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A Coffee Table



A gift President Kim Il Sung received from President Robert G. Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe in May 1993



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President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il performed immortal exploits by giving wise guidance to the struggle for national reunification.



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Front Cover: Military hardware marches displaying their manoeuvrability and strike capability

Photo by courtesy of the KCNA



Back Cover: Ryomyong Street in spring

Photo by Kim Song Nam

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Under the Banner of the Great National Unity

IF THE ENTIRE NATION UNITES INTO ONE in harmony, it will lead just to the national reunification we have wished for. This was a firm creed President Kim Il Sung maintained throughout his lifetime.

From the first day of national division the President wisely led the struggle to achieve the great unity of the nation under the banner of national reunification, and expanded and developed the reunification movement into a nationwide undertaking. He put forward the idea of the great national unity that people of all classes and sections should be firmly united into one by giving priority to the common desire and interest of the nation, regardless of difference in ideology, ideal, political view, religious belief, property status and social standing. And he made every effort to realize the idea.

In Ssuk Islet in the Taedong River in the capital city of Pyongyang there is the Tower of the United Front. It was built in honour of a consultative meeting held in the islet, the meeting Kim Il Sung attended together with the participants in the historic Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea held from April 19 to 23, 1948. The conference attended by 695 representatives from 56 political parties and public organizations from both sides was aimed at foiling the US imperialists and their stooges' plot of the "May 10 separate elections" after

liberation of Korea and laying a stepping-stone for national reunification.

In his report to the joint conference Kim Il Sung said that the greatest political task of the Korean nation was to check and frustrate the treacherous separate elections the US imperialists were trying to commit in south Korea, and reunify the country by establishing a unified central government on democratic principles. And he appealed to all those who were concerned about the fate of the country and nation to wage a nationwide struggle in unity, regardless of party affiliation, religious denomination and political view. The conference was a historic national assembly which showed that any difficult, historic cause of the nation could be accomplished if the politicians in the north and the south turned out as one for the sake of the country and nation, although their isms and doctrines were different from one another.

President Kim Il Sung positively led the struggle to realize inter-Korean contacts and travels. In the 1970s there took place various contacts and negotiations including the Red Cross talks and the first high-level talks between the north and the south. In the 1980s, all strata of the nation revitalized their struggle to realize wide-ranging contacts, travels and dialogues for the purpose of achieving the reunification through a new, reasonable federation formula.

Under the wise leadership of the President there

The Tower of the United Front.





The venue of the opening ceremony of the grand national reunification festival held in 2005 on the 5th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

► were held pan-national rallies involving the north and the south and overseas Koreans. On August 15, 1990 a pan-national rally for peace and reunification of Korea was held splendidly at Panmunjom. Afterwards, there took place a starting ceremony of the Paektu-Halla grand march for reunification, a reunification-oriented football match between the north and the south and a pan-national reunification concert. And a unified team was organized with table tennis players of the north and the south to take part in the World Table Tennis Championships, and female players of the team won its women's team event. The Pan-National Alliance for Korea's Reunification (Pomminryon), a standing national united front body, and the Pan-National Alliance of Youth and Students for Korea's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) were formed, and their branch organizations came into being in the north and the south and many regions abroad.

In the closing days of his life President Kim Il Sung ensured a nationwide dialogue for reunification, and led an inter-Korean dialogue to success, making it possible to adopt an inter-Korean agreement and a joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. He also announced the *Ten-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country*, thus rallying the entire nation into a great united front. The President ensured the settlement of the DPRK-USA negotiation and the opening of the north-south

high-level talks, and personally met pro-reunification figures of all strata from south Korea, leading them to take the road of reunification. He left his last autograph on a document on reunification of the country.

Chairman Kim Jong Il invariably maintained President Kim Il Sung's policies on the country's reunification and made strenuous efforts to draw up the great reunification programmes containing important plans of the great national unity. The Chairman made public *Let Us Carry out the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Instructions for National Reunification. Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully through the Great Unity of the Entire Nation* and other works, in which he formulated the three principles of national reunification, the *Ten-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country* and the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo as the three charters for reunification, thus clarifying a programmatic guideline to be constantly maintained in the struggle for the national reunification. And the Chairman put forward the five policies of the great national unity to arouse all the fellow countrymen to the struggle for the country's reunification, laying firmer foundations for the unity of the nation. He made sure that reunification-oriented functions including a pan-national rally took place actively so as to realize the great unity of the entire nation on a ►

▶ more solid basis. He also took measures to enable the fellow countrymen in the north and the south and abroad to meet one another to share compatriotic feelings while freeing themselves from their pent-up sorrow through grand meetings like the pan-national rally. So, the Fifth Pan-National Rally was held with splendour in 1994, and the grand festival for national reunification in 1995 marking the 50th anniversary of liberation of Korea.

With the beginning of the new century the pan-national rally, which had been attended by some delegates from headquarters of Pomminryon in the north and the south and abroad, was participated in by delegates of all strata in the north and abroad, and those from political parties and organizations of south Korea including the ruling and opposition parties, and non-governmental delegates from the south. A committee for preparation of joint functions in the north and the south and abroad for implementation of the June 15 Joint Declaration was organized. It was aimed at embodying the June 15 Joint Declaration adopted in the north-south summit talks held for the first time in the history of the national division. As a nationwide reunification movement organization embracing figures of political parties and social organizations of all strata in the north and the south and abroad, the committee served as a powerful motive force for unifying the nation's aspiration for and intention of reunification.

The north-south joint struggle of different classes and strata for independent reunification newly started as part of the nationwide reunification movement. As a result, a number of functions were held such as reunification rallies of workers, peasants, youth and students, and women in the north and south of Korea, a national writers' rally, and the annual function for joint commemoration of the

National Foundation Day at the Mausoleum of King Tangun. People from all walks of life in the north and the south took those opportunities to travel between both sides by air and sea.

Chairman Kim Jong Il was so broad-minded as to warmly welcome Jong Ju Yong, one of magnates in south Korea, and other figures of the economic, press and religious circles in the south, leading them all to the road of patriotism. The Chairman, who had always aspired to realize the great unity of the nation, tolerated whoever regretted his mistake and came over to the side of the nation, even though he had committed a crime before the nation in the past, and lavished great love and trust on him. Kim Jong Il's noble idea of the great national unity, outstanding leadership and warm love for the nation, helped further expand and develop the national reunification movement into a nationwide one.

The President and the Chairman's idea of the great national unity is now brilliantly carried forward by Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un. In his New Year Address for 2017 the Supreme Leader said that all the Korean people in the north, in the south and abroad should achieve solidarity, make concerted efforts and unite on the principle of subordinating everything to national reunification, the common cause of the nation, and revitalize the reunification movement on a nationwide scale.

Today the Korean people are turning out as one to make this year a meaningful year in which they will open a new phase for independent reunification by stepping up a nationwide grand march towards reunification through the concerted efforts of the nation, under the wise leadership of the Supreme Leader.

Ri Jong Nam

A joint conference of the DPRK government, political parties and public organizations in June 2016.



Father of Nation

Path of Reunification Movement

ON MARCH 27, 1989 PRESIDENT Kim Il Sung met Rev. Mun Ik Hwan, the then advisor to the Association for National Democratic Movement (Jonminryon), on a visit to Pyongyang. The President warmly welcomed the minister, saying that his visit was a very brave act and that he was very glad to meet him. After having a photo taken together, the President led him to a seat close to his own, asking to have a heart-to-heart talk with him. His kindness made the minister speak his mind to him from the beginning as if he had met his own parent who had long been away. Saying that he was a man who had lived with the belief that reunification of the nation would lead to its resuscitation, regardless of the question of whether Jesus Christ returned to life 2 000 years before, the minister frankly told the President that he was there for the good of national reunification and that he was very glad that the day after his arrival there was Easter Day. Then he expressed his boundless reverence for the President, saying that before liberation he had heard a lot of legendary tales about the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by the President.

Expressing his gratitude, the President warm-heartedly asked Mun how his mother was. At his replay that she would celebrate her 100th birthday in 1995, the President said they should achieve national reunification before the anniversary.

Barely controlling his excitement, Mun told the President that it was established as the south's principle of public movement that the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, the struggle for national independence against foreign forces and the struggle for democratic reunification should be integrated, and that it was the path of the movement and the very programme of Jonminryon. The President said it was 100 per cent the same with his opinion and warmly held the minister's hand. He then explained that anti-fascist, anti-dictatorship for democracy, independence against foreign forces and aggression, and peaceful reunification are one and said that they all had the same idea.

That day the President gave a luncheon in honour of the minister and his suite.

By Our Nation Itself

On June 14, 2000 there was a second round of talks between Chairman Kim Jong Il and President Kim Dae Jung of south Korea in Pyongyang. The talks had been planned to be held in a place where Chairman Kim Jong Il stayed, so Kim Dae Jung and his suite were hastily preparing to go to the place from early morning. Then, unexpectedly, they were told that the Chairman was coming to the guest house where they were staying to have the second talks with them there like on the previous day. They were so grateful of it only to be at a loss what to do.

After a while the Chairman arrived there. Kim Dae Jung walked up to him, expressing thanks for his trouble to come there in a tone of excitement. With a warm smile, the Chairman said it was all right. And worrying about the President's health, he said it was proper for a younger man to call on his senior, and asked if he had had a good night. Kim Dae Jung expressed sincere thanks for the generous manner whereby the Chairman showed warmhearted concern as if they were having a discussion of family affairs.

The Chairman's principled stand, great magnanimity and warm love for the country and nation enabled the talks to go on smoothly from the beginning. When the matter of the core of the document of the North-South Joint Declaration arose as an important problem, Kim Dae Jung proposed to draw up a document consisting of detailed plans including installation of a military telephone hotline and establishment of a joint economic committee. Then, clearly explaining that there were a lot of good documents the north and the south had agreed on before and that the problem was that they were not properly implemented, the Chairman said that the new document to be published at the threshold of the 2000s should become the one which would make the 70 million fellow countrymen hopeful and optimistic about reunification, and suggested that they should state in the document that they would reunify the nation independently by the concerted efforts of the nation in the 2000s with "By our nation itself" as the common ideal, in the meaning that legacies of the old times should be liquidated.

His words were so plain, meaningful and acceptable to anyone that Kim Dae Jung absolutely agreed to his proposal. This is how the ideal of "By our nation itself," the kernel of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, was adopted.

An Chang Hui

Implementation of North-South Joint Declarations, Key to Reunification

THE KOREAN PEOPLE ARE NOW celebrating the 45th anniversary of the publication of the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement significantly.

In the early 1970s the anti-reunification moves of the south Korean authorities went vicious. However, the situation in and around the country was turning favourable for the cause of independent national reunification amidst the intensifying anti-fascist democratic struggle of the south Korean people. Then, in August 1971 the DPRK put forward a wide-ranging negotiation proposal making it clear that it was ready to make contact with the ruling party and all other political parties and social organizations and individual figures in south Korea at any time.

Thus, in May 1972, there were north-south high-level political talks in Pyongyang for the first time in the history of national division. President Kim Il Sung met the south Korean representative who was on a visit to Pyongyang to participate in the north-south high-level political talks, and told him sincerely that the country should be reunified as soon as possible so as to hand over a reunified country to the generations to come. He went on to say that in order to reunify the country, it was most important to establish correct fundamental principles, which could provide the basis for the solution of the reunification question, and that only when there were fundamental principles agreed upon by both sides, could they make joint efforts for reunification and successfully solve all the relevant problems. And he explained in detail about the fundamental principles of national reunification he had long considered. His proposal was the most proper policy for reunification the gist of which is that the problem of reunification of Korea should on all accounts be solved independently without foreign interference and peacefully on the principle of promoting great national unity.

This is how the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity were put forward. On July 4, 1972 the north and the south made public to the world a joint statement with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the kernel.

The publication of the joint statement heralded a new era of national reunification which would advance under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Chairman Kim Jong Il formulated the Three Principles of National Reunification, the proposal for founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the Ten-Point Program of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation—all put forward by the President—as the Three Charters for National Reunification, and with great and courageous determination to reunify the country made sure that the

June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and the October 4 Declaration, the embodiment of the Three Charters for National Reunification, were adopted and made public, thus stimulating the struggle to accomplish the cause of independent national reunification in the 21st century.

In June 2000 a north-south summit meeting was held in Pyongyang for the first time in the history of national division, resulting in the adoption of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration. This opened a new era of independent national reunification, the era of “By our nation itself.” The national reunification movement expanded and developed into a nationwide movement joined by all the fellow countrymen, without discrimination between government and the public and transcending the differences in ideology, political view, party affiliation and political grouping.

In October 2007 another north-south summit meeting was held in Pyongyang, resulting in the adoption of the October 4 Declaration, the programme for implementation of the June 15 Joint Declaration. This developed the nationwide struggle to improve the inter-Korean relations and achieve peace of the country and common prosperity of the nation to a new high level.

The Korean people are now faced with a historical mission to bring about and maintain another June 15 reunification era by giving full play again to all the fellow countrymen’s patriotic will to reunify the country.

Under the outstanding leadership of Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un the Korean people’s cause of national reunification has reached a new historic watershed. The Supreme Leader is wisely leading the struggle to open an avenue towards independent reunification with the concerted efforts of the whole nation as required by the prevailing situation and the development of the times. In his report to the Seventh Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea he proposed an absolutely correct line and policies for promoting independent reunification of the country. He declared to the world the firm will of the WPK to open the road to reunification by consistently adhering to the Three Charters for National Reunification, which fully embody the Juche-oriented line of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il and comprehensively reflect the aspirations and demands of all the fellow countrymen and whose vitality has been proved in practice.

The Korean people, who are struggling with firm confidence that implementation of the north-south joint declarations is the key to reunification, will surely bring about the dawn of national reunification.

Rim Hye Gyong

Korean Revolution Museum, DPRK's Treasure

THE KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM, a edifice for education in the revolutionary tradition, was wonderfully renovated as ever-lasting treasure of Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il nation, thanks to sincere efforts of the Korean army and people.

The museum established on August 1, 1948 was reopened after the statue of President Kim Il Sung was erected on Mansu Hill in the centre of Pyongyang

ang on the 60th anniversary of the birth of the President. (A group sculpture dedicated to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which is composed of 120 figures and another one to the socialist construction which is composed of 109 figures flank the statue of the President.) The museum houses historical relics and data relating to the history of revolutionary struggles of the President and the Chairman, and the fact that the Workers' Party of ▶



► Korea and the Korean people advanced along the glorious road of victory under the wise leadership of the leaders.

Out of their strong yearning for the leaders, the Korean army and people erected the statues of the President and the Chairman on the very hill on the centenary of the birth of the President.

The museum was renovated again on the 105th anniversary of the birth of the President. In the entrance hall of the museum there are colour statues of the President and the Chairman. In the museum with a total floor space of 60 350 square metres are displayed by content and time thousands of items of revolutionary relics and relevant data which prove the sacred tradition and remarkable history of the

Korean revolution that advanced along the road of victory and glory under the leadership of the President and the Chairman.

The museum also has newly-made relief maps and models fully provided with visual and three-dimensional qualities, many other exhibits displayed and illuminated in a new manner and panoramas that vividly show historical events and facts of the relevant periods. The hall of the great leaders and their comrades-in-arms is dedicated to the exhibition of impressive materials which show how noble and ardent the comradely relations between the great leaders and their revolutionary soldiers were. The museum has other halls including the general introduction hall and those that have exhibits relating to ►





The opening ceremony of the Korean Revolution Museum in March 2017.

► the periods of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the building of a new Korea, the Fatherland Liberation War, and the laying of the foundation of socialism. Spectacular in particular are two halls with large-sized panoramas. One of the panoramas depicts the Battle of Pochonbo which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army waged after advancing into the border area of Korea, displaying the spirit of resistance that Korea was not dead but alive and convincing the Koreans that they would surely win if they fought against the Japanese aggressors, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The other depicts the Battle on Height 1211 that shows how the Korean People's Army defeated the US imperialist aggressors

in the Korean war unleashed by the US in the early 1950s. In the museum are also the halls dedicated to the exhibits relating to the periods between the overall building of socialism and the present building of a socialist power. There are also halls of national reunification and overseas Koreans' movement.

The museum was refurbished in such a way that it can help the Korean people keenly realize how the history of victory of the Korean revolution started on Mt. Paektu and has been carried forward.

On March 30, 2017, the opening ceremony of the Korean Revolution Museum took place with a large attendance.

Sim Chol Yong

A large-scale panorama showing the Battle of Pochonbo.



“Exemplary Battle”

DURING THE KOREAN war (June 1950–July 1953) the US imperialist aggressors planned a “new offensive” in early 1953 in an attempt to make up for their shameful loss. The aggressive plan was aimed at cutting connection between the front and the rear of Korea by means of large-scale landing operations on the east and west coasts of Korea, combining it with attacks on the land in order to annihilate the main units of the Korean People’s Army through encirclement, and thus occupying the whole Korean territory and further expanding the war deep into the Asian continent.

What the US imperialists put main emphasis upon in the offensive was the battle to attack a small T-shaped hill located in a hilly area west of Cholwon. The hill was 200 to 300 metres in height.

The US imperialists had suffered a heavy loss due to positive military actions of the KPA. So they decided to carry out the offensive at all costs, and planned a new attack called “Smack Operations” for the purpose of assessing the possibility of the “new offensive” and heightening the morale of the allied states so as to bring together much more cannon fodder. The target of the battle was just the T-shaped Hill, and the battle was to be done by the 31st Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division of the US Army, under the command of Van Fleet.

To prepare for the battle the enemy showered ten thousand 105 mm shells on the small hill by January 20. Their tanks waged an “action to destroy trenches” from January 17, and their planes that had heavily bombarded the hill

for weeks dropped 136 000 pounds of bombs and lots of napalm bombs on it on the eve of their attack. They described it as an accomplished fact to win the battle saying that it would be an “exemplary battle” done with more technical means than that required by the military standard and the “greatest offensive after Kimhwa offensive.” And they invited the 1st Corps Commander, 5th Air Force Commander, 7th Division Commander and other officers and UN Press Corps including the AP news agency to see the battle and distributed among them documents that contained the outline and schedule of the battle, and main content of the attack.

After turning the hill into a sea of flames, they concluded that there would be no survivors on the hill, and ordered an infantry regiment trained nine times for attack on a similar spot to the T-shaped Hill to charge, under cover of 40 tanks.

However, they were defeated by KPA soldiers who fought under the wise leadership of Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung. At 5 o’clock pm on January 24 the Supreme Commander received the urgent report that the enemies were trying to launch a large-scale attack on the hill. He understood the military and political significance of the battle in frustrating the US imperialists’ “new offensive” and decided to repulse their attack at a blow.

At that time the enemy’s force on the line of the hill was several times as much as the KPA’s there, so the latter might be broken unless they were reinforced. However, there were no reserve units of ordinary arms nearby, and time

was too pressing. Even in this tense situation the Supreme Commander deeply analysed the front situation and suggested an original way of crushing the enemy’s attack at a stroke by quickly moving reserve artillery units of the KPA supreme headquarters from the line of Yangdok to the line of the T-shaped Hill. It was just against the common military knowledge to move the artillery units from the line of Yangdok to that of Cholwon overnight and that along rough roads in winter.

The Supreme Commander phoned commanders of the artillery units in Yangdok to inform them of the urgent circumstance of the front and ordered them to quickly move the units to the line of the hill by 4 o’clock the next morning. The artillery units made a forced march and reached the destination in time. And they finished preparation to fire. Then they massed their fire upon the enemy the moment the latter was about to begin attacking in an exposed state. The enemy’s tanks, armoured vehicles and soldiers were crushed to splinters in an instant. Now the KPA soldiers, who had been defending the hill by depending on tunnel-type defence positions, launched counter-attack under cover of powerful artillery fire and wiped out all the rest of the enemy. As a result, the “exemplary battle” the enemy had started after showering 225 000 shells, napalm bombs and bullets on the hill ended in their own shameful defeat. With this the US imperialists could no longer launch a large-scale offensive, and soon their attempt of “new offensive” ended in failure.

Sim Yong Jin

Kim Il Sung, Eternal Banner of Victory



Kim Il Sung acknowledges enthusiastic cheers of officers and men of the heroic Korean People's Army and the people.

THE FATHERLAND LIB-eration War in the 1950s was an all-people resistance put up by all the army and people of Korea against the US imperialist aggressors. Lots of fierce battles were fought to defend even an inch of land, a single tree and a blade of grass. The unprecedented war finally ended in victory for the Korean people who fought the aggressors even at the cost of their blood and lives. The spiritual mainstay that supported the Korean army and people during the war was their firm conviction that they would win without fail as they were led by Supreme

Commander Kim Il Sung who was endowed with great courage, matchless military stratagem, perfect leadership art and lofty benevolence.

Resolute Decision, Instant Counteroffensive

On June 25, 1950 it was drizzling from dawn. Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung got up early and was reading a document, when the phone rang, breaking the stillness of the morning. The Supreme Commander lifted the receiver, from which an anxious voice came

saying that the enemy launched a massive cannonade all along the 38th parallel and at the same time started an offensive.

“The enemy has unleashed a war at last...” the Supreme Commander said in a low voice, with a serious look. He instantly called an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A touch-and-go atmosphere pervaded the place of the meeting. Then the silence was broken by a resonant voice.

“...The enemy is utterly absurd. The Yankees have mistaken us Koreans,” Kim Il Sung ►

► said, entering the place. The tense atmosphere vanished instantly.

At the meeting he delivered a historic speech *Let Us Wipe out the Invaders by a Decisive Counteroffensive*. He said that the country and people now faced a great danger and that the Korean people found themselves in the midst of a serious crisis whose outcome would decide whether they would become colonial slaves of imperialism again, or remain free people belonging to an independent and sovereign state. And he stressed that they should resolutely fight the enemy in order to safeguard the independence of the motherland and the freedom and honour of the nation. Looking up at the Supreme Commander, the participants in the meeting, who had been so apprehensive, now felt refreshed with confidence, the fighting spirit of annihilating the enemy rising up in them.

In accordance with the Supreme Commander's resolute decision the country returned an immediate counteroffensive for the enemy's sudden invasion.

Tunnel Tactics Repels Ten-million-strong Foe

In early 1952 the ruling circles of the US were continuing to feed troops into the Korean front while



KPA soldiers switch over to the counteroffensive as ordered by Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung in his radio address.

making its domestic economy more militarized and extensively increasing the war expenditure.

The US imperialists withdrew to Japan the First Cavalry Division and the 24th Infantry Division of the US that had been beaten to a pulp in the Korean front, and instead hurled the 40th and 45th infantry divisions—that had been in training in Japan—from the end of 1951 to the beginning of 1952. They also brought lots of fighter bombers into south Korea from Japan.

Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung, as a positive measure to frustrate the enemy's desperate schemes of aggression, put forward the policy of further strengthening defence positions

with tunnels as the mainstay, scrupulously organizing defence battles, and further activating military actions in battles so as to constantly decrease and weaken the manpower and technical equipment of the enemy. Accordingly, units and combined units of the People's Army in the front and the rear vigorously pushed ahead with excavation of tunnels. As a result there were established a firm positional defence system based on tunnels to suit the mountainous topography of Korea, and by relying on the tunnels the People's Army soldiers could securely defend their positions, and successfully repulse the enemy's attack in all defence areas.

None of the enemy's war ►



KPA soldiers fight active positional defence battles based in tunnels.

- ▶ methods worked before the People's Army's defence positions reinforced with tunnels. In 1952 alone the US aggressors mobilized lots of planes and guns to shower over 4 000 bombs and over 500 000 shells on average per one kilometre in the area with Height 1 211 as its centre and strafed the area one thousand and several hundred times. Nevertheless, the People's Army dealt a staggering blow to the enemy by dint of positive defence battles based in tunnel positions while reliably protecting its manpower, weapons and combat equipment.

Master Plan for Postwar Rehabilitation and Construction

One early morning in the middle of February 1951, just a few days after the US imperialists committed heinous aerial bombing over the city of Pyongyang, Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung looked round some streets. Then, he asked officials concerned what they thought was important to newly build the city after the war. Saying that it would be too late if they prepared the project after victory in the war, he instructed that the preparation be immediately started. He continued to say that the city had previously been uncultured and deformed and that it had been totally devastated by the US imperialists' air raids. He suggested that they should remove the ruins and build a new Pyongyang as a large, modern and cultured city.

Several days later he summoned urban designers to his office at the Supreme Headquarters. Advising them to begin at once to make preparations for the rehabilitation of the destructed city, he said that after their victory in the war they should turn the city more magnificent and beautiful than before so as to demonstrate the mettle of the Koreans in rehabilitation and construction as well.

A few months after that the designers, called by the Supreme Commander, went to his office, bringing a master plan for rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang they had prepared at his instruction. They explained the design to him. Pointing to some places on the plan, he told them to set nice leisure areas, pleasure grounds for the working people and playgrounds for children.

Thanks to Kim Il Sung's sagacity and wise guidance, beautiful and magnificent streets in Pyongyang, the land of victors, were planned and designed during the fierce war.

Hong Ok Ju

Yearning

TWENTY-THREE YEARS HAVE PASSED since President Kim Il Sung passed away.

In July every year Korean people, out of their strong yearning for the President, father of the nation, visit his statue on Mansu Hill day and night.

The service personnel and people in this country do not get to sleep easily, missing the President who continued with his on-the-spot guidance trips even in the middle of the night while leaving the people asleep in the cradle of happiness. One of the most important songs was *Leader, the Night Is Far Advanced*.

The President spent every moment of his lifetime working for the good of the people and guiding the country and the revolution relying on them.

Looking up at the beaming image of the President, the Koreans find themselves remembering various moving stories of the fatherly leader who travelled every nook and corner of the country by people-bound train to show benevolent care for the people.

It was decades ago. The President had been inspecting a province for several days. One day he examined a document deep into the night. An official had presented to him the document about a foreign delegation's impressions of its visit to the country, earnestly hoping that the leader would have a good night's rest.

Part of the document reads, "Frankly speaking, our head of State shows up in national functions once or twice a year, and spends the rest of his time in his holiday resort. So we government officials find it very difficult to meet him. For both his achievements and age President Kim Il Sung deserves more hours off from work."

After reading the document out the President, with a smile, said, "**I have no idea how their head of State works, but we cannot do like he does.**" Then the official said anxiously, "Dear leader, the night is far advanced." Still, the President said he was all right, and went on to say that since he had not got enough sleep during his fight in the mountains it became a habit, that he never felt tired and that he still had a lot of things to do. Then he caught up with his work again.

In retrospect, the President had never got a good rest from the period of the anti-Japanese struggle. During the struggle he would plan operations for annihilating the enemy at a campfire in a snow-covered forest or at a lamplight in the ▶

for President Kim Il Sung



► headquarters tent, and after Korea's liberation from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule he pioneered the way of building a new Korea, taking the lead in breaking through lots of obstacles and difficulties. And he led to victory the Fatherland Liberation War, defending the happiness of the country and the people, and during the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction he always mixed himself with the people, vigorously arousing them to the projects.

The President continued to work devotedly without thinking of a rest even when the economic foundation of the country had been consolidated and the people's livelihood had improved considerably.

What he always lacked was time, so he kept working, valuing every minute, in order to add glory to socialist Korea and make the people happier. He visited numerous units to teach how to make people well off, and called on numerous ordinary workers, peasants and office workers at home unexpectedly in the middle of night during his field guidance trips. One day he himself took the trouble to push his car out of a muddy spot on the way to a place to meet people there, and in the middle of one night he waited for the day to dawn outside a house lest the family be awakened from sleep. He had neither a holiday nor a day off.

An official who had long worked with the

President said, "I think it was one Saturday after our people composed the song *Leader, the Night Is Far Advanced*, wishing the President good health and rest. That evening the song, a reflection of the people's wish, was sung, touching the audience's heart-strings in the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. At that time the leader's car was running silently along a street of the capital city. He was leaving for a distant place for field guidance even in the weekend. He travelled all night by the car and arrived at the destination early the next morning. We earnestly asked him to take a rest after the long journey, but he immediately began to inspect the place, guiding the officials there at their work. The leader worked like that all his life."

A table clock with the tune of the aforementioned song as the alarm was made for the President out of the people's earnest wish, but whenever the tune came out at the fixed time, he regarded it as the people's encouragement and expectation and continued with his work through the night.

Over 578 000 kilometres—this is the total distance of the President's field-guidance journeys for nearly a half century from soon after Korea's liberation (August 1945) to the end of his great life (July 8, 1994). The Korean people remember it well.

Sim Hyon Jin

In Support of War for Liberation of Northeast China (5)

Prelude to Victory

SOON AFTER THE DEFEAT of the Japanese imperialists Chiang Kaishek's Kuomintang military, while hurling huge armed forces into Northeast China under the aegis of the US imperialists, formed reactionary organizations against the Communist Party and the people's government by rallying remnants of the defeated Japanese and puppet Manchukuo armies, stooges of the Japanese imperialists and local bandits. (In the northeastern region alone there were as many as 90 000 bandits fighting against the Communist Party at the time.) These reactionary thugs raised armed revolts, mercilessly killed people who were engaged in the revolutionary struggle and disturbed the inhabitants' mind while waiting for the Kuomintang forces to occupy the region. They were attempting to join Kuomintang's offensive when it began.

With a keen insight into this situation, Kim Il Sung, leader of the new Korea, instructed the military and political cadres, who were dispatched to Northeast China, to give active assistance in the struggle to crack down on the counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the reactionary elements of all hues.

Kang Kon and other military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army spearheaded the operations to get rid of stooges and bandits and won victory after victory. Encouraged by this, the local inhabitants

volunteered to join the struggle to revenge themselves for their pent-up enmity. As a result the reactionary thugs of all hues including the stooges and bandits who had committed all sorts of outrages in collusion with the Japanese imperialists, gradually disappeared in all regions of Northeast China.

The reactionary groups of stooges and bandits, formed by the Kuomintang forces even by dispatching special agents, would have served as Kuomintang's bases. As the bases had been destroyed the Kuomintang army could not have any support, like a tree without any roots. The struggle to remove stooges and bandits was the precondition for victory in the war to liberate Northeast China.

During their occupation and rule of Northeast China the Japanese imperialist aggressors had trained a large number of lackeys. During the Japanese rule, the stooges murdered a good many revolutionaries and other people, committing all manner of outrages. After the Japanese defeat they resorted to all kinds of subversive activities and sabotage in different parts taking advantage of the temporarily confused situation, looking forward to the return of their own world.

Dispatching military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northeastern region of China, Kim Il Sung asked them to assist the Communist Party of China sincerely in their struggle to suppress the stooges of the Japanese imperialists and other

reactionary elements thoroughly and ensure safety of the people and the victory of the revolution.

As instructed by the leader, Kang Kon, on arriving at Yanji, arranged a stooge-removal rally attended by as many as 10 000 inhabitants in Longjing in April 1946. When those who had killed or suppressed a lot of revolutionaries and other people as special agents of the Japanese imperialists were brought to the court and charged with their crimes before being executed, the local people became highly encouraged.

Similar rallies were held in other regions. When the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fighters, as instructed by Kim Il Sung, opened mass rallies to punish the enemy for their crimes and confiscated their assets, the local inhabitants raised cheers saying it satisfied their grudge, and became further awakened in terms of class awareness.

A Chinese writer put down: "Dispatching Korean military and political cadres to the Northeast, President Kim Il Sung instructed them to give positive assistance to us Chinese comrades in our struggle to crack down on the squires, bandits and remnants of the defeated Japanese forces and the old Manchukuo army. Herein lies one of the important exploits of the President for the victory in the war for liberation of Northeast China."

As the bandits tried to collude with the remnants of the defeated Japanese imperialist aggression forces to join Chiang Kaishek's

► forces, the anti-bandits operations were fierce from the beginning.

From around October 1945 the Communist forces in the Yanbian area carried out battles to purge local bandits and counter-revolutionary elements in hiding while conducting the work of reinforcing the military ranks. The bandits who had been a great threat to the area were completely annihilated as of July 1946. In the battles that were fought for nearly eight months the Communists captured 24 cannons of various calibres, 76 heavy and light machine guns, and a large amount of rifles and ammunition.

The eradication of bandits in the Yanbian area was a great victory won for the first time in the northeast, and it served as a sure guarantee for protection of the people's lives and properties and for powerful support of the war for liberation of the northeast.

In South Manchuria Ri Hong Gwang's detachment successfully put down a riot which was raised by the remnants of the defeated Japanese imperialists' troops and the bandits involved in a secret Kuomintang organization under the command of Fujida, chief of staff of Division No. 125 of the Japanese Kwantung Army. The main force of Ri Hong Gwang's detachment was thousands of young and middle-aged men from North Phyongan Province, Korea, who went across to Tonghua, China under Pak Jong Dok's command at Kim Il Sung's instruction. They completely put down a counter-revolutionary armed riot in two hours on February 3, 1946. The enemy force was 12 300 strong, of whom over 1 000 Japanese were killed or wounded, and some 3 000 Japanese and 130 Kuomintang bandits captured.

The decisive role in the operations to put down the February 3 riot manipulated by the Chiang Kaishek clique was played by Ri Hong Gwang-led Korean unit.

Referring to the fact, *Brief History of Manchukuo* writes: "A gun report rang at 3:50, February 3, and battles broke out in different places. Later the advance towards the 'Command and Representative's Office' took place as expected, but the situation in the direction of the Korean unit was disadvantageous to our forces. Only three troops of each group could escape and hide in the ceiling."

The Communist Party organization, the people's government and the Northeast Democratic Allied Army gave unstinting praise for the decisive role of Ri Hong Gwang's detachment in the operations to put down the counter-revolutionary riot organized by the Chiang Kaishek clique.

A forceful struggle was also waged in North Manchuria for the eradication of bandits. When a people's government was set up in Mudanjiang city in October 1945, the reactionary Kuomintang sent special agents to the area and made an attempt to overthrow the people's government by mobilizing reactionary elements including traitors to the nation and those who had been military and civilian police and officials during the rule of the puppet Manchukuo.

In this critical situation, the military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army dispatched by Kim Il Sung organized the Third Battalion of the 14th Regiment and the Third Battalion of the 15th Regiment by mobilizing the Koryo Police Corps and some 2 000 young and middle-aged Korean men from the city within and without. The

delegate of the Mudanjiang Military District Command was Jon Myong Son, leader of the guards company of the Command, who had been a Korean veteran of the anti-Japanese warfare. In cooperation with the commander of the Third Battalion of the 14th Regiment he turned out in the operations to get rid of the bandits who were encircling the Mudanjiang city from the second half of January 1946. The 14th Regiment advanced towards Linkou, the 15th Regiment towards Muling, the Second and Seventh regiments towards Ludao and Jixi to destroy the bandits' bases. In the operations, the Korean battalion of the 14th Regiment annihilated the rebels in Hualin, Beidianzi, Wulin and other places, and ambushed the enemy in Malianhe on the early morning of March 18, leaving some 100 of them killed or wounded. The thugs were also annihilated near Jixi. Later the bandits took flight when they knew they were faced with the Koryo (Korean) units.

Under the command of delegates of the Mudanjiang Military District more than 100 battles were carried out in Ning'an, sweeping the bandits.

The anti-bandits operations of the military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army dispatched to Northeast China were joint efforts with Chinese revolutionaries. The Korean revolutionaries always led the battles, setting examples.

With the anti-bandits struggle finished victoriously, the bandit forces could no longer act as allied force in Northeast China before the third revolutionary civil war, and the enemy's scheme of "insurgency from within and cooperation from without" came to failure. □

For Independence, Peace and Security of the Nation

SUPREME LEADER KIM JONG UN, IN HIS report to the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee, said that though various parts of the world are still being devastated by war, the gunfire of war have not been heard in Korea for several decades and that

the people are leading a peaceful and stable life, free from war. This is thanks entirely to Songun politics of Chairman Kim Jong Il, and herein lies the greatest achievement of the Party, he said.

With the beginning of the 1990s socialism collapsed in the former USSR and many other countries ▶

The self-reliant defence capability of the country strengthens further.



► in Eastern Europe, and a great change came in the world political composition and the balance of forces. Having emerged as a “single superpower” of the world, the US acted high-handedly and arbitrarily in the international arena and trampled violently upon the sovereignty of other countries while pursuing aggression and war policies more viciously in an attempt to realize its ambition for world supremacy.

The US and its vassal countries tried to attack Korea from every side to suffocate it, while intensifying their military moves for aggression as never before and pressing the country in all fields of politics, the economy, ideology, culture and diplomacy. Due to the US’s constant schemes to provoke a new war, the country turned into the world’s worst flash-point which is always in the danger of nuclear war. The growing nuclear threat from the US naturally compelled the country to opt to possess nuclear weapons.

To cope with the prevailing grave situation, Chairman Kim Jong Il made a strategic decision to return nukes for nukes. Accordingly, the government of Korea took a decisive self-defensive measure in January 2003 to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty completely, which had been in suspension for a decade. In October 2006 three years after its withdrawal from the treaty, the country did the first underground nuclear test, and the second one in May 2009. The peace and security of the Korean peninsula could be safeguarded creditably because the Chairman further strengthened the self-defensive military force with the nuclear deterrent as its backbone and frustrated all the US attempts to provoke a war.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un is reliably carrying forward the immortal feats of the Chairman. The Obama Administration advocating the strategy of giving importance to the Asia-Pacific misjudged the demise of the Chairman, the greatest loss to the Korean people, in 2011 as a “golden” opportunity to suffocate the country and further intensified its military pressure on the country. The US set the country as the first target and shipped its military forces from its mainland, Europe and the Middle East into the Korean peninsula and its vicinity. The US is ceaselessly increasing the scale and rounds of the US-south Korea joint military exercises while more frequently bringing more strategic means in-

cluding strategic bombers, aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines to the Korean peninsula. And the aggressive nature of the exercises has become more undisguised as shown by their reported statements such as “occupation of Pyongyang,” “precise strike” and “beheading operation.” Meanwhile, the US-Japan-south Korea joint naval drills take place every year from 2012 and the US decided to deploy THAAD in south Korea to contain Russia and China. This is further aggravating the strategic confrontation of the nuclear states around the Korean peninsula.

On the basis of his scientific analysis of the prevailing situation in the Asia-Pacific region, the Supreme Leader put forth a new strategic line of conducting economic construction and building up nuclear forces simultaneously and prevented a nuclear war from breaking out by taking harder-line measures to rapidly develop nuclear forces. In 2016 alone he made sure that the first H-bomb test, test-firing of various means of attack and test explosion of a nuclear warhead took place successfully in succession, thus quickly accomplishing the rapid development of nuclear forces. The country has possessed standardized nuclear warheads and various means of delivery and has obtained a strong nuclear deterrent whereby the country can launch a preemptive nuclear strike on the aggressive forces deployed in the US proper and operation fields of the Pacific.

The Supreme Leader wisely led the struggle to prevent a war and ensure a lasting peace in the Korean peninsula. When a tense situation like that on the eve of a war was prevailing on the military demarcation line in August 2015 the Supreme Leader made sure that a north-south high-level emergency contact took place at the north’s initiative to cope with the touch-and-go situation which had been running to the brink of an armed conflict. He stressed in his New Year Address this year that positive measures should be taken to improve inter-Korean relations, avoid acute military confrontation and remove the danger of war between the north and the south.

Now the Korean people are vigorously accelerating the building of a socialist power because they have the self-defence capabilities with the nuclear deterrent as the core, which have been prepared under the wise guidance of the Supreme Leader.

Pak Chol

Happiness of Modernization



THE PYONGYANG MUSHROOM Farm is a modern farm where mushroom production is put on a scientific, intensive and industrial basis on a high level. Scientists and technicians of Korea established the production processes by their own efforts and wisdom.

Kim Jong Ryong, production manager, says, “Workers who have operated the production process for some months say in unison that ours is the best as all the processes are on a high level in making and security.”

Pulverizing of raw materials and mixing of substrates are done automatically at the push of a button. What is more attractive is the process where boxes with bottles in are carried on a conveyor belt to a substrate filler and the bottles are filled with substrate at one go before being taken on a handcart to an automatic sterilizer.

And the substrate bottles go through the processes for spore planting and cultivation. All the other processes are automated and streamlined, including those for uncorking the bottles, remov-

ing vels and adding water to the substrate. The mushroom cultivation area is equipped with air-conditioners, ventilators and humidifiers so as to automatically ensure a proper condition for mushroom cultivation by adjusting the humidity and temperature and carbonic acid gas density.

It was when several large ▶

The integrated manufacturing control room.



► machines for fermentation of mushroom substrate were to be made. They should be designed to ensure scientific fermentation of substrate inside them by means of an automatic control panel. This necessitated making a lot of control elements such as steam generator, ventilator, blower and varieties of electronically controlled valves. It was not an easy job.

The farm might have depended on import easily.

Real modernization is the one

based on our own strength, technology and wisdom and our own resources. Let's struggle hard to make the machines with our own efforts in the spirit of keeping our feet firmly planted on this land and looking out over the world. With this determination the farm workers set a bold goal, and pooling their creative wisdom with scientists and technicians they made strenuous efforts to the end. At last they found the key to success and finished the making of the machines, which had been

supposed impossible with domestic materials.

The general manager of the farm says, "Whenever I read the nameplates of factories of my country attached to each machine and automation apparatus I recall how we modernized our farm, and I'm moved to tears with pride in our strength. So we are full of not only happiness but also conviction that working by relying on our own strength is the shortcut to prosperity."

Kim Un Jong



The mushroom substrate fermenting facility.



The cultivation area.



Effective Campaign for Mass-based Technical Innovation



Cha Man Baek.

NOT LONG AGO A KOREA Today reporter had a talk with Cha Man Baek, a department head of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea. Excerpts:

I know that Korea has long attached importance to the role of science and technology in socio-economic development, and paid deep attention to the effort to develop science and technology.

You are right. With a deep insight into the significance of science and technology in social and economic development President Kim Il Sung made sure that the Federation of Industrial Technology of North Korea (now the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea) was organized in 1946, the year after Korea's liberation from the Japanese imperialists' military occupation. The federation has since constantly improved its function and role as a social organization that generally controls varieties of activities for the development of the country's science and technology. Now, based on a well-planned system of organization established from its central committee to the echelons in every province, city, county, factory, enterprise and cooperative farm, the federation is organizing

and carrying out diverse activities to help develop the country's science and technology. Part of the activities is the mass-based technical innovation campaign that fully displays its vitality at present in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern, IT-based and scientific.

I think the mass-based technical innovation campaign has now reached a higher watermark of its development with growing public concern for science and technology.

Exactly. All working people of the country are now aware that innovation based on science and technology enables them to make their working conditions more convenient and modern and bring about a rapid upswing in production. They are trying hard to become well versed in modern science and technology using sci-tech learning spaces, which are found in all workplaces. In this social atmosphere, amazingly rapid qualitative progress is being made in the mass-based technical innovation movement. And unlike before, the main force of the campaign now consists of a large number of learned working people who benefited from on-line lectures.

And there have been lots of changes in the scale and content of technical innovation, I think.

You are right. In the past technical innovation was usually confined to inventing and making individual jigs, equipment and so on. But now the scale of technical innovation has unprecedentedly increased including such jobs as making overall assembly lines of factories modern and IT-based or establishing proper integrated manufacturing systems suited to different situations. In terms of the content of technical innova-

tion lots of unique and wonderful ideas are put forth which can compete with those of world standards. The Pyongyang Electrical Appliances Joint Venture Company, though small in scale, developed a substation management program and a power management and service program, and manufactured watt-hour meters, electric current transformers and contact breakers of world standards. This is inconceivable apart from the active mass-based technical innovation campaign.

What is now noticeable in the campaign is the work to use home-produced equipment and raw and other materials, I think.

Amid the increasing sanctions by hostile forces, our people are becoming stronger in their revolutionary will to build a prosperous and powerful socialist country on this land without fail by dint of science and technology and in the spirit of self-reliance and self-development. The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Musan Mining Complex, the Huichon Silk Mill and other factories and complexes have made strenuous efforts to establish a method of making iron from domestic materials and fuels and invent modern equipment suited to their actual conditions, thus laying firm foundations for domestically producing all things badly needed for the economic development of the country. The mass-based movement for technical innovation will continue to fully display its vitality, supported by the Workers' Party of Korea's idea of attaching importance to science and technology and the great programme of making all the people well-versed in science and technology. □

Enthusiastic Researchers

SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS of Korea are now engrossed in the work to realize home production of goods using domestic resources and raw materials. Among them are the members of the cement laboratory of the silicate engineering institute of the State Academy of Sciences. They laid a sci-tech foundation for producing heat-resistant cement solely with domestic materials and by their own technology, the one badly needed for power industry, cement industry and many other sectors of the national economy.

Heat-resistant cement is a special kind of cement as a bonding agent of heat-resistant concrete used for lining heating equipment such as boilers at thermal power plants or radiators of cement kilns.

Previously thermal power plants and cement factories in Korea used alumina cement, a typical kind of heat-resistant cement imported at a high price. In recent years the imperialists' economic sanctions against the country have made it impossible for it to import the cement, and, if

possible, the price was exorbitant.

So the aforesaid Korean scientists made up their mind to develop similar cement based on domestic materials with their own efforts and technology. But it was not an easy job. At that time Merited Scientist Jong Myong Chol, head of the cement laboratory, said, "This research work is not merely confined to solving a sci-tech problem. It is a serious issue decisive of whether or not we will win confrontation with the imperialists. We must surely make the cement based on our own domestic raw materials on all accounts." And he called upon all the members of the laboratory to turn out as one in the research work.

After much thought and inquiry Choe Jong Ho and other researchers of the laboratory launched research to make effective use of slag, a waste material from blast furnaces of ferrous metal factories. They came to know that slag-alkali cement made of slag and water glass is highly resistant to heat. Now they set a bold target of using slag-alkali cement in place of alumina cement and intensified the rele-

vant research. Through active cooperation with managers of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex and officials of the Ministry of Electric Power Industry they succeeded in solving relevant sci-tech problems such as determination of particle size of powdered slag—the intensity of cement depends on the particle size. And they invented a new additive that can help improve heat resistance and intensity of slag-alkali cement, thus succeeding in producing heat-resistant concrete with slag-alkali cement whose intensity is higher than that of the imported alumina cement. This has made it possible to ensure complete home production of heat-resistant cement needed for normal operation of thermal power plants.

Not content with the successes, the researchers started a research project to ensure home production of high-temperature abrasion- and heat-resistant cement which needs greater resistance to heat than the one used for boilers of thermal power plants and to abrasion as well. The cement is used for lining coolers of cement kilns. The researchers went to the Sunchon Cement Complex and, in good cooperation with managers, technicians and workers there, invented the relevant method entirely based on their own technology, and successfully solved sci-tech problems arising in establishing the necessary production process there.

The technique of producing highly efficient heat-resistant cement was registered as one of state sci-tech achievements last year, and appreciated as the best at the 32nd national science and technology festival held in April last.

Sim Chol Yong

Researchers check the strength of heat-resistant cement they developed.



Promising Technical Personnel Trained

THE PYONGYANG COLLEGE of Food and Daily Necessities Industry is not so big, but it presents in succession distinguished scientific and technical achievements to national universities and colleges' contests and exhibitions. This arouses the public interest in the educational work of the college.

The college put primary effort into ensuring the practical use of the educational content to suit its peculiarities as a vocational college. Remarkable is the fact that the college sees to it that education of basic subjects as well as that of special subjects is done the way it is aimed at and subordinated to specialized practice.

For example, the college ensures that a derivative lecture in the subject of mathematics consists mainly of explanations about calculation of lactic acid fermentation speed in making kimchi, speed of swelling of dough by yeast and so on, not merely dealing with it as a mathematical concept.

As a result, the students' inquiry has become stronger, and the breadth and depth of inquiry have changed.

And the course of special education has changed to help students master the theories and techniques needed for making goods at foodstuff factories and daily necessities factories in Pyongyang.

The college also strove to develop new teaching methods for improving students' practical ability as required by the developing reality. Recently, teachers developed new teaching methods for helping students more quickly get practical knowledge and put it to practical use.

For example, Ri Chang Su, one of the teachers, uses a method of simultaneously giving a lecture and conducting a relevant experiment, instead of the previous method of putting the main stress on theory. This has made epoch-making progress in improving students' cognitive faculty and practical ability, and enabled him to win a national technical colleges' teaching contest held last year.

Besides, the college established relevant practice shops on a modern basis as required by the new century, so that all the practice can be done in conditions just

like those of real factories.

This makes it possible for students to personally operate drink and confectionary production equipment that is on the scale of 1:10 but the same in performance as those at factories, thus mastering the machines, and explore and experiment ways to technically improve their performance.

Now graduates from the college are held in respect as master inventors and versatile persons in their working places.

Jong Kwang Song received the Student's Scientific Research Prize by winning the top place at the national exhibition of information sci-tech achievements of university students for his new maize seed coating material he had invented last year. He says, "Our college is not large but it provides us with all needed for our scientific invention. The teachers, who are steadily exploring the way of bringing us up into able technicians with practical ability, are the models for us to follow. I'd like to express my thanks to the teachers who have led us up to this high level today."

Chae Kwang Myong

Novel ways of instruction are developed to improve practical abilities and skills of the students.



Authoritative Teachers

THE MACHINE MANUFACTURING engineering department of the machine manufacturing engineering faculty of Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering is known as group of able teachers because they have reared a lot of personnel who can make tangible contribution to the development of machine industry in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

These days the department is concentrating its effort on the campaign of putting education on a modern and scientific basis in consonance with the trend of the time toward scientific education.

Primary concern is how to make a good combination of instruction, research and production. For the purpose the department administrators made sure that teachers examined their e-teaching plans as a whole and renewed them from an innovative angle. As a result over 120 teaching plans based on e-multimedia presentations for a dozen subjects were drawn up or renewed in a short time to be implemented in lectures.

Due effort has been channelled into the work of developing substantial teaching methods of higher levels. Thus a new teacher established a method of developing positive thinking faculty and creative ability of students, and introduced it into teaching, receiving great acclaim from students. Meanwhile, another teacher was highly appreciated at the university's teaching contest for his method of conducting a general experiment with a three-axle CNC milling machine.

These achievements are partly attributable to Yun Chol Ho, head of the department. At department meetings he often stresses the need to develop scientific methods of teaching, saying, "The development of the nation's machine industry depends on the effort of us teachers. If we make selfless ef-

neering of the nation to a higher level. The festival gave the top award to three of the designs presented by the teachers of the machine manufacturing engineering department.

A national university teachers' contest of 3- and 4-D designs held in September that year also



A consultation about design and manufacture of facilities for experiments and practice.

forts for education of the rising generation, it will be a great contribution to the building of a powerful nation."

While always thinking how to create a new method of teaching, he encouraged the staff members of his department to set it their prime target to improve their qualifications. As a result, a lot of teaching materials have been written, typically, "Machine Tool and CNC Technology," and used for instruction.

Korea held the 12th National Festival of Machine Designs amidst the concern of a lot of scientists, technicians and teachers in August last year. It was aimed at elevating the mechanical engi-

highly appreciated designs prepared by the teachers of the department.

The university arranges teaching aid exhibitions every year. The one held late last March saw a PLC control device for horizontal drilling machines developed by the department.

All the teachers of the department retain academic titles, the certificate of October 8 Model Teacher and more than two patents of invention. They are working hard to improve the quality of education, well aware that their ability just decides the level of instruction.

Sim Yong Jin

Able Folk Artistes Are Brought Up

LAST YEAR, ON THE occasion of the 70th founding anniversary of the Korean Children's Union (a children's political organization established on June 6, 1946), there took place an artistic performance by the school-children in Pyongyang in the Youth Park Open-Air Theatre situated at the foot of Moran Hill, a beautiful scenic spot in the city, attracting public attention. One of their performances was a *kayagum* ensemble *Our Best Country*.

*There are palaces for babies
and children
So many palaces everywhere
in our country.*

***Kayagum* and *Sangmochum* (folk dance) lessons are given.**

*How good, how wonderful!
Children are treated as kings,
Ours is the best country.*

...

Seeing the performance, the audience was amazed at the graceful and beautiful sound of *kayagum*, while wondering where the performers were from. One spectator then said, "They are pupils from Tongdaewon Senior Middle School in Tongdaewon District. The school is famous for their being good at playing the national musical instrument *kayagum* and dancing the folk dance *Sangmochum*." And he added that the school headmaster Ri Kil Song was among the audience.

After the performance we met the headmaster. "I think that it's our duty to hand down our nation's inherent traditions to our younger generations," he said, and told us about Mun Hye Ryon and Ri Son Ok, both teachers of the school.

Mun Hye Ryon's parents began to teach her, the youngest child of the family, how to play the guitar when she was 5. One day, back home from work, they saw her playing the guitar laid on her lap as if it were *kayagum*. They noticed that she was fascinated by *kayagum*, and decided to teach her how to play it. So Hye Ryon started to learn to play *kayagum* at the kindergarten, and her skill improved quickly. At the age of 9 she could fully develop her talent at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. She later attended the New Year performances every year, displaying her ability to the full.

When it was time for her to leave the school, her mother asked her what she was going to do in the future. She said that she wanted to enter a conservatory to learn more to become a musician. After listening to her, her mother said quietly, "A musician is good but I want you to become a teacher. Your talent has come into blossom thanks to the care of the State, so you should repay it, I think. I want you to become a music teacher who teaches children how to play national musical instruments."

Hye Ryon understood her mother's mind. So she entered Kim Chol Ju University of Education. After graduating from the university, she became a music teacher at Tongdaewon Senior Middle School.

I'll make our school well-known for its pupils' being good at playing national musical instruments. With the determination she started her education work. But when she was going to teach pupils how to play *kayagum*, she found that few pupils wanted to



Women Doctors

RECENTLY, I HEARD THAT women doctors have been on the increase at Kim Hyong Jik University of Education. So I decided to meet them.

Life without Regret

It is nearly 40 years since Dr. Pak Jong Hwa, an associate professor of the faculty of history, began to work as a teacher. It was after a branch school in her native mountain village greeted its first teacher that Jong Hwa cherished the desire to become an educator. To her the teacher was not merely a teacher who passed on knowledge to them. Whenever the brook rose her teacher carried her on her back across the stream to go to school. And when she was absent from school because of illness the teacher visited her at home to teach her the lessons until late at night. So she felt as if the teacher had been her mother. Now she decided to become an educator just like the teacher, and applied to attend a college of education.

Even when the situation of the country was driven to the brink of war owing to the Panmunjom incident caused by the US imperialists' brigandish provocation and all young people of the country volunteered to go to the front line the government saw to it that

the students of colleges of education kept studying. At that time Jong Hwa fully realized the importance of the work of educating young people, the future of the country, and firmly made up her mind to dedicate her whole life to education of the younger generations. This is why the woman became a teacher.

While working as a teacher she always missed her old teacher and tried to make the same career. She unhesitatingly gave what she chose as seed for her doctoral thesis to her students to help them write their own. One day, about 30 years after she became a teacher, her daughter asked her why she did not try to get an academic degree. Then she replied with good grace, "I think you can understand my mind as you are also a mother and educator. My happiness lies in dedication."

In recognition of her lifelong efforts to raise lots of educators and able persons the State made



Dr. Pak Jong Hwa of the faculty of history.

sure that she was present at national meetings and commemorative functions and awarded high decorations.

When she obtained a doctor's degree, an official of the university said, "Medals of doctorate are shining on the breasts of her many disciples. Her medal of doctorate can be said to be one of the many beads of sweat she has shed for the sake of the country's future."

Wife of Hero

In 2011 Kim Chun Mi, a teacher of the faculty of life science, was very happy. Her husband had been awarded the title

learn it. So before teaching, she plainly explained to the pupils about the history and culture created by the Korean ancestors and added that those who value, love and try to maintain them are the real patriots.

At last the *kayagum* circle was organized and a number of pupils began to learn to play *kayagum*. But it was not easy for her to teach them while taking care of her little baby. Once her mother saw her dozing while washing clothes after she came home late at night. Holding her hands her

mother said, "It is easy to be a mother but difficult to discharge your duty as mother. I think it is the same case with you. I'll help you as much as I can do, so you please fulfil your duty. I really wish you would be respected by all your pupils."

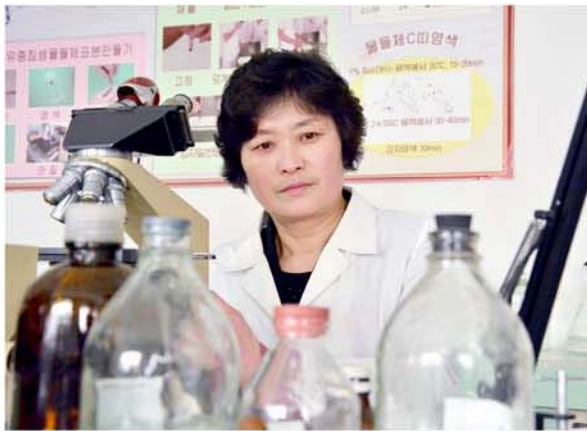
At last her mother's sincere help and her tireless efforts bore result. Pupils from the *kayagum* circle participated and took first place in the national schoolchildren's individual art contest held every year, and have continued to do so for over ten years.

Ri Son Ok is also teaching folk dance *Sangmochum* to pupils very well so as to maintain the tradition of the folk dance, thus bringing up a number of promising dancers.

Now *kayagum* performance and *Sangmochum* are further improving thanks to the teachers' tireless efforts, and they are always included in programs for the national artistic performances held on holidays and for significant events.

Pak Yong Il

► of Labour Hero in honour of his distinguished services in a construction project. Lots of her acquaintances who learned the news through TV and radio con-



Kim Chun Mi, teacher of the faculty of life science.

gratulated her. According to them, her husband owed his feat not a little to her efforts.

As a matter of fact Chun Mi had been busy supporting her husband who had been always away from home and attending to all affairs of her big family while working as a teacher. But she had never complained.

Amid the congratulations, she found herself feeling worried. *The country is putting forward women, too, as masters of society turning one of the two wheels of revolution*, she thought. Now she began to write a thesis for a doctorate. This made her life much busier. Then her husband and all other members of her family helped her with her effort to fulfil her duty as one of masters of society.

In 2015 she completed her thesis and obtained her doctorate in life science. As the one dealing with the world history of development of biology, the thesis caused a great sensation in the academic circle for it was the first in the country to pioneer a new field of interdisciplinary science that combines biology with historical science.

When I admired her, calling

her hero's wife and doctor, she showed a pink flush and said in a quiet tone, "In fact the two titles are the same in significance, I think. That's why we women are called flower of family and flower of the country. I only tried to fulfil what I have to."

Our Father

Dr. Choe Nam Sun, a department head of the faculty of linguistics, is an eminent poet in her thirties as well as teacher. Over her short career as a poet she

has written and presented over 100 lyrics in several publications. The collection of her poetry *I Turn on the Light* turned out to be a hit. And *Our Father*, an epic she wrote not long ago, created a great sensation in the public as soon as it was published.

I asked her what had been the inspiration for the epic. She then told me that she had decided to write an epic when she was moved to hear the story of Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un's fatherly care for the children of the Pyongyang Primary School for Orphans during her visit to the school for field instruction. The Supreme Leader, with a broad smile, said he was blessed with many children and earnestly asked the administrators and teachers of the school to take good care of the orphans without forgetting his concern for them so that the chil-

dren could grow up as upright, bright and happy people free from sorrow, saying that they had nowhere but the Party to turn to and rely on.

Her impression from the story soon inspired her to write excellent verses. She wrote and wrote, shedding tears of emotion. At last, what she had seen and heard all turned into an epic, a fine materialization of all people's thoughts and feelings. Whoever read the epic was filled with happiness of living in a world of boundless affection.

"We were at a loss to know how to express what we all felt, and now you've relieved us of our anxiety by writing *Our Father*." This is what those she had been acquainted with in trolley buses on the way to and from work said in unison.

She said to me in a thoughtful tone, "A writer said in an article that poet is the singer of the times. The story of the school made me think that I should become the very singer because I knew the words *children* and *woman* represent all sorts of



Choe Nam Sun, department head of the faculty of linguistics.

happiness in our society. With my pen I'll more strongly sing of the great fatherly embrace which puts forward children as king of the country and women as flower of the country."

Ri Kum Chol

Like Kith and Kin

PEOPLE UNANIMOUSLY pursue beauty. Sometimes, however, some have their face skin or bones damaged as they get burnt, frostbitten or bruised on their faces. There are people who help such cases regain their beauty and vitality. They are cosmetic surgeons of the Ministry of Public Health General Dental Hospital.

Not long ago I visited the hospital as a *Korea Today* reporter. There I met Kim Sun Hwa, a woman from Phyongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, who was about to leave the hospital after treatment. The following is what she told me:

I came to on the night of February 26 after losing consciousness in an accident. I had a splitting headache and felt sharp pains all over my body owing to a high fever and anaemia. Things that had happened flashed through my mind though I was in a dim consciousness. Then I heard a girl's low voice of anxiety. "According to the doctors, the patient is in a very critical condition. Her face has become out of shape. It is incised, the nasal bone is completely shattered and the upper jawbone is broken. The mere thought of it makes me shudder."

At her words I stiffened in great despair. *Then, what would become of me?* I thought. Tears ran down my cheeks wetting my pillow before I knew. Then a woman doctor in a neat white gown approached my bed. She quietly introduced herself as a doctor in charge of me. Her name was Pak Kum Son. Without saying anything, I glanced at her and turned my eyes. I was sorrowfully looking up at nothing when the doctor warmly held my hand and

reassuringly said, "Brace yourself, please. Don't get depressed. You know, medical treatment needs both mentality and medicines. Trust us."

Hearing her I felt my anxiety and sorrow fading away a little.

Later the hospital launched an intensive treatment for me. As I came to know afterwards, the hospital had held consultations relating to my condition and relevant operations tens of times when I had been in a coma.

On the day of my first operation, Kim Ki Song, head of the department of cosmetic surgery, said to its members, "Let's not regard the woman merely as a patient. Let's think she is our own sister and do our duty in this operation."

Later I went through another three operations. At last my face recovered to its original state in some 60 days after my hospitalization. I cannot find words to express how sincerely doctors and nurses of the hospital took care of me. Even my own relatives could not have done so. I offer my sincere thanks to the doctors and

nurses for their trouble for me.

It is said that the department of cosmetic surgery receives a lot of letters from those who recovered their faces in the hospital. On such occasions Kim Ki Song says, "We should never pursue congratulations or praise. We should become passionate persons and look after patients like our own kith and kin. As we often sing, we are all members of a great harmonious family."

Those who recovered their beauty and vitality include three-year-old Hong Il Sim, the second of her triplets, at the Phyongsong Orphanage who had suffered from her congenital deformed nose, Ri Song Im from Kwaksan County, North Phyongan Province, and Kang Myong Suk from Sunchon City, South Phyongan Province, who both had had severely distorted faces due to burns and bruises.

The medical staff of the hospital are invariably making devoted efforts for the people's recovery and treatment.

Choe Sol Mi



For Increased Production of Effective Koryo Medicines

SOME TIME AGO I GOT on the Manpho-Pyongyang train after finishing my coverage of Kanggye City, Jagang Province. Soon after the train left the station, a passenger in front of me had a violent coughing fit, drawing the attention of the other passengers.

Then, asking if he had a cold, a man who sat beside him took a packet of medicine out of his bag, dissolved the medicine in hot water and gave it to the coughing man. Telling him about the usage of the medicine, he said that he would be better after eating it several times. And he introduced the medicine as *phaetoksan*, a Koryo medicine produced at his factory, and said, "Our ancestors treated diseases with only Koryo medicines for thousands of years. Koryo medicines are not only suited to the living habit and constitutional peculiarities of our people but also highly effective and of great validity in clinical practice."

The man was Pak Song Chol, general manager of the Kanggye Koryo Medicine Factory. Then he told me a lot about his factory. There are tens of kinds of medicinal herbs good for human health in Kanggye, a mountainous area.

In keeping with the local condition, the factory began to produce many kinds of Koryo medicines suited to the Korean people's constitutional peculiarities with lots of medicinal herbs from the mountains in 1958. Over the past years the factory briskly conducted the work to invent new medicines, and thus produced over 20 kinds of Koryo medicines to make a great contribution to the improvement of the people's health.

Having established an integrated control system for the production of Koryo medicines, the factory is fully equipped with modern facilities including a large-sized facility for extracting essence from medicinal herbs and concentrating it, so as to produce various kinds of Koryo medicines such as injections, pills and powdered medicine.

The factory, where production process is completely free from dust and germ, strove to turn Koryo medicines into extracts and make their production scientific on a high level, thus producing highly effective Koryo medicines including the solution of chitosan, which are popular with the public.

Some time ago, with the help of the scientists of the Bioengineering Research Institute of the

State Academy of Sciences, the researchers and technicians of the factory laid a material and technical foundation to produce and supply the stem cell activator by itself.

In the course of the relevant research work, they often experienced setbacks and had some complicated sci-tech problems.

However, the scientists and technicians found a new method of treating reagent by pooling their wisdom and efforts.

The general manager said, "We completed the stem cell activator production process in four months and started the production. The efficacy of the medicine was very high. After beginning to use the medicine, those who had suffered from neuralgia or cerebral thrombosis recovered faster than before. Now it is very popular among such patients."

Then he said that he was on the way to the State Academy of Sciences to discuss the matter of producing another new and effective Koryo medicine. His words made me envision the future of the factory where the production of Koryo medicines would be made modern and scientific on a high level.

Kim Tae Song



Secret of Success

THE TOP TEN DPRK players of the year 2016 include Kim Song I, table tennis player of the Amnokgang Sports Club.

Song I was born into an ordinary worker's family in Phyongchon District, Pyongyang. She was fond of reading books and very studious in her childhood. At the first mother tongue lesson she attended after entering primary school she drew the attention of her classmates as she answered in a clear voice, "I'll become a scientist," at the teacher's question of "What do you want to be in the future?"

One day Song I went to the hall of the school table tennis circle to meet Ok, one of her classmates, and happened to play table tennis with her. Kim Jun Dok, the instructor of the circle, saw them. Looking at Song I's movements attentively, he soon noticed that she was unusually intelligent and competitive—it seemed that she would feel relieved only when she won—and of a generous disposition, quick in action and good in physical condition.

Now the second-year pupil began to learn to play table tennis as member of the table tennis team of her Ponghak Primary School in the aforementioned district. Thanks to the instructor's meticulous guidance and her strenuous effort, her technique improved day by day. Two years later, she took first place in a tournament of table tennis circles of primary schools in Pyongyang.

Song I became a regular player of the Amnokgang Sports Club after she graduated from the Sosong District Juvenile Sports School. Kim Jin Myong, senior coach of the club, grasped that she



could make a success if her powerful cut and strong drive were combined with sudden backhand-based counterattack. Then he prepared a scientific training programme and intensified his guidance in her training.

Song I had neither holidays nor spare time. Sometimes she spent all night training with perspiration in order to perfect her skill of cut. She would practice drive, backhand and serve hundreds or thousands of times a day. At last her efforts began to bear fruit. She won women's singles of table tennis at Paektusan Prize Games 2012, Mangyongdae Prize Games 2013, National Championships 2014, Paektusan Prize Games 2016 and Mangyongdae Prize Games 2016.

In August last year, she made her debut in the 31st Olympic Games held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, and won a bronze medal by defeating her Japanese rival Ai Fukuhara. The Japanese player, who had begun to participate in the Olympic Games a decade before, was a world-class ace good in physical and technical prepared-

ness. Meanwhile, Song I was a newcomer to the Olympic Games, and was not yet known to the international table tennis circle. However, it was not Song I but Fukuhara who had a hard time in the match. It was so impressive that the International Table Tennis Federation reported as follows: Kim Song I of Korea was the best Black Horse in women's singles of table tennis of the recent Olympics Games. She held the lead in the whole course of the match. Though in the 50th placing of the world ranking list, Kim Song I defeated Ai Fukuhara who was in the 8th placing of the list.

The day when Song I was chosen as one of the top ten DPRK players of the year 2016 she wrote in her diary, "I am not content with this. I will become the best table tennis player of the world. This is how I can add lustre to the glory of my country and repay the benevolence of the motherly Party that brought me up as a table tennis player."

Song I is training as hard as ever.

Kim Son Myong

Springboard to Victory



RECENTLY RHYTHMIC exercises for football, basketball and wrestling were developed in Korea and are widely disseminated. Some time ago a *Korea Today* reporter had an interview with O Hye Song, gymnastics producer at the Mass Gymnastics Production Company, and Jo Nam Ung and Yun Jong Hui, teachers of the Korea University of Physical Education, who are developers of those exercises.

I would like to know the trend of development of rhythmic exercises and its history in Korea.

O Hye Song: Rhythmic exercise is the one of moving to various musical rhythms. It has been widely introduced with an aim of improving the physical fitness of sportspersons. In our country the exercise for public health was produced in 1948, and mass rhythmic exercise in 1993. Later, rhythmic exercises for children and elderly people were created respectively. Today rhythmic exercises are further developed for individual sports events to raise professional sporting techniques of the country. Rhythmic exercises for individual events reflect char-

acteristics of each event, so they consist of movements for basic professional sporting techniques and special skills which are in wide use in training and competition. In case of events with hand apparatuses some special movements based on such apparatuses are added to them.

It is said that rhythmic exercises for individual events are a springboard to gold medal. What do you think about it?

O: When you do rhythmic training while hearing the light music, you have mental stability, solve the matter of flexibility, and recover the team's original rhythm of performance in the match. With the help of a lot of basketball experts we inserted movements for wide-ranging mobility, movements of switching directions and different technical movements for attack and defence, which are performed in matches actually.

Jo Nam Ung: To win a wrestling match you should have a good skill enough to grip the opponent's body and rapidly escape an unfavourable circumstance. At the same time you should quickly

do leg trip, throw and rolling. In order to do this, flexibility, agility and sudden exertion of force are needed, and the rhythmic exercise for the wrestling includes almost all movements that are used in actual matches. Usually, it is a common practice to repeat a wrestling movement 10 000 times to perfect it. But when you do this rhythmic exercise you will be able to hone that skill much faster. The teachers of my department and other wrestling experts helped me make a perfect exercise for wrestling.

Yun Jong Hui: Students of my university say unanimously that they have got more flexible in bone joints of certain parts and a wider range of movement. They also say they find out a proper matching rhythm with which they can manage the match courageously. In particular, rhythmic exercise cuts the warming-up time considerably. In the past they used to warm up for 20 minutes before entering training or match, but rhythmic exercise provides a good physical condition enough to demonstrate their capacity to the full in a little over five minutes. □

Fine Reserve Players Trained

HAEBANG PRIMARY School in Waudo District, Nampho is famous for a marvelous sporting record. Pupils of the school performed the children's act of the mass gymnastics "South Phyongan Province Flourishes under the Sun" which was staged by the local people in 1968. This meant the beginning of the tradition of the school's gymnastic dance, which has been handed down.

Football and track and field events were adopted later, and table tennis and Taekwon-Do began in the current century. Deputy headmistress Ri Yong Ran says, "Concerning the training of reserve sportspeople my school has put effort in selecting children with appropriate physical qualities and improving the quality of their training."

The school received the title of Model Sports School in 1988 and the one of Twice Model Sports School in 1996. The deputy headmistress told me about how they had achieved the successes over the years.

The school ensures qualitative improvement of all sporting exercises, as well as the overall educational administration, to suit the age and psychological conditions and physical preparedness of the pupils. Teachers strictly screen and select those with the fittest

physical qualities and understand their physical and mental development through basic exercises before putting them to drills in different modes and methods.

What is noteworthy is that the school is channelling efforts evenly into all events, which is quite rewarding. Football instructor Rim Song Chol says, "My school has five sporting events—football for both sexes, table tennis, Taekwon-Do, and gymnastic dance. We always rank within the top places in all events at annual national contests. In Taekwon-Do, in particular, we have become known across the country as we have won 11 of national contests since 2004. Some of our Taekwon-Do performers have been enlisted in the national team." Rim added that his school produced fine players in the five events at national competitions last year. They are Kim Son Mi and Kim Ji Hye in the third grade and Rim Su Jong in the fourth year. They have marvellous physical builds and special skills, which are inconceivable for primary school pupils.

Although the history of table tennis is not so long, the school took first place in doubles and fifth place in the team event at the 9th national primary school sports classes' games in 2015 and third place in the team event in the same games in 2016.

The target of the sports instructors is to develop all the pupils in the sports classes as reliable pillars of the nation's sports. For the purpose they direct efforts to drawing up a proper training programme suitable for the psychological development of the pupils and implementing it correctly while providing best possible conditions for exercises. The school built a gym for itself.

Table tennis instructor Jo Yun Chol put emphasis on honing tactics appropriate to the age and psychological conditions of the pupils who had been selected for their adequate constitutions. As a result his team won the city's table tennis tournament in 2015 and defeated in 2016 a team who ranked as one of the most formidable opponents in the country. "I was tearfully happy at the moment," says Jo often. He is now giving intensive training to the players to further develop their skills.

No less enthusiastic are the members of the football, Taekwon-Do and gymnastic dance circles. Although they are of green age, they are determined to learn great techniques and hone their skills to prepare themselves as gold medalists who will be able to bring honour to their country.

Kim Il Ryong



Ryomyong Street, Wonderland in



the Era of the Workers' Party of Korea



Home Full of Happiness

SOME DAYS AGO I VISITED the newly-erected Ryomyong Street. Inside the street my eye was soon caught by the peculiar appearance of a 70-storey skyscraper.

What kind of persons are living in this wonderful apartment with a unique exterior? I thought, entering the apartment. I went up to the ninth floor by a lift and pushed the door-bell of flat No. 5.

The host of the flat was Kim Kwang Hyok, 33, a mathematics teacher of Kim Il Sung University. Told of the purpose of my visit, he welcomed me in. When I told him that he would be very glad to live in a new home, Kim said, "Several months have already passed since we moved, but we are still receiving congratulations from many people. I feel just as if I were in a dream. Still I can hardly believe that this big and excellent flat is really mine."

Then he showed me round the rooms such as a living room, a children's room and a room used by a couple and for study, which were fully equipped with furnishings including a set of sofa, a bed, a bookshelf, a desk and chairs. The host told me that his family of three members was too excited to say anything on the day of their moving to such a wonderful new house.

After looking round the flat with great admiration, I talked with the host and his wife. The wife Kim Song I was also a young

teacher of the College of Literature of the same university.

"These days my family has had some happy events. My husband has received an official commendation for the achievement in his education and scientific research work, and we have received this new marvellous flat in the newly built Ryomyong Street. Whoever meets us expresses their envy." Then the man said, "At the time we are moved to tears at the thought

that the State brought us up into educators held in respect."

The State valued a dream harboured by Kwang Hyok who was an ordinary boy in a mountain village and saw to it that he was enrolled at Kim Il Sung University. Feeling the benevolence of the State that helped him develop his talent to the full, he made up his mind to repay it. It is eight years ago that he began to work as a teacher of the university. His mind burnt with the determination to support the country with much more educa-





A Girl Full of Dreams

DURING MY RECENT visit to Ryusong Primary School in Central District, Pyongyang, my eye was caught by a girl in a classroom. She was writing something in her notebook after being lost in thought though it was long after school was over. The headmistress Ri Un Ju, who was guiding me, said with a smile, "She is an honour to my school as she is good at everything. Her mind is full of dreams though she looks calm like that."

The girl was An Phyeong Gyong who won the piano contest of the national children's art radio festival held in August 2015.

She was unusually sensitive to music at the age of 3 during her nursery days. When she was attending Kyogu Kindergarten in Central District she memorized

various pieces of music from TV or the radio and struggled to play them on the piano. At the age of 5 she was good at hearing and reading music, and at leisure used to practise writing musical notes on the paper. Whenever she went to a pleasure ground or zoo for nature study, she was never indifferent to things and phenomena. She was eager to depict all sounds of nature by her own tunes. Her kindergarten teacher discovered that she had a gift for becoming a promising pianist, and made efforts to teach her how to play the piano. The child strove to make music to represent what impressed her while learning the techniques of playing the piano one by one. She even arranged some pieces of lively music suited to children's mind in her own way. Her most favourite music was the theme song of TV drama *I Wait for My Father*. It was because she wanted to be as good as the little heroes who delight Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un by playing the piano well. She won the piano

contest of the national children's art radio festival, in which excellent children from across the country participate, by playing just the song, leaving an impression on the audience.

She has so far arranged dozens of children's songs. After she entered primary school, she passed the first annual examination with full marks. She then said, "I'll become a doctor by doing well at school and mastering piano techniques."

The headmistress said that Phyeong Gyong, now in the second grade, has a dream of becoming a writer and that her teacher is striving to help her, thinking it would be good if the girl who has already learned how to compose music, learns to write songs. She went on to say, "I once asked Phyeong Gyong what is her great dream. Then she replied without hesitation that she wants to become a good person able to add lustre to the country. I am sure her dream will come true."

Kim Chol Ung

tion and research achievements. So when there were suggested tasks of modernizing important enterprises including the Pyongyang Mushroom Farm, he readily volunteered to solve relevant difficult problems while others were hesitating to do so. Eating and sleeping at the relevant places, he

solved many knotty sci-tech problems, thus being held in respect as an able man recognized by the university.

Looking back upon the past days with deep emotions, he could hardly end his words. So his wife said, "We still have a long way to go. We will always work hard to

train able persons all our life."

After saying goodbye to them, I came out when my eye was caught by the illuminated appearance of the street. It seemed to be a signal of a bright future of a talent power and a sci-tech power.

Kim Chol Ung

Pride of Animal Trainers



Ryu Jin A.

The Girl Who Trains Dolphin

Ryu Jin A, nicknamed Rungna No. 2 by her colleagues, is a cheerful type. Her nickname comes from the name of her dolphin.

When she was a student at Korea University of Physical Education, she dreamed of becoming a famous swimming coach who would bring honour to her country with victory at international competitions. Although animal training was something she never thought of, she felt a strong desire and urge to do all she could for dolphins' performance, which was a virgin sector in her country, once she was assigned to the task.

She understood dolphins are clever, but she knew she had to go a long way to train her dolphin as a "star." She heard the kind of her dolphin is more difficult to train than others. Almost living by the pool, she studied the creature's ecological property and grasped training techniques. In a few months she succeeded in making the dolphin perform difficult movements, rendering a contribution to preparation of theory on training of dolphins. This changed the old opinion of experts who believed it would take a year for a dolphin to get accustomed to a movement.

Rungna No. 2's continuous hitting of the ball, arithmetic ▶

FIVE YEARS HAVE PASSED since the Rungna Dolphinarium was opened in Rungna Islet which looks like a flower basket floating in the Taedong River. It is an important base for leisure and recreational activities with all amenities to enjoy feats by dolphins and seals, performance of synchronized swimming, learning of knowledge about the marine world and drinks. What is most impressive is the feats by dolphins and seals. The marine animals' pleasant performance is attributable to the unknown efforts of the trainers, who are all young men and women.

► play, handshake with a guest and turning of a ring are the favourite feats to all the spectators.

“I had to be really persistent, enthusiastic and inquisitive to train the dolphin,” says Jin A. “I found myself crying often for anxiety. But I knew I was one of the pioneers of dolphin training in my country. This was the source of my courage. Now my dolphin judges my intention easily by my eyes and face, and performs wonderful technical movements. I feel proud when I see the audience pleased to see it.”

Enjoying the applause on the stage, Jin A promised me that she would make a career with the dolphin.

Promising Trainer

A seal moved home from the East Sea of Korea to the Rungna Dolphinarium. Kim Jin Hyok volunteered to tame the wild animal, for he got a good deal of knowledge about marine animals while learning life science at college. Building on his rich experience in training of dolphins for several years, he tamed the seal well enough to put it on the stage in four months while elevating the feats of dolphins to a higher level.

The driving of a ball into the net, the snatching of a ring while moving in the water and other

performances are a great fun to the spectators. Seeing the seal follow the trainer closely while making greetings by waving its foreleg, the spectators find “marine comic” and “star” in it, and offer unstinting praise to its trainer Kim Jin Hyok. His popularity reaches the climax when he dances with a dolphin in the water and presents formative art and other difficult artistic feats.

Kim is in charge of two animals, so he is as busy as anyone else, but he is always the first to put forth new ideas. He says, “A trainer should have deep knowledge, great physical ability and good entertaining quality. I know I have a lot more to do. I am going to train more marine animals to show the wonders of the sea to the people.”

Rim Ok

Kim Jin Hyok.





Mirim Welcomes Tourists

THE AREA OF HYUAM-dong, Sadong District, Pyongyang was called Mirim as it was sheltered by thick woods from olden times. It is already known that the Mirim Riding Club, the public facility for riding, was established in the beautiful area.

In July 2016 the Mirim Aviation Club, another public facility, started its service of tourism. With an area of nearly 70 000 square metres, the club consists of a peculiar outdoor corridor, a build-

ing for aviation tour service, two airplane stations and a runway. The outdoor corridor covered with a Korean-style gabled roof is used as a passage for connection between the Mirim Riding Club and the Mirim Aviation Club. It also adds to the scenery of the clubs because of its good combination of national and modern forms.

Outside the corridor there stands the building for aviation tour service that reminds you of an airplane just taking off. The

three-storey building is good in aesthetic aspect and convenience. Its ground floor has several lounges, cloakrooms and dressing rooms, and the first and second floors have a souvenir shop, a soft-drink stand and a dining room. In the airplane stations there are dozens of airplanes waiting for tourists.

The club has girl pilots of about 20 who skilfully control the airplanes. This makes people eager to have a ride in the airplanes. Explaining to tourists about the matters to be attended to during a flight, Kim Jin A, one of the girl pilots, said, "Visitors to





► our club can take a tour flight at an altitude of 200 or 300 metres aboard microlights *Kkulbol* (bee), 420 kg in weight, looking down at May Day Stadium, the Tower of the Juche Idea, the Rungna People's Pleasure Ground, the Sci-Tech Complex, Mirae Scientists Street and other scenic attractions. And if you request, the course can be changed. A lot of foreigners as well as our people come here. Some foreigners are so impressed by the tour flight that they buy the tourist uniforms as a souvenir."

Kim Yu Jin



Flying skills are honed.





Legendary Tale about Chollima Football Team

(Continued from the last issue)

ON JULY 20, 1966 THE DPRK football team left for Sunderland stadium 40 km away from their hotel. By defeating the Italian team the Korean team had a prospect of its advancing to the quarter-finals, but they did not yet obtain the qualification. The result of the match between the USSR and Chile that day would decide on teams of Group D that could proceed to the quarter-finals. The Soviet team had already won two matches, so they were qualified to advance to the quarter-finals, regardless of their win or defeat in the match with Chile. But if the Chileans defeated the Russians, they would take second place in the group. Only when the Soviet team won or tied with the Chileans, could the Korean team proceed to the quarter-finals.

At half past seven pm, the two teams showed up in the stadium. The Soviet team allowed its new players who had not participated in the previous matches to attend the match in order to enable them to have experience in international competitions while preparing its main players for the next-stage matches. The first half of the match ended in a draw 1:1, but in the second half the USSR team scored another goal, winning the match.

After the group league

matches the organizational committee of the 8th World Cup Championship announced the teams qualified for the quarter-finals and the relevant schedule as follows:

Group A: England, the first, and Uruguay, the second

Group B: West Germany, the first, and Argentina, the second

Group C: Portugal, the first, and Hungary, the second

Group D: USSR, the first, and DPRK, the second

Date: 3 pm, July 23, 1966

Stadiums: Wembley, England vs Argentina

Sheffield, West Germany vs Uruguay

Liverpool, DPRK vs Portugal

Sunderland, USSR vs Hungary

Mode of competition: Tournament

The DPRK team had to leave Middlesbrough as soon as possible to compete with its Portuguese rivals. The distance from Middlesbrough in east England to Liverpool in west is 240 km, and such a long distance of travel by train gave physical and mental fatigue to the Korean players with the important match just ahead. Besides, they had to prepare for the quarter-finals while overcoming difficulties and obstacles such as unfavourable conditions of their accommodation.

At last, the day of competition came with a morning glow. The

Korean players, who had tossed and turned sleepless in bed all night because of inconvenient lodging conditions, fell asleep only in the early morning. So, the time of getting up had to be put off lest they should have trouble in maintaining their conditions. Time passed, and when it was around the lunch time, they were woken up to have lunch. However, they lost their appetite. Some of them reluctantly ate boiled rice in kimchi juice, and some others took a few spoonfuls of boiled rice in cold water with peppered bean paste. As the stadium was ten kilometres away from the monastery where the Korean team stayed, they decided to leave at 2 pm so as to have a rest after lunch.

When it was a little past 1 pm, someone's urgent voice broke silence in the monastery.

"Now, it's past 1 pm, and why on earth are your players still in bed? Don't you know the match starts at three o'clock? Why don't you leave for the stadium? If you fail to reach the stadium on time, they will declare your team's lost the match."

"Well, does it take two hours to travel 10 km by bus?"

"You don't know well about Liverpool. The streets are narrow, with a large number of passersby. You can understand it on your way to the stadium. The streets are crowded with those who are

▶ going to see the match, and a long queue of cars, buses and lorries. You could get to the stadium only when the roads are opened.”

“You mean it takes much more time than walking?”

“Sure. It is hard to move even a step forward. You should hurry.”

When the Korean team’s large coach arrived at the entrance to the city, the streets were jammed with long processions of people and cars, so it was difficult for the coach to move forward. Fifty or sixty thousand people streamed ahead, and it was hardly possible to see the end of the procession of cars. Fortunately, they made way for the coach as they saw it was carrying foreign players, so the coach managed to move forward through the space. When the Korean players arrived at the stadium, they had only about 30 minutes for warming up. Their movements looked dull. Seeing them doing the exercises without having enough rest before the match, the senior coach of the Korean team could not help but be worried.

Just at 3 pm, the match between the Korean team and the Portuguese started at the whistle signal of the Israeli referee. From the beginning the Korean players, according to their tactics, fought to get control of the ball in the midfield. So they soon had control over the ball. It passed through Pak Sung Jin, a midfielder, to Han Pong Jin, the right wing. Pong Jin grasped a golden opportunity to dribble the ball rapidly towards the goal line of the opponent. Then a Portuguese defender

rushed to him, trying to block his way desperately. At that moment, Sung Jin quickly ran up to the spot. Pong Jin passed the ball to Sung Jin who was moving to a favourable position. By dint of this well-organized two-person play Sung Jin took control of the ball on an empty spot 30 metres away from the opponent’s goal, and kicked the ball without aiming toward the goal which was full open for the shooting.

The ball flew in a fine arc into the right corner of the goal. The eyes of the Portuguese goalkeeper, who was uncertain whether it was a shot or a pass, just followed the ball flying. The ball hit the net to be caught in it for a second. The keeper wondered whether the ball was inside or outside the net. Only when the ball fell down inside did the referee whistle to announce a goal.

“Goal! It’s a goal!” The spectators shouted, applauding loudly. It had happened less than a minute after the beginning of the first half. The members of the Korean football delegation, who were anxious about the match on their seats, embraced each other, shedding hot tears. The goal scored just after the start of the match put the players of the opponent team to the disadvantage. Even when holding control of the ball, they got flurried, watching the Korean players lest the latter should tackle the ball, instead of trying to open a route of attack.

All the movements of the Korean players, such as tackling and interception of the ball, two- or three-person play, advancing

towards the vacant position through the defence line, moving of backs to support attacks, rushing ahead, sideways, backward, near or far, looked vigorous and harmonious. The dynamic and rhythmic movements of the Korean players in white uniform were marvellous. Sometimes the Portuguese players took control of the ball, but their attacks were frustrated, as they always failed to penetrate the defence line of the Korean team. But whenever they had control over the ball, the Korean players soon turned out for an all-out strike, breaking through the opponents’ defence line, regardless of side, half-side or centre, to drive the opponents near their goal line.

About 22 minutes after the start of the first half, Ri Tong Un, a centre forward as a new star and the tallest of the Korean players, rushed into the rear of the Portuguese defence line and shot the ball toward the opponents’ goal, with his upper body bended slightly. Taken aback by this, the Portuguese keeper could not even take any defence posture against the Korean rival’s daring act. Now the Korean team scored the second goal. The Portuguese keeper dropped his head for a good while. By scoring the second goal the Korean team put to shame the Portuguese team which was drawing the attention of the world football circle as favourites for the World Cup, fully displaying the mettle of Chollima Korea. But there was still much time left before the end of the match.

(To be continued)

Eight Famous Scenes in the Sobaeksu Valley (2)



Terrain Features Appropriate to a Natural Fortress.

Terrain Features Appropriate to a Natural Fortress

THE SOBAEKSU VALLEY is deep with imposing mountains and superb geographical features. Walk up along the Sobaek Stream, and at one point you might feel you are at the end of the valley as it is suddenly blocked. Then go on round a peak and you'll face a spectacular terrain like that of a legend. The Sobaeksu Valley surrounded by Mt. Kanbaek, Mt. Sobaek, Mt. Kom and Mt. Sono and Sunrise Rock, Winged-Horse Rock and Sword Rock with Jong Il Peak as its centre looks like a natural fortress whose entrance cannot be easily seen from outside.

President Kim Il Sung said that the Sobaeksu Valley remained as untrodden part of the primeval forest until before the Paektusan Secret Camp was discovered in the

1980s and that it could be called a natural stronghold or an impregnable fortress even by those who were not well-informed about military affairs. Wishing ►

Hoar Frost in the Sobaeksu Valley.



National Intangible Cultural Heritage (8)

Cooking of *Ssukttok*

KOREANS BEGAN TO COOK AND EAT *ssukttok* (rice-and-wormwood cake) a long time ago.

Wormwood, a perennial herb of the daisy family, contains 4.5 percent protein, 0.54 percent fat, 7.13 percent sugar, 6 percent minerals (more than 50 percent of them are potassium, and the rest are other microelements including calcium, iron and phosphorus.), plenty of vitamins A, C, B1, B2, D, PP and chlorophyll and cineol, essential oil that emanates a unique fragrance.

Koreans used the herb widely in cooking rice, noodle and soup and making kimchi. The plant was mostly used to make *ssukttok*. There are many sorts of the cake—*ssuksongphyon* (a half moon-shaped wormwood paste-mixed rice cake stuffed with beans), *ssukgaephittok* (a wormwood paste-mixed rice cake stuffed with bean jam), *ssukjolphyon* (a fancy wormwood paste-mixed rice cake), *ssukchaltok* (a glutinous wormwood paste-mixed rice cake) and *ssuksolgittok* (a steamed wormwood paste-mixed rice cake).

Methods of making *ssukjolphyon* and *ssuksolgittok* are introduced below.

Ssukjolphyon is made as follows:

Prepare 500 grams of white rice flour, 50 grams of wormwood leaves, 10 grams of sesame oil and 5 grams of salt.

Boil water mixed with the salt, knead the rice flour with the boiled water, and steam the dough in a pot. Parboil the herb leaves in boiling water and then leave them in cool water until their bitterness



is removed. Squeeze water out of the leaves, and pound the leaves into paste. Mix the dough evenly with the paste and tear it into bite-size pieces. And mould each of the pieces into a round and flat one, then stamp them with patterns and spread the sesame oil on them to be served on a plate.

Ssuksolgittok is made as follows:

Prepare 300 grams of white rice flour, 80 grams of white glutinous rice flour, 50 grams of wormwood leaves, 30 grams of sugar and 5 grams of salt.

Parboil the herb leaves in boiling water, and then leave them in cool water until their bitterness is removed. Squeeze water out of the leaves, and chop up the leaves. Mix the flour and sugar evenly, and knead the dough with the boiled salt water. And mix the dough evenly with the chopped leaves and steam it in a pot. Next, let the steamed dough settle by its own heat, and then cut it into bite-size pieces to be served on a plate.

Kim Yu Jin

- ▶ Korea a good future, the anti-Japanese guerrillas made strenuous efforts to find such a natural stronghold where they created the cradle for another great leader of Korea [Kim Jong Il].

Hoar Frost in the Sobaeksu Valley

In February hoar frost is at their best in the Sobaeksu Valley. In winter it can be seen everywhere in Korea, but there's no match for those in the sacred place of revolution in beauty and grandeur. Saying that every flower blossoms in a good season but the hoar frost in the Sobaeksu Valley is in full bloom in the biting cold, a lecturer at the Paektusan Secret Camp Revolutionary Battle Site Management Agency told us the following story.

Around Kim Jong Il's birthplace in the Paektusan Secret Camp there are mysterious springs which never stop welling forth even in midwinter. Water from the springs flows into the Sobaek

Stream. Its temperature is 4°C. Thus, a wet fog appears above the Sobaek Stream, creating a beautiful scenery of hoar frost like in a legendry world as the fog clashes with the comparatively cold air.

Thinking of hoar frost in Mt. Paektu all his life, Kim Jong Il overcame trials in the spirit of boundless love for and devotion to the country and people and achieved victory after victory sowing seeds of happiness on the land. His revolutionary activities seem to be reflected in the fresh hoar frost.

This is why the Korean people love the hoar frost in the Sobaeksu Valley very much. The hoar frost there can be said to be one that reflects the people's yearning for Chairman Kim Jong Il, and one that makes the people determined to translate the Chairman's lifetime desire into reality without fail. The hoar frost really adds lustre to the landscape of the Sobaeksu Valley together with other seven famous scenes.

Pak Thae Ho

Ri Jang Son, Inventor of *Pigyokjinchonroe*

RI JANG SON WAS A famous patriotic commander who greatly helped recapture the Walled City of Kyongju by inventing *pigyojinchonroe* during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592–1598) in Korea.

Ri was born of a smith's family. In his childhood he loved to follow his father to the smithy and play around the place. He copied his father, making and polishing something pretty well. Later, in his teens, he was capable of making anything exquisitely, displaying his unusual skill. This was widely known from mouth to mouth so that his name came to be on everyone's lips in Hansong, the capital city of the feudal state, as well, and the local government office assigned him to make presents to be donated to the king.

When the aforesaid war broke out owing to the invasion by the Japanese aggressors, Ri joined a righteous volunteers' army and was appointed as leader of the army's cannon-making team. In the post he invented *jinchonroe* that means an earthshaking cannonball. Then, one day, Chol Sok, a newcomer, told him how the latter's wife had been caught and murdered by the enemy, and resentfully said he wished to have a smaller *jinchonroe* to fire on the enemy's position. At the moment Ri's whole body stiffened, his face darkening.

Later, having changed his grief into courage, Ri set about making *pigyojinchonroe* (a flying earthshaking cannonball). At first, he cast several bowl-sized cannonballs different from the previous large and heavy ones, put one of them into the muzzle of *taewangupho*, a kind of large-calibre cannon, and charged the

ball with powder. And he tamped about 30 caltrops on the ball, attached a blasting fuse to it and lit it before launching. The test was a failure, though. Still, he kept trying this way or that, but all the results were not good. Now he found that the fire of the fuse went out during its flight. That was the cause of the failure. He, however, could not think of any alternative.

Struggling to find a way to solve the problem, he was one morning drawing water from a deep well by means of a bucket, when the well rope made him think of an idea. *If a groove is cut around the cannonball and the fuse is stuffed in the groove with a screw cover fixed, the fuse will not fall out*, he thought. He immediately set to and made *pigyojinchonroe* in a brief time.

One August morning in 1592 there took place a test fire of the cannonball in the presence of many people. There was a loud bang, and the fired cannonball flew and fell on a target spot 800 steps away from the shooting ground. A little while later there was a blue flash, and the cannonball blew up with a terrific explosion, scattering up dusty lumps of earth in the air and fracturing trees in the middle. All the people at the shooting place let out shouts of admiration at once.

Afterwards, there was drawn up an attack plan to retake Kyongju by starting the attack with the firing of *pigyojinchonroe* as the signal, and the battle ended in victory. After the battle such powerful cannonballs helped mow down the Japanese invaders in groups in other battles, striking terror into the atrocious aggressors.



Pigyokjinchonroe.

"Pigyokjinchonroe was an original weapon. It is said that Ri Jang Son, head of a cannon-making team under *Kungisi* (a government agency responsible for making weapons), developed the cannonball. As an improved sort of *jinchonroe*, *pigyojinchonroe* is designed to be fired with *taewangupho* across the wall into a fortress, and its distance of flight is 500 or 600 steps.... Japanese rogues at first ran away in horror from the cannonball that had fallen from the air. When there seemed to be no danger about the ball they, out of curiosity, gathered back around it and vied one another to have a look at it. At the very moment a flame rose from inside the ball, and with a terrible explosion, lots of its splinters scattered, killing about 30 of the Japanese. Those who were out of the harm from the splinters fell backward startled at the explosion. After rising back to their feet, they trembled saying it was work of God." This is part of the historical book *Jingbirok* describing what happened during the aforementioned battle.

Kim So Yong

Rampant Resolutions Against the DPRK

NOWADAYS THE US AND its vassal countries are recklessly fabricating “resolutions of sanctions” against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea at the UN Security Council, “condemning” the country’s self-defence measures to strengthen its defence capacity as a “threat” to global peace and security. Historically the US has been desperate to bring the DPRK, a sovereign state, into submission in an attempt to realize its ambition to dominate the world for decades by mobilizing its vassal countries at the UNSC.

In the 1950s the UN Security Council took its first scandalous step of joining the US’s hostile moves against the DPRK by fabricating “Resolution 82,” “Resolution 83” and “Resolution 84” which legalized participation of the “UN forces” in the Korean war provoked by the US. In May 1993 the UNSC, instigated by the US, fabricated “Resolution 825” designed to defer the DPRK’s decision on its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and force the country to return to cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency. With this as the starting point, the UNSC’s schemes to adopt “resolutions of sanctions” against the DPRK have now reached an extreme. In 2016 the US abused the UNSC to fabricate the “resolutions of sanctions” 2270 and 2321, condemning the DPRK’s H-bomb test and explosion test of nuclear warhead to safeguard its sovereignty as “threat” to international peace and security. At the same time, the US, insisting on extreme “sanctions” against the DPRK, instigated the UN to fabricate

another illegal “resolution of sanctions” against the DPRK so as to launch “blockade-type sanctions” against the DPRK. Not content with this, the US clung to the puerile way of adding sports facilities for amusement and even pocket watches and ceramic bowls to the list of goods of sanction.

A lot of countries conduct nuclear tests and launch satellites and ballistic missiles. Then why does the UNSC fabricate “resolutions of sanctions” against the DPRK, describing the country’s nuclear test and launch of satellites and ballistic missiles as a threat to international peace and security? This is because of the US’s inveterate feelings of antipathy and hostility to the DPRK.

The US is desperately clinging to sanctions because the DPRK does not give up the banner of socialism or surrender to its high-handedness and arbitrariness. What is necessary to the US buoyed up by its ambition to dominate the world is a Korea as obedient as a lamb.

The US seeks to realize its dream of dominating the world by using the Korean peninsula as a stepping-stone for maintaining a superior position in the Asia-Pacific region and putting powers in the region under its control. This necessitates Americanizing the Korean peninsula completely. The US tries its best to “Americanize” the Korean peninsula. The US has spent decades trying to force the DPRK to give in by mobilizing its vassal countries.

The US desperately attempted to make the DPRK surrender by means of nuclear threat and sanctions. But the result was just opposite.

The DPRK has emerged as a nuclear power in the East despite the US and its vassal states’ unprecedented sanctions and nuclear threat that have lasted for over half a century, and achieved amazing successes in the construction of the economy and the improvement of the people’s living standards. This year Pyongyang erected Ryomyong Street as a model and standard of modern architectural street by dint of the might of single-hearted unity and self-reliance and self-development. The street twice as large as Mirae Scientists Street in scale and amount of work was built in no more than one year along with the successful reconstruction of the flooded northern area of North Hamgyong Province. This meant sledge hammer blows at the US and its vassal states that were trying to make Korea as obedient as a lamb. As the DPRK did not yield but always fought against sanctions by the US, the successive US Administrations gave in, experiencing a hot agony of international shame.

Now Trump who succeeded Obama as US President last January is following in his predecessor’s steps. Ignoring the reality of the DPRK, Trump, together with his stooges, is conducting nuclear war exercises in and around the Korean peninsula in an attempt to stifle the DPRK driving the situation to the brink of war. Today the DPRK puts unrelenting pressure upon the US while rapidly advancing along the road of socialism, although the US and its vassal states recklessly take varieties of sanctions against it.

Mun Pong Hyok

Poison Gas Museum Tells

ONCE, A FOREIGN magazine introduced Ookuno Islet of Japan first in an article entitled *Eight Islands That Were and Are Most Dangerous on Earth*.

In the past the Japanese imperialists built a poison gas factory on the islet. The factory produced a large amount of poison gas. But this fact was little known to the world. The Japanese imperialists, who had planned to use poison gas weapons in wars of aggression, began to operate the factory on the islet in 1929. They chose the islet because the secret of their scheme could be kept and damage could be reduced in case of an accident as it is far away from the land.

The Japanese imperialists forced technicians and workers to work in dangerous and poor production facilities, thus establishing a complete method of making poison gas. In 1940 they began to train technicians to take full charge of the gas production. They brought teenage boys to the islet by luring them with an offer of good wage and education. The boys were taught the method of making the gas. One survivor of the drudgery testifies that when he set foot on the islet for the first time he smelled a strange stink, but knew nothing but that the place where they would work was a munitions factory. Later the boys gradually became aware of the secret, and in the course of working there they came to regard it as a matter of course to use poison gas to kill people. This was the result of the virus of militarism the Japanese imperialists implanted in them. Poison gas

weapons from the factory took the lives of a great number of people in China and many other areas.

The production of poison gas on the islet came to an end with the defeat of the Japanese imperialists on August 15, 1945. Until then the factory had produced 6 000 tons of poison gas, and the workers and students who worked there numbered over 6 000. The poison gas, poison-gas bombs and related things stored up on the islet were dumped into the sea off Tosa in Kochi Prefecture or buried in an air-raid shelter on the islet. In 1947 Japan destroyed the factory and the storehouse lest their sin be revealed.

From the outset the work done on the islet was all kept secret, and those who worked there were forbidden to tell it even to their families. This kept most of the Japanese unaware that there was a poison gas factory on the islet. Later, in 1952, a man who had worked there died. The investigation of the cause of his death disclosed the imperialists' criminal atrocities on the islet. Many of those who had worked on the islet died of the aftermath of the gas before their time. As of April 2015 there were 2 150 former students and workers recognized as victims of the gas in Japan.

Decades have passed since the end of the war, and the islet has changed beyond recognition. However, the Poison Gas Museum built on the islet tells the world about the past crime of the Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese imperialists committed many other atrocities, heavily engaged in making weapons of mass destruction while

advocating the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." There are still being disclosed the Japanese imperialists' crimes of making experiments on human bodies in the so-called research institutes and prevention centres built in Korea and other colonies and the territories under their occupation as well as in their own land in order to make germ and chemical weapons. Particularly shocking is the fact that the Japanese imperialists pushed ahead with the project to develop atomic bombs in the Korean peninsula under tightest secrecy until their defeat.

Nevertheless, Japan calls itself the "only victim of nuclear holocaust" looking for the international community's sympathy. But it can never deny the fact that there was a lethal weapon factory in Hiroshima Prefecture which suffered a nuclear holocaust by the US. If the defeat of the Japanese imperialists had been delayed even a bit mankind could have suffered far more dreadful calamities due to the Japanese militarist fanatics' atomic bombs and germ and poison-gas weapons.

Today Japan denies all the historical facts relating to its crimes and is hell-bent on trying to turn itself into a military power, doing extremely dangerous things such as storing up a vast amount of nuclear materials.

An everlasting monument to Japan's past crimes, the Poison Gas Museum condemns the present Japanese authorities for repeating their predecessors' criminal records.

Choe Kwang Guk

Chonju Temple

THE CHONJU TEMPLE, situated in Nyongbyon County Town, North Phyongan Province, dates from the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392–1910). The temple stands on the southeast side of Yaksandongdae, a mountain known as one of the eight scenic spots in North and South Phyongan provinces and Jagang Province for its beautiful scenery and full-blown red azaleas. It was built in 1684 and reconstructed in 1722.

Now in the temple there remain Pogwang Hall as the main building, Chonju Pavilion on the opposite side, and several attached buildings on both sides of the courtyard. Embankments were erected in several layers so that the temple could stand on the

mountain slope. A two-layered embankment 3.4 metres high is found between the front yard and Chonju Pavilion, and a three-layered one with the height of 3.9 metres between Chonju Pavilion and Pogwang Hall. The 7.3 m-high embankment with five layers is built between the front yard and Pogwang Hall.

The Pogwang Hall is a double-eaved gabled house measuring 10.28 metres wide in front and 6.95 metres long on both sides. Seven brackets outside and eleven inside are put on the barrel-shaped pillars. The entrance door is decorated splendidly with the fretwork of chrysanthemum in geometrical pattern, and inside are Buddhist images.

The Chonju Pavilion is a tiered building with corridors stretched on both sides centring the middle room. The room on the east is called Hyangilhon and that on the west Mangwoldae. Behind them are annexes, making the pavilion look like an old government building.

The temple houses a lot of gorgeous paintings that depict the scenes of boating, resting, fighting, picnicking and hunting. The beams of the Chonju Pavilion are also engraved with decorative patterns.

The Chonju Temple is preserved as valuable heritage of the Korean nation to show excellent architecture and art of its ancestors.

Pak Pyong Hun



