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The respected Kim Jong Un looks round the renovated Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace in November Juche 104 (2015)

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Monumental Structure Mirrors Affection for Posterity and Future

Marshal Kim Jong Un shows fatherly affection for the children and spares nothing for them, saying that they are most valuable treasures of the country and represent its hope and future, and their happy laughter makes the whole country bright.

Under his meticulous care, the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace was renovated excellently.

A comprehensive base for schoolchildren's after-school education, the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace was built in Juche 78 (1989) under the sagacious guidance of the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who had regarded children as the king of the country and showed unstinted affection and solicitude for them.

In May two years ago Kim Jong Un visited the palace and set forth the task of renovating it as the best children's palace in the world. He then gave detailed instructions on over a hundred occasions.

The palace was magnificently renovated into a fine architectural structure in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea, a mirror image of the Marshal's great affection for the rising generations and the future.

The Marshal visited the palace in November last year.

Enjoying a panoramic view of the palace, he said that the palace looks majestic and wonderful as its exterior, which

portrays the embrace of the Party, was decorated with granite and first-rate building materials. He described the palace as a monument that can neither be possessed nor imitated by other countries and showcases the advantage of the Korean-style socialism.

He said that a handwritten instruction of President Kim Il Sung carved in bold relief on a wall of the entrance hall looks bright and respectful, adding that reading each word of the instruction he could keenly realize how much the President had loved children.

He looked round the newly arranged rooms dedicated to education with revolutionary relics and their preservation and inquired about details of the renovation and preparations for its operation. Then he made the rounds of the science hall, art hall, rooms for various groups, a 2 000-seat theatre, swimming pool, gym, room for sports group, outdoor playground, driving training ground and hostel. Saying that the palace is a comprehensive base for schoolchildren's extracurricular activities, he gave important instructions on its management and operation and took measures to this end.

The song *We Are the Happiest in the World* sung by the blessed children is now ringing out of the palace.

FRONT COVER: Inauguration ceremony of the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace held in grand style
Photo: Kim Yun Hyok

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

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



by the rooms for performing artistes and their rehearsal.

Also found there are a 2 000-seat theatre, gym, swimming pool, library, e-game rooms, simulation cinema, astronomical knowledge diffusion room, gift animal specimen room and others for various mass activities.

Found outside are a ground for driving practice, a sports ground and a park as well as a hostel for the children from different provinces and a service complex.

By pressing on with the extracurricular education of the schoolchildren, the palace has produced many talented artistes who won special prize and gold trophy in an international accordion contest, and famous sportspeople who were awarded the People's and Merited athletes.

Heads of state and party and foreigners from 140 countries and overseas Koreans visited the palace and expressed their great admiration, saying to the following effect: Children in the DPRK are the happiest in the world. Schoolchildren of this palace alone give a glimpse into the country's bright future. If I were reborn, I want to be born in the DPRK and learn at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace.

The schoolchildren in the DPRK are now developing their talents to the full in their palace, the cradle of love, singing more loudly the song *We Are the Happiest in the World*.

Article: Kim Chung Bok
Photo: Ri Myong Guk, An Chol Ryong, Kim Yun Hyok

Palace for the King of the Country

There are a lot of bases for the extracurricular activities and education of schoolchildren set up across the country, where they fully develop their talents.

Among them is the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace that was built in Juche 78 (1989) in a unique architectural style. Thanks to the affection of the Workers'

Party of Korea for the rising generations and the future, it was renovated last year as required by the new century into a comprehensive base for extracurricular education and a pedigree farm of talent.

Inaugurated in December, the palace can accommodate 5 000 schoolchildren a day and has been furnished in a splendid fashion to satisfy the children's mind and

modern aesthetic sense with an increased number of 148 rooms for various groups and activities and training.

The seven-storey main building houses the rooms for sci-tech, artistic and sports groups that are conducive to making the schoolchildren knowledgeable, morally sound and physically strong, and the four-storey general art training hall is occupied



Schoolchildren cut the tape to open the newly renovated palace



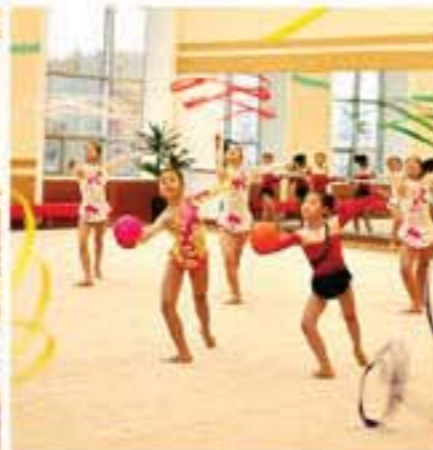
Entrance hall whose facade is bearing President Kim II Sung's autographic instruction



Astronomical knowledge diffusion room, gift animal specimen room and exhibition room of schoolchildren's skills



Hall of science (left) and hall of the arts (right) are decorated to suit the children's mind and modern aesthetic sense



Schoolchildren give full play to their artistic and scientific talents according to their hobbies and aptitudes



Swimming pool (above) and gym (below) are available for international games



2 000-seat theatre



Various sports groups including the Taekwon-Do group are put into operation



Ground for driving practice and sports ground laid out outside the palace



Hostel



Kim Il Sung attends the inauguration ceremony of the Pyongyang Institute in February Juche 35 (1946)



Kim Il Sung talks with teaching staff of the Pyongyang Institute in February Juche 36 (1947)

For Building Regular Revolutionary Armed Forces

February 8 is etched in the history of the Korean People's Army as Kim Il Sung, 68 years ago, developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into regular revolutionary armed forces.

After Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945), he vigorously pushed ahead with the building of the regular revolutionary armed forces on the principle of giving priority to military affairs and on the basis of the valuable experience gained in the Songun-based revolutionary leadership during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At that time everything was difficult and in short supply, but he put it forward as the primary task for the building of a regular army to train military

and political cadres and took steps to establish a regular educational institute for the purpose and expand and strengthen it.

In November Juche 34 (1945) he went to the then Jiul-ri, Tami Sub-County, Ryonggang County, South Phyongan Province, to select a site for the institute, a parent base for training military and political cadres, and named it Pyongyang Institute.

The Pyongyang Institute was the first facility for training the military and political cadres who would contribute to the building of a modern regular army and the first institution of regular military education in Korea.

He went to the institute to make a congratulatory speech at its opening

ceremony and give the first lecture of the first term to its instructors and students. As honorary headmaster of the institute, he personally directed its educational work so that the institute could produce fine military and political cadres.

He ensured that the training of military cadres for services and special corps was separated from the Pyongyang Institute by setting up the Central Security Officers Training School and chose the site for the school.

In July Juche 35 (1946) he had the Central Security Officers Training School separated from the Pyongyang Institute, and pointed out the need to establish the Juche orientation in the work of training military cadres at the school. He also taught detailed ways and methods, saying that it was essential to give military knowledge suited to the country's actual conditions by making effective use of the experience gained in military education during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He visited the school several times and instructed that Juche-oriented training and educational methods should be studied and military education of the students conducted dynamically.

Under his leadership the school formulated military regulations, training

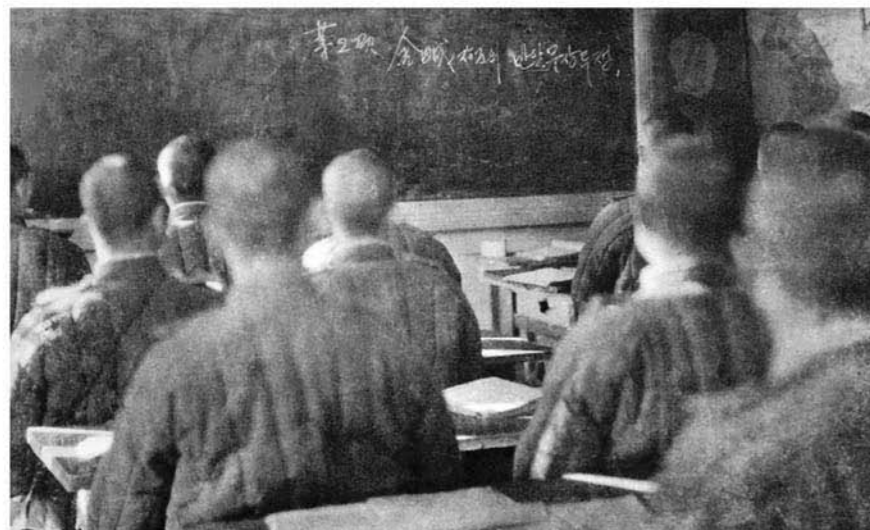
manual and teaching programs to meet the country's specific situation and established the Juche-based military education system in military and political education and training of students.

Having put forward the plan of building modern air and naval forces, Kim Il Sung made sure that an air force training class was formed at the Pyongyang Institute and Naval Security Officers Training School set up there in July Juche 36 (1947), thereby training relevant cadres in a far-sighted way.

Thanks to his energetic guidance, a great number of military and political cadres were produced and the work of founding a regular army went full steam. The Korean people finally had their regular revolutionary armed forces that would defend the gains of the revolution by force of arms.

The Korean People's Army, born of Kim Il Sung's Juche-oriented army-building idea and sagacious leadership, is now demonstrating its might as an invincible army and safeguarding the socialist country and its people's well-being.

Article: Choe Yong Ho



Military and political education and training are intensified at the institutions of regular military education

Monumental Structures Tell of Undying Exploits

The Korean people, who are on a dynamic march for building theirs into a civilized socialist power, are now looking back with deep emotion on the undying exploits Chairman Kim Jong Il made in the history of the Juche-oriented architecture.

In the 1980s Pyongyang greeted its heyday in construction, as the monumental edifices and streets sprang up—the Tower of the Juche Idea on the bank of the Taedong River in Pyongyang like a beacon lighting the way in the era of independence, Arch of Triumph, May Day Stadium, Grand People’s Study House, and Changgwang and Kwangbok streets. And the giant West Sea Barrage was built. They were all brilliant creations of the Juche-oriented architecture produced by the sagacious leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

In his early years he conceived a great plan of creditably translating into reality President Kim Il Sung’s Juche-oriented idea on architecture and shed light on theoretical and practical problems arising in the development of the country’s architecture, saying that the creation of architecture is a great undertaking of transforming the nature and a worthwhile undertaking of lasting value to provide people with material and cultural life.

His immortal classic works including *On Architecture* were all conducive to the development of the country’s architecture, as they gave a comprehensive explanation of the revolutionary nature and characteristics of the Juche-oriented architecture, that is, the people-centred architecture and the architecture with a proper combination of the national identity and modernity, and the principles and feasible ways to be maintained in their implementation. They thus serve as an encyclopaedic and socialist architectural programme and a guideline for ensuring the efflorescence and development of the Juche-oriented architecture.

He made sure that the outmoded things in architecture were eliminated and the structures embodying Juche-oriented and popular character were built in keeping with the developing times and the demand and aspiration of the people, thereby ushering in a fresh heyday in construction.

By reflecting the people’s desire to add eternal brilliance to the exploits

of the President who authored the immortal Juche idea to illumine the way in the era of independence and devoted his whole life to national prosperity and the people’s well-being, he had the Tower of the Juche Idea, Arch of Triumph, Monument to Party Founding and other monumental edifices, revolutionary and profound in content, unique in style and grand in size, built in many parts of the country.

He saw to it that the construction sector always set high goals, worked in a bold, daring manner and pushed projects forward by way of incessant charge so that they would be a great success at the earliest possible date.

So was the case with the project of the West Sea Barrage, a demanding and mammoth task of building a 8-km dam across the rough sea. He indicated concrete ways and means to bring earlier its completion while ensuring its best quality and wrought a miracle in the 20th century of finishing the huge project in only five years.

Also recorded in bold relief in the Korean history of modern architecture is the construction of Ragwon Street within only half a year, Changgwang Street (first stage) in ten months and Kwangbok and Chongchun streets and other 260 projects in Pyongyang in a little more than two years.

These figures are regarded as a miracle in human architectural history and a clear testimony to the Chairman’s extraordinary abilities characterized by remarkable organizing ability, revolutionary mettle and an iron will with which to usher in a fresh heyday in construction.

His immortal exploits performed in opening up a new history of the Juche-oriented architecture will be etched as eternal assets for the building of a thriving country.

Today the Chairman’s Juche-oriented idea on architecture and leadership exploits are being carried forward by Marshal Kim Jong Un who is ushering in a great golden age of Juche-oriented architecture through his energetic guidance.

Article & photo: Kim Chung Bok



Kim Jong Il goes over a relief model of the Grand People’s Study House in December Juche 68 (1979)



Tower of the Juche Idea on the bank of the Taedong River



Arch of Triumph



Monument to Party Founding symbolic of the emblem of the Workers’ Party of Korea



West Sea Barrage built across the 8-km rough sea



Grand People's Study House, a palace of learning for all people



Pyongyang Maternity Hospital



Partial view of Pyongyang that has been transformed under the sagacious guidance of Kim Jong Il

Product of Self-Reliance



A producer of electric and diesel locomotives, electric cars, trams and carriages, Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex in Pyongyang has developed a new prototype of subway train.

Marshal Kim Jong Un visited the complex and instructed that nothing would be impossible when the revolutionary mettle of the heroic working class of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il is enlisted together with the latest science and technology. Then he assigned it the task of developing a new subway train.

Scientists, technicians and working class of the complex in collaboration with those in the relevant sector buckled down to the work of developing it by their own efforts and technology, from its designing to manufacturing and running.

They came up with an idea of using a permanent magnet in manufacturing the high-speed circuit breaker, a method that

was thought to be impossible according to established theory, so as to raise its efficiency and halve its weight. They conducted scores of simulations and succeeded in manufacturing a better breaker at one try.

They also perfected the braking system capable of saving 70% of nonferrous metals, costly materials, and ensuring the safety of operation, and then applied a hydraulic damper made by the workers. In this way, they made headway towards developing a new model. By tapping latent reserves, they kept ahead of all others the preparations of wooden models, steel-casting materials, chassis and other frames and finished the processing of 123 000 parts in 13 000 kinds only in five days.

The processing of sheet metal, which had been estimated to take six months, was carried out in 50 days.



The workers of the complex, not resting on their laurels after manufacturing a new model of subway train by relying on their own strength and technology, are now working hard to mass-produce public transport means this year, so as to celebrate

the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with great success.

Article: Kim Hyo Sim
Photo: Jin Yong Ho

Modernized Production Base of Children's Foodstuffs



All the production lines, from feeding of raw materials, production, packaging and storing to transporting, have been put on an automatic footing



The Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory attracts attention of mothers in the DPRK.

Located in Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, it was put into commission in October Juche 66 (1977) in line with the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government that regard the love for the rising generations as the most important affair. It has never failed to carry out its annual production plans even during the Arduous March and forced march in the 1990s, since the state has consistently provided it with soya beans and other materials.

Last year the factory modernized in a little over ten months all the production lines, thus automating the feeding of raw materials, production, packaging, storing and transporting. As a result, its production capacity was increased markedly and the production is going full steam ahead.

In November last year Marshal Kim Jong Un visited the factory that had been turned into an archetype of modernization and said that its regular production guaranteed the happiness of children. Keeping in mind his great trust and expectations, the workers of the soya milk powder, soya yogurt, baby milk powder, nutritive rice powder and other workshops are making strenuous efforts to operate all machines at full capacity.

By establishing a factorywide multidimensional integrated manufacturing system, they ensure profitability of business operation and enterprise management. And they are endeavouring to set up thoroughgoing systems of the supply of raw and other materials and scientific quality control while maintaining machines and facilities on a regular basis so as to guarantee the quality of products and meet the hygienic standards.

Along with it, the factory is putting emphasis on raising the quality of foodstuffs to the world standard and developing new products that are good in terms of nutritive value and for children's growth. To this end, it has launched a dynamic campaign to improve the employees' knowledge through proper operation of sci-tech diffusion room and establish a cultured way of work and life.

Thanks to the creative endeavours of the factory employees tasty and nutritious foodstuffs for children are being turned out in larger quantities.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



Production, business operation and enterprise management are conducted in a scientific and technological manner

To Make Fish Breeding Scientific



Recent years have witnessed eye-opening achievements made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea thanks to its efforts to develop fish farming.

The waters off Raksan Bay in the East Sea of Korea teem with Atlantic salmon and rainbow trouts while the Songmak Atlantic Salmon Pedigree Farm mass-produces fries of Atlantic salmon and rainbow trouts to be sent to the sea.

Atlantic salmon is known as one of world-famous delicious fishes.

In accordance with the line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government to realize artificial breeding of Atlantic salmon and supply them to the people, the Songmak Atlantic Salmon Pedigree Farm buckled down to the spawning research in Juche 96 (2007).

Officials, technicians and workers at the pedigree farm, though it made its start as a small testing ground, pooled efforts to this end, full of pride and honour of creating the country's wealth for the good of the people.

They conducted a close study of the biological features of Atlantic salmon

and scientific and technological methods of incubating spawn and raising fry. They also found the water sources for raising Atlantic salmon in keeping with the features of the fish that is highly responsive to water temperature, content

of oxygen and clean environment, and established the oxygen-supply system. They also made rapid progress in their research into the methods of raising fries, especially by regulating the temperature and oxygen content of water, density, and

nutritive contents of feed.

Despite a series of setbacks in experiments, they took hints of success and grew in experience, thus putting the breeding of Atlantic salmon on a scientific and industrial basis and transforming the pedigree farm in a modern fashion.

The pedigree farm has more than 150 fishing ponds of circular and various other shapes and sizes that are nestled in a cozy place by a riverside. The area is bounded by beautiful mountains and overflowing with limpid water, which resembles a fish

village in a fairy tale.

It also has a hatching ground with vertical shelves of incubators, indoor breeding grounds furnished with facilities to raise salmon fries and fatten them by growth stage, a general control room, a laboratory for analysis, feed processing workshop and water-filtering ground and others.

The pedigree farm, on the basis of scientific breeding system and modern production processes, mass-produces young Atlantic salmon in spring and

autumn and sends them to offshore salmon fish farms. It also breeds rainbow trout and raises char, Ryongjong fish and other fishes.

The farm employees are making devoted efforts to increase fish output to greet the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political enthusiasm and unprecedented feats of labour.

Article: Kim Hyon Hui
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Hatching ground with vertical shelves of incubators



Fry raising ground



Analysis laboratory

Sepho Area Evolves into a Livestock Farming Base

The Sepho Plateau that covers a wide area of Sepho, Phyonggang and Ichon counties in Kangwon Province is about 600m above sea level on average. Known for copious rain, heavy snow and strong wind, it remained abandoned for a long time, overgrown with shrubs and purple eulalia.

But the plateau is undergoing remarkable changes, since legions of workers from across the country volunteered to reclaim it into a promising livestock farming base in accordance with the grand nature-remaking plan put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea to provide its people with a more affluent life.

The volunteers were all determined to create their well-being by their own efforts, because it can neither come from heaven nor be brought by others.

They boldly broke away from the existing view that it was impossible to conduct the reclamation project in winter, and pushed ahead with the work in the biting cold of around 30°C below zero.

While turning over the land, they applied over 170 000 tons of slaked lime and a million tons of organic fertilizers to improve the acidic soil and increase its nutrient content. They also erected all the buildings to be fit for use and meet the scientific and technical requirements, which blend well with the natural landscape and are impeccable even by the standards of the future.

As a result, the plateau, a weedy place three

years ago, has been turned into a far-stretching artificial pasture with a drainage system, hundreds of hectares of windbreaks, a forest of 12 600 hectares to protect grassland.

A large-scale natural pasture was also created in conformity with the mountainous features, and about 2 000 km-long roads for grazing and other purposes were newly built.

Set up in the area are a general control room

for providing unified, scientific and technological guidance to livestock farming in such a wide area, a livestock research institute, a breeding stock farm, veterinary and anti-epizootic centre and others.

As suited to the climatic feature of the Sepho area with strong wind, wind turbines and water pumps have been set up to use natural energy sources in boosting production and improving the

standard of living.

A production cycle is being established to irrigate the pasture by using liquefied biogas and its leftovers, cultivate vegetables in greenhouse by employing hydroponic technique, and ensure balanced development of mushroom, fish and livestock farming.

The Sepho Plateau is becoming ever greener thanks to the patriotic devotion of the workers to create their well-being on their own.

Article: Kim Son Gyong

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA





Pasture, both artificial and natural, has been created and livestock farming facilities built



Veterinary and anti-epizootic centre



Sepho Hotel



Songsan Health Complex





1.

Sunrise on Mt Paektu by Kim Yong Il



Aquarium at the Songdowon International Children's Camp by Song Jong Gon



Photos of Korea Today



Spectacular scenery of a good catch of fish by Sin Chung Hyok



If our General Kim Jong Il saw it by Im Chol



Fish farming in Jagang far away from the sea by Kim Kwang Chol



Lake Chon on Mt Paektu by Choe Kyong Guk



Shore of Lake Samji in autumn by Ho Song Gil



Majon Bathing Resort in summer by Kim Song Chol



At the Masikryong Ski Resort by Pak Myong Il



Kimchi-making season at the Rest Home by Hong Hun



Onboard Mujigae by Kim Son Yong



Night scene of Mirae Scientists Street by Kang Chol Ho

For Architectural Development



Pyongyang University of Architecture is training talented designers and technical personnel while putting greater emphasis on developing construction science and technology in leaps and bounds so as to make the country's architecture catch up with world standard.

It has competent teachers and researchers, who are chosen as members of designing teams for architectural structures to be built across the country.

Involved in the designing projects are postgraduate and other students with substantial ability as well. The projects provide opportunities for them to develop their creative abilities.

The designing team of the university rendered remarkable services to glorifying the year Juche 102 (2013) as the significant year heralding a golden age in construction. Between April and May it presented scores of architectural designs including the formation plans for several gymnasiums to be reconstructed in the sports village on Chongchun Street.

The university's researchers achieved many successes in scientific and technological study. Among them is the method of masonry on three-dimensional curved surface of the red flag of the monument, which was highly appreciated at the 12th national invention and new technology exhibition and won the prize and medal awarded to the best inventors by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Full of ambition of beating the world in the field of architectural design, the university teachers and researchers created distinctive designs and formation plans for the structures to be built or reconstructed. In Juche 103 (2014) they completed designs of the buildings for comprehensive service facilities to be erected in the Wisong Scientists Dwelling District, those of the Korean Revolution Museum, the livestock farming base in the Sepho area, Central Zoo, Pyongyang Folk Park, Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, May Day Stadium and other structures. And they developed multifunctional finishing materials by relying on domestic resources, as well as the computer-controlled vibration tester of structures.

Last year, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, they greatly contributed to the construction of the Pyongyang Municipal Mushroom Farm and Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang, and carried out in good time huge tasks of designing indoor and outdoor exhibits in ten exhibition halls at the Sci-Tech Complex, the terminal at Pyongyang International Airport, Wonsan Baby Home and Orphanage, Pyongyang Corn-processing Factory and other architectural structures representative of the present era.

All the university staff are making selfless efforts to accelerate the sci-tech development of the country, fully aware of their honourable mission of being the advance group in the building of a civilized socialist nation.

Article: Jong Ki Sang
Photo: Jin Ju Dong



New Looks of Changgwang Shop



Changgwang Shop which had opened in November Juche 72 (1983), was rebuilt in Mirae Scientists Street that sprang up last year on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River in Pyongyang.

Twice as large as the previous one, it has a total floor space of 7 200 square metres and greatly improved appearance. The building has five storeys and a basement, and some 20 counters for hard glassware, plastic vessels, children's goods, electrical appliances, articles for cultural use, sporting goods and others. Lifts and escalators of a modern fashion are available for customers, as well as children's playground and snack bar inside it. It has a geothermal heating and cooling system, and service facilities are amply provided to store and sell goods and offer best convenience to customers.

On display are a wide assortment of consumer goods many factories and institutions have made with locally available materials and their own technology, instilling great national pride in the customers.

Not only the goods but also kind services are attracting many people.

Article & photo: Jin Yun Hui





Jo Tok Hui

Six Decades' Devotion to Electroengineering

Jo Tok Hui, an octogenarian researcher from the electrical machinery office at the electrical engineering faculty of Kim Chaek University of Technology, retains youthful enthusiasm in his work to develop the country's electrical engineering. Profound gratitude to and affection for the motherland are the source of his devotion to his work.

Jo began to specialize in electrical engineering about 60 years ago, that is, in the difficult days of postwar rehabilitation, when he went abroad for study by state measure.

Born as the only son of a day labourer's family when the country was under the colonial rule of Japan, he had just elementary education at the cost of his parents' backbreaking labour. Only after the country was liberated on August 15, 1945, could he study to his heart's content. His experience etched in his mind the motto that science knows no borders, but he has his grateful motherland.

Propelled by the sense of gratitude, he studied hard to delve into the electrical engineering field, always breathing the same air with his country seething with postwar rehabilitation.

He returned home and became a lecturer at Kim Chaek University of Technology, out of his desire to repay the benefit of the country by training fine technical personnel.

During his career he wrote over 50 textbooks and reference books on the modelling of electrical machines, electrical energy converter and so on, and invented 70-odd experimental apparatuses. He also developed several study subjects and brought up nine doctors and scores of holders of other academic degrees and titles.

He made considerable contribution to scientific research to develop the country's electrical engineering by presenting more than 80 study papers to scientific journals at home and abroad, and thus received six certificates of invention.

In high appreciation of his meritorious services he was awarded a watch inscribed with the name of Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il Prize, many state decorations, and the titles of academician, professor and doctor.

He also participated in the national meetings of educational workers and intellectuals on several occasions. In November Juche 102 (2013) he attended the national conference of scientists and technologists and a photo session held in the presence of the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un.

The respected Marshal had a spread arranged in congratulation of his 80th birthday in February Juche 103 (2014).

Jo is working with youthful vigour to conduct scientific research and train technical personnel for the prosperity of the country.

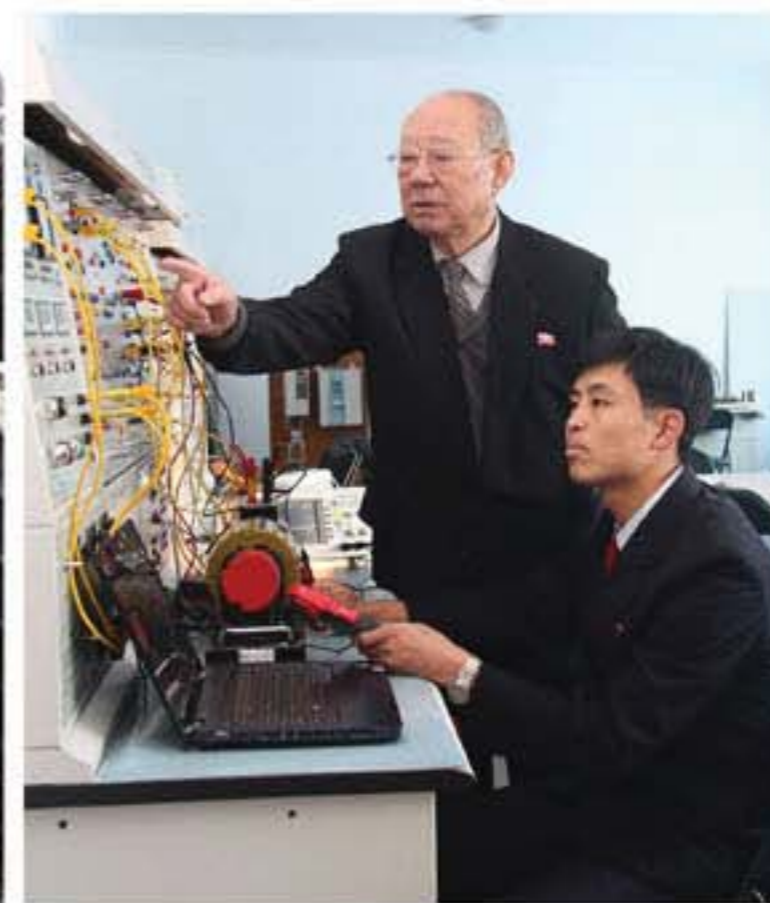
Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Kim Yun Hyok



Devoting his knowledge and energy to scientific study



Training technical personnel



At an international scientific forum



With his family members

Pyongyang Exhibition House of Culture



On display in the photo and book exhibition hall are the photos showing the imperishable exploits performed by the great leaders, who dedicated their all to people's well-being and markedly strengthened international solidarity with other countries of the world, and the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Jong Un. Also exhibited there are classic works of the peerlessly great men of Mt Paektu, including Kim Il Sung's reminiscences *With the Century*, picture albums, folding papers and postcards introducing the DPRK and multimedia presentations and books on various themes.

Korean and oil paintings, embroidery and calligraphic works and other different kinds of fine art and handicraft works on display give a good exposition of the development of the Juche-oriented fine art in the DPRK.

Depicted in the decorative mural paintings are the archaeological evidences that the basin of the Taedong River around Pyongyang is the cradle of ancient civilization born a million years ago and other historical sites and relics showing that the Korean nation is a homogeneous one with a 5 000-year history, from Ancient Joseon, the first slave state in Korea (early 30th century BC-108 BC), through ancient, medieval and modern times, during which they created the time-honoured history and brilliant traditions of culture.

The exhibition hall was renovated in October last year for the convenience of visitors. It has been expanded in a formative and artistic fashion to put more materials on display, thus giving a graphic description of the Korean history and culture and its developing reality to foreigners and overseas Koreans on their visit to the DPRK.

Pyongyang Exhibition House of Culture situated in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, was open to the public in September Juche 87 (1998).

On display there are photos showing the undying exploits performed by the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and Marshal Kim Jong Un for improving the people's standard of living, the ever-changing reality of Korea and its people leading a happy life in the socialist system. Also there are various kinds of books, art pieces like Korean and oil paintings and handicraft works that introduce Korean national culture and the arts. All the exhibits give a better understanding of the DPRK to overseas Koreans and foreigners.

With a total floor space of 2 000 square metres, the hall consists of the main exhibition hall that displays photos, books and fine art and handicraft pieces, rooms for film show and other meetings and a lounge.

Hung on the front wall of the exhibition hall on the second floor is a fine art work depicting Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.



Article & photo: An Chol Won



Kim with her classmates (fourth from the right)

Devoted Service Brings a Girl Back to Life

Early in March last year a six-year girl left the Nampho City Children's Hospital surrounded by many people. She was Kim Jin Mi, the youngest daughter of an ordinary army officer, who had been admitted to hospital five months previously with third-degree burns all over her body in an accident. At that time, she was unconscious and her blood pressure was hardly measurable while the respiration was 40 per minute.

She was so serious that even her mother almost gave up a hope for her recovery.

But the hospital staff did not. A doctors' consultation was immediately held to form a first-aid team, and the team set to the treatment for her resuscitation.

The team headed by Jong Hyon Chol, chief surgeon, put the girl in an intensive care unit and took care of her round the clock.

While closely examining the patient's ever-changing conditions, the doctors took proper treatment measures by establishing timely contact with superior hospitals through on-line medical service system.

About 1 000mL of blood and plasma were injected into the patient on several occasions so as to cure her blood poisoning, and a dozen blood transfusions and injections of drugs and nutritive substances of various kinds were given for the surgical removals of necrotic tissues and skin grafting.

Not only the doctors in charge of her but also all other medical workers at the hospital turned out in the treatment.

Informed of it, officials at the city committee of Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League and university students rushed



to the hospital to donate their blood and skin to the patient. There were none who had some previous acquaintance with the girl or her family.

Looking at the huge crowd at the entrance of the operation theatre, vying with one another to be the first to donate blood and skin, the girl's parents and other in-patients were greatly moved to tears. They unanimously said that it was the sight to be seen only under the socialist system of our country, and they witnessed the event for the first time though they had known such good deeds through papers and TV.

The girl was too young to feel grateful to the socialist country in which free medical

service is in force and a large harmonious family is formed. Under the beneficial system, she received free donation of blood and medicines as well as sincere treatment during 140-odd days in the hospital. In this period she became acquainted with many brothers and sisters, who frequently visited her, read her interesting story books and amused her.

It will need more time for Jin Mi, now first-grader at Kammun Primary School in Waudo District, Nampho, to understand the benefits she is enjoying in the socialist country.

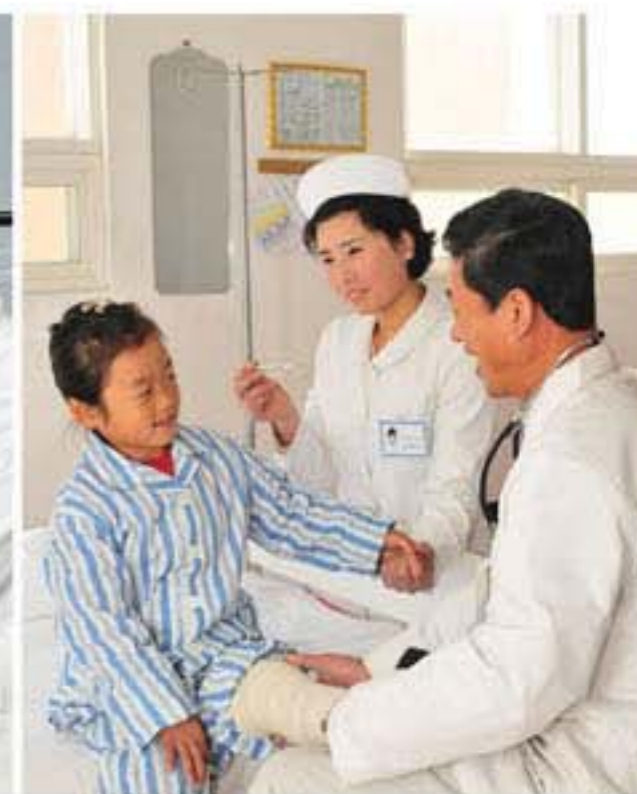
Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: An Chol Ryong



A snap of young students who thronged to the hospital to donate their blood and flesh to the girl in November Juche 103 (2014)



Photo taken just when she had a third-degree burn



They Are Not Disabled



People play the accordion and *kayagum*, dance and sing, though some cannot see or hear and others are crippled

The artistic performance given by the persons with disabilities at the celebration meeting in December 2015 to mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities made great impression on the audience as it showed off their excellent artistic abilities and lively appearances.

The performers, though some cannot see or hear and others are crippled, presented songs, instrumentals, dance pieces and even acrobatics and magic tricks.

Cha Kwang Hyok who played the piano in the instrumental music for piano, Pak Jin Ri, a percussionist, and Kang Un Hyok, an accordionist, were all blind. But they were just as good as professional entertainers.

Ryu Jin Hyok and Ju Su Yang with hearing impairment performed a duet dance, *Fly High, Doves*, and fairy-tale dance, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, which they had performed in France and the UK. Their beautiful and elegant movements blending into the melody gave vivid portrayal of the works, thus touching the heartstrings of the audience.

Another attraction in the performance was the magic tricks played by Won Song Min who is deaf and dumb.

A girl in the wheelchair, who went into a box and vanished, appeared all of a sudden.

His wonderful conjuring skill won a big applause.

The artistic performance given by the persons with disabilities commanded great admiration of the audience for the excellent display of artistry and their looks full of ardor.

In such musical pieces as the mixed chorus *Paeon to Motherland*, the instrumentals for piano *My Heart's Voice*, song and dance *Happy Tomorrow*, and chorus *We Are the Happiest in the World*, the performers were loud in their praise for the socialist country that takes good care of the health of the persons with disabilities and develops their talents and aptitudes by providing all conditions for sporting and cultural activities.

Foreign ambassadors and members of offices of international organizations in Pyongyang gave the performers a big hand, saying that they were captivated by high artistic skills of the performers and it was hard for them to believe that they were seeing persons with disabilities.

They were unanimous in saying that the performers, cheerful, bright and energetic, were not the handicapped.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Kim Yun Chol





Space Sci-Tech Symposium



In November last year a space science and technology symposium took place at Kim Il Sung University of the DPRK as part of its effort for peaceful space development.

It was attended by lecturers, researchers, scientists and technicians from dozens of institutions including the National Aerospace Development Administration, State Academy of Sciences, Academy of Social Sciences, Education Commission, Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek University of Technology.

At the symposium divided into several panels for satellite basic science and application technology were presented hundreds of papers dealing with the achievements and experience gained by the scientific and educational institutions, national commissions and agencies and ministries in the research into space science and technology, upholding the plan of President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and Marshal Kim Jong Un for building a space power.

Also read there were papers expounding in depth the immortal exploits

performed by the peerlessly great men of Mt Paektu in this field and the validity and vitality of the peaceful space development policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Introduced in the symposium were valuable papers on fresh solutions to the scientific and technological problems arising in the development of advanced earth observation and communications satellites and the issues related to introducing satellite images into different economic sectors.

Scores of papers were highly appreciated for their significance in space exploration and exploitation.

Certificates were awarded to those who had presented papers of value.

The symposium served as an important occasion for consolidating the achievements made in developing applications satellite and advancing the country's space science and technology.

Article: Kim Hyon Hui

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Guilty Verdict



with indictments filed and arraignment given.

During the hearing, the accused pleaded guilty to the charges that he severely slandered the supreme dignity and system of the DPRK with deep-rooted prejudice against it, plotted to overthrow its system under the mask of religion, conducted false propaganda about it among overseas Koreans and was involved in the schemes of the US and south Korean plotters to lure and abduct DPRK citizens and in their programme for "aiding defectors from the north."

Rim Hyon Su was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Article & photo: Hong Kwang Nam

Rim Hyon Su, Korean-Canadian clergyman, was tried at the Supreme Court of the DPRK on December 16 last year on charges of plotting to overthrow the DPRK government following the US and south Korean authorities' policy of political terrorism and hostility against the DPRK.

The case, which was expected to come under Article 60 (subversion) of the DPRK Criminal Code, was examined in the trial

Stamps Issued



