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Kim Jong Un looks round the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm in June Juche 103 (2014)

Kim Jong Un Inspects Several Sectors

Marshal Kim Jong Un, on his unceasing inspection tours for national prosperity and people's well-being, guided several sectors in their work.

In June he visited the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm and Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory. He looked round the fruit farm with a vast expanse of apple trees and the processing factory before putting forward the tasks and ways to be tackled in boosting fruit production sharply and producing more processed fruit.

Saying that the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm is the bequest Chairman Kim Jong Il left to our people out of his love for the country and people, he stressed that the farm should produce more fruit for the people, thus adding lustre to the leadership achievements of the Chairman. He instructed that the Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory should put production on a normal track and ensure the quality of products and their standards of hygiene and safety to the highest level.

Paying close attention to the country's weather survey, Kim Jong Un inspected the Hydro-meteorological Service.

Looking round the rooms of general forecast, domestic communications and international satellite communications and other places to check the weather survey and forecast, he stressed the importance of this work, pointed

to the tasks to be tackled in radically improving the weather service and took benevolent measures to carry them out.

Kim Jong Un, who is endowed with ennobling love for rising generations and shows parental affection and benevolence for the children all over the country, visited the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace in May.

He specified the task to renovate the palace in line with the requirements of the new century. Saying that it is a firm resolve of the Workers' Party of Korea to make working people's children give full scope to their talents, he took concrete steps to renovate it.

Kim Jong Un also inspected a Korean People's Army Navy unit honoured with the title of O Jung Hup-led 7th Regiment.

He checked internal compartments of a submarine before guiding the manoeuvres on it and showed meticulous concern for the life of the sailors.

Expressing their thanks to their Supreme Commander for having visited their post to give valuable instructions for fully preparing them for combat and improving their combat efficiency and show meticulous concern for their life, soldiers of the unit were resolved to defend the country firmly.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

Kim Jong Un guides several sectors in their work



Kim Jong Un visits the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace in May Juche 103 (2014)



Kim Jong Un inspects a KPA Navy



Kim Jong Un gives field guidance at the Hydro-meteorological Service in June Juche 103 (2014)



unit in June Juche 103 (2014)



Kim Jong Il at a frontline post in November Juche 87 (1998)



Mt. Osong Tells

August 25 this year marks the 54th anniversary of Chairman Kim Jong Il's start of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

Since the historic day he had long been on inspection tours of the Korean People's Army units without letup so as to strengthen it into invincible revolutionary armed forces and advance the Korean revolution along the road of victory on the strength of Songun.

Steep passes in Mt. Osong bear the imprints of his great Songun-based revolutionary leadership aimed at defending the socialist country and championing its people's happiness.

Mt. Osong, 1 050m above sea level, is situated in Kimhwa County, Kangwon Province, of central Korea.

Numerous ramshackle, big rocks and rugged passes with 152 bends along dizzy cliffs are found there.

Etched in the memory of the DPRK service personnel and people is August 3, Juche 87 (1998), when the Chairman crossed the rugged mountain passes to see the soldiers on a height on his way to inspect the front line.

When he was about to climb the height, it was raining heavily. So, his entourage requested him to give up his attempt. However, he said to the following effect: As there are soldiers on the height, I have to climb it. The Supreme Commander must experience the challenges of the rough road to the front line in such bad weather if he was to learn how his soldiers are living. He then got into his car and headed towards the mountain. When his vehicle began skidding downward owing to the pouring rain, he pushed it up the mountain and reached the top at last. Soldiers there were excited to see their Supreme Commander.

Having acquainted himself with how the unit was performing its mission and how its soldiers were living, he lavished praise

on soldiers who had turned the height into an unassailable fortress and defended the country's height impregably with hatred against the imperialist aggressors.

In the prevailing situation when the imperialists and reactionaries are committing vicious aggressive schemes to strangle our socialist country by force of arms, the service personnel, he stressed, should maintain revolutionary vigilance more than ever before and further improve their combat efficiency to smash the enemy at one blow should they dare attack.

He saw to it that the problems arising in their life were solved at an early date, presented a machine gun, an automatic rifle and a pair of binoculars as a token of his visit and posed for a camera with them.

Looking up to him the soldiers hardened their resolve to defend their socialist country firmly.

As he climbed the steep mountains in the country rain or shine on the Songun march for national defence, the Korean service personnel and people could frustrate the imperialists' machinations against their country and tide over the Arduous March and forced march.

The road along the cliffs on Mt. Osong has become a symbol of the immortal exploits Kim Jong Il performed in defending socialism by displaying a death-defying will and courage and upholding the banner of Songun in the days of the 1990s, when the DPRK was undergoing the Arduous March and forced march.

The Korean service personnel and people cherish Mt. Osong in their hearts, calling it a mountain of Songun and saying that as he crossed the mountain cliffs today's socialist Korea could be assured.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho



Jonsan Revolutionary Battle Site



Natural rocks and trees bearing slogans



The Jonsan Revolutionary Battle Site is one of the secret camps in the secret base in Anju area, South Phyongan Province in the west of the DPRK, in the grim days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the first half of the 20th century. In June 27 (1938), 7 years before the ruin



A camping site



A place of meeting



of Japanese imperialism, Kim Il Sung, while leading to victory the anti-Japanese armed struggle, dispatched a small unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the Anju area to establish a secret base there with an operational plan to achieve the historic cause of national liberation through a general offensive of the KPRA and an all-people uprising.

In June Juche 34 (1945), he announced the plan for final offensive for national liberation in the Kanbaeksan secret camp in the secret base in the area of Mt. Paektu. While confirming the combat missions of the units which would advance to the homeland, he planned that he would advance with the main-force unit to the area of Phyongan Province where the Anju area secret base was situated.

As one of the secret camps in the Anju area secret base, together with the Madusan, Sangsan and Thukmaeksan secret camps, the Jonsan secret camp was situated in a place favourable for awakening and organizing the broad sections of the masses to rally them as an anti-Japanese patriotic force. As there were many gold mines, there were also many miners with strong anti-Japanese sentiments, and the place was favourable for conducting political and military activities from the natural and geographical point of view.

True to the leadership of their Commander, who had unfolded a far-reaching operations plan for national liberation with a clairvoyant wisdom, members of the small unit of the KPRA built it into a natural stronghold like the other secret camps in the Anju area and launched positive political and military activities. They educated the broad sections of the masses in the anti-Japanese patriotic ideas and rallied them behind several revolutionary organizations, thus making thorough preparations for enlisting them in an all-people uprising to liberate the country.

On June 15, Juche 34 (1945), a meeting of chiefs of anti-Japanese organizations was held in the secret camp under the guidance of the chief of the small unit of the KPRA.

The meeting discussed the tasks of delegates from various areas to thoroughly carry out the final offensive plan for national liberation advanced by Commander Kim Il Sung at the Kanbaeksan secret camp and defend the security of the Headquarters of the revolution unto death when it advanced to this area in the period of the final offensive.

When the order of an all-out offensive was issued by the Commander, the anti-Japanese organizations in this area launched dynamic political and military activities, and captured all enemy organs in this area by August 14, Juche 34 (1945), thereby contributing

to the country's liberation.

Rocks and trees can be found around the site of the secret camp that bear slogans reflecting the revolutionary faith of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to liberate their country without fail with their Commander as the centre of unity and leadership and hold Kim Jong Il high as the Shining Star. Over 30 slogans are preserved in their original state, which read: Let us uphold General Kim eternally by erecting a monument inscribed with golden letters; The General of Mt. Paektu looks at the country of three thousand *ri* with a sword in his hand; Let's support with one mind the leader of independence, Commander Kim; Every fellow countryman, unite in the fight against the Japs; and, Dawn breaks as the Shining Star shines in the nocturnal sky.

Also preserved here are a camping site, meeting places and many other remains of those days.

Today the Jonsan Revolutionary Battle Site serves as an eternal revolutionary treasure which implants in the hearts of all the Korean service personnel and people the undying exploits of President Kim Il Sung who achieved the historic cause of national liberation and the noble revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Article: Ri Song Chol
Photo: An Chol Ryong



In Dalian

Kimjongilia Exhibition held in China



In Shenyang



In June a Kimjongilia exhibition ran in Dalian and Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Chairman Kim Jong Il's start of work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Hung on a wall of the hall of the Kimjongilia Exhibition in Dalian, China, which ran from June 1 to 5, were photographs showing Kim Jong Il meeting with Xi Jinping and his immortal exploits.

Also exhibited were works of President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and supreme leader Kim Jong Un, and books and photos introducing the miraculous achievements the Korean people had made

in their efforts to build a thriving country guided by the WPK.

Many people visited the exhibition every day. They were fascinated by the immortal flower in full bloom.

The deputy secretary-general of the Dalian City People's Government said that he was very pleased that the exhibition was held to mark the golden jubilee of the start of work at the WPK Central Committee by Chairman Kim Jong Il. The head of the Dalian City Floricultural Association stressed that Kimjongilia would be in full bloom in his city supported by the infinite reverence of the Chinese people for Kim Jong Il, the great leader of the Korean people.

The similar exhibition held in Shenyang

on June 5 also drew many people.

Personages from various walks of life in Shenyang, after looking round the exhibition, expressed their feelings, saying as follows: We deem it an honour that our city has sponsored this Kimjongilia exhibition. Admiration of the people the world over for Chairman Kim Jong Il gave birth to the flower. Through the current exhibition we have felt once again how warm the feelings of China-DPRK friendship are. We sincerely hope that the Korean people will achieve great successes in their efforts for building theirs into a thriving country under the leadership of supreme leader Kim Jong Un.

Article: Pak Mi Ye
Photo: Pyon Chan U

Pioneers on Sepho Tableland



Pioneers created a vast area of artificial and natural grass fields in a little more than a year



More than a year has passed since the groundbreaking for the construction of a large-sized livestock base on Sepho Tableland covering a vast area of Sepho, Phyonggang and Ichon counties.

The reclamation project includes creating 50 000 hectares of grass fields, paving roads for pasturing and building over a thousand dwelling houses, cattle houses, livestock institute, management buildings, reservoirs and dairy production bases.

This gigantic nature-harnessing project that others said would take 50 years has progressed here beyond an established idea. The reclaimers, who are all out to carry out the far-reaching plan of the Workers' Party of Korea for the project aimed at making people better-off, have brought about sea changes for more than a year. They have reclaimed by displaying patriotic enthusiasm a wide area on the tableland 600m above sea level, which had been left idle as a barren land, into artificial and natural grass





fields.

Windbreaks have been created to protect grass fields from snow and rain storms and strong wind, weather conditions unique to this region, and a network of roads for pasturing runs over hundreds of kms.

Besides, villages with cattle houses, dairy production bases, and cosy dwelling houses are under construction. One of them



Construction of livestock institute, cattle houses

has a livestock institute.

The remarkable change on the tableland is the fruition of patriotic mind of the reclaimers who take pride in devoting their all to today's struggle for a better and more brilliant tomorrow of their country.

Since they broke the ground covered with snow in December Juche 101 (2012), the tableland has become a theatre of building a thriving nation.

They removed grass and tree roots and ploughed the land three or four times. They found out peat, which the local people had said does not exist, made slaked lime on their own and obtained humus to improve the soil fertility. The trees they have planted to create windbreaks number over 4 200 000. They have also built bridges across valleys and laid roads for pasturing by removing rocks.

At the same time they have pushed forward the construction of cattle houses, livestock institute, management buildings and dwelling houses.

The striking achievements already gained encourage the reclaimers to harden their faith and will to carry out the WPK's





and dwelling houses is going on full steam

plan without fail and the whole tableland is astir with their creative and innovative zeal; they are stoking up the flames of creating the Korean speed, a new speed.

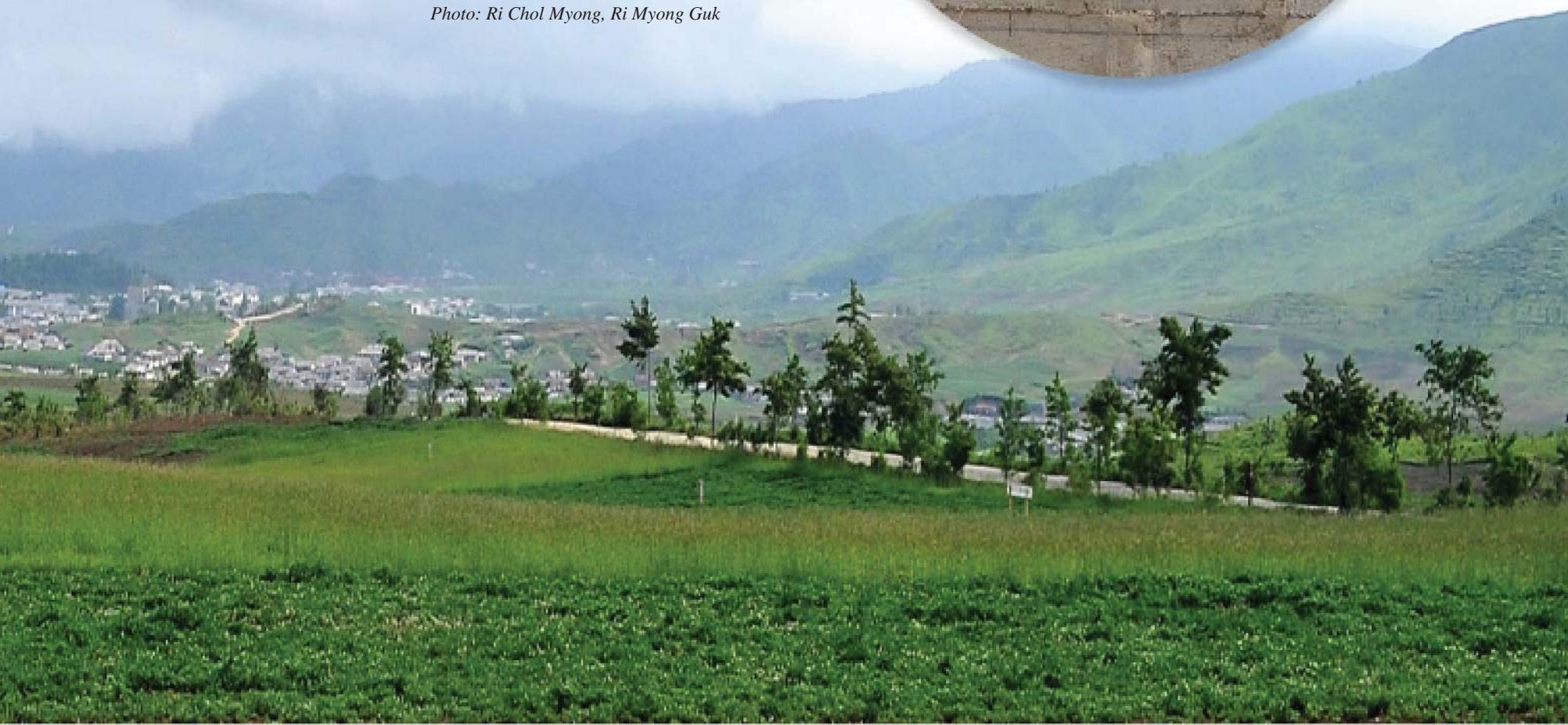
They are reclaiming the tableland as required by the reality of their country, which has a small area under cultivation and many mountains: they are creating artificial grass fields taking into account the topography and slopes and on the principle of not destroying the ecosystem, and natural ones in the direction of maximizing the grass turnout per unit area by introducing agroforestry.

And ski and sledge grounds, racecourse, ecological park, structures for boarding and lodging and other conditions for tourism are designed to be developed so that livestock and tourist industries can be promoted in parallel.

Thanks to the patriotic efforts of the reclaimers who are determined to create their happiness on their own, the project for reclaiming the Sepho Tableland will be completed at an earlier date.

Article: Pae Myong Chol

Photo: Ri Chol Myong, Ri Myong Guk





Various LED Lights Are



Produced



Since the word LED appeared a few years ago various kinds of LED lights can be seen in various parts of Korea.

LED products are largely used in urban and rural areas, factories and houses, and all of them are products of the Kwangmyong LED and Solar Cell Factory.

With a wider area of green space than the area of production building, the factory comprehensively uses wind, geothermal and solar energies. The shop floor is provided with heat- and humidity-resistant and dust-free conditions. The factory is an ideal base of green industry.

The factory, built thanks to the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea which is opening up an epochal phase in building an economic power by kindling the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century, has a flow line equipped with hundreds of modern machinery of 85

kinds, thus assembling various kinds of LED lights ranging from 1W, 5W to 200W of modular LED light.

Furnished with SMT (surface mounting technology) for producing various kinds of electric circuit boards including different types of board and power unit, the factory is turning out ultramodern products that involve many technical problems in production.

As it has lines for automatically measuring and sorting LED lights according to light, colour and electric fixed number value, for testing vibration and shock, for measuring high and low temperature and water resistance, and for testing the products' environment-friendliness and ageing, the factory's products are called green, energy-saving products that meet the requirements of the new era.

The products have no negative impact on the environment, and the temperature of color is 3 500K-6 500K that is good to human health.

As the lights consume little electricity, they save much electricity. If one million houses replace a 100W incandescent electric lamp with 10W LED light each, the amount of electricity saved is incredible. It is equivalent to saving hundreds of thousands of tons of coal every year, or building a big power plant.

The variety of products is also diversified.

Displayed in the exhibition hall of the factory are scores of types of LED lights for different usage and of different shapes, including those for interior, outdoor and functional use.

LED lights of this factory enjoy great popularity among the customers.

Article: Song Jong Ryol
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Renovated Sports Village



Now the DPRK is astir with unabated zeal for sporting activities. Newly built or renovated sports and cultural facilities are actively run across the country.

The Sports Village, built over 20 years ago in Chongchun Street, in the Mangyongdae area of Pyongyang, has been renovated as a comprehensive sports and cultural base, attracting many

people.

The renovation project was completed in a short time in accordance with a plan of the Workers' Party of Korea for building a sports power, and inaugurated in March this year.

Sosan Football Stadium, weightlifting, handball, table-tennis and other gymnasiums provide every condition for games and training of players and viewing

of spectators and are fully furnished to hold international and national games and other sports and cultural events.

The two-storey Basketball Gymnasium, Sosan Football Stadium and other gymnasiums have competitors' waiting and resting rooms, referees' rooms, and rooms for doping test and interview, video editing and dissemination, physical training and various other service facilities.



Gyms renovated for convenience for

on Chongchun Street



The Indoor Swimming Pool Complex with a total floor space of over 7 000 square metres has also rooms for international communications and tactical discussion. An electronic scoreboard is installed in front of the ten-course swimming pool. Swimming players can train and compete in several events of swimming, diving, synchronized swimming, water polo and

so on.

The Sosan Football Stadium has undergone a renovation with additional 1 500 seats, and several other gymnasiums are equipped with movable seats, thus fully satisfying the increasing number of audience.

The Physical Training Centre has also been facelifted beyond recognition and is

so on.

Over 40 events of some 20 sports can be played simultaneously in the sports facilities in the village. Now it holds different games as a favourite place of the working people and students for comprehensive sports and cultural activities.

Article: Pak Pyong Hum



playing and watching games and training



Physical Training Centre



Restaurant for Sportspersons

Koryo Ceramics Earn High Praise

—2014 Shanghai International Ceramics Expo—

Koryo celadon has long claimed international fame for its long tradition in Korea. Their elaborateness and elegance have attracted greater attention thanks to the policy of carrying forward the brilliant culture of the nation pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government.

In May this year Korean presentations obtained awards at the 2014 Shanghai International Ceramics Expo held at the Shanghai World Exposition Hall in China.

It was a large-scale international ceramics expo held for the first time in Shanghai with an eye to enhancing the level of long-standing ceramic workmanship and pottery for daily use by dint of latest designs, promoting cultural exchanges between countries and regions and measuring the artistic skills of creators.

The expo drew more than 100 groups from different countries and regions and brought together tens of thousands of pieces of ceramics including chinaware with cobalt blue drawings, celadon, ceramic tapestry, porcelain with oil paintings and pottery for daily use.

The carp-patterned openwork vase presented by U Pok Dan and the grape-patterned and gourd-shaped teapot by Merited Artist U Chol Ryong were

awarded the top creation prize and bronze prize for ceramics, respectively.

They are the veteran artists of the Ceramics Production Unit of the prestigious Mansudae Art Studio of the DPRK and offsprings of world-famous U Chi Son, Kim Il Sung Prize winner and People's Artist.

They have brought into full bloom their talents under the socialist educational system and followed in their father's steps, making a tangible contribution to the development of the country's ceramics.

Visitors extolled the high level of the ceramic pieces exhibited by the DPRK, and described Koryo celadon of the DPRK as the best in the world.

Success achieved by the Korean creators was a showcase of the developing ceramic art of the DPRK.

Article & Photo: Kim Kum Jin

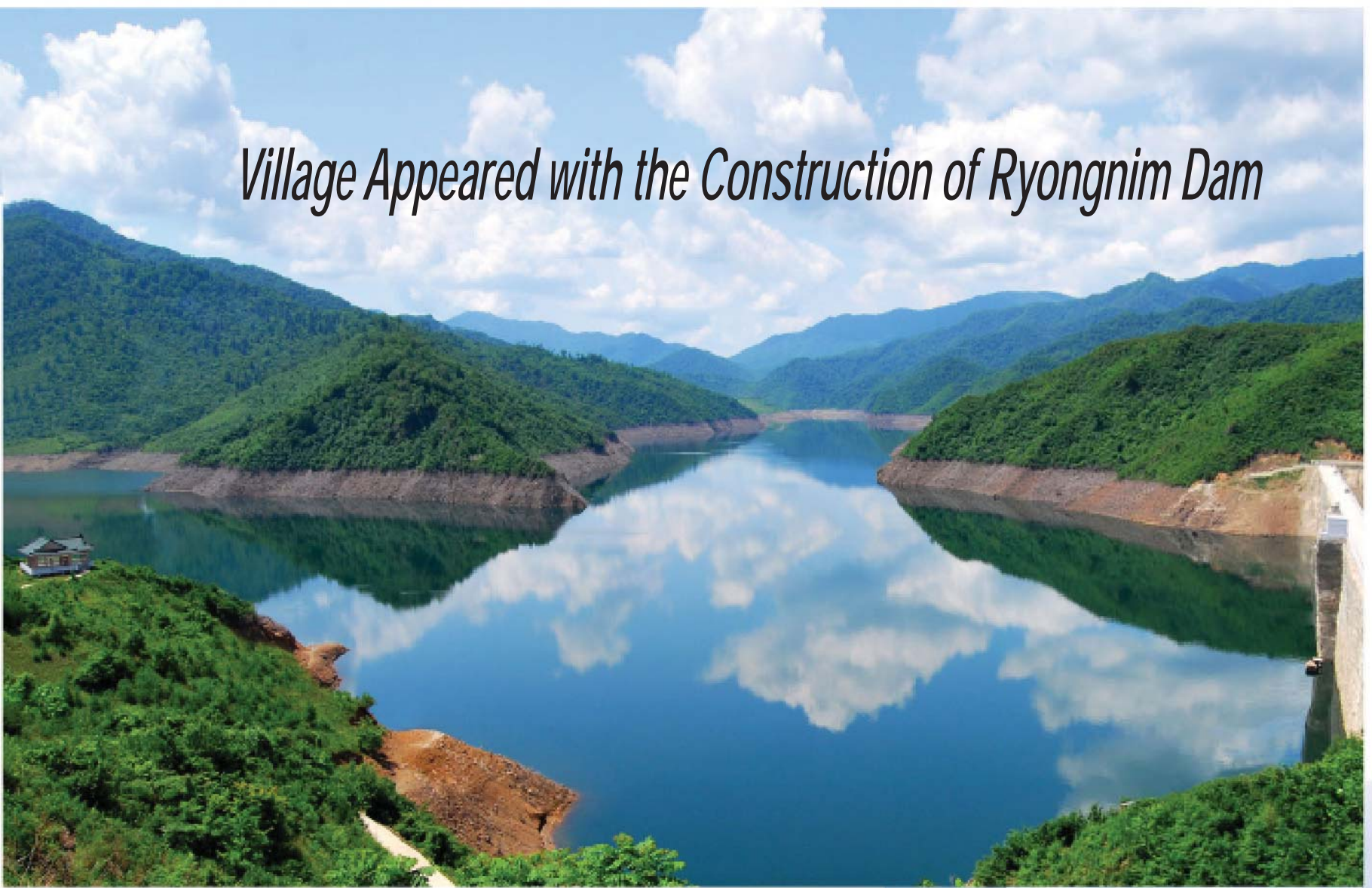


Carp-patterned openwork vase by U Pok Dan, winner of top creation prize



Grape-patterned and gourd-shaped teapot by Merited Artist U Chol Ryong, winner of bronze prize for ceramics

Village Appeared with the Construction of Ryongnim Dam



Ryongnim Senior Middle School in Ryongnim County



At a noodle house

Ryongnim County is situated in Jagang Province. More than 80% of its area is a mountainous area 800m above sea level and forests cover over 90% of its territory.

As it was situated in a remote region, it had not been widely known across the country, and any conspicuous changes had not been made.

However, the county is now attracting people's attention these days.

The start of sea changes was the inauguration of the Ryongnim

Dam built several years previously for the construction of the Huichon Power Station.

With the erection of the dam that blocked the stream of the Jangja that had flowed for thousands of years, a large man-made lake came into being and the looks of county were transformed.

Before the inauguration of the power station, dwelling houses were built for people, who had been living in the districts to be submerged, and the county seat and other rural communities were facelifted.

In the county seat, such educational and cultural establishments and public welfare service facilities as the hall of culture, a senior middle school and a noodle house were newly built and many dwelling houses renovated. The hall of culture with hundreds of spectators' seats and acoustic and lighting equipment as up-to-date as those in the theatres in urban areas now hosts artistic performances by the local people filled with confidence and optimism.

Between the Ryongnim Bridge built newly across the Jangja and the dam there came into being a strip more than hundreds of metres long where people including students can enjoy swimming in summer.

These are all fruition of the affection for people of the KPA service personnel who built the power station with the determination to take upon themselves both national defence and socialist construction.

The local people are making uninterrupted efforts to further spruce up their native place by learning after the revolutionary spirit and work style of the service personnel.

Article: Jong Ki Sang

Photo: An Chol Ryong



Key to Victory



First place in the Jongilbong Prize National Schoolchildren's Games consecutively from Juche 101 (2012) to this year!

People find the key to this success achieved by the girls' volleyball group of the Haeun Senior Middle School in Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, formed four years ago, in Mun Kyong Hui, teacher of physical education at this school.

She had hoped to organize and run a girls' volleyball group before being posted to this school four years ago. She had wanted to fan the enthusiasm of schoolgirls for sports through such a group.

The headmaster and other teachers of the school supported her idea and encouraged her, saying that if she were to form such a group she would better set a higher goal, to win the national championship.

First she hesitated, for she, formerly a member of a volleyball group in her middle school days and a graduate from Pyongyang Teachers Training College, had to challenge the teachers of physical education at other school, who with a career as professional players, had made themselves known across the country with their school volleyball groups.

But this led her to redouble her efforts. She first organized the group involving girls sensitive to sports and with appropriate physical constitution. Then she began to teach them accurate basic techniques one by one. She made strong demands on the girls so that they would execute their training tasks without fail every day, and



Volleyball players from the Haeun Senior Middle School in Phyongchon District win in the women's volleyball event for the senior middle school sector in the Jongilbong Prize National Schoolchildren's Games in Juche 103 (2014)

sometimes she would run sweating with the girls. When their skill reached a certain degree, she pinpointed their respective specific skills and encouraged them to perfect their own ones. She also arranged matches with the similar groups of other schools so that her girls could accumulate experience in playing games.

Ten months after the formation of the group, a city-wide competition was held,

and her girls won the second place. Now she grew confident. Once determined, we can do—this was implanted not only in her mind but in the minds of the girls. Their tireless efforts bore fruit.

During the volleyball competition for selecting a team of Pyongyang for the 38th Jongilbong Prize National Schoolchildren's Games, her girls advanced to the final. Their opponents were the girls from a school in Rangnang District, who until that time had been occupying the first place across the country for several years. By the third round, they had lost two rounds and at the fourth round the score was 19 to 24; one miss, and they may be defeated.

The opponents were confident that the victory was theirs, and the organizers of the games and the spectators as well as the girls of the opposing team never thought that the tide of that game could change, but a miracle was wrought: the girls of the Haeun Senior Middle School emerged victors. Feeling their potential afresh, Mun Kyong Hui and her girls were in high spirit. A few months later they played games for the first time with the widely-known teams from other schools, and won the national championship.

They have defended the championship until now.



With a high goal in training

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: An Chol Won

Young Scientist



He

Last year apartment buildings were built for the Educationalists at Kim Il Sung University in the best place of Pyongyang.

With the blessings of the people, a young scientist of the university in his thirties moved into a new house together with grey-haired scholars. He is Dr. Kang Jin U, lecturer of the Physics Faculty.

Born into an office worker's family, he dreamed of becoming a physicist in his middle school days.

He was in the teachers' spotlight for he had a good memory of natural phenomena and the spirit of inquiry about their principles.

After graduating from Changdok School, he entered the Physics Faculty of Kim Il Sung University. He finished the whole university course with top honours and became a winner of the Scientific Inquiry Prize for



Kang Jin U



His treatises carried on international physics magazines



At an international academic seminar



devotes himself body and soul to the education of students to train them both for theory and practice

Students. After finishing the postgraduate course he became a lecturer at his alma mater. At that time he felt proud of being a lecturer at Kim Il Sung University, the highest institute of science and education, and made up his mind to repay his gratitude for the socialist system by producing scientific research results, the system that had fostered his dream in his boyhood and made him enjoy the benefit of free education and give full play to his talent.

While giving lectures to students, he buckled down to the research of the theoretical basis for solving the pending problems of the origin and evolution of the universe, which modern physics set as an important research project.

Great was his ambition, yet difficult was its performance. With youthful vigour and spirit, he studied and speculated over and over.

He finally wrote valuable papers and contributed them to international physics magazines for a few consecutive years and proved his views on the platforms of international academic seminars including those held in Pyongyang to mark the 65th founding anniversary of Kim Il Sung University and in Beijing for discussing the theory of elementary particle and the universe. His papers and views came into the limelight of the physical circles for they were of significance in solving the problems of the origin and evolution of the universe on the basis of particle physics.

Munich University in Germany discussed his paper and awarded him a doctorate in natural science.

The DPRK government conferred on him a doctorate and associate professorship for the tangible contributions he made, out of patriotism, for the development of physics and education in a few years. Besides, it provided him gratis with a flat built for educationists of Kim Il Sung University.

“As the words of the song ‘Paeon to Motherland’ go, I’ll devote my whole life to scientific study for my socialist country where all dreams and wishes come true,” he says. He continues to commit himself to education and scientific study.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Paduk with Time-honoured History



Old painting "Old people playing *paduk*"



Many amateurs have won international *paduk* games

From the olden times the Korean people have liked playing *paduk*, or go.

In the game two persons compete for victory by placing stones on board by turns and encircling the stones of the opponent or capturing territory. The method of playing *paduk* is so profound and varied that it is complicated and yet interesting.

According to the old recordings including the Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla), *paduk* was very popular among the people and people's skill was on a high standard.

Some old paintings showing people playing the game have been handed down.

Today Korea actively encourages the folk game. It is popular among the working people and young people not only as a folk game but as an event of folk sports.

The people, regardless of age and sex, and even kindergartners play it in the *paduk* halls built in parks, pleasure grounds and other places throughout the country.

Every year *paduk* games are arranged as part of folk sports games. This provides a good opportunity for people to become interested in it.

In this course many amateurs have been produced from among young people and schoolchildren, who demonstrated the

honor of their motherland in international games.

Jo Tae Won emerged first in the 2013 Hangzhou Commercial Cup International Go Competition held in China in October last year. Rim Hyon Chol and Kwon Mi Hyon took the first place in the 11th International Amateur Mixed Go Championships held in November Juche 89 (2000). Beside

them, many amateurs won gold medals in international go games. Among them are young children and kindergartners.

Paduk, which has a long history, is developing day by day as a folk game, as an event of folk sports, loved by the Korean people.

Article & Photo: Ri Song Chol



Paduk (go) has become a Koreans' favourite folk game and their national sporting event



Performance Makes Popular Hit

—Bergen International Festival—





In May this year Norwegian TV, radio and newspapers carried articles on the artistic performance staged by a Korean students art troupe visiting this country.

The Korean students art troupe took part in the Bergen International Festival held to celebrate the 200th national holiday of Norway and gave an exotic performance.

Participating in this festival were over 40 art troupes from other countries including a small group of students from Kumsong Middle School No. 1 of the DPRK.

The Korean art troupe, which consisted of seven teenage boys and girls, opened their performance with instrumental music and song, Paean to Motherland, and included such numbers as the Korean songs, My Best Country, We Are

the Happiest in the World, chorus, We Are Happy in the Embrace of the Marshal and *kayagum* solo, Ongheya. They also played foreign songs, Song of Bergen City and Song of Cardamom Tram and Cardamom City, to mark the climax of the performance. This aroused the applause and encore among the audiences.

They all played skilfully more than one musical instruments and sang songs to give full play to their talents they had cultivated to their heart's content under the free education system of the DPRK.

Elizabeth, head of administrative bureau of the Bergen Festival, said: The performance given by only seven students from the DPRK left a deeper impression upon the Bergen citizens than the opening performance of the festival that had been prepared for more than six months by hundreds

of renowned writers, directors and artistes from many countries. All the audiences were completely fascinated by the performance of the Korean students. The high level of art performance staged by them with a pride that the social system of their country is the best will remain an unforgettable memory in the life of the audiences.

The general director of the festival said: The Korean students staged a very excellent performance which moved the audiences with well-organized ensemble and high artistic skills. They afforded the brightest light to this festival and gave vigor and vitality to the Norwegian people. I wish success in the work for further developing cultural relations between Norway and the DPRK in the future.

Article & Photo: Ri Yong Man

Korea's Speciality

Kaesong Koryo Insam

Kaesong Koryo Insam, for its outstanding efficacy as a tonic, is well known across the world from ancient times. The Korean nation with a time-honoured history and brilliant culture discovered the efficacy of insam thousands of years ago and has used it for treating and preventing diseases.

It was first called *sincho* or *soncho*, which means it is a mysterious herb, and the *thojong*, which means it incorporates the spirit of the fertile land of Korea. And in the sense it gives nourishment to human blood, it was called *hyolsam*, and then at last it was named insam, which means that the upright root resembles human physique and treats and prevents diseases of all sorts.

The people of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), in an attempt to cultivate insam as they did cereals and vegetables so as to increase its production, introduced the method of transplanting young seedlings of *sansam*, or wild insam, and planting its seeds under the trees on mountains in the mid-1st century BC. The product was called *sanyangsam*.

As experience of cultivating insam on mountains was accumulated and the demand for it increased at home and abroad, the cultivation area was moved from mountains to field in the period of Koryo (918-1392). As the insam cultivators



designated Songdo (the present Kaesong), the capital of the country, as the most suitable place for cultivating insam and performed their work most in this area, the product from there has been called Kaesong Koryo insam.

As the climate and soil of the Kaesong area granted insam a characteristic effectiveness, its product has become a speciality of Kaesong and a national treasure of Korea.

It plays such pharmacological actions as strengthening organs, improving immunofunctions, exciting the central nerve system, promoting blood-forming functions and the functions of digestion and absorption of food, and accelerates biosynthesis of protein and fatty acid. It also has good impacts on metabolism, like lowering blood-sugar levels and promoting bile secretion.

In addition to this cure-all effectiveness, Kaesong Koryo insam is recognized across the world for its anti-cancer functions and effectiveness in treating diabetes.

The Korea Insam Trading Corporation specializes in processing insam from Kaesong and exporting the processed products. With a large cultivating area and processing factory in Kaesong, it produces such tonics as Kaesong Koryo Hongsam with a long history, Kyongokko tonic jelly and Kaesong Koryo Insam Tonic for Women, various kinds of tea and sweets, and such foodstuffs as Kaesong Koryo Insam Liquor and Kaesong Koryo Samno Liquor, and exports them to other countries. Kaesong Koryo Insam Liquor won gold medals several times in the 1960s in international markets, including an international fair in Leipzig, Germany.

Demand for Kaesong Koryo insam is on the increase not only in the country but in the world.

Article: Jo Yong Il
Photo: Kim Chol



Kaesong Insam Processing Factory





National Day of Persons with Disabilities Marked

There was a get-together on June 18 at Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace to celebrate the National Day of Persons with Disabilities for 2014.

It was attended by the vice-chairman of the central committee of the Korean Federation for the Protection of the Disabled, officials concerned, persons with disabilities and their families, teachers

and children of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, members of the mission of the European Union Programme Support, members of the European diplomatic and cooperative missions in Pyongyang and overseas compatriots.

There was a performance jointly prepared by children with disabilities and members of the art group of the palace.

It was followed by sports and amusement games by the participants.

The get-together gave a glimpse into the bright and cheerful images of the disabled children who are fully developing their hopes and talents under the care and protection of the state.

Article & Photo: Kim Phil





Honey Bee "Doctor" in Hwangju



Rim Sung Uk

Honey bee is a useful insect which gives man fragrant honey and renders a great help to the agricultural production by transferring pollen.

Thanks to the policy of the DPRK which encourages raising honey bees to increase the number of bees which are indispensable for human life, many working people are breeding them. Among them is Rim Sung Uk, who lives in the township of Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province.

It was nearly 30 years before, when he became interested in honey bees and started breeding them.

He acquired the hobby not merely while helping his father raise honey bees.

It was because he became aware of the importance of raising honey bees in farming well and enriching the people's life and their role in the growth of plants including agricultural crops.

However, breeding honey bees was not so easy. Whatever the difficulties, he devoted his thoughts and study to learning the knowledge of raising honey

bees true to his disposition of delving into the depths of anything.

Korea is affected by the influence of continental and marine climate, and is a mountainous country; the climatic conditions of mountain valleys are different from one to another even in a same area, and the same is true of the distribution of plants, source of honey, and their flowering periods.

He not only studied the world's trend of keeping honey bees but aggressively explored new ways of raising honey bees that would be appropriate to the central part of Korea.

On days-off and his leave, he would inspect the surrounding areas to acquaint himself with the distribution, formation and prospects of the sources of honey.

Particularly, he closely observed the bees of Hwanggum breed raised by himself

and perfected an effective new way of keeping honey bees.

After a long, painstaking effort, he learnt the knack of keeping honey bees.

He has boosted the production of honey year after year and taught others the knowledge and experiences in relation to honey bee keeping without hesitation, people call him honey bee "doctor" and respect him.

He often says to amateur beekeepers: You must not approach honey bee keeping for pleasure or as a part-time work but regard it to be a patriotic work for increasing the wealth of the country and taking good care of it, and only then can you win success in your work.

As if it bears his true mind, the honey produced by him is said to be more fragrant and sweeter than others.

Article & Photo: Jin Ju Song



Recently a new Koguryo tomb with murals has been unearthed in Honam-ri, Samsok District, Pyongyang, by a research group of the Archaeology Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences.

This is a typical tomb of the Koguryo (277 B.C.-A.D.668) style with stone chamber and earth mound; it is an above-ground one-chamber grave with grave passage, inner passage and coffin chamber.

The grave passage runs to the south, and the inner passage begins from the centre of the southern wall of the coffin chamber and has a plane ceiling.

The coffin chamber is rectangular with long sides lying from the south to the north. Charcoal is laid on the floor and the mixture of stone and soil is spread over it and hardened. And it is covered with a 5-cm layer of plaster.

The walls are built with dressed stones and covered with a layer of plaster. The ceiling is built with two tiers of flat supports and another two tiers of triangular supports and finally closed with a cover stone. But the cover stone has not been found.

Two biers lie on the floor.

On the mural of the wall of the inner passage remain only red brown lines, and on the four walls of the coffin chamber a picture of four guardians drawn in red, green, red brown and black in parts.

Lonicera japonica Thumb patterns are seen on the lower surface of the flat supports of the ceiling and a chart of constellations on the surface of the triangular supports. Seen on the broken pieces of plaster on the floor were part of the body of the blue dragon and creeper, red flower and ring patterns.

The most noticeable is the chart of constellations. In the chart are seen pictures of big red brown stars. When compared with the then astronomical chart the small one is presumed to be Samsu constellation and the big ones to be Jupiter and Mercury.

The tomb can be said to have been built around the 6th century in view of its structural form and the contents of the murals.

Around the tomb are a tomb in Honam-ri with a picture of four guardians and a big grave in Thopho-ri that have already been registered in the list of World Heritage.

The newly-unearthed tomb is a priceless cultural heritage of the Korean nation that provides valuable information for the research into the development of culture and astronomy in Koguryo.

*Dr. and Assoc. Prof. Son Su Ho, head of Archaeology Institute
of the Academy of Social Sciences*



Koguryo Tomb with Murals Unearthed



Part of the mural paintings on the ceiling

Monument to Kwangbop Temple



Historical Relic

Kwangbop



There is Kwangbop Temple in Taesong-dong, Taesong District in Pyongyang. It is one of the Buddhist temples built at the early stage of the introduction of Buddhism into Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668).

The temple has many relics, including Haethal Gate, Chonwang Gate, Taeung Hall, east and west monasteries, and an octagonal five-storeyed pagoda.

All the buildings in the temple are arranged on four sides with the pagoda at the centre, the arrangement of which was common in the Koguryo period.

Taeung Hall, main building of the temple, is a two-storeyed gabled structure with gorgeous paintings. Built on the foundation of well-trimmed stones, the hall has three bays in the façade and

flank each. Its pillars are red-coloured and round, and crowned with blocks of wood to support the roof. Inside the hall are found the images of Buddha seated on a lotus-patterned stay and two others and a scroll painting.

The architectural style of the two-storeyed Taeung Hall is conspicuous among the temples in Korea.

Inside the Haethal Gate are seen bodhisattvas on a white elephant and a blue lion, respectively, on each side. Sculptures of the Four Devas, or protective deities of the cardinal points, are seen in the Chonwang Gate.

They are all gabled structures with colourful paintings.

Also found in the compound of the temple are a pond, a monument to Kwangbop Temple erected

in 1727 and a monument to the repainting of the temple built later. The monument to Kwangbop Temple carries the materials about the temple and the history and culture of the Mt. Taesong area.

The temple was reconstructed in 1727, but was reduced to ashes in July Juche 41 (1952) by bombings of the US imperialists during the Korean war. It was rebuilt in its original state in Juche 79 (1990).

Kwangbop Temple, a valuable cultural heritage of the Korean nation showcasing its architectural development in those days, is under good preservation thanks to the cultural preservation policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

*Article: Pak Mi Ye
Photo: Jin Ju Dong*

Temple

Sculptures of the Four Devas



Taeung Hall



Anti-



Anti-government atmosphere is escalating in south Korea with each passing day in the wake of the disaster of the cruise liner Sewol occurred in April.

People from all walks of life stress that the current government is the ringleader of the great disaster, sharply criticizing the anti-popular policy of Park Geun Hye and her ilk.

Anti-government candle-lit vigils were staged in Seoul, Kwangju, Taegu, Pusan, Jeju Island and many other places in denunciation of the puppet clan that had caused the disaster and demanding that Park Geun Hye resign.

Pusan citizens rose up under the slogan, “We will not sit still any longer.” The citizens and students in Kwangju and Jeju Island are involved in the anti-government demonstrations with the resolve to fight to the last with the bereaved families.

In several candle-lit vigils, including a pan-national rally held in succession in Chonggye Square in Seoul, participants chanted such slogans as “Find out those missing children!” “Find to the last!” and “Park Geun Hye cannot be an exception!”

Many organizations including Citizens’ Solidarity for Democratic Society, Solidarity for Democracy, People’s life, Peaceful Reunification and Sovereignty and Lawyers for Democratic Society denounced the incompetence and irresponsibility of the current government, and demanded its resignation.

They unanimously said that the responsibility of the disaster rests with Park Geun Hye and she should not be allowed to remain in her office any longer.

Students also stage protest against the government.

They rushed into the government building in Seoul, claiming that they are fighting for the probe into the truth about the disaster and punishment of the responsible persons. They denounced the Park regime for not saving the hundreds of innocent lives from sinking under the sea looking at the scene with folded arms.

Professors of universities released statements or published declaration on situation, calling on the government to account for the responsibility for the disaster and pledging to give stern judgment to the clique of traitors.

Recently over 6 000 teachers from every province in south Korea held the National Meeting of Teachers in Memory of the Victims of Sewol Disaster and Defence of Genuine Education, and severely criticized the murderers.

Various trade union organizations and workers joined the protest, calling on workers who are indignant with the disaster of Sewol to take actions.

Rancor of the south Korean people gave a stern punishment to the puppet government in the local autonomous elections held in June.

In the elections of mayors and provincial governors of 17 major cities and provinces throughout south Korea, candidates from the Democratic Federation of New Policy were elected in 9 areas including Seoul, North and South Chungchong Provinces and Kangwon Province (south), whereas candidates from Park’s party won in 8 areas, 1 less than before.

In the election of school inspectors candidates from progressive forces suppressed those from Park’s forces, winning overwhelming victory.

South Korean mass media aired that the result of the local autonomous elections reflected the public sentiments and was an alarm for the political circles.

The traitorous government, step down—this is the unanimous demand of the infuriated south Korean people.

Article: Kim Son Gyong

"Government" Feelings Surge



News Roundup

Mother Hero Pak Kum Ok, living in Chonma County, North Phyongan Province, gave birth to tenth child in Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on May 26.

Her baby weighs 3.78 kg. Two years ago she was awarded the title of Mother Hero on the occasion of Mother's Day

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



An event held to mark World No-Tobacco Day at the Grand People's Study House

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Photo: Kwon Hyok Chol

Public health workers and blood donors got together at the Blood Transfusion Hospital under the Ministry of Public Health to celebrate World Blood Donors' Day.

Acting representative of WHO, IFRC delegation and the staff of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also present there.



Goodwill Visits



Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

Kim Yong Nam, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, meets a delegation of the Mogolian People's Party



Delegation of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation visits President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae



Executive director of the World Food Programme and his party



Delegation of the Workers' Party of Mexico looks round Kim Jong Suk Nursery



Secretary of the Borno State Government of Nigeria and his party on a visit to the Breast Tumour Institute of Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

