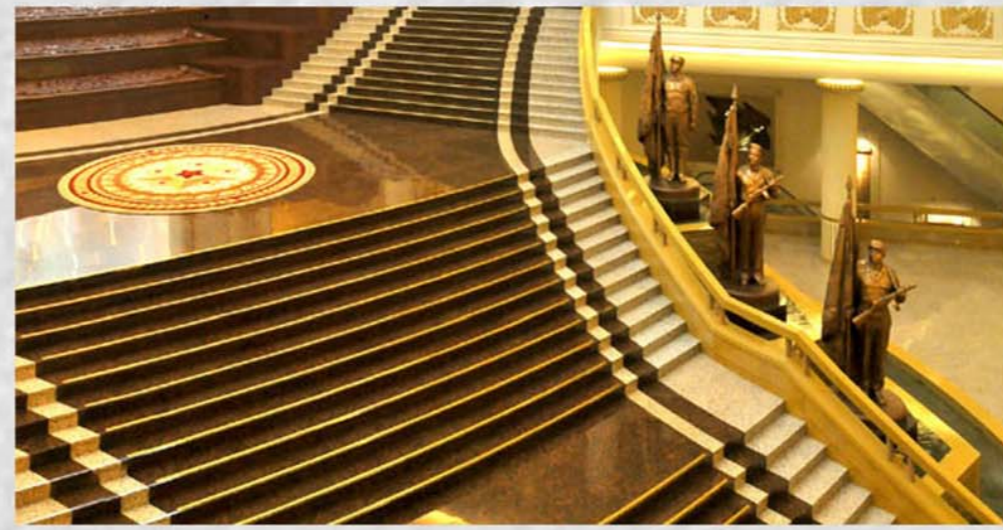
A considerable effort is being channelled into giving variety to tile colours and sizes as well as making tiles suited to the sentiment and taste of the people and for various uses.

The factory employees, with a high sense of enthusiasm for contributing to the opening up of a new heyday in construction by producing tiles in larger quantities, are boosting the production.

Article & photo: Choe Won Chol



Roof-tiles are produced



Factory products are in wide use at the construction sites of monumental structures



It produces plastic bags and adhesives



Country's Territory Is Being Expanded

—At the Honggondo Tideland Reclamation Site—



A continuous change is being made in the coastlines by the West Sea of Korea, thanks to the efforts of the workers engaged in the tideland reclamation project on Honggon Island in North Phyongan Province, following the previous reclamation projects of Taegye Island and Kwaksan tidelands.

The project aimed at reclaiming the tidal flat spreading from Sokhwa-ri in Sonchon County to Ansan-ri in Tongnim County will obtain new land of 4 500 hectares, thereby expanding the land under cultivation.

The builders linked several islands that had been apart from land for thousands of years by means

of dykes, and are now conducting earth-filling for Dyke No. 3.

Those from the Sokhwa, Roha and Kwaksan tideland reclamation companies carried out successful blasting of mountains over 100 000 and 200 000 cubic metres in volume, and those from Chonggang Mechanized Company are transporting

earth and stones to the sites of dyke construction by means of excavators, bulldozers and lorries.

Those from Tasa and Posan tideland reclamation companies, Shipping Company and Tasa Mechanized Company are building dykes from opposite direction.

The farther the dykes stretch seaward, the more

difficulties and obstacles the builders face from sharp sea wind and the tide, and the higher their enthusiasm becomes.

The builders of tideland reclamation are waging an energetic socialist emulation drive, while ensuring the quality of the construction with a noble sense of patriotism.

They are pushing forward not only the earth-filling project but also the last stage ones, including concrete tamping, stonewall building and drainage work.

Another national asset of lasting value is being created thanks to the strenuous efforts of the builders to harness the nature.

Article & photo: Choe Myong Sik



Reliable Successors to Revolution Are Growing

In a scenic place alongside the Taedong River and Mangyong Hill in southwestern Pyongyang of the DPRK stands the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

On October 12, Juche 36 (1947) after Korea's liberation from Japanese military occupation President Kim Il Sung set up the school in the place near his native home at Mangyongdae for the bereaved children of the revolutionary comrades-in-arms fallen in the arduous anti-Japanese war.

Since then the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School has developed, under the wise guidance and meticulous care of great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, into a base for training the backbone of the Korean revolution.

In the revolutionary school occupying a vast area are growing up the bereaved children of martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the defence and prosperity of the country.

The school attaches foremost importance to the ideological education in educating and edifying the students.

It is educating the students to cherish true patriotism so that they treasure every single blade of grass and tree and tend them with care since their childhood, boundlessly love their country and people and give their all for them.

It is also conducting education in faith and obligation, ennobling qualities of revolutionaries, in various forms and by various methods as suited to the psychological features of the students, while making them think of the collective and comrades before themselves, sacrifice themselves for them and embody the beautiful moral ethics.

The school is enforcing an education system based on the latest science and technology.

All lectures, extracurricular lessons and academic discussions are given by competent lecturers in a theoretical way and in plain languages so that cognitive faculty of the students is enhanced to the maximum.

The IT-based education system, educational facilities that are being improved as required by the present era, and excellent educational environment support them.

The school directs great efforts to the education of mathematics, physics, chemistry and other basic sciences, computer and foreign languages. As a result, it has produced winners of the international maths contests and other talented students.

It is one of the important parts of the school education to make its students have rich aesthetic appreciation, high cultural attainments and strong physical fitness.

The comprehensive indoor stadium with a total floor space of 8 000 m², inaugurated in June, and a large playground with modern facilities and a house of culture are always crowded with students.

The students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, who are held in parental affection of the teachers, and singing a song of happiness that we are all blood brothers and sisters and we are the happiest children in the world, are growing up into strong pillars that defend the Party and the motherland and add brilliance to them.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Choe Myong Jin







With Fervent Love for Country and Home

Land administration and environmental conservation are vigorous undertakings involving the whole masses in the DPRK which pursues the consistent policy of materializing the people's desire to enjoy the benefits of socialist civilization to their heart's content in a beautiful and rich land and in a clean environment.

People in Taesong District, Pyongyang, are now building their streets, villages and workplaces into a socialist paradise, by applying Kim Jong Il's patriotism that holds dear every tree and every blade of grass in the country.

With a fervent love for the country and native place those from floricultural and

tree-planting stations, greening office and other institutions and enterprises in charge of land administration in the district are conducting dynamic activities to lay out roads, streets and villages well and improve the rivers and streams so as to provide people with cultured living conditions.

Officials concerned worked out prospective plans in a realistic way and made scrupulous arrangements to successfully carry out within a short period of time the river embankment and improvement projects.

Two-km-long stone embankments were built along the Taesong and Sam-

sin streams, while their river-beds being dredged to prevent flood damage.

Turfs of new species were planted on the land of over ten hectares, covering a vast area of the district like green carpets.

Good species of trees were also planted lining the streets and tended in a scientific way in order to increase the rate of rooting.

Flower stands in tiered forms were set up at the crossroads and flower beds in circular-, semicircular- or other shapes created in the green areas.

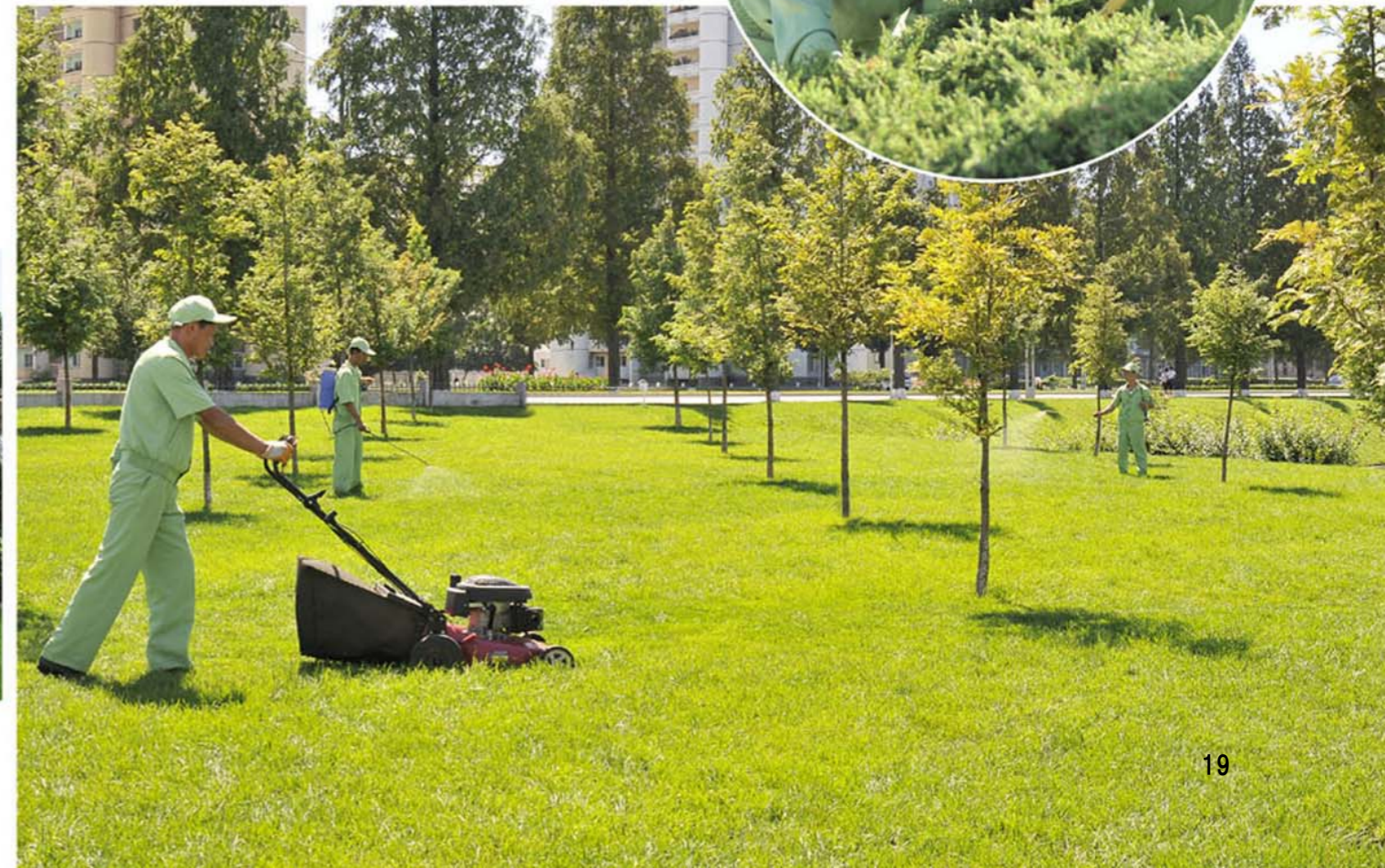
Not only land administrative workers but also residents in the district have

turned out in an effort to spruce up the streets and villages they live in.

They planted flowering shrubs and plants in good assortment in the green areas between roads and residential quarters and between apartment blocks, thus adding decorative looks to the streets and villages.

Thanks to the clean environment, parks and recreational places in many parts of the district, the residents in the district are enjoying a cultured life.

Article: Kim Chung Bok
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Congratulations, Mother!

With Mother's Day coming around, a festive mood pervades all the families in the DPRK by animated children's efforts to please their mothers, who have brought them up heart and soul.

The family of Hyon Yong Chun, living in Neighbourhood Unit No. 15, Tonghung-dong, Central District in Pyongyang, is one of them. Hyon has three daughters, who are eager to celebrate the day.

The eldest daughter Jong Jin Ryon, working at a company under the Korea Myohyang General Corporation, and her husband Kang Man Su, civil servant in the Ministry of Land and Maritime Transport, looked round flower shops within the district to prepare a bouquet of fragrant and beautiful flowers their mother liked most.

Vying with their elder's couple in preparing a gift to the liking of her mother, second daughter Jin Hyang, lecturer at the Pyongyang Vocational Training School, and her husband Kim Chung Ho, designer at the Pyongyang City Designing Institute, went round the department stores and souvenir shops on their way back home.

The youngest daughter Jin Ju, studying at the Pyongyang Medical College under Kim Il Sung University, picturing her mother who devoted her all for them, planned to write a congratulatory article to express the gratitude of the daughters to mother.

Their mother Hyon Yong Chun, a Doctor and

Associated Professor, worked as a lecturer at Kim Il Sung University for over 30 years after graduating from the university and during those days presented over 60 scientific papers, wrote 20-odd textbooks and reference books and brought up over 10 academic degree holders, thus rendering greatly to the education of the rising generations and scientific development. She also took the floor in several international academic seminars, winning the praise from the academic circle.

She was always faithful to her duty as an educator, but never once neglected the one as a mother to grow her children into the pillars of the country.

She paid close attention to implanting into her children the idea that they should learn for their country in which they enjoy the benefits of free medical care and education.

When her first and second daughters graduated Kim Il Sung University, she made them keenly realize the preciousness of the country through military services.

Hyon's three daughters, therefore, on Mother's Day congratulated her, who brought them up finely, presenting her a flower bouquet and souvenirs and spending pleasant times at the Rungna Dolphinarium and a restaurant.

That day all the family members also made up their mind to strive for the building of a thriving country.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



Jong Jin Ryon, eldest daughter



Jong Jin Hyang, second daughter



Jong Jin Ju, youngest daughter



National Flower Show

On display at the show were over 20 000 pots of flowers and flowering shrubs in some 1 400 kinds. A seminar and sci-tech presentation were held during the show as part of an effort to share information and flower breeding and cultivation and landscaping technologies.

Photo: By courtesy of KCNA





The DPRK which strives to build a civilized socialist country is putting efforts into developing the costume culture suited to the aesthetic sense of the times.

The 12th National Korean Costume Show, on the theme of "Costumes in a Civilized Socialist Country," held in September in Pyongyang fully mirrored the desire of the Korean people for costume culture.

Put on the costume exhibition were over 1 100 clothes including over 600 Korean traditional costumes and over 500 clothes for four seasons made

by experts and skilled workers in the garment sector and lecturers from several universities and colleges across the country.

Korean costumes, *chima* (skirt) and *jogori* (jacket) for women, on display won the popularity among the visitors for the modernity in their styles, colours and patterns while preserving their national characteristics.

Trimmings, important components of *chima* and *jogori*, were decorated with unique methods and colour combinations more beautiful and elegant, thus adding distinctive features to the Korean costumes.

Not only the Korean costumes but also seasonal clothes fully showed improvements in their processing techniques and designs for the variety and modernity in style while making them fit the people well.

The Taesong, Junggu and Moranbong tailor's shops from Pyongyang, and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces and Rason City won prizes in the exhibition.

Article & photo: An Chol Ryong



The 12th National Korean Costume Show



For the Sake of People's Security

Whenever they pass by the Kwangsok Stream in Kwangha-dong, Haeju, South Hwanghae Province on the western coast of Korea, people recall the people's security officers, saying, "Our security officers sacrificed their lives to keep safe the houses on the bank of the stream," and "We can never forget them, who were genuine defenders of the people."

Those etched in the memory of the provincial people were the security officers of the South Hwanghae Provincial Bureau of the Ministry of People's Security, including members of the Hero



Choe Yong Il (left) and O Myong Su (right),
Heroes of the DPRK

Bomb Disposal Squad.

It was February 20 when the bomb disposal squad members were informed that the time bombs had been detected on the bank of the stream.

During the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), the US imperialists indiscriminately dropped bombs across the northern part of Korea, so innumerable that even today after over 60 years many of them remained unexploded, posing threat to the people's lives and their properties.

The squad members who are duty-bound to detect and dispose such bombs should always stay alert and discharge their duty with fervent love for people and burning hatred for enemy.

That day when they rushed to the spot they found it was only a matter of time before a 250-kg chemical time-bomb would go off since it had already been much struck.

After cutting off traffic, they made a heroic resolve to sacrifice themselves, because not far from there were the tower to the immortality of the great leaders, which reads, "The Great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il Will Always Be with Us," a residential district and city's main roads. The bomb needed to be exploded smoothly as quickly as possible. At that critical moment a noble sense of duty as security officers to defend their leader, system and people urged them to throw themselves unhesitatingly upon the bomb just before explosion.

Choe Yong Il and O Myong Su died a heroic death, and Kim Chang Il and Im Chang Sik were seriously wounded and taken to Haeju Municipal People's Hospital No. 1.



Following suit, Kim Ryu Chol and other security officers set off the remaining bomb at the risk of their lives.

Many people in Haeju who witnessed the self-sacrificing acts of the security officers that day, said in unison that they felt keenly what great sacrifice would be made for their peaceful everyday life. And they devoted their all sincerity to the treatment of the wounded officers by donating their blood and skin.

Marshal Kim Jong Un had their squad called the Hero Bomb Disposal Squad and the titles of the Hero of the DPRK conferred on the martyrs in appreciation of their heroic deed performed on the road of defending the people.

Their feats are inspiring the people to burn their hearts with the hatred for the US.

Article: Kim Hyon
Photo: Kim Kum Jin



Under the Benefit of Free Medical Care

—Okryu Children's Hospital—



The Okryu Children's Hospital that has been built in the Munsu area along the picturesque Taedong River in Pyongyang, thanks to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government which spare nothing for the future generations of the country, opened in October last year.

With a pride of working at the wonderful hospital, the hospital staff are devoting their heart and soul to the medical treatment of the children.

Doctors and nurses of the general surgical department show great devotion for their patients.

Most of the child patients coming to the hospital are the cases of clinical surgery that got injured while frolicking and playing naughtily. Among them are those with fractured arms or legs,

wounded head or burns. Even those in critical conditions are often taken to the hospital.

Busy as they are, the staff of the surgical department are taking care of and curing their patients with parental affection.

Some time ago 7-year-old Pak Yong Gyong who got second- or third-degree burns on 40% of her body was rushed to the hospital. All the staff took first-aid measures for her resuscitation and held medical consultations for her treatment.

They donated their skin through two skin-grafting operations, and whenever they treated her burns they got wet with perspiration as they tried to relieve her of pain.

When she was in the convalescent stage they prepared delicious dishes to improve her appetite, took her to the indoor play-

ing grounds and tried their best to make her cheerful and happy, chatting with her like her father, mother and sisters would do.

Yong Gyong spent over 50 days in the hospital, receiving such devoted care, and left the hospital fully recovered.

Though it was only one year after the hospital opened, the general surgical department cured over 400 children with serious diseases, bone fractures and chest malformation.

Seeing their lovely children who are fully recovered and wearing bright smiles on their faces, parents are extending their grateful thanks to the country's free medical system and devotion of the medical workers, and deeply impressed with superiority of the benevolent socialist system.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Pak Yong Hak



To Be Football Aces

Pyongyang International Football School opened in June Juche 102 (2013) in Rungna Island on the Taedong River flowing through Pyongyang, as an institute devoted to training reserve football players. A staff reporter of the pictorial Korea had an interview with its head Hyon Chol Yun on the occasion of its first anniversary.

Reporter: Would you tell me about achievements and experiences you have gained in over a year after opening of the school?

Head: Our school has only taken the first step, and there is nothing great we should feel proud of. But great is the enthusiasm of teachers and students.

In the course of the education in a little over a year we have built up confidence in our students' abilities and also accumulated new experiences quite different from the previous ones.

The education in general elementary knowledge

must not be slighted even though technical education is very important for the football players. So in our school general basic education is given to the students in their primary, junior and senior middle classes by grade. It proves to be one of good foundations for the students to acquire necessary qualities as football players.

Our students are young boys in the age group from 9 to 14, so technical education is given to them as suited to their characteristics by stages.

Education in football in our school is divided into practical and theoretical education.

Students learn the theoretical knowledge of football through multimedia.

Those in primary school years receive trainings mostly in cultivating sensibility in ball, while those in junior middle school years in controlling balls, acquiring an understanding of team work, improving ball passes, corresponding and backup move-

ments, and mastering movements for respective playing positions.

In the education of senior students we organize warm-up games frequently to prepare them for real matches.

In the course of this our students have markedly developed their abilities and polished up their playing skills.

Reporter: I think the improvement of students' abilities has close relations with excellent educational conditions and environment.

Head: You're right.

Our football school occupies a vast area of over 10 000 m², with school building, playing grounds, dormitory and other welfare service facilities.

As it is situated in a picturesque place with clean air and clear streams of the Taedong, students feel calm and devote themselves to training.

Football is one of the sporting events that have

much consumption of physical strength, so special attention is needed for nutrition of the students. To this end, our school administers scientific diet rich in nourishment at every meal in accordance with health condition and taste of every student.

Thanks to the deep concern of the state, our students are provided with all conditions and environment necessary for their living, and their playing skills are improving with each passing day.

Our students made good results in the international juvenile football games held in March this year in Shanghai of China.

In the future we will strive further to perfect the principles of our own style in instruction and training and playing tactics, so that our students will grow up into football aces well-versed in football techniques and with perseverance and multifarious knowledge.

Photo: Kim Un Suk



At the sci-tech knowledge dissemination room





Folk Games Are Being Encouraged



“Yo-ho! Hurray!”
The national farmers’ competition of folk games held in August in the beautiful Moranbong Youth Park in Pyongyang attracted the attention of spectators.
Marking its 10th anniversary, the competition was attended by over 400 selected farmers across the country.
The events of ssirum, Taekwon-Do, seesawing and swinging took place on a round robin basis.
The folk games with a long history and tradition animated the crowd in the Moranbong Youth Park.
Ssirum players presented excellent scenes with their techniques and special skills, catching admiration of the spectators. Those who took part in seesawing and swinging were further

encouraged by cheers of the spectators, and the Taekwon-Do event, a symbol of the Korean nation, fully demonstrated the might of the collectives through well-organized movements.
The Chilgol Vegetable Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, won the top place in the Taekwon-Do event, Namap Cooperative Farm in Yomju County, North Phyongan Province in ssirum and Sinam Cooperative Farm in Ryongchon County, North Phyongan Province in seesawing and swinging.
North Phyongan Province came first in total points, and Pyongyang and South Hamgyong Province second and third, respectively.



Article & photo: Ri Ta Jong





Joint Stamp Show Highlights DPRK's Anniversary

The Korean Philatelists Union and the Russian National Philatelists Academy co-sponsored a stamp show in Pyongyang to mark the 66th anniversary of the DPRK.

Photo: Song Tae Hyok



An exhibition of children's drawings from the DPRK and Japan was held in Pyongyang. Those on display reflected in

various themes beautiful dreams and ideals of the children for their future as well as their innocent mind

Photo: Ham Yong Sok

Joint Exhibition of Children's Drawings



Pyongyang Hosts International Pro-Wrestling Contest

The Pyongyang International Pro-Wrestling Contest was held on August 30 and 31 at the Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Indoor Stadium situated on the bank of the Pothong River.

Pyongyang citizens, youth and students, enthusiasts for sports and foreigners, overseas Korean compatriots watched the contest.

At the opening ceremony Inoki Kanji, chief director of the Sports Peace Community Association of Japan, saying that exchanges between countries would start and develop through exchanges in sports, culture and other fields, hoped that the contest would provide an occasion to open the door to Japan-DPRK relations, which had long remained closed, and the two countries would become "close and friendly neighbours," rather than "near and distant countries."

Jang Ung, chairman of the International Martial Arts Games Committee, said that the DPRK would strive, in the future, too, to promote sports exchanges and other international collaboration and solidarity in different fields under the ideals of independence, peace and friendship.

The pro-wrestlers showed off their fighting spirit and perseverance and presented extremely exciting scenes of strike, evoking enthusiastic cheers and applause from the spectators.

As the games reached the zenith, the players, in high spirits, gave fullest play to their fortes and techniques to achieve victory.

During a break there were demonstration performances of the Japanese Aikido (martial arts) players and DPRK Taekwon-Do players.

After the contest the awarding-ceremony took place.

The Pyongyang International Pro-Wrestling Contest under the ideal of "For Peace, Friendship" was a good opportunity for promoting friendship among countries, nations and martial arts players and strengthening the exchanges of sports and culture.

Article & photo: Kim Chun Hyok





Chilsong Gate



Chongnyu Pavilion



Ulmil Pavilion



Historical Relics in Moran Hill

There is Moran Hill in Pyongyang, capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whose name is originated from its shape like a peony blossom. And it has long been famous for the historical relics associated with the time-honoured history and culture of the Korean nation.

In particular, it has many relics of the Walled City of Pyongyang built in the period of Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668), including Ulmil and Choesung pavilions and Chilsong, Jongum and Hyonmu gates.

Ulmil and Choesung pavilions were the posts for keeping watch on the enemy and commanding the soldiers in repulsing the foreign aggressors.

There is a story that its name was derived from the legend that the Ulmil fairy, who was enchanted by beautiful scenery of the place, came down from Heaven over again to have a good time. Another story says that it was named after General Ulmil who fought bravely in the period of Koguryo in defence of the place.

Ulmil Pavilion sits on an embankment of squarely-faced stones built in tiers in the lower part and getting a little narrower upwards. Thanks to its elaborate masonry, the structure looks

higher, compared with its height of 11 metres, and grandiose and stable at the same time. The pavilion with pillars supporting a gable roof of double eaves blends well with surrounding scenery. "Ulmil Pavilion in spring" is famous as one of the eight beautiful sights of Pyongyang.

Choesung Pavilion is a structure with double gabled eaves erected on a high stone elevation with battlements.

Chilsong, Jongum and Hyonmu gates were the gates of the Walled City of Pyongyang.

Chilsong Gate is not in a straight line with the walls, but built, making use of surrounding geographical features, as if the walls on both sides are curved by the gate. Its arch-shaped gateway and revetments erected with finely trimmed stones give vividness to the beauty of curved lines and delicate workmanship, and a little gate tower with a gabled roof provides a cozy feeling. Chilsong Gate is an example of castle gate architecture on a small scale.

Jongum Gate which is erected in an elegant style and has a neat pavilion adds to the surrounding view.

Hyonmu Gate is erected on a 2.5-metre-high stone elevation and has a gate tower three kan (7.05 m) in the façade and one



Walls of Pyongyang City





kan (3.1 m) in the flank built on an arch-shaped gateway.

One of famous historical relics in Moran Hill is Pubyok Pavilion.

Its original name was Yongmyong Pavilion, for it was built as an annex of the Yongmyong Temple in 393. It was renamed Pubyok Pavilion in the early 12th century in the sense that it seemed to float on the crystal-clear water and on Chongnyu Cliff.

The pavilion blends well with beautiful landscape around Moran Hill, and "the moon viewed from Pubyok Pavilion" is noted as one of the eight beautiful sights of Pyongyang.

When the sun sets down the hills and the moon rises high, the beauty of the scene in the area is fascinating.

Kim Hwang Won, famous poet of Koryo (918-1392), was greatly attracted by the beautiful scenery of Pubyok Pavilion and began to write a poem.

*The foot of the moss-grown old rampart
Is washed by blue streams.
Dawn is breaking over the vast fields
And the rows of mountains.*

But, unable to find proper words to express its beautiful scenery, he threw away his writing brush and wept loudly.

The pavilion, five kan (14.58 m) in the façade and three kan (7.68 m) in the flank, preserves the features unique to Korean wooden structures. Its pillars, roof and all other architectural elements are well-balanced and looking solemn and spacious. The creeper-patterned board put on top of the first cornice on a pillar to hold the beam support is as good as a wood carving.



Working people spend a good time, looking round the historical remains in the hill

Besides, there are remains of the Yongmyong Temple of the Koguryo period, an octagonal five-storeyed pagoda, Chongnyu Pavilion of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910) and many other relics.

These historical relics in Moran Hill are in good preservation as valuable national treasures thanks to the policy of preserving cultural heritage pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Choe Won Chol



Special Dishes of Kangwon Province

Kumgang sinsollo

Kumgang pine nut congee

Fermented hard-finned sandfish

Seasoned roots of broad bellflowers

Haemul kimchi

The area of Kangwon Province, with Chol Pass forming the boundary, is bounded by the East Sea of Korea on the east and North Hwanghae Province on the west. As there are many mountains and coastal regions in the province, the local cuisine is quite simple and has natural taste and flavour.

Typical staple foods are boiled glutinous Indian millet, half-moon-shaped potato cake steamed on pine needles, cake of millet and aster leaves, corn cake steamed in layers, glutinous millet-cake, potato dumpling covered with different cereal flours, soup with potato flakes, noodles, jellies made from mung-bean or acorn-starch, and Kumgang pine-nut congee.

Glutinous Indian millet boiled with polished rice and red bean together is one of the characteristic staple dishes in the province. The glutinous Indian millet, the main ingredient, promotes urination, stops diarrhea and reduces mental disturbances, so it is advisable for those with sleeping disturbances, diarrhea, edema, senile arteriosclerosis, hypertension, hepatitis and other related symptoms to eat the rice often.

Acorn-starch jelly is known as a speciality in the mountainous region. A variety of dishes are made from acorn-starch jelly, such as salad, pancake, broil and fry. They are favoured as health foods, as they are good for strengthening internal organs, stopping diarrhea and curing inflammation.

As non-staple foods there are various soups made of mackerel, flatfish and fresh sea-bream, thick chicken soup with insam in it, Kumgang sinsollo, haemul kimchi, sliced *Codonopsis lanceolata* preserved in soy sauce, fermented hard-finned sandfish and pollack roes, seasoned roots of broad bellflowers and so on.

Thick chicken soup with insam in it is well-known as invigorating food,

and Kumgang sinsollo prepared with more than 30 ingredients preserves its unique taste and aroma that have been handed down from long ago.

Sinsollo has a long story. In the late 15th century and early 16th century there lived a musician well-versed in literature and acoustics. But he was bitterly disillusioned by corrupt and incompetent feudal ruling circles, turned his back upon the world and lived alone deep in a mountain. At that time he boiled various edible materials in a brazier-shaped vessel. One day a famous scholar discovered the vessel and named it sinsollo, a cooking brazier used by angel-like man. Afterwards, it became widely used in cooking and the food cooked in it was also called sinsollo.

Haemul kimchi, or seaweed kimchi, has its distinctive feature. It is made of kelp or brown seaweed abundant in sea, and easy to make and has a refreshing taste.

The people in Kangwon Province used to make fish soups, mackerel soup in summer and flatfish soup in winter.

Various confectionery and drinks made from wild fruits are indigenous to the area.

Special dishes of Kangwon Province are preserved as national foods in Korea for their unique tastes and aroma.

Article & photo: Kang Su Jong



Brief News



The 13th national meeting of educational workers was held

Photo: By courtesy of KCNA



A national exhibition of sci-tech achievements made by young people was held. Presented there were over 3 600 items of inventions and new conceptions, including 750 IT products.



A design show of furniture and daily necessities was held. It put on display designs and goods that met the likings and aesthetic tastes of the people.



Kim Yong Nam, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, meets the delegation of Italian parliamentarians from different political parties



A delegation of Russian Federation Council led by its First Vice-chairman



The Cuban Foreign Ministry delegation visits the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum



A delegation of the EU-Asia Centre at the Tower of the Juche Idea



The 9th Pyongyang International Science and Technology Book Fair



A delegation of Japan-DPRK Friendly Association from Fukuoka Prefecture looks round the Okryu Children's Hospital



The Mongolian delegation led by advisor to the Foreign Relations Minister visits the Mirim Riding Club



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