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Campaign to Create Mallima Speed

NOW IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S Republic of Korea a campaign to create Mallima speed is in full swing to implement the decisions made at the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The campaign is a movement based on mass heroism to be displayed in changing all difficulties into a springboard of upswing on the strength of the ideological and spiritual might of the single-hearted unity whereby the whole Party, the entire army and all the people share the same idea, air and pace with the Party Central Committee. And it is an all-people grand march of self-reliance to bring about radical changes and leaps—as required by the effort to build a powerful socialist nation—in all spheres of the economy, culture and life on the strength of science and technology under the banner of self-development; it is also a socialist emulation campaign to effect uninterrupted offensives, progress and innovations to implement the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the Party at the highest possible level in the shortest period of time, by creating new standards and models and learning after and overtaking one another.

In the past the Korean people completed the socialist industrialization in a matter of 14 years on the

debris of the three-year-long Korean war, and surmounted ordeals vigorously by waging the popular innovation movement dynamically including the Chollima movement which culminated in the victory of socialism. They have hastened socialist construction by working miracles.

In the run-up to the Seventh Congress of the WPK the Korean people made a prelude to the movement for creating Mallima speed by increasing the industrial output 1.6 times compared to the same period of last year through the 70-day campaign. Now they are waging struggles to develop the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions onto a higher level and effect radical improvement in the national power, and social features and the people's qualities by continuously displaying the spirit heightened by the Seventh Congress of the WPK to create Mallima speed, and by speeding up the advance to the maximum.

Thanks to the campaign to create Mallima speed which is sweeping the country like a prairie fire, the politico-ideological and military might of Korea is going up ever higher, and the country is rising vigorously into a sci-tech power, an economic giant and a civilized state. □





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Front Cover: The Chollima Statue

Photo by An Yong Chol



Back Cover: Victory traditionally belongs to Korea (at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum)

Photo by Ra Jin Hyok

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On the Strength of Science and Technology

THE WORKERS' PARTY OF Korea set science and technology as one of the three pillars of the policy of building a thriving country. This is a sign of the Party's intention to secure the cause of building a thriving nation by means of science and technology as required by the developing reality where the position and role of science and technology is growing rapidly in their importance. Today the Korean cause is making headway by dint of not only the firm faith in socialism and patriotic devotion of the people but also advanced science and technology.

Giving importance to science and genius

To develop all sectors on the strength of science and technology and build a paradise of the people is a lofty intention of Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Workers' Party of Korea. The leader advanced the classic formula that single-hearted unity and invincible military might plus the industrial revolution in the new century together make a thriving socialist



The Sci-Tech Complex is a great public resort.

country. He initiated revolutionary policies for development of science and technology including those of putting all sectors on a scientific footing and making all people well versed in science and technology by establishing more firmly the habit of the whole Party and all people giving priority to science and technology. He is wisely carrying out the efforts to implement the policies.

Kim Jong Un made sure that a national conference of scientists and technicians was held in 2013 so as to make it a significant event in developing science and technology of the country. In January ▶

Sci-tech diffusion rooms are in good operation.



► 2014 he inspected the State Academy of Sciences and advanced tasks of crucial importance for scientific research, saying that that year should be glorified as year of successful scientific and technological researches. He clarified that in the present time when the standard and tempo of economic and social development are determined by scientific and technological progress, the economic giant the nation intends to build should be the one with a knowledge-based economy whose motive power is science and technology. He also suggested definite tasks and ways to carry them out.

On January 1, 2016 the inaugural ceremony of the Sci-Tech Complex, a gigantic edifice of an atomic



A teacher's family moves into a new home in the Mirae Scientists Street.



Scientist couples enjoy themselves at the Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp.



The Mirae Shop.

form, was held splendidly. Kim Jong Un cut the red tape to signal the opening of the all-people study house in the new century on Ssuk Islet, the islet of science. Looking round the complex, he said—meaningfully—that the gate to the new year when the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was slated to be held was opened with the power of science.

Kim Jong Un is giving wise guidance to the scientists and technicians so that they display their wisdom and ability to the full. Thanks to his lofty idea of giving priority to science and genius, apartment houses for teachers of Kim Il Sung University and the Kim Chaek University of Technology, Mirae Shop, Wisong Scientists Residential District, Unha Scientists Street, Mirae Scientists Street, Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp and the Sci-Tech Complex went up as monuments to the time. He preferentially treats the scientists and technicians who displayed the nation's level of space science and technology and its general potentials by successfully launching artificial earth satellites with their own efforts and technology. He encourages other scientists as well to achieve successes in researches by keeping their feet firmly planted on their land and looking out over the world.

He always visits science and technology diffusion rooms whenever he inspects factories and enterprises in various sectors of the national economy. And when he sets tasks of modernization at local units, he emphasizes the need to furnish the science and technology diffusion rooms well as required by the era of knowledge-based economy. Thus, every factory and enterprise furnish the science and technology diffusion rooms well as a centre of new technology diffusion, education and technical exchange, and keep them in good operation. As the passion for learning science and technology rises the number of students attending distance learning is increasing and the popular campaign of technical innovation is vigorously being waged.

A pillar and powerful driving force

The WPK firmly believes that science and technology are the only recourse to build an economic giant befitting the new century and securely defend socialism by smashing to bits all the manoeuvres of the imperialists who are engaged in an attempt to suffocate Korea by means of their monopoly of advanced technology.

► The nation is vigorously carrying out the construction of a thriving country on the strength of science and technology in accordance with the WPK's plan, and this is effecting a lot of achievements. Last year alone, scientific and technological problems which are of crucial importance in developing the economy and improving the people's standard of living were solved with the nation's own efforts, technology and resources. Some examples can be enumerated: the CNC-based modernization of the main production processes of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the realization of an integrated production system of the Huichon Power Station, the establishment of a system of breeding and producing better species of egg-laying chickens and the development and introduction of the technology of laying seamless rails with the use of a special welder. A lot of successes have been achieved in the basic research and latest science and technology. Scientists at the State Academy of Sciences pioneered and systematized the theory on linear and non-linear optics in nano-metal materials, and established basic theories for development of advanced technology such as the one of rapid optical communications, the one of superspeed spectroscopic analysis and the one of manufacturing high-sensitive materials. They set up the mode of systematical construction which would help to perfectly realize the automation and unmanned process at factories and enterprises and established both direct and indirect medical service systems. What's more, airplanes and subway cars which are of 100 percent Korean make fly and run above and under the ground, and the earth observation satellite *Kwangmyongsong-4* was launched successfully.

On the strength of these scientific and technological achievements Korea is now developing an independent economy on the principle of making the most of modern equipment with its own effort while home-producing fuel and raw and other materials badly needed for the construction of an economic giant.

Kim Jong Un said in his New Year Address this year that the Workers' Party of Korea is steadfast in its determination and will to solidify the foundations of a thriving country by dint of science and technology and, with them as the engine, achieve national prosperity. Upholding his plan and intention, a vigorous campaign is going ahead to make a leap forward and innovations in all sectors and units with the power of science and technology.

Yom Song Hui



Kwangmyongsong-4, earth observation satellite made with Korea's own efforts and wisdom, soars up.

Meticulous Concerns

For Creating a New Farming Method to Counterwork the Abnormal Weather Conditions

ONE DAY IN JANUARY 1975, PRESIDENT Kim Il Sung visited the Academy of Agricultural Science in the face of the biting cold of midwinter. He walked into the national agricultural science exhibition house. It had over ten halls like the halls of soil, kinds of rice, and maize cultivation, where hundreds of species of agricultural crops and data on scientific research achievements were on display. After listening to an agricultural scientist's explanation about the data on the analysis of the crop fields, the President said that the academy should intensify its research work to overcome the abnormal weather conditions before everything, and that cold-bed rice seedlings and humus-cake maize cultivation should be introduced in full measure.

When he heard that a new method of cultivating rice seedlings was developed by applying microelement fertilizers to rice-seedling beds, he said that it might be good to raise rice seedlings by using microelement fertilizers, but that it could not keep the normal temperature in rice-seedling beds. He explained that humus soil would help to warm up the earth of the fields and so when it was put into the cold beds for rice seedlings and the humus cakes for maize seedlings, it would be possible to cultivate healthy seedlings of rice and maize even in chilly weather of spring, and that humus soil should be produced to make the rice and maize seedlings grow fast so as to protect the crops from the harmful effects of the cold front.

That day he gave instructions in detail to raise high-yielding and fast-growing varieties of crops that could be proof against wind and rain in view of the country's conditions that spring comes late and autumn comes earlier under the influence of the abnormal climate.

At a Program Exhibition

In February 1998 Chairman Kim Jong Il of the DPRK National Defence Commission visited the 8th national programs contest and exhibition hall. On display were new programs developed by educational institutions like Kim Il Sung University and scientific research institutes. Seeing a multimedia program, *The Stamps of Korea*, the Chairman asked the experts unexpectedly whether it had a printing function. One of them answered that they had not considered it. Then, the Chairman said that the output function

should be attached to the program if there is an image input function, that it should be good to see as *The Stamps of Korea* is an electronic publication, but it is still better to print necessary data immediately, and that as it is a stamp program, it should have a colour printing function. Then he saw the *E-dictionary of Korea's Place Names*, *Koryo Celadon—an Oriental Treasure* and *The International Friendship Exhibition House*. And he heard the explanation of *Sanak*, a 3D designing program.

Praising that it was good enough to have developed 3D programs in a short span of time, the Chairman warned the developers against self-complacency. He added that some developed countries were now introducing 4D programs, that besides many sectors of the national economy, the art and literature sector should introduce 4D programs to ensure fine stage lighting and print electric photos with less costs, and that 4D programs should be developed to make people feel as if they were living in another planet.

Motherly Care

Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a round of the apartment houses for teachers of Kim Il Sung University in September 2013, shortly before they were put into commission. He walked into Flat No. 1 on the Second Floor of Staircase No. 2. Looking around the walls as if he were looking for something on them, he pointed to the wall on the right side and said that a mirror should be hung there on the wall of the passage way to the drawing room, and that the shoe chest was too far off the doorway. Seeing a large TV stand in the living room, he said that he would see to it that a large-sized LCD TV suited to the stand be supplied to every family, and that all necessary things should be arranged in the apartment houses for their new occupants. Then he inspected all rooms of the house, stating that nothing should be spared for teachers and researchers of Kim Il Sung University.

Coming outside, he looked up again at the exterior of the apartment houses distinctively decorated with colour tiles and hard glass, and said that the apartment houses for teachers of Kim Il Sung University were the best of all the existing apartment blocks, adding that the apartment houses were designed superbly and flawlessly as models of dwelling houses. That day he earnestly stated that as the current age was an age of the knowledge-based economy and brain war, scientists should be given prominence.

Ri Chung Ho

Sure Guarantee for Building of Powerful Nation

TO DEVELOP ALL SECTORS RAPIDLY AND build a people's paradise by means of science and technology—this is the determination and will of the Workers' Party of Korea. Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the WPK, put forward a policy of making all people well versed in science and technology. The policy means training all people as competent personnel with a rich stock of sci-tech knowledge and high creative ability.

In the 1980s the Party set a task of making the whole society intellectual and pushed ahead with it. The goal of intellectualization of the whole society was to turn all members of the society into comprehensively-developed people with a cultural and technical level equivalent to that of the college graduate. So the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea directed a great effort to the educational work; it increased the number of higher educational institutions, strengthened the social education and made sure a revolutionary habit of study settled all across the country. This went a long way to the campaign to improve the working people's standard of general knowledge, technology and culture. In this course, the intellectualization of the whole society made successful progress.

The 21st century is the age of IT and knowledge-based economy. As required by the developing reality, the WPK set the goal of turning all members of the society into talent with sci-tech qualifications and creative ability enough to solve all problems arising in the building of a powerful nation on the highest possible level. This is to make all people well versed in science and technology, that is, to train not only those who receive higher education but also ordinary workers who finish the general education course as the technologically prepared persons, or knowledgeable people, so as to help them carry out their tasks by relying on the latest science and technology.

The WPK already set ideology, arms and science and technology as the three pillars of the building of a thriving nation. The shortest and surest way to a thriving socialist nation is to hasten the effort to make all people well versed in science and technology as required by the age of knowledge-based economy. The idea of making all people well-informed in terms of scientific and technological knowledge is an overall and scientific representation of the Juche-oriented viewpoint of and attitude to the training of the revolutionary talent and the actual condition and possibility to carry it out.

As is case with any other efforts, the success in rearing and expanding the rank of competent personnel depends largely on how the popular masses are involved in it. President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il maintained that the popular masses are the most intelligent and powerful and that if there is an almighty being in the world, that is

none other than the popular masses. This statement refers to the revolutionary philosophy that anyone of the people can become an able person and that the training of able personnel should be based on the people.

The DPRK has an excellent socialist educational system that makes it possible to develop all people as masters of science and technology. In the country, there is a fully-prepared system under which the WPK and the State take full responsibility for all the people to learn to their heart's content according to their own aptitude, hope and ability. Irrespective of their age all children and grown-ups are involved in relevant educational systems including pre-school instruction, schooling, and different sorts of social and adult educations. Educational expenses hold a big proportion in the state budget and are increasing systematically year by year. Under the socialist educational system all the Korean people can have education while on the job and continue to study all their life.

The country also has a solid foundation for and rich experience in preparing a legion of intellectuals. Since its liberation from the Japanese military occupation in August 1945, it has always paid primary attention to the training of national cadres, so it now has got a huge force of national cadres.

Kim Jong Un's wise leadership is the decisive factor in successfully attaining the goal of making all people well versed in science and technology. His idea of attaching importance to science, technology and able personnel and his leadership based on the idea are vigorously pushing the work to attain the goal. He saw to it that modern libraries were built in all provinces, and also took revolutionary measures to enforce the universal 12-year compulsory education so as to develop the educational system and methods to the highest possible level.

Though not long, his idea of making all people well versed in science and technology is now displaying a great vitality in reality. Sustained by the spirit of attaching importance to science sweeping the whole society, the effort for timely introduction and general dissemination of latest science and technology all across the society is going full-steam ahead. The enthusiasm for learning is sweeping the country involving all people. Libraries have an endless stream of people, and all units are engaged in the strong campaign to establish sci-tech diffusion bases and keep them in good operation. Whether in town or country, science and technology are surely given foremost importance and the mass-based technical innovation movement is in progress.

All the Korean people are convinced that the task of making all people well versed in science and technology will surely come to success under the wise leadership of their respected leader Kim Jong Un.

An Chol Ho

Promising Young Researchers

IN RECENT YEARS, BY making a deeper study of the stem cell, scientists of the Bioengineering Branch under the State Academy of Sciences not only opened a vista to grow good breeds of domestic animals but also succeeded in obtaining superior spores needed for production of mushrooms on the basis of selecting and determining high-yielding mushrooms. They also pushed ahead with the work of wider introduction of feed additives for fish farming and animal husbandry, developed the technology of examining and measuring gene variation, made an anti-tumour immunity-causing agent, developed the technology of turning B-type blood into O-type one, and bred a salt-resistant high-yielding species of rice for stable farming in paddy field in reclaimed tideland and a variety of corn that has a greater resistance to blight and harmful insects.

Young scientists in their 20s and early 30s played great roles in achieving abovementioned successes.

In 2014 soon after he was as-

signed to work at the plant tissue culture institute Ro Chol Min proposed a research task of growing by bioengineering method saplings of peaky persimmon trees that bear quite sweet fruits popular with the people. Though the tissue culture of the persimmon tree is more difficult than any other plants, the institute assigned him the task. Through the study of general physiological conditions of all kinds of persimmon trees, deep analysis of the problems that had arisen in cultivation, and scores of tests and experiments in close contact with men of long-standing experience, he finally solved sci-tech problems of growing virus-free tissue-cultured seedlings of the peaky persimmon tree and succeeded in getting virus-free individuals in late April last.

Pak Chung Sam, researcher of the genome institute, made it possible to select sportspeople in a scientific way by making a deep study of how to rate the instinctive aptitude for sports through genetic analysis. In 2013 he buckled down to this task. While studying

genetic analysis, he came to know that genetic analysis together with morphological and physiochemical analysis is an important index in sports science regarding accurate selection of reserves. One year later hundreds of genes were announced around the world in relation to the sports ability and more than 20 genetic markers were used basically in relation to selecting sports reserves. On the basis of this information, he made up his mind to establish a method of genetic analysis to put the selection of sportspeople and their reserves on a scientific basis after making a comprehensive analysis of the Koreans' constitutional qualities. After nearly one year of painstaking efforts, he developed a method to comprehensively analyse and estimate the problems of selection of reserve athletes and professional sportspeople. His success saved some analysing cost and time needed for genetic analysis of sports ability in childhood and opened a vista to select events appropriate to reserve athletes' constitution and apply the most reasonable method in train- ▶

Researchers of the Microbiological Genetic Engineering Institute.

Research into genetic





Researchers at the Plant Tissue Culture Institute.

► ing from childhood.

Jong Song Il, researcher of the microbiological genetic engineering institute, says, "The main point of my successful research is the home production of insulin. It was not an easy job because at that time only a few countries produced it and we had no condition to request technical transfer.

Informed of the decision on holding the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, we thought we had to do something valuable. Though we were faced with difficulties in our project, we succeeded in the home production of insulin in April last with concerted efforts and through repeated experiments. Looking back

on our road, we are reminded of the value of many of our things anew."

It is quite worth expecting what the young bioengineering researchers will produce to everybody's amazement, working with all their ambition and ardour.

Sim Yong Jin

analysis is under way.

Biochip has been developed by the Korean method.



Researchers Break Old Idea

SOME DAYS AGO I VISITED THE KIM Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, for news coverage, when I heard some workers talk in front of a blast furnace just before tapping. One said, “I’m afraid the amount of molten iron is less than before.” Another worker disagreed, “No, it is enough for the casting. Our valuable scale never fails to exactly measure.” *Our valuable scale* meant a skip scale used in charging the material. It was told that since they started to use the scale the actual extract rate and quality of cast products rose and that the weight-sensing element of the scale had been newly made by Korean scientists in their own way to be admired for its high accuracy. Now I decided to go to see the researchers of electronic measuring devices at the Control Machinery Institute of the State Academy of Sciences.

Various kinds of weighing elements were used in production and the supply of most of them depended on import. And it was mostly thought unrealistic to manufacture them because it was costly and required high technology of processing. The importance of weighing elements that play the key role in heavy-duty scales, including truck scales, freight car scales and crane scales, was steadily rising. As unmanned production processes continued to increase and more kinds of products of higher quality were demanded, the home-production of various kinds of weighing elements was unavoidable. Understanding the reality the relevant researchers felt an urge to open a new road putting an end to the old idea.

What was the most important in the weight-sensing device is the elastic item. It had to be designed to sustain the maximum transformation according to the weight of a burden—it was a trail yet to be blazed. And no one had tried the task with home-made alloy steel as its material.

But section chief Ham Song Chol and his team decided to set an amazing goal to develop cheap weighing devices equal to the imported ones in its quality by solving all problems. Though it became more difficult year by year, the researchers never gave up. A researcher read through many technical books to study the elastic material in a unique way; some researchers established a scientific designing



Scales equipped with newly developed weight-sensing elements.

method through repeated failures; and a researcher completed a new control program of a heavy-duty weighing device that required great accuracy.

Their painstaking efforts began to bear fruit. A variety of digital weighing devices were developed. The static electronic carriage scale with the device in it turned to be of considerable accuracy and much cheaper than the former ones, so it won first place at the National Quality Control Achievement Exhibition in 2009 on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the national quality supervision system, when it received a diploma and a gold medal.

Yet the researchers did not rest content with their achievement. By making a strenuous effort they established the system of deciding the optimum structural values in manufacturing the sensing element, thus opening a road to make weighing devices for random use at will.

The scales they developed on the basis of their achievement are praised as the best at national sci-tech festivals, such as the national machinery design festival, for their high accuracy, simplicity in manufacture and effectiveness. And they have been widely introduced in a lot of factories including the Pyongyang Children’s Foodstuff Factory to be highly appreciated as the key element that ensures the quality in all processes from feeding to packing.

Ham says, “This does not mean either the first achievement of my section or the accomplishment of the research project. The final aim is to home-produce all the measuring devices by ourselves.”

Chae Kwang Myong

Relying on Their Own Efforts

NOT LONG AGO, THE Sunchon Thermal Power Station made a display to widely introduce in thermal power stations across the country the methods of producing cast steel balls by metal mould of packaged rotating cylinder and the crushed stone plate by iron mould. Whenever asked by many people about the reason for developing new methods in the power station, chief engineer Ham Hi Jun would say, "We have been inspired by the determination to carry out the intention of the Workers' Party of Korea that everyone should solve the sci-tech problems arising in practice by studying hard modern science and technology and by the faith that everything can be done by relying on our own efforts."

In 1983 when the power station was inaugurated, it had less than scores of technicians who had graduated from relevant technical colleges. But now their number has increased nearly four times and a growing number of workers have completed the study-while-working course. They solve many sci-tech problems arising in the operation of the power station by their con-

certed efforts. In recent years alone, a hundred and scores of technical inventions and ingenious ideas have been introduced in production and equipment renovation, making a great contribution to raising the power production to the highest level.

This year, for the introduction of homemade equipment, a digital thermometer of the main transformer was devised on the basis of the development of a new semiconductor temperature sensor and introduced in production, opening up vistas for turning all thermometers of the power station into digital ones by their own efforts and technical designing. Along with this, the air condenser system of the generator was boldly remodelled to boost the efficiency of the generator, while several original technical contrivances were made for the normal operation of the boilers. Further, more momentary power was produced by increasing the air pressure at the exhaust port.

Won In Sok, a technician famous for his four state-patented inventions and 18 technical contrivances, is always on the scene of work. He could introduce many technical contriv-

Scientific and technical attainments go up.



ances while striving to solve the problems arising in production without delay together with workers on the production site.

Worker Ri Yong Chol of the turbine workshop who is attending the distance learning college made many devices and so is well-known as a worker-inventor in the power station.

At present, all the employees of the power station are achieving unprecedented successes in power production by making more than one technical innovation in order to carry out the tasks set out at the Seventh Congress of the WPK.

An Nam Hui

For Implementation of Decisions of the Seventh WPK Congress

The Secret of Their Success



TODAY THE HWANGHAE Iron and Steel Complex is advancing by leaps and bounds as an enterprise playing the central role in the metallurgical industry of Korea. The outrageous sanction applied to Korea by the US imperialists at the beginning of this year was indeed suffocating the complex larger than any other ones. It suffered from a short supply of everything—fuel, facilities and materials. But it did not stop production even for a day. Rather, it creditably carried out the enormous tasks assigned to it by the state. This was attributable to the patriotic zeal of the workers of the complex who overcame all difficulties in the spirit of self-reliance and self-development.

Last February they were assigned the task of producing a huge amount of heavy-duty rails in a short span of time for the construction of broad-gauge railways between Hyesan and Samjiyon. The production of steel offered no problem thanks to the establishment of the Juche iron production system which was free from the use of imported fuel. But to produce heavy-duty rails with

the steel within the fixed time, they had to find out a way of sharply increasing the capability of the heating furnace in the crude steel workshop. In the past the heating furnace required no small amount of heavy oil, so they had devised an anthracite gas generator which was suited to the country's conditions and installed it to use the gas heat from it for operating the heating furnace.

But whenever an urgent task arose, they would use heavy oil along with the gas heat to shorten the heating time. Now, however, they could not expect heavy oil any more. In view of the actual circumstances, it appeared evident to everybody that the colossal task was impossible to carry out. Nevertheless, the workers of the complex were above vacillation. They told themselves: "We have the tradition of supporting our country for decades with steel without vacillation at any economic upheavals." They boldly set a goal to install another gas generator to raise the heating capacity while they kept on with production. It was not an easy job.

They worked day and night. Tired as they were, nobody thought of resting from work. Their burning ardour made it possible to set up in a short time a new anthracite gas generator at last, shortening the heating time markedly. As a result, on the first day of the operation of the new gas generator, the production of rails grew 1.2 times higher than in the past when heavy oil was used.

Furthermore, in the flames of the massive technical innovation campaign, new equipment such as a horizontal rectifier were invented and manufactured and the actual output increased 1.3 times.

General Manager Kim Chung Gol said, "The appeal of the workers of my complex sent to all their fellow workers across the country in December last year has a passage, 'Self-reliance represents the way of our living and the key to working miracles. The enemy's attempts to suffocate us have come to extremes, but the faith of our workers in self-reliance and self-development is growing ever stronger.' This is the secret of our success."

Kim Chol Ung



Putting Science and Technology in the Lead

FROM ANCIENT TIMES the Korean people used soya beans to make various condiments, like soy sauce and soybean paste, for their diet. The soybean paste contains essential amino acids, sugar, vitamins B₁ and B₂ and other substances. Linoleic

acid and lecithin contained in the paste help prevent arteriosclerosis and heart diseases. It is well known to the world that condiments like the bean paste make foods tasty and increase their nutritive value.

In Korea lots of condiments

factories have gone up across the country, rendering positive service to the people's eating habit. One of them is the Pyongyang Condiments Factory. Though it is not so large, it provides the Pyongyang citizens with soybean paste, soy sauce and monosodium

The lecithin production process.



The vitamin E production process.



The edible oil packing process.





The soy bean paste packing process.

▶ glutamate. The products of the factory are popular with the consumers. With all production processes modernized, it turns out various kinds of products at will on the basis of the integrated production system. While pushing ahead with the research work to make production processes automatic, unmanned and germ-free and improve the quality of products, it developed industrial methods of producing vitamin E and lecithin.

All these achievements are attributable to the factory's effort to implement the policy of giving priority to science and technology. It has a sci-tech diffusion room, an e-reading room, a distance learning room and a library, so scientists, technicians and all other employees learn latest science and technology. In particular, a large number of workers attend distance-learning lectures given by relevant colleges of the Kim Chaek University of Technology, the Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry and other central universities. Such a study-while-working system was evidently useful. An example is the laying of the vitamin E production process.

A few years ago the managers



and researchers of the factory launched the project to obtain vitamin E from waste beans after extraction of oil. Vitamin E has several functions such as retarding the ageing, controlling blood sugar and re-energizing metabolism, so it is indispensable to health improvement, particularly for children, women and the elderly. However, it was not an easy job as the process involved very sensitive sci-tech problems.

The research team led by Kim Hye Suk, head of the factory's industrial laboratory, and Hwang Kum Chol, head of the oil workshop, pooled their wisdom and conducted experiments and tests time and again to extract vitamin E. Finally they found out a proper production process. Hwang, graduate from a distance learning college, found a decisive solution

conductive to raising the vitamin content, the bottleneck in the research. Thanks to the devoted effort of the researchers and workers the vitamin E production process was established in a short period of time. Hwang says, "The success we achieved with our own effort and technology without difficulty is attributable to our solid scientific and technological foundation. And the close combination of sci-tech research and production has brought us much more profit."

Building on the success the factory is now waging a dynamic campaign to mass-produce lecithin and lysine. Now all the employees of the factory are striving day and night to bring earlier the future when they will have a better life.

Pak Yong Il

Walking Footpaths Endlessly

EVERY YEAR WHEN THE month of July comes round, the Korean people recall President Kim Il Sung. They remember with great affection that he devoted his whole life to the solution of the people's food problem walking footpaths in the fields.

The Pond Filled in

In May 1964, some agriculturalists transplanting rice seedlings in an experimental field from early morning were summoned by the President. They were led to his residence. They could not help admiring as they entered the garden. It was a veritable grove thick with various kinds of trees of great economic value and fruit trees. It was also an experimental plot with signposts standing in good order, which was planted with various kinds of grain crops such as spring barley, naked barley, rye, broad beans and medicinal plants, vegetables and fodder crops growing fresh and green. It closely resembled a comprehensive ex-

perimental farm.

With the agriculturalists the President walked around the garden and came to the wheat-barley patch. Turning to them, he said that in order to solve the grain problem in the country which has a limited area of cultivated land, it was necessary to raise two crops a year and that to do so, the selection of crop species was important, and taught them how to cultivate different kinds of wheat and barley and the ways of their study for the future.

There was a story about the experimental patch of wheat and barley. Arranging the experimental plots for various crops in the garden, the President found out the fact that there was no vacant ground for experimenting the double cropping of wheat and barley. So he proposed to fill in the small pond in the garden to plant the crop. As the officials felt very sorry to hear that, he said why he should need to take a stroll alone here on the shore of the pond when he could find relaxation among the people. So, finally the pond was filled up and

a new crop was planted in the place. Observing its growth, he studied how to cultivate it and the way of research on it.

The Story About a Rice-planting Machine

In May 1973, the President heard that a rice-planting machine was completed by scientists and technicians and visited a cooperative farm where the machine was going to be tried out. Coming to the rice field, he got informed all about the performance of the machine and told the persons concerned to start it. After a moment it planted rice seedlings in check rows as if spreading a green carpet. With his face beaming all the time, he watched the machine working before he said in high glee that now the farm workers would be able to straighten their bent backs.

Soon the sky became star-spangled and it got chilly. The officials suggested that he should now leave the place. But he said it wouldn't be an easy job freeing the farming population from tough



► work, adding that he wanted to see the rice planter's operation a little longer. With this, he urged that the field should be lit up with headlights of cars.

The machine had a story about its advent. The President had assigned a task to some scientists to make a rice planter by themselves. Then he would ring them up in an early morning to know how matters stood with its making, sometimes he would invite the machine designers to have consultations with them, and at other times he would come to the factory to give them hints about the structure, operation, appearance and even colour of the machine. And when the first rice planting machine was made on an experimental basis, he came out to see it in spite of the rain and said in great delight how happy the farm workers would be when the machine was completed. Under his care to relieve the farm workers from hard work even a little, many kinds of farm machines including rice harvesters, to say nothing of the rice planters, were manufactured and provided to the co-operative farms.

His Last Guidance

On June 23, 1994, the

President came out to the Taesong District Co-operative Farm in Pyongyang in disregard of the sultry weather of the summer to study how to cope with the damage of drought. When he saw the vegetables including cabbage, cucumber, eggplant and so on thriving vividly green in spite of a long spell of dry weather, his delight knew no bounds. Then he moved slowly towards the middle of the vegetable garden as if he found something novel. There were simple sprinklers spraying water all over the vegetable field.

Seeing a short porous vinyl pipe on Y-shaped sticks sprinkling water over the vegetables, he said it was very good and asked who had devised it. A member of the farm's management staff replied that it was made collectively. The President said this watering method was simple and economical and that it seemed better than the one he had seen a few days before. He went on to say that this way of sprinkling water would make it fully possible to water all maize fields with less materials and labour by using the existing irrigation facilities. Turning his eyes towards the maize field, he learned how much fertilizer had

been applied to it. Then, he saw a small orchard beyond the road and went towards it. There Pyongyang white apricots were ripening. He picked one and examined its aroma, telling the officials that now was the season of plums, sweet cherries and strawberries and asking them how the fruits were supplied to the children. Listening to the answer of an official, he said he was very happy to see the children eating fruit wherever he went and added that the country would prosper when the children were well-fed and healthy.

Before leaving, he again instructed the officials to introduce the Y-shaped sprinkling device in all co-operative farms. As he was apparently reluctant to leave the farm, he gazed at the vegetable field and orchard for a long while before he bent his step towards his car. But he halted again and again to look back at the farm folks, waving his hand warmly for them. That was Kim Il Sung's last field guidance to the agricultural sector. From the time of national liberation to the end of his life, he gave field guidance to roughly 20 600 units, spent 8 650 days on it, and travelled 578 000 km for it.

Sim Chol Yong



Korea's Munitions Industry: Some Seventy Years Ago



Kim Il Sung at state trial firing of a submachine gun in 1948.





Kim Il Sung designates the site of a new munitions factory.

TODAY THE KOREAN people are reliably safeguarding their country's sovereignty and peace and stability in the Korean peninsula by checking ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres of the hostile forces by dint of their powerful military potentialities provided by the solid self-supporting defence industry.

The defence industry of Korea, however, was little different from null and void 70-odd years ago when the country was just liberated from the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists (August 15, 1945). The Phyongchon Revolutionary Site in Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, shows how President Kim Il Sung paved the way of the arms industry in Korea at that time.

Following national liberation, the country was in a crisis of division, and this raised the urgent demand to build the nation's defence capacity. The US imperial-



A model board of the Phyongchonri Munitions Factory.

ists, who occupied the southern half of Korea militarily in September 1945, organized different kinds of military force in south Korea and accelerated the preparation for a war of aggression on a full scale in an attempt to dominate the whole Korea. Unless the nation built regular armed forces and established the defence industry to frustrate the American moves, the Korean people might be reduced to colonial slaves of the imperialists again.

One day in early October 1945, Kim Il Sung, leader of a new

Korea, went to the then Phyongchon field and designated the site of an ordnance factory, the first of its kind in Korea. When the construction of the factory finished, he gave the workers of the factory a task to make a submachine gun by themselves. He also sent them a sample of submachine gun, production facilities, technicians, specialists as well as skilled workers.

In the revolutionary museum of the Phyongchon Revolutionary Site is preserved the submachine gun (dummy) the leader sent. ▶



The submachine gun test site.

► Having drawn up the design of submachine gun by disassembling it and forged the heated workpiece by the hammer and filed it smooth, the workers and technicians of the factory manufactured a sample of submachine gun in no more than twenty days, although they had no experience.

Seeing the first submachine gun manufactured by the Korean workers, Kim Il Sung stroked it time and again, saying that it had been made very well although it was the first thing they had ever made and that he wished they had had such weapons during the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

Some days later, he went to the firing range at the factory. When officials asked him to try the first firing, he said that it must be done by those who had manufactured the weapon and then told an official of the factory to do it first. Only after the official finished his test-firing, the leader sat in the firing position and shot a submachine gun.

Then he went up to the wand and studied the bullet holes one by one. He highly praised that the submachine gun manufactured by



the Korean workers was very good for its high rate of hits and concentration, that they could do anything when they decided to, that it was important to keep the spirit of self-reliance, and that the factory's manufacture of a submachine gun was the first victory in the history of the nation's armament industry and a proud achievement in the building of a new country.

In the firing range at the revolutionary site there are enshrined the firing table and the wand used by the President as they were.

The country's armament industry made its first step like this. Later Kim Il Sung visited the factory more than twenty

times, giving instructions in detail. Thanks to his warm care, the factory expanded and developed in a short period into the one of producing not only submachine guns but also mortars, hand grenades, bullets and even shells. It produced lots of weapons and ammunitions during the Korean war started by the US imperialists, thus making a great contribution to the victory.

Now the Phyongchon Revolutionary Site stands witness to the great exploits of President Kim Il Sung who put forward the line of building an independent defence industry and devoted all his life to the implementation.

Sim Yong Jin

During Wartime

THE KOREAN WAR STARTED BY THE American aggressors on June 25, 1950 was a fierce confrontation of the Korean people liberated from the Japanese imperialists' military occupation only five years before, the two-year-old Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Korean People's Army founded only two years before as a regular army against the US imperialists who boasted of being "the most powerful" in the world because they had been ever-victorious in more than 110 wars of aggression, plus the armies of 15 of their satellite states, south Korean stooge army and the Japanese militarists. However, the US and its servile forces were too stupid to know anything about Korea.

His operation plan

In November 1950 a meeting of commanders and political commissars of the combined units of the



KPA was held in Oryu valley, Yonha-ri, Kosan Sub-county, Manpho County, to smash the US imperialists' new general offensive. Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung who had been making preparations for the meeting all through the night came out to the yard at dawn. Looking in the direction of the Jangja River, he said that it would be possible to build many power stations like the Jangjagang Power Station if all rivers and streams flowing down from the country's

northern mountain regions including the Rangnim and Pujonryong mountain ranges to the east and west seas of Korea were harnessed.

The day when the meeting was closed, he called the Jangjagang Power Station construction company's management staffs. Coming into the meeting room where he had met the commanders of the army corps and divisions, the company's management staffs in humble working clothes took their seats. The construction of the power station started in 1949 to supply electric power to construction sites in the country. But it came to a halt owing to the war. Confronted with the stern situation where the enemy troops came into the region, most of the builders of the power station volunteered for military service and went to the front. Listening to their words that many technicians had gone to the front, he said seriously that he would arrange matters to send them back. Shaking hands with them, he continued to say that enough preparations should be made without dispersing the builders for the construction of the power station after winning the war.

This was how the military operation to smash the US imperialists' "Christmas general offensive" and the preparation work for the construction of the Jangjagang Power Station were pushed ahead with simultaneously.

Seoul citizens welcome the People's Army soldiers with hearty cheers.



His special order

A volunteer corps soldier became a DPRK Hero in 1951 when he was 18 years old. He had shot down five enemy planes in a month or so after joining the aircraft hunters' team. Kim Il Sung inquired about his family and came to know that his parents and brothers were living in the enemy-controlled area not far from Kaesong. Thinking back on the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle when he would often arrange for evacuating guerrilla army soldiers' families from the enemy-controlled areas to the guerrilla zones for a secured life, he ordered a regiment to take the soldier's family out of the enemy's rear and briefed them about the rescue operation. He told them to carry away all the household goods and chattels including an old farming implement dear to the aged and even a besom. Within the night of the day, not only his family members and all their furniture and effects but also the worn-out broom in the open shed and sheaves of rice and soy beans in the fields were taken off across the battle line.

This fact was given prominent coverage by the news agencies of many countries at the time under the titles: "The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army mobilized a regiment to evacuate the family of a soldier from behind the enemy's line," "The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army holds an ordinary soldier dearest," and "Victory belongs to north Korea."

His zero hour

A war correspondent wrote in his note about the liberation of Seoul:

"On my way to the front line, I stopped by the front command in Seoul. I wanted to find out the situation on the battle line and collect detailed data about the liberation of Seoul. I interviewed Front Commander Kim Chaek. Over a meal with me, he informed me of the situation at the front and then told me in detail about the battle for the liberation of Seoul. Human history records many wars but does not know an event of the enemy's capital captured three days after the start of war.

"Why was the zero hour for the battle to liberate Seoul fixed at 5 a.m.?" he went on to say. The Supreme Commander feared that a charge into Seoul at night could cause injuries on the citizens and damage the cultural relics in the city such as the Kyongbok and Toksu palaces and Changgyong Garden, and so ordered to attack Seoul after daybreak though somewhat disadvantageous. That was how zero hour was set at five o'clock after light on June 28."

In March 1952, a member of the International Democratic Lawyers' Association's fact-finding team expressed his view after ten-odd-days' stay in Korea, "The Korean people are fighting a victorious war. It is as clear as day that America will lose the war to them."

Ri Chung Ho

A hall of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum dedicated to the show of the defeat of the US imperialists.



Respect and High Regard for Women

IN KOREA RESPECT FOR WOMEN DOES NOT mean merely their preferential treatment and protection and security of their interests and rights. Its true sense lies in regarding them as legitimate masters of society and an important motive force of social development and taking care of and boosting them as true revolutionary comrades.

The beginning of the history of respect and high regard for women and efflorescence and development of the Juche-oriented women's movement in Korea are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il. Already at the outset of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Kim Il Sung set it out as an important task to realize the social emancipation of women and equality of the sexes and roused the women to the revolutionary struggle. In compliance with his great idea, the Korean women turned out in the bloody struggle to crush the Japanese imperialists, breaking away from the centuries-old yoke of restraint and contempt, singing the song of women's emancipation. Among them was a fighter who shouted "I can still see victory in the revolution!" though she had lost her eyes to the enemy, and a fighter who died a heroic death crying out "Long live



The Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

the Korean revolution!" and "Long live the emancipation of women!" at her last moment.

Therefore, President Kim Il Sung wrote in his reminiscences "**With the Century**": "**My assertion that women push forward one wheel of the revolution is not an abstract notion. It is based on the history of the bloody revolutionary struggle against the Japa-**

The workers' dormitory of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill.





Women workers enjoy worthwhile life as heroes of the time and model workers.



Women scientists devote all their energy to research.

► **nese and on my own actual experiences as a direct participant in the emancipation of Korean women, as well as an eyewitness to their struggle.”**

The Law on Sex Equality promulgated (July 1946) after liberation of the country (August 1945) brought about a period of full flourish and zenith of prosperity in the women’s movement of Korea. The law was drawn up by the President himself. It put an end to the feudal notion that had denied the women’s suffrage and social equality. The women who had been confined to home ties staying indoors out of the sunlight were now able to stride on the land of the liberated country with merry laughter, and even secluded mountain villages were ringing with cheerful singing voices of women.

In the month when the law was promulgated there was a great sensation caused by the latent energies of the women to startle the world. In the Pothong River improvement work, the first project to harness nature after liberation, the Korean women rose up unanimously under the slogan *Let us build high the bank of patriotism by our own efforts* and made a great contribution to finishing it in 55 days, whereas the Japanese colonialists had left

it unfinished after dawdling over it for ten years long. In the days when the *Song of Women* was ringing out all across the country, women who had been former nursemaids or kitchen maids became well-known innovators, able officials and representatives who took part in state control.

Kim Ku, one of the leaders of the nationalist movement of Korea in the past, attended the north-south joint conference in 1948, when he could not help admiring the reality. He said, “Indeed the achievements in the building of a democratic nation in north Korea are marvellous, and I am really struck with wonder at the fact that women, formerly objects of disdain and a symbol of the weak, should discuss state affairs on a par with men, and take active part in all social affairs, living happily without any worries.”

The mettle and pride of the women grew year by year after that. It was an ordinary woman member of the Workers’ Party of Korea (WPK) who in the days of the severe Fatherland Liberation War (1950–1953) encouraged Kim Il Sung by saying, “Reconstruction will be out of the question if only we win the war. We reconstructed the country in two or three years and lived well

although the Japanese imperialists had wrecked it entirely. So you need not worry about it and everything will go well after the war.” It was also an ordinary rural grandmother who, when the factionalists were playing tricks behind the scenes after the war, faithfully said to him, “We support you, dear Premier, although the factionalists are talking critically about the people’s living.”

He said on every occasion that the women accounting for half the population are the main force that turns one of the wheels of the revolution, that socialism could not be constructed if the women were ignored and their strength was doubted, that prominence should be given to women in all affairs in future, and that they should be helped to remain ever blooming flowers of the revolution. Under his loving care, a star on the ice remembered by the world’s sports circles, a forerunner of the multi-machine operating campaign and the first woman pilot made their appearance.

Chairman Kim Jong Il who opened up the new era of Songun led the Korean women step by step to discharge their duties in carrying out the cause of the Songun revolution and building a thriving nation. In his works including *Women Are a Powerful* ►



The women footballers who won the EAFF Women's East Asian Cup 2015.

► ***Force Which Pushes Forward the Revolution and Construction***, he elucidated scientifically the position and role of women in the revolution and construction, enhancing the dignity of women to the highest degree. He infused the whole country with the social spirit of esteem for women, praising them for their immeasurable devotion and efforts because they had supported the Party while sparing no pains in all affairs of household and society, enduring all difficulties silently. Under his care, the Korean women led a worthwhile life as heroines of the era and labour innovators loved and respected by society and the masses. Wives of ordinary military officers were placed honourably in front of the country and the people as true patriots and trustworthy revolutionary women of the Songun era.

During the Arduous March and the forced march when the country faced grim trials, the Korean women displayed a high spirit of supporting the army without the slightest vacillation and held out the revolutionary posts assigned to them by the Party. The news about miracles performed by women everywhere—at socialist cooperative farms, scientific research institutes, factories and other enter-

prises—were reported day after day. They also made the whole society replete with revolutionary optimism and harmony, managed household affairs diligently in keeping with the requirements of the revolutionary and military culture in spite of hardships, and brought up their children to be true revolutionaries loyal to the Party and revolution. Thanks to revolutionary women like them, the Korean revolution could advance briskly full of animation and vitality through a spell of trials and difficulties.

Now, under the leadership of the supreme leader Kim Jong Un, the dignity and pride of the Korean women are rising ever higher everyday. In 2012, though busy administering the state affairs, he took steps to call the 4th National Mothers' Meeting, and ensured that the day the President made a speech at the First National Mothers' Meeting was instituted as Mother's Day. He posed for a photo with the participants in the Second Meeting of Activist Wives of Servicemen, saying that under the special care and love of the great leaders, the housewives of the service personnel became reliable daughters-in-law of the country and a great force of women revolutionaries partly

responsible for building up military power. He highly complimented them on the services they rendered by valuing state affairs above household affairs and sacrificing silently their youthful dreams and ideals and happiness of their family life for the buildup of military power. Whenever he met women soldiers and pilots in the course of inspection of the front line, he was so pleased and would call them by the honourable name of real women revolutionaries and, remembering the simple request of an ordinary pilot, he named her baby at the site of a meeting.

Under his scrupulous care, the Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the dormitory of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill were built as grandly as palaces in a short space of time and state and social benefits for women increase day after day.

Thanks to his care for and trust in women, the history of respect and high regard for women will continue forever and the women of Korea will bloom more beautifully and more stoutly as performers of miracles and flowers of the times, who give shape to all dreams of the people in this land.

Ri Song Chol

Fruition of Efforts

THE COLLEGE OF Technology of Hwangbuk University is famous across the country for having trained a large number of personnel who contribute to the development of the nation's industries. The visitors to the college are surprised to see it furnished with all kinds of experimental apparatuses although it is not so large.

The teachers often look back on their past days. Once they were given a task to make a wind-driven generator for the Sariwon Chicken Farm. Even if it was not a great job the apparatus was a complex of all theories and practi-

cal attainments to be learned at the college. Thus, not only teachers but also good students from every faculty were selected for the work. Some students, however, were at a loss when they faced problems in designing the inside and outside of the generator, ascertaining the condition of generation and making parts. At this, Pak Phil Won (63), Kim Kyu Sop (66) and Kim Tae Won (71), influential professors in the faculty of electronics, were thoughtful. They decided it was the aftermath of the stereotyped

instruction which was devoid of cultivation of the practical ability of application. Now the teachers got a new idea to invent a general experimental device for the students. Earlier, the students had done their practice regarding what they had learned only on one subject. Thanks to veteran professors, equipment for all subjects taught in the faculty were made one by one. Whenever they were advised to take it easy as they had



▶ been working day and night, they answered they sincerely hoped to hand over all their knowledge to students so that they could develop into talented personnel of practical ability.

The general experimental device turned out quite efficient. Students developed a lot of programs, and applied them to the use of the device. They acquired the ability to solve scientific and technical problems without difficulty by doing practice of connecting sub-circuits and measuring them.

The teaching method created

by the veteran professors was adopted by the whole college. Students majoring in civil engineering, electricity and mechanical engineering developed methods by which to immediately grasp even a trivial problem which might appear in the course of practice including designing of a structure, supplying of power and processing of machines. They vigorously carried out the work to apply their methods to experimental equipment. Thus, the college produced not a few winners of the Student's Scientific Research Award, and took first place at national program contests and exhibitions and architectural students' design-

ing contests. Also, students spearheaded the effort to put the process control in the Jongbansan General Foodstuff Factory on the CNC basis and to manufacture an automatic control device of the control panel of the Ryesonggang Power Station.

The college developed a plasma-used seed-processing machine that contributes greatly to agricultural production, and established a modern methane producing base, said Jong Kwan Sun, the rector, and added, "When we hear the news of successes our graduates achieved, we teachers accept it as our greatest and most beautiful memory in our life. Because the successes are the summary of our effort and conscience."

Kim Un Chol



Educational Environment Improves



The physics laboratory.

Kwang Min of the national women's football team who are commanding respect as a powerful team in the women's football world, and Sol Kyong, a judoist who has made a good record in international contests.

Whenever she saw this, however, headmistress Ho Kum Sok fell into deep thought. *It is true that schools come to be famous for their good graduates, and yet we aren't allowed to be content with our old achievements when we're in the time of rapid development.*

She finally made up her mind to refashion her school by putting education on a modern and IT basis as required by the time of knowledge-based economy. All administrators and teachers supported her determination. A primary attention was given to the effort to make all classrooms multifunctional. It was difficult to acquire facilities and teaching aids necessary for all the classrooms numbering scores, and to set up an intranet that could

THE MUNHUNG SENIOR Middle School in Taedong-gang District, Pyongyang, is famous for a good many excellent

athletes it has produced. The teachers and administrators used to be proud of their graduates, including senior coach Kim

The driving simulation.



The chemical laboratory.



► manage the multifunctional classrooms. But the school was not daunted. They solved problems one by one with the help of relevant institutions like the Grand People's Study House and supporters' organizations. In less than half a year all facilities and teaching aids were prepared for all classrooms and a program for intranet was developed with their own efforts. Based on this, the school established a system to supply data from the national network to all classrooms. This made it possible for all students to read wide-ranging data necessary for their study in the classrooms and consolidate what they are taught by watching experiments and practices related to the content of their lessons.

Still, the headmistress was not content with the success. One day when she inspected a class in a driving practice, she was disappointed. Though there were some modern instruction furnishings, the practice room was in disorder as the students vied to see the teacher's model movements better than others. Quite a few of them shook their head even after the practice.

She set a higher goal—to make all experiment and practice



The cooking practice room.

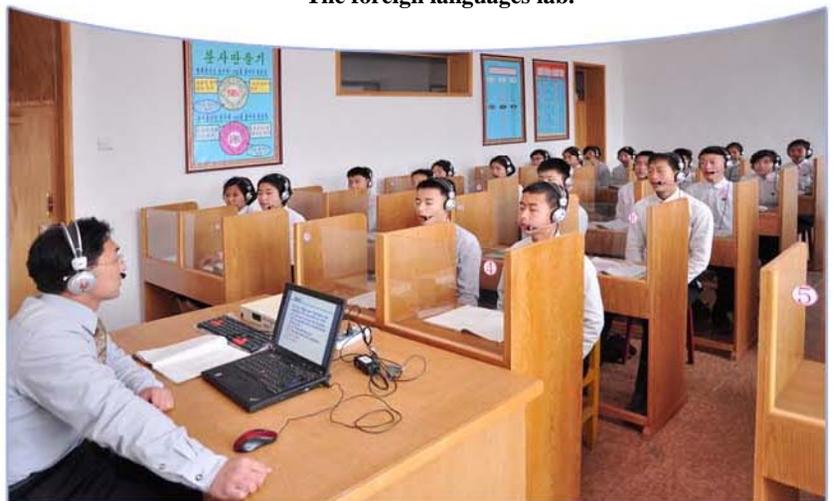
rooms including those for cooking and driving IT-based. An emulation drive went ahead among departments and teachers to prepare necessary teaching aids and produce good ideas to attain the end, bringing more and more successes. Some teachers volunteered to acquire several driving simulation devices connected with computer, when others completed a driving program incorporating an original idea. Thanks to all administrators and teachers' sincere efforts, all facilities needed were set up to show in real time, record and reproduce the whole process of practice. The school became a model unit nationwide and the teachers had so

many visitors that they had often to tell them their experience and lessons.

It was not all. Students of the school made wonderful showings at several national contests of academic ability. Last year alone, the number of the July 15 Honour Student Prize winners and students who passed college entrance examinations increased double. The headmistress said, "We feel proud. Of course, my tremendously changed school is valuable for us teachers. But more valuable is the students' improved academic ability."

Chae Kwang Myong

The foreign languages lab.



Jangsu Koryo Pharmaceutical Plant

THE JANGSU KORYO Pharmaceutical Plant in Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, is not so big. However, it is well known across the country as it is producing plenty of Koryo medicines good for the improvement of people's health. Its products include *Omija* seed medicine for relieving fatigue, barrenwort tonic pills, *Omnamu* antineuralgia pills, *Kyolmyong* seed nutrition powder, and ginkgo leave pills for preventing arteriosclerosis. Especially popular among the people are ginkgo leave pills, the demand for which is growing everyday.

General Manager Ri Ho Gol recollected the bygone days. One year, chief engineer Ri Song Hui participated in the Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair. There a foreign medicine attracted her attention. Its small trademark showed it was a medicine for the aged. The saleswoman told her that it was ginkgo pills good for the treatment of cerebral thrombosis, a geriatric disease. The medicine, she said, was internationally well received and its continuous users attested to its great efficacy. But it was difficult to manufacture, and so was introduced only in a few countries, she added.

Back home from the fair, she found herself unable to forget the medicine she had seen at the fair. So, she decided to make the medicine by herself. She had experience in making cordial pills from peach leaves and pills for pan-

creatitis made from siris leaves. The management staff and researchers of the plant encouraged and helped her with their whole hearts. What was stimulating to her was the fact that there were inexhaustible resources for manufacturing the medicine in the country and that their plant had modern pharmaceutical equipment. Soon the research work was started in good earnest. In spite of repeated failures, she did not lose heart. Now she met with a difficulty in raising the content of flavonoid. After repeated experiments, she found out that it was possible to increase the content of flavonoid by raising the strength of alcohol. After that her research work advanced rapidly and, at last, in less than a year she succeeded in making ginkgo leave pills with ginkgo leaves abundant in Korea which proved a specific remedy for arteriosclerosis, stenocardia,

myocardial infarction and cerebral thrombosis.

Immediately, steps were taken to produce the medicine in a serial way and supply it to the people. A campaign was launched in the whole plant to learn from her high enthusiasm and stubborn activism. As a result, the production of Koryo medicines has increased over twice as much as before when only 15 kinds were turned out.

In this course, the number of employees who were awarded invention certificates, sci-tech success certificates, and national sci-tech festival certificates increased markedly.

General Manager Ri Ho Gol says, "Today all the employees of our plant say in one voice that they feel happy seeing the people enjoy good health by taking the medicines they have made."

Kang Hye Ok



Medicinal Database

LATE LAST YEAR I heard that *yaksaem* (medicinal wellspring), a comprehensive clinical medicament information program, was developed by teachers and researchers of the Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University.

When I visited the college and met the head of the laboratory U Song Chun, he introduced the researchers to me, saying that they were promising young developers of *yaksaem* in their 20s and 30s. He led me to the computer of teacher Han Mu Rim of the internal diagnostics department, which showed the global trend of medicine and the data tending to give a correct understanding of *yaksaem*. The kinds of medicines and their uses grow more varied and the scale of diagnosis and treatment are extended so that the clinical activity in the world turns the doctor's overburdened treatment system to a new treatment system under which the doctor diagnoses and decides on the direction of treatment and the clinical pharmacist, according to the doctor's diagnosis, carries out the most reasonable medicament treatment including selecting medicines, incompatible drugs and managing medical application in the body. In addition, wrong medicaments have brought about great losses in human health and materials. This is why the clinical medicament information service is economically of great significance.

It is said that when someone invests one dollar in space industry, the most profitable field of the economy, he can gain eight dollars, but when he invests one dollar in the clinical pharmaceutical practice based on the clinical medicament information service, he can get 16 dollars. Though the clinical medicament information service is now widely carried on in the world by using Internet, some advanced countries hold a monopoly of it with a large quantity



of data and huge economic investments. Most of the countries in the world do not have the clinical medicament information service in their own languages except for special diseases and medicines.

But *yaksaem* makes it possible to read all contents of information in Korean language and check and read a large quantity of data. The clinical medicament information service consists of three parts—clinical medicament information, guidance for clinical medicament treatment and interactions of medicaments. The clinical medicament information and the guidance for clinical medicament treatment are respectively made up of two parts—traditional Koryo medicine and modern medicine. Checking up information, one can see the names of medicines and drugs and diseases and their symptoms, and read data on information of medicines and drugs and Koryo and modern medicines. The guide to modern treatment gives detailed explanations of diseases and their symptoms according to the modern medical classification of diseases and the correct methods of treatment. The guide to Koryo medicine shows in greater details the Koryo medical materials widely used by the Korean

people, Koryo medical prescriptions and Koryo medicines. The guide to clinical medicament treatment related with clinical medicament information gives detailed information on medicaments. Checking up the interactions of medicines, one can fully see the positive and negative actions of more than two kinds of medicines taken together at a time. Then the concrete explanation of folk remedies and the data on relevant prescriptions give great help to medical workers and enable common people to treat their own diseases.

So, the teachers and researchers of the college have established a clinical medicament information service system for the first time in Korea. When I said, turning my eyes away from the computer, that they had done a great deed in three years, the laboratory head answered, "Our success has been won because we medical workers in charge of the people's health had faith in the truth of our motto: *Believe in our own ability and technical skills*. This will be a great stimulus to us in increasing the information data and putting them on a more scientific and specialized basis."

Kim Un Chol

North Hwanghae Provincial Taekwon-Do Team

HAN SONG MIN WON A gold medal and was given the Best Performer award at the 19th Taekwon-Do World Championships held in Bulgaria last year. The coaches and trainees of

the North Hwanghae Provincial Taekwon-Do Team were all glad at the news that he was awarded the title of People's Athlete and listed as the Best Ten Taekwon-doists of the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea in 2015. Han's win meant the fourth gold medal at the Taekwon-Do World Championships snatched by performers trained by the provincial team.

When Ji Jae Su was appointed ►



▶ the deputy chief of the team in charge of technical affairs, he found it not so good at training the reserves. He decided to put the training and instruction on a more scientific footing as he knew well that good crops come from good soils.

From that time on, coaches redoubled their study to complete a new tactical system based on the experience and lessons from their matches in the past. The stereotyped daily training routine was changed with a completely new one; coaches applied novel training methods and modes one after another to make the trainees hone their special techniques suited to their constitutional merits. They also pushed ahead with the work of strengthening proper muscles for each event to suit

their characteristics and making physical training apparatuses which can develop physical strength uniformly for trainees of different ages. Effective training methods were established on the basis of scientific analysis of the extent of the trainees' physical exhaustion, recovery of energy, ability to judge their strength and speed, and control of emotion. And emphasis was put on improvement of the diet for better nourishment.

As a result, the trainees acquired difficult techniques like a 180°-turn side kick in the air, a 360°-turn spin kick in the air and a back spin kick in the air; the power of fist- and foot-using strikes was near the top level. The atmosphere of the team was full of vigour day by day. In those days



Han Song Min, one of the ten most valuable Taekwon-doists of the DPRK in 2015.

her forte in demonstrating 360°-turn spin kick in the air.

The team has produced so many People's Athletes and Merited Athletes as well as those



Mun Hyok and Choe Song Il brought the team's first wins at international contests—from the 6th World Junior Taekwon-Do Championships in 2004—and other performers won gold medals at the 3rd Asian Taekwon-Do Championships in 2006 and the 4th Asian Taekwon-Do Championships in 2008. Coach An Yun Mi once said to a journalist that her victory at an international competition when she was a performer is partly attributable to

selected as the top ten Taekwon-doists of the DPRK. Still, Song Min's coach Ri Kwang Hyok and other coaches make exact demands on their trainees, sternly repeating their words, "Elementary skills lead to success. To attain them you have to keep a high level of mental concentration and great effort." The team is now intensifying their training with an ambition to win a greater thing.

Kim Kwang Myong

Top Prize Winners

THE PHYSICAL ACROBATICS “Three-stage Trapeze Flight” presented by the acrobats from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was given the Presidential Award of the Republic of France, the top prize of the 24th Massy International Circus Festival which was held in Massy, France, in January. The performers were Kim Kwang Chol, Ri Un Hyok, So Ju Hyok and Pak Kwang Hyok—they were the support—and the women acrobats Kim Su Jong, Jo Hyon Hui, Ri Myong Ok and Kim Kwang Bok, who performed the main feats. They are introduced below.

“Great, She Is Very Brave”

During the whole period of the festival, the spectators gave a thumbs-up to the Korean girl acrobat who performed several acrobatic movements before making backward quadruple turns and then going over to other movements in the air. They exclaimed, “Great, she is very brave. The Korean circus is the best.”

The performer is Kim Su Jong, actress at the National Circus.

Since her childhood at the kindergarten, she was very fond of dancing. For her pretty face, she aroused her neighbours’ interests in her future. Her mother decided to bring her up into a dancer.

After finishing kindergarten, she entered primary school. One Sunday she was taken to the Korea University of Physical Education by her mother’s sister who worked there. There she saw some children about her age learning elementary movements of gymnastics on the bar. As she couldn’t help being attracted to them, she went to the corner of the training room and imitated their acts.

A coach there watched her practising acts—with a smile on his face. Seeing her performance as well as the trainees, he found a gymnastic bud about her.

After that Su Jong began to learn the ABC of heavy gymnastics under his guidance, and after secondary school course, entered an acrobatic school at the National Circus and then became an acrobat who performed such difficult movements as backward quadruple turns in the air.

A few years later her mother

said to her neighbours, “Frankly speaking, I thought a lot of my daughter’s future, but I didn’t know the country was more concerned to develop my daughter.”

Does She Have Wings?

The girl, who performed the triple backward turns and then double turns in the air, is Jo Hyon Hui. Does she have wings?

The spectators are mesmerized when she performs stunt flying several times in the air. Whenever they close and open eyes at every thrilling moment of the performance, they find her still performing her movements.

In fact she had a lot of difficulties in performing such difficult movements in the last period. The movement of triple backward turns and continuous double turns is regarded as movement with a high degree of difficulty.

Though she had fully learned elementary movements of gymnastics through the course of primary and secondary school, juvenile sports school as well as acrobatic school, she found such movements in the air quite different from those on the ground. To perfect those movements, she jumped up and down hundreds of times and never gave up though she was exhausted.

Seeing her wonderful performance the spectators could hardly contain themselves for joy.

In addition, there are two other aerial stunt-performing girls—Ri Myong Ok who performs triple sideward turns in the air and Kim Kwang Bok who performed the item “Fly Higher” at the 14th Wu-qiao International Acrobatic Festival.

The acrobats are working hard to perform movements of higher artistic merit.

Sim Chol Yong



Couples of Young Teachers



Song Myong Song and his wife Kim Yong Gum.



Choe Chung Song and his wife Kim Jong.

NOT LONG AGO I HAD AN OPPORTUNITY to meet young teacher couples at the mineral mining engineering department of the Kim Chaek University of Technology.

Their mutual agreement

“My wife cut a conspicuous figure as a bright girl in her faculty,” Song Myong Song, 35, said with a smile, whereas his wife Kim Yong Gum, 34, a teacher of the analytical mathematics department of the applied mathematics faculty, spoke with a blush, “Seeing him finish the university course with honours, I couldn’t but respect him.”

They were rivals from their university days. They made friends when they were freshmen. They competed with each other for a greater stock of sci-tech knowledge to apply to practice. They were diligent students working hard day and night. In these days, they received many sci-tech achievement certificates, invention certificates and program registration certificates. They were prides of their classes and the university.

Soon the day of graduation came. “Yong Gum, the country needs more talented people,” Song said. “We have studied on scholarships and so we have to compensate for our indebtedness. I think I’ll stay on with the university as a teacher.” To this, Yong Gum answered, “I’ve also made up my mind to be a teacher rearing the students into pillars of our thriving country.”

So, now they came to a mutual agreement: “Then let’s compete with each other once again to bring up more able pillars of the country.”

“OK, I’ll do my best to get the better of you.”

As agreed upon, they became teachers. Now on their starting line, they are full of enthusiasm to attain the goal of their life with honour.

Thinking and working alike

The textbook *Mining Process Computer Design Support System*, reference book *Modern Digital Mining Technique*, scores of papers related to mining engineering, and certificates of national sci-tech paper readings, new teaching method registration and invention—all of them belong to Choe Chung Song, 31, a teacher of the mineral mining engineering department. His wife is Kim Jong, 29, a lecturer of the education department of the Grand People’s Study House. They studied in the same faculty of the university. They also decided to devote their life to teaching and became teachers after graduation. Kim Jong is noted for her adept lectures on the mining industry including those on three-dimensional machine designing program and sci-tech information given to people of all strata at the study house. With her help, Chung Song could easily get acquainted with the latest sci-tech information.

Kim Jong played a great role in remodelling the classrooms into multi-functional ones and establishing computer network to make the teaching contents comprehensive, modern and useful. Working together in scientific researches, Choe and his wife wrote many valuable theses, modernized the mining processes and computerized the control and monitoring of equipment by realizing the three-dimensional visualization of mine designs. They ▶

A Scientist's Family Seen in Album

LAST MARCH I, AS REPORTER OF *KOREA Today*, came to learn about An Yong Il, laboratory head of the Mechanical Engineering Research Institute of the State Academy of Sciences, while looking round the inflated feed production process at the Pyongyang Catfish Farm. An who had already completed the general designing of this process and the making of its main equipment was known as an authority on mechanical engineering who is wanted whenever a research task of national importance was brought up.

Some time ago, I found an opportunity to call at An's house. His home was Flat No. 1 on the sixth floor of staircase No. 1, Neighbourhood Unit No. 22, Wisong-dong in Wisong Scientists Residential District. As I rang the door bell Cha Hyon Suk, An's wife, opened the door to greet me. At the time An was away from home for a research task. When she was told the purpose of my visit, Cha pleasantly agreed with my request. I said to her that the flat was pleasantly large to live in, when she said, "In the past, too, we had little inconvenience with our flat which was provided by the State exclusively for the scientists. We are greatly grateful for this new house."

I looked into the four-roomed flat, and what was most striking was the walls hung with so many certificates of official commendations and certificates of applications of science and technology. I appreciated that An had done a lot of things. Then Cha led me into a room to have a conversation. I found a family album opened on a table—it seemed she had been looking it through. The photo she had left open was that of her son who was in the army. A letter from him was also put between leaves of the album. It read that his comrades were envious of him for his father who was a scientist when they learned that his family had moved into a new, magnificent flat in the Wisong Scientists Residential District, and that he decided to be a venerable scientist like his father.

The album also had a photo of An in his childhood. It had been taken against the background of a small primary school in a mountain village in North Hamgyong Province when he graduated from school

with honours. Hyon Suk explained to me her husband often took out the photo and studied it with deep emotion, before telling me a story. An Yong Il and Cha Hyon Suk were schoolmates. When they had finished senior middle school, they happened to work together unexpectedly. They learned at the then Chongjin Specialized High School of Designing, and after graduation worked at the same designing company. Later An attended the postgraduate course as a member of a branch of the State Academy of Sciences. At that time he achieved a great success of practical significance and won the primary academic degree. Hyon Suk fell in love with him for his passion and progressive spirit of scientific research and finally decided to marry him. Years later, she could no longer pursue her studies due to her illness, but she has been a good advisor and supporter of her husband, wishing to go the way of science together with her husband.

I turned over leaves of album. He had photographs taken when he won the Doctorate in 2006 by developing a method to judge durability of some important parts of machines; he was awarded the February 16 Prize of Science and Technology in 2009 by inventing a multipurpose wire-controlled seabed robot. When Cha had asked An if he was really happy when he had photographs taken, he said, "It is because I find my own image so wonderful."

Remembering the second time she heard him mentioning about his image, Cha turned back to the first page of the album I had skipped. I could see a photo of An's first house built by the State for scientists in 1998 in spite of the difficult economic situation. When I turned over to the last page I could see the full picture of An's apartment at the moment. After all, the family had an invariably happy home.

An Yong Il had once dreamed of becoming an artist as student, Cha said, and told what An had said: "The more we achieve in scientific research the more pictures the album has got and the happier we become. Our home is getting larger day by day."

Chae Kwang Myong

▶ always went out to mines and other places together, and in the course of applying the research successes, they made it possible to take accurate measurements of mineral ore deposits and save production facilities and materials as much as possible.

The technicians who attended lectures in the study house have greatly increased production, and the students are making good showings in the na-

tional university students' exhibition of the information science and technology achievements.

To my comment that the sight of the young couples of teachers is very encouraging, an official of the university replied, "Such teachers will help to bring about a talents power before long."

Kim Un Chol

Woman Driver Serving the People as Deputy



SOME TIME AGO I GOT ON A TROLLEY-bus before Pyongyang Railway Station in the evening. The bus was plying between the station plaza and Ryonmotdong. Its driver was a woman.

When the bus stopped before the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, a batch of passengers boarded it. Among them was a promising new actress, who came forward to the driver and addressed her, "Thank you, sister. I've been loudly applauded at today's performance thanks to your help."

"Oh no, not at all. It gives me great pleasure if you bring a joy to many people," said the driver.

According to the actress, she was worried on her way back home in the evening of the day before that she would be short of time even if she took the first morning bus to the theatre because she needed more rehearsal early in the morning in order to give performance successfully. And when she came to the bus stop in the early morning that day, the bus was waiting for her. Her story was interrupted by the loud voice from the speaker in the bus when it stopped near the Grand People's Study House. "Mr. Pak Kil Man, please come forward. There's a vacant seat," the driver called.

Dr. Pak was the head of the Linguistics Department of the Literature College affiliated to Kim Il Sung University. He told a story about the woman bus driver from his experience. During the Arduous March and the forced march when the country was undergoing difficulties, she repaired so many disabled cars by improving her own technical skills to bring them back into full operation. Further,

she did her best to help the passengers spend useful time in the bus. Moved by her selfless exertions, many scientists turned out to help her. This made her acquainted with all the scientists, teachers and researchers who use that bus route. In answer to her request, Pak, too, gave lectures to the passengers more than once on the subject of superiority of the Korean language and beautiful use of words.

Before he concluded his story, the bus came to the stop near Kaeson Youth Park. The front door opened for disabled ex-soldiers and mothers with babies to get on. Seeing this, Jang Myong Il, worker of the Kaeson Youth Park Pleasure Ground Management Station, said that the driver looked like a kind mother taking care to see people home after they had a merry time at the pleasure ground on holidays and weekends till late at night. A grandma among the passengers who said that she knew the driver better than anyone else cut in, "She is so kind that she seems to be my own daughter. Once I got off at the terminal with a heavy luggage. She was anxious about me and came after me to carry my luggage, saying she was now off duty. Last year when she was put up as a candidate for deputy to the municipal assembly, I recognized her at once and hit my knee for joy."

The grandma continued to say that the woman driver's husband was a co-driver of the trolleybus, that their couple was given a letter of thanks by Chairman Kim Jong Il for full operation of their bus when everything was in short supply during the Arduous March, and that the respected leader Kim Jong Un came out personally to the constituency and cast his vote for her last year. While I was hearing the grandma talking boastfully of the woman driver as if she was her own daughter, the bus came to the last stop. The passengers, I among them, got off hearing the driver's kind voice from the loud speaker saying good-bye.

It was enough to know her working faithfully for the people. With a conviction that my reports about her will continue while she serves the passengers with devotion, I wrote down in my notebook, "Woman driver Ho Myong Gum, a deputy to the municipal assembly."

Ri Kum Chol

Immortal Youth

(Continued from the last issue)

ONE SNOWY MORNING WHEN 1974 WAS drawing to a close a written instruction came from the then Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee of Korea to the February 8 Sports Team. According to the instruction coaches Hwang Kon Dong and Kang Nung Ha, and players Jo Yong Ho and Pak Yong Sun were summoned to join the national team's training for the preparation of the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships in 1975.

Pak couldn't hold her excitement. Hwang Kon Dong and Kim Hui Jin took charge of the women's team while Kang Nung Ha was put in charge of the men's team. The general training went full-steam ahead under the supervision of the table tennis association. Kim Hui Jin set a high target of training so that the players could hardly overcome the limits of their physical ability unless they had the self-sacrificing spirit and pushed ahead with it boldly. He put much emphasis on perfecting Yong Sun's drive, Cha Kyong Mi's slice and Pak Yong Ok's forehand stroke to make them their tactical and technical fortes while frequently organizing matches between themselves.

The training was intensive, perhaps too much for the players to bear. And yet Pak Yong Sun managed to overcome moments of hard training and, more than that, she tenaciously ran 4 km every morning as part of her physical training.

At the end of January 1975 the DPRK's table tennis team, consisting of Son Kil Chon and Kim Pyong Gon as its head and deputy head respectively, coaches Kang Nung Ha and Kim Hui Jin, and players Pak Yong Sun, Jo Yong Ho and Yun Chol, left Pyongyang Airport for the championships. When their airplane reached the sky over the Amnok River, Pak Yong Sun addressed Kim Hui Jin, "Mr. Coach, look out of the window. We can see the Amnok River. That is Sakju County where I come from."

Raising his backrest Kim looked down at what Yong Sun was pointing to. "Right," he agreed. With a nod, he wore an expressive smile. Pak took out her



handkerchief to wipe tears that welled up in her eyes unawares. Reading her excited mind Kim said to her to calm down, "It is very good not to forget your native home, teachers, friends and parents. When I was in your hometown Sakju, all of them were pleased that you were admitted to the sports team of the army. And they asked me to train you as a table tennis ace without fail. How kind-hearted they are! We should live up to their expectations this time."

"Sure," she said courageously. Keeping the receding sky of the motherland in their mind, they made up their determination once more to win the championships.

The plane flew through Southeast Asian countries and, finally, arrived in Calcutta in eastern India. Calcutta, the venue of the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships, was a port city located on the Hooghly River that discharges into the Bay of Bengal. Landing at the international airport in the northern suburb of the city, the DPRK's table tennis team was received by the chief secretary of the Indian Table Tennis Association, and ushered to a hotel in downtown. It was a tourist deluxe hotel where the participating teams checked in. Several ►

► teams of different countries had already arrived there, having their own training. The indoor stadium, a training-cum-game venue of the championships, was not so far from the hotel, so it was convenient for the players.

As it was a tropical climate the fragrance of flowers wafted in the street, which was a clear indication of the advent of spring though it was late January. From the next day the DPRK players went to the stadium to have warm-up training. Kim Hui Jin and Song Tok Bong—who had already been in the country as table tennis advisor—became Pak Yong Sun’s opponents, making a scrupulous arrangement for her to deal with offensives and counterstrokes from her world-famous rivals. Kim prepared Pak Yong Sun against offensives based on forehand stroke and drive while Song further trained Pak’s drive with his forte of shake-hand grip-based slicing defence. Song’s slicing defence and sudden forehand stroke were similar to the methods of the winners of the previous championships, Alexandru of Romania and Jong Hyon Suk of south Korea, so they turned out to be much helpful to Pak’s preparation.

On February 6, five days after the DPRK team’s arrival, the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships opened in the indoor stadium crowded with spectators. The opening ceremony was attended by over 100 players from scores of countries. The DPRK players and coaches made a round proudly, flying the national flag and holding the signboard of the nationality.

Daring Goal

The championships began with the team event in which the Chinese team won the gold medal. The Chinese women players who participated in the women’s team event also took part in the singles which meant they were all opponents of Pak Yong Sun. The south Korean and Japanese players were also far from those Pak could beat with ease. Formidable world aces were there to challenge Pak.

It was sultry in the stadium as it was 40°C outside, and Kim Hui Jin thought it was over 33°C inside.

Pak Yong Sun approached the table. When a tall French player saw Pak at first she seemed confident, for she thought Pak was a novice. The French was

the national champion, and an experienced defender with a long career, who had won the women’s doubles at the European championships. From the start the French, underestimating that Pak, a girl of small stature, was a newcomer, tried to take the initiative in the match while combining slice and strike. She, however, was discouraged by Pak’s accurate and powerful defence. She was confused when she lost scores at Pak’s counterstroke.

Now she was mentally disturbed. She usually found it difficult to have a game with Asian players, so when Pak concentrated her strike on the right with high balls, she was at a loss how to tackle it, going over to the defensive. Pak won the first round 21–14.

In the second round Pak felt easier and more confident. The French opponent failed to cope with Pak’s twist, losing the game 10–21. In the third round Pak’s powerful drive against the French player’s defence continued. In desperation, the French ventured to change her tactics; she abandoned defence and started forehand stroke in left and right sides in turn. She, however, couldn’t cope with Pak’s deliberate counterstroke and perseverant drive-based defence. She lost scores one after another, and lost the round 13–21. At last, the match ended in favour of Pak with the score of 3–nil.

In the afternoon Pak went to the indoor stadium to have another match at five o’clock. Her opponent was a Hungarian. The Hungarian was already in the stadium doing warm-up exercise. When Pak stepped in, she glared at Pak in an attempt to launch a war of nerves and disturb her opponent’s mental condition. But her eyes betrayed anxiety as well as aggressiveness. As she had once won the European championships, she was determined to snatch the championship. She was a shake-hand grip player, but her forte was to make offensive using left and right drive.

Pak was also a player of offensive style, so it was a close match. The Hungarian, too, took the offensive actively. Short and sturdy, she made drives from either the left or right, her eyes open sharp and straight. Pak, however, made the most of her forte, carrying on counterstrokes with powerful drives. Finally she won, beating her rival in the fifth round to qualify for the quarterfinal.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Cultural Exhibition House

THE PYONGYANG CULTURAL Exhibition House is situated in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang. Inaugurated in September 1998, it consists of a main exhibition hall with different kinds of works—photographs, books, objects of fine art and handiworks, etc—and an interview room where the participants can see videos and have various meetings, a lounge as well as a teashop. In particular, there are on display President Kim Il Sung's reminiscences *With the Century* and other classic works of the President, Chairman of the National Defence Commission Kim Jong Il and Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Jong Un as well as various books of different languages on the Korean people's thoughts and feelings and their living manners. Also to be seen there are videos, postcards, handouts, picture albums and magazines that give profound knowledge of the optimistic, cultural life of the Korean people.

In the central hall on the first floor, there can be seen various artistic objects and handiworks, including Korean paintings, oil

paintings, embroidery, calligraphic works and ceramics, which are dedicated to the show of the development of the Korean art.

Among them, the Korean painting "Mangyongdae in the Morning" attracts the visitors' attention particularly. The work, created in 2015 by Kim Chun Yang, an artist at the Samjiyon Art Studio, is greatly liked by the visitors for its soft gradation technique of the Korean painting. The Korean paintings, "A Tiger in Mt. Paektu," "A Pine Tree and a Goshawk" and "The Munsu Water Park" are popular, too. The oil paintings "Kim Jong Il's Birthplace in the Paektusan Secret Camp" by Merited Artist Hwang Chol, the Korean painting "Chongnyu Cliff in Winter" by Kim Sang Ho and the embroidery "A Pine Tree and a Crane" show well the artistic eye and ability of the artists.

There can be seen some archaeological materials which prove that the Taedong River basin centring on Pyongyang was a cradle of the ancient human civilization, and a mural painting which gives a view of the time-

honoured cultural traditions established by the Korean people of the same blood for 5 000 years through ancient, middle and modern times. Among them are pictures of a dolmen of Ancient Joseon, an astronomical chart *Chonsangryolchabunyajido* edited in the late 14th century, the 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures made in the period of Koryo dynasty and a rain gauge invented by feudal Joseon dynasty.

Now a large number of foreigners visit the exhibition house year after year and write in the visitor's book what they have seen and felt. Opening the book, guide Kim Sol Hui says, "The members of the 3rd Russian tourist group commented that the objects displayed in my house are very beautiful and that the oil paintings are no less truthful than photographs. Then they made an entry in the visitor's book as fol- ▶



► lows: The Korean painting 'A Tiger in Mt. Paektu' shows well the Korean art and culture; we studied it carefully and even touched it to see whether a tiger hide was pasted or treated by an industrial method; and we confirmed it is really a painting as vivid as a living tiger, particularly the hair. The Korean painting is excellent indeed."

Now the exhibition house is being reconstructed expansively to be a better centre of cultural exchange with the world.

Kang Hye Ok



National Food Culture Thrives

SOME TIME AGO A *KOREA Today* reporter interviewed Ko Chang Hyok, department head of the Cooks Association of Korea.

I think the public is getting more interested in the work of your association in recent years.

As you know food and health are very closely related with each other, and the people's desire for quality food is increasing along with the developing reality.

Our primary and consistent concern is to wonderfully develop national dishes through proactive encouragement. Accordingly we make sure that all the members of the association have deep understanding of the Korean dishes, keep their characteristics alive, and help catering establishments to put their cooking on a scientific and standard basis.

We often organize cooking competitions, dish shows, cookery courses and practices to help cooks and waiters and waitresses steadily improve their culinary skills and methods of service. We also promote the use of the *Korean Dishes* magazine and the book *Compendium of Korean Dishes*, and other reference books on cookery, which introduce the merits of the national dishes to the general public. Dishes of unique colours are presented annually to the cooking festival held in celebration of the Day of the Sun (President Kim Il Sung's birthday) and the cookery competition on the Day of the Shining Star (Chairman Kim Jong Il's birthday), which offer great occasions for exchanging experience.

Last year the national traditional food show was a great public interest, I think.

Sure. The show was held in November. It drew more than 150 units including public and external catering establishments in Pyongyang and provinces. Put on display were traditional dishes not only with original taste and



The 21st Cooking Festival in celebration of the Day of the Sun.

flavour, distinctive shape and colour and cuisine, but also with medicinal value, and specialties of different provinces which were favourably commented upon by visitors.

In the festival dishes, designated dishes and inventive dishes categories the spectators were amazed by the nimble hand movements and elaborate processing skills of the cooks. *Sinsollo* prepared with dexterously processed meat, fish, vegetables, wild plants and fruits won popularity, and the Pyongyang cold noodle and the Taedonggang mullet soup, which are well known among the people, potato pancake and kimchi pickled with wild vegetables struck experts and amateurs with admiration for their deep national flavour.

The dishes from different provinces retained their local characters, showing the scientific standard and artistic value of the traditional foods which have developed remarkably. The chief engineer of the Pyongyang Noodle Restaurant (it presented over ten dishes at the show including the maize noodle and the mustard kimchi) said that now he knew

well there are a great number of local specialties while looking around the show, and that he deeply understood the superiority of the national dishes while he cooked them personally.

I would like to know your association's direction of activity.

My association will map out practical plans and take relevant measures to fully meet the ever-growing demand of the people for good food. We are going to hold cooking competitions frequently with stress on traditional dishes in keeping with the reality that catering establishments specializing in national dishes are set up across the country. And we will publish books conducive to the development of food culture, and organize local specialties shows, exhibitions of cooking sci-tech achievements, and technique and skill competitions of cooks and waitresses so as to disseminate good experience. Along with this, we will improve cooperation with cooks associations of other countries, participate in international cookery competitions and conduct a dynamic work to exchange culinary skills through courses and visits. □

Wang Kon, Founder of Koryo

WANG KON (877–943) IS the founder of Koryo (918–1392), the first unified state in Korea. As he was good at martial art from his early age, he was appointed as Sijung, the highest government post of Thaebongguk (901–918) in 913. The tyranny of Kung Ye, king of the country, reached the extreme, so antipathy towards him ran unprecedentedly high. At last, in June 918, Wang Kon carried out a coup to topple him.

After founding a new dynasty Wang Kon renamed the country Koryo intending to succeed Koguryo (277 BC–AD 668) which

had been a great power in the nation's history. In January 919, he moved the capital from Chollwon to Kaesong (Kaeju at that time). Afterwards, he set it as the main task to unify Later Paekje and Later Silla, which were the states of the same nation, and directed efforts to this end. He launched a powerful military offensive against Later Paekje while wining over the declining Silla. In May 935, when Kyonhwon (867–936), king of Later Paekje who had been ousted in his son Singom's coup, surrendered to Koryo, Wang Kon offered him special treatment. In November 935, when Koryo's power was steadily growing, the king of Silla also surrendered to Koryo. Wang Kon intensified the military offensive against Later Paekje; in September 936, he finally defeated the Later Paekje army in the battle of Illichon (Sonsan in North Kyongsang Province) and annexed it to

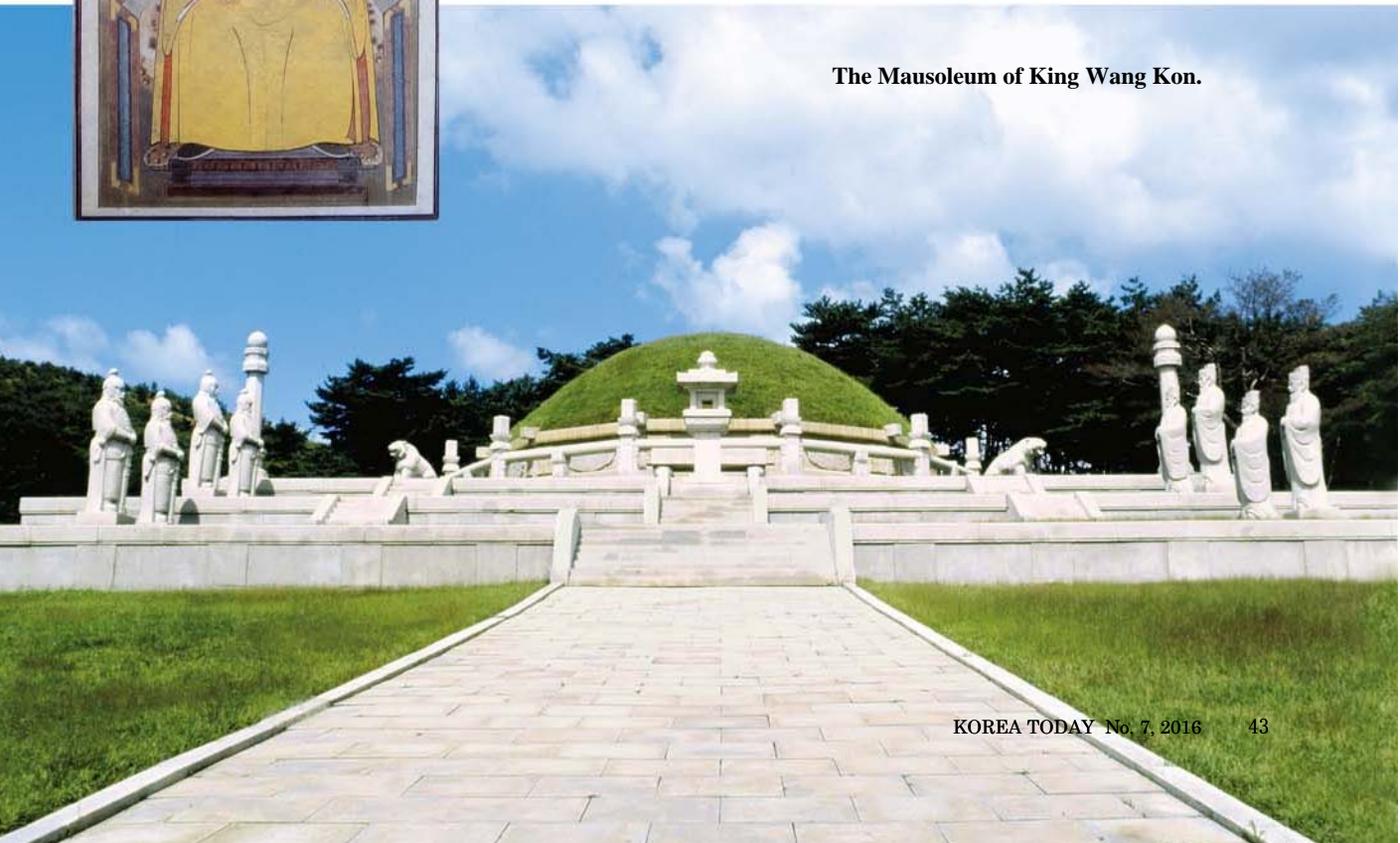
Koryo, thus accomplishing the unification of the Three Kingdoms in the long run.

Later, he advanced northward to win back the old territory of Koguryo. Restoring Koguryo's territory was one of the main domestic and foreign policies he pursued from the first years of the country. While putting efforts in the construction of Sogyong (Pyongyang) he concentrated the force on regaining the northwestern region south of the Amnok River. When Palhae, a state of the Korean nation which existed from the late 7th century to the early 10th century, collapsed attacked by foreign aggressors, and its prince came to Koryo with a hundred thousand of the Palhae survivors, Wang Kon accepted him, allowing them to live in the northwestern area. As a result, he could establish the first unified country in the history of the Korean nation.

Ri Song Chol



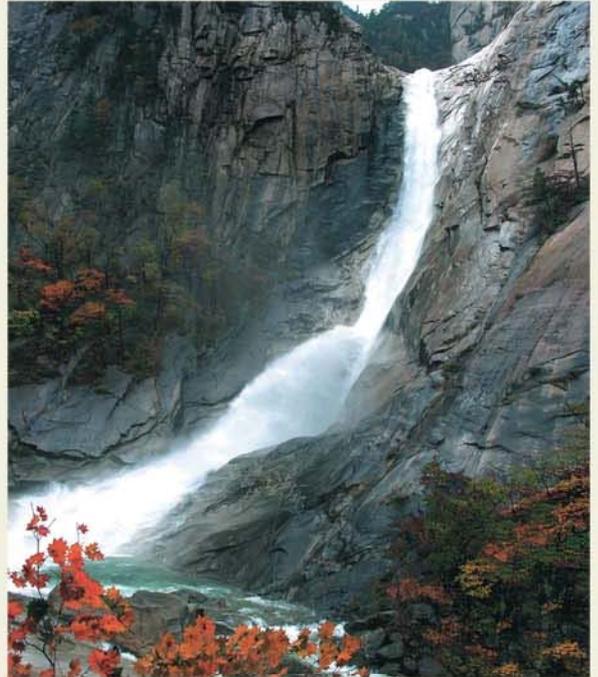
The Mausoleum of King Wang Kon.



Mt. Kumgang (1)

MT. KUMGANG STRETCHING OVER Kosong and Kumgang counties of Kangwon Province is one of the eight scenic wonders of Korea from olden times for its varied, magnificent, graceful and strange natural scenes of myriad shapes. The mountain is as beautiful as a picture scroll spread out with its soaring twelve thousand jagged peaks, various fantastic-shaped rocks, gigantic cliffs, abysmal ravines with so many deep pools and ponds, crystal-clear water rushing down round cliffs and rocks, many waterfalls forming rainbows, and variegated fauna and flora. It is an aggregate of scenic beauties—alpine beauty, ravine beauty, tableland sceneries, panoramic views, lake sceneries, seascapes and shorescapes. This is why the Korean people from of old have called the mountain by various names—Phungak, Kaegol and Pongnae and so on.

In spring with its fragrant flowers it was called Kumgang-san likening it to a jewel; its scenery in summer with white clouds hanging about its peaks and cliffs and its thick forests, singing birds and roaring waterfalls gave rise to its name Pongnae-san; its autumn scenes with crimson foliage and flowing streams gave it the name of Phungak-san; and its winter views covered with snow and icicles earned it



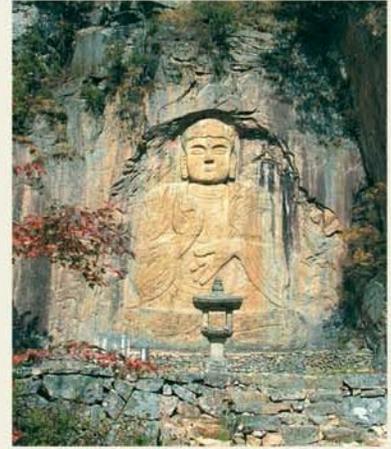
► **Kuryong Falls.**

The Manphokdong Ravine.





The monument to St. Sosan and sari stupas.



The Myogil Buddhist Statue.

► the appellation of Kaegol-san. As the mountain has ever-changing scenes by season, time and climate, people used to say, “This place appears to be an aggregation of superb scenic beauties of the world with its rocks performing a myriad magic tricks, its water playing no end of charming tricks, and its woods rustling humbly.”

From ancient times, the Korean people have lived in and around Mt. Kungang which rises over rivers, seas and fields. Mt. Kungang was opened up by the creative struggle of the local people for conquering nature going across the high mountains of the Thaebaek range, and it came to be widely known at home and abroad after the late 7th century. Regarding the mountain as a pride of the nation, the Korean people built many Buddhist temples there and left behind cultural assets like sculptures and images of Buddha, pagodas,

stone monuments and Buddhist stupas. During their military occupation of Korea (1905–1945), the Japanese imperialists not only plundered a great many cultural assets and plenty of underground resources like tungsten in Mt. Kungang but also destroyed its beautiful landscape by felling its timber at random including hundreds of years-old trees.

In the Korean war (June 25, 1950–July 27, 1953), cultural relics and assets in the mountain were burnt down by barbarous indiscriminate bombings and bombardments of the US imperialists and many beautiful scenic spots also destroyed.

Thanks to the DPRK’s policy of preserving national cultural legacies, Mt. Kungang has now been developed into a fine pleasure ground furnished with facilities of cultural recreation and public service for the people and a world-famous mountain for sight-seeing.

Pak Un Yong



The Phyohun Temple.

Fanatically Hostile Policy

IN RECENT YEARS THE INTER-KOREAN relations have been in the worst ever condition and the Korean peninsula has been harassed by a hair-trigger situation which could lead to an outbreak of war at any time. Nobody could tell how long this grave situation will continue and what it will end up in.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities are doggedly pushing ahead with the “trust-building process in the Korean peninsula,” a hostile policy against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, driving the situation into an ever more dangerous fix. The so-called “trust-building process in the Korean peninsula” is a policy initiated by the south Korean ruler against the DPRK, as an imitation of the “Helsinki process” pursued by the US-led Western bloc during the Cold War. Simply speaking, the policy is aimed at “guiding the DPRK” to nuclear abandonment by changing it in the name of “trust-building” and at turning to “economic cooperation” with the DPRK when it has given up its nukes and changed its system. In the final analysis the policy is oriented to confrontation and war against the northern half of the peninsula to conquer it by disarming the north and extending south Korea’s “liberal democratic system” after destruction of the north’s system. It is also a traitorous policy contrary to the mode of reunification—federation—suggested in the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration adopted in June 2000 in recognition of the Korean nation’s unanimous desire.

The chief executive of south Korea, stressing undisguisedly its bellicose character, said that the “trust-building process in the Korean peninsula” is “far from an appeasement policy” and is “based on the military deterrent of the US-south Korea alliance” and that she would “resolutely cope with the north’s provocations by means of the US-south Korea cooperation.” This was why the plan was rejected as soon as it was made public, by the entire nation and derided at home and abroad as “mistrust-building process,” “confrontation-inciting process” and “disappointing process.”

However, in order to realize the misguided policy, the south Korean authorities have engrossed themselves in the scheme of confrontation against the DPRK, resorting to whatever they could do. Wherever she was, whether at home or abroad, the ruler heaped vicious slanders and calumnies on the north’s righteous policy of pushing the economic construction and the nuclear buildup simultaneously. She brought into Seoul a UN office which deals with the north’s human rights—the move that her predecessors did not dare to make, scared at the strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad—and

went so far as to cook up a law on the north’s human rights to accomplish her human rights plot against the DPRK. Not content with this, she has made desperate efforts to ratchet up the anti-DPRK sanctions and pressure.

In April last she took part in a summit conference on nuclear safety held in the US, when she brought up for discussion the nuclear issue of the DPRK which is irrelevant to the agenda of the meeting, and peddled anti-DPRK propaganda while asking other countries to do their best to apply sanctions and pressure on the north so that it could “realize that it can never exist without nuclear abandonment.” The mass media around the world ridicule her crazy abuse and shameful manner referring to her as a mad bitch, and the Korean people condemn scathingly in unison that her humiliating behaviour in the international arena is a disgrace to the nation and the treacherous act that sells off the nation’s dignity and honour.

The present ruler of south Korea also intentionally brought to disruption north-south talks that were held thanks to the DPRK’s sincere efforts and magnanimity, typically the ones held in June 2013 and February 2014. Subservient to the US, her regime waged anti-DPRK joint war drills ceaselessly, thus completely foiling the inter-Korean dialogue and overtly revealing the true colours of inter-Korean confrontation maniac. In March and April last she mobilized huge forces to conduct Key Resolve and Foal Eagle 16 joint war rehearsals of the US and south Korea, leading the situation in the Korean peninsula to the brink of war without discretion. And what was more serious was that her clique conducted those exercises while openly talking about their intention to “remove the headquarters of north Korea” and “occupy Pyongyang,” discarding their stereotyped pretext of “annual and defensive” ones.

Owing to the obstinate and vicious policy of confrontation with the DPRK the inter-Korean relations have fallen into an irreversible catastrophe and the Korean nation is exposed to the constant danger of nuclear war. In April 13 last the “Saenuri Party” suffered a heavy defeat in the “National Assembly” election, which meant the public antipathy towards the ruler of south Korea. The south Korean mass media commented unanimously that the election signalled the public judgment on her.

It is a common law that the fate of traitors rejected by the people cannot last long. The more frantic the south Korean authorities become over the anti-DPRK engagement that brings harm alone to the nation, the stronger the resistance of the whole nation will grow.

Pang Song Un

The US Destined for Defeat

THE US IMPERIALISTS UNLEASHED A WAR against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950, taking advantage of their numerical and technical superiority. The war, however, ended in the Americans' signing an armistice agreement on July 27, three years later. For the war the US mobilized one third of its land force, one fifth of its air force, most of its Pacific fleet, and as many as two million troops including those from 15 of its vassal countries, the south Korean puppet army and the Japanese militarists. Over 73 million tons of munitions and US\$165 billion of war expenditure were squandered. All of them, however, failed to save the destiny of the US from the defeat.

Clark, the then commander of the "UN forces," signed the armistice agreement on July 27, 1953, lamenting that he gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an armistice agreement without victory by carrying out instructions of his government. He said he felt everything had gone wrong.

The Korean war was the first to bring stigma of defeat to the US and July 27 was marked as the most ignominious day in the American history. On July 27, 2009, the US declared July 27 as the day of the nation's defeat and put out flags draped in black at government organs like the White House, the Capitol and the State Department and other major buildings to mourn the GIs who had "laid down their lives for liberty and democracy."

Nevertheless, in 2013 marking the 60th anniversary of the conclusion of the armistice agreement, the American Congress passed a resolution on fixing 2013 as the year of the "martyrs in the Korean war" and set up a Korean war memorial hall in the Pentagon, clamouring that the war should be reassessed as the so-called forgotten victory. However hard the Americans try to deceive the international community and turn its already-recognized defeat into victory, they can never erase the disgrace and humiliation from the defeat.

Numerical and technical superiority does not immediately mean victory in war. The US's defeat in the Korean war was not a strategic or tactical mistake but inevitability, as has been fully proved by what has happened later in the DPRK-US

confrontation.

In January 1968 when its armed spy ship *Pueblo* was captured red-handed by the Korean People's Army in the territorial waters of the DPRK, the US threatened Pyongyang with measures for military retaliation. But it ended up giving way to the DPRK's tough stand and writing an apology for the first time in its history.

In 1993 the US, making a fuss about the "suspicion of the DPRK's nuclear development," pressed the DPRK to receive the IAEA's "ad hoc inspection" and took hard-line measures against Korea while taking Team Spirit 93 joint military drill. At that time, too, it could not but succumb to the harder-line countermeasure of the opponent, only to sign the DPRK-US Agreed Framework whose kernel was to provide light-water reactors and alternative energy to the DPRK.

In 2014 the Pentagon proclaimed that it would put the DPRK under its control by force of arms and has resorted to an unimaginably harsh policy of political and military isolation, suffocation and blockade against the country. In March last alone, the US presented threat to Korea by mobilizing all its infamous nuclear war equipment and means for the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle 16 joint military exercises aimed at examining the feasibility of its "OPLAN 5015" which includes the "beheading operation" geared to remove the leadership of the DPRK, surprise landing operations to conquer strategic points and the preemptive strike operations to destroy the DPRK's nuclear means of strike.

Pyongyang, on its part, made public the successful test-firing of top-notch weapons capable of striking any point on the earth, demonstrating its ability to attack the American mainland as it warned earlier, and striking terror into the US.

MNC TV of Mongolia reported, "History shows that the DPRK does not make an empty talk. It's high time the US had to reconsider the safety of its mainland."

Having suffered repeated disgrace and defeats in the confrontation with the DPRK, the US is heading for the doomsday—collapse of the country. This is the plight of the US at the moment.

Kang Chol Jin

Voices of Wrath

“IS THERE ANY WOMAN willing to live as a sexual slave inferior to animals for millions of money, divesting herself of any youth or dignity?” “Is there any Korean woman willing to travel herself to such a place to ruin her own life? Are there any parents in the world willing to send their daughters to such a terrible place?”

These are some of reactions of victims to the shocking action of the Japanese authorities persistently denying the past crime of forcible sex slavery.

Ro Hyon Hwa, one of the victims of sex slavery, testified as follows: The first evening I was driven to a so-called “comfort centre,” a Japanese army officer shouted, “From now on, you must obey the Japanese officers without question. You Korean women shall die when you are disobedient”; When I resisted he beat me relentlessly and satisfied his sexual appetites.

Won Ryong Hwa, who had been driven to sex slavery when she was a teenager and suffered for a dozen years, testified: “The Japanese army subjected us Korean women to such an unimaginable maltreatment. They treated us like beasts instead of humans, and young women were beaten and fell ill to death.”

Yun Kyong Ae testified: “The Japanese told us Korean girls that they would introduce us to a good job so that we could eat well, be dressed well and make a lot of money. They took us to a labour exchange. Then we were taken to Pusan under Japanese police

escort, where we were loaded on seven warships together with thousands of girls. Until we found ourselves in Singapore, we had a naive idea that we would be nurses in the Japanese mainland.”

Last year a declassified Thai document on information revealed a list of captured sex slaves of the Japanese army. The list of sex slaves of the Japanese army confined to a Thai POW concentration camp wrote that there had been around 1 500 Korean women in the camp and directly named over 460 of them. Shortly before their defeat in August 1945 the Japanese military gave a secret order to change the registration of the status of sexual slaves as assistant nurses because they were afraid of their anti-human crimes being disclosed.

Nevertheless, the present Japanese authorities insult the victims of sex slavery of the Japanese army as victims of “slave trade,” “prostitutes” and “collaborators of the Japanese army.” Recently they filed their official stand to the UN that no evidences had been discovered regarding the argument that the Japanese imperialists took Korean women for sex slaves by force.

Their brazen act is causing an international outcry. In March last the UN committee against sexism issued the result of its final deliberation, declaring that the claim based on the victims’ stand was not fully considered in the “agreement” made between Japan and south Korea in De-

cember last year in order to solve the problem of sex slaves of the Japanese army “finally and irreversibly.” As far as the “agreement” is concerned, it was denounced by masses of all strata including victims of the sex slavery of the Japanese army and the related organizations, opposition parties, citizens’ organizations, religious people, youths and students as “negotiation on exchanging the dignity of the victims with money” and “traitorous agreement that has given acquittal to Japan.” Condemnation and protest rose high at rallies, demonstrations, interviews and declarations on the situation. Joint demonstrations took place in different cities of the US and European countries insisting dead negotiation; the international community voiced a strong denunciation that the negotiation was the result of a plot made under the American pressure and the Japanese appeasement.

The more outrageous the Japanese challenge is getting against the international community, the more opposed the reaction is turning. The essence of the matter of sex slavery of the Japanese army is to bring the Japanese government to account for the crimes of forcing a huge number of women into sexual slavery.

It is the common international opinion that Japan should recognize its past crimes of sex slavery, and choose thorough apology and reparation, proper education in history and punishment of related criminals.

Kim Hyon Ju

Sogwang Temple

THE SOGWANG TEMPLE, situated in Kosan County, Kangwon Province, Korea, was built in the closing days of Koryo (918–1392) and later during the period of Feudal Joseon Dynasty (1392–1910). The Ungjin Hall was erected in 1386, the first of the building of the temple, and in the age of Feudal Joseon Dynasty more than 50 big and small structures were constructed. The Sogwang Temple belongs to valuable cultural heritages conveying a peculiar art of architecture and talents of the Korean ancestors in different ages.

Two main axes were laid facing south in a deep valley which stretches to the east, with the structures of the temple arranged harmoniously with the natural features. The upstream architectural division is centred on the Ungjin Hall while the down-

stream one is on the Taeung Hall.

The first gate to the temple is Puri Gate. Erected in 1751, it is shaped like a cosy cottage on an arch-shaped stone bridge across the stream flowing in front of the temple.

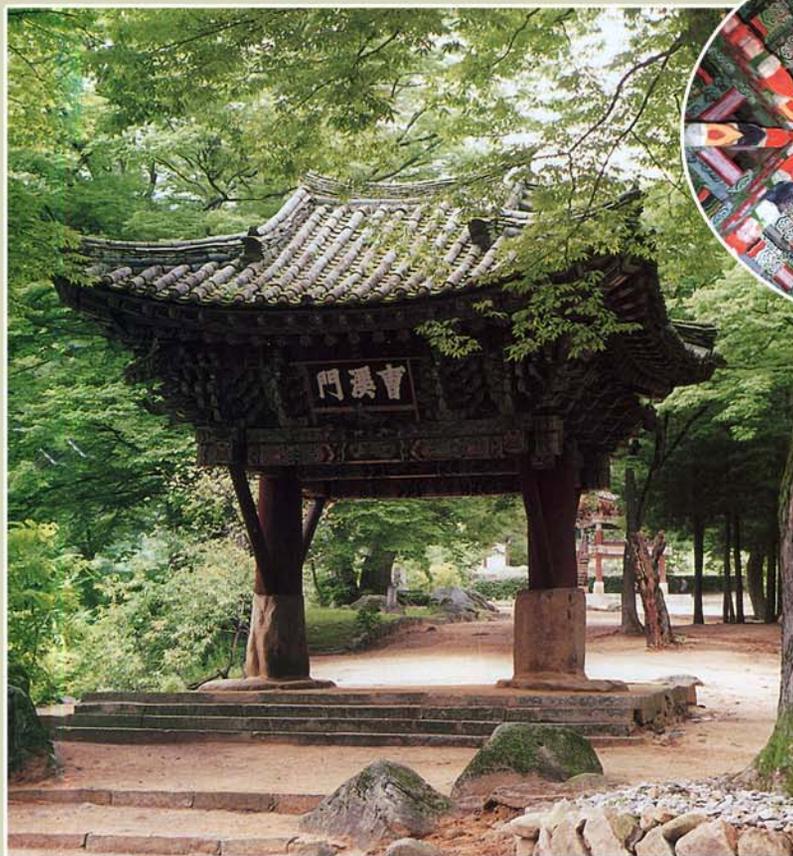
The next gate is Jogye Gate, rebuilt in 1783. The ceiling was gorgeously decorated with the pictures of phoenix, dragon, fairy and so on.

The Taeung Hall was situated far to the north of the central axis of the downstream division. The main structure of the temple, rebuilt in 1731, was painted in luxurious colours, with the grille engraved finely with geometric patterns, so it was almost a luxurious and splendid art work as a whole. Inside, there were pictures of Sakyamuni on the wall and nine Buddhist images. In front of the hall there stood Hoji Gate

and then the Yongwol Pavilion facing south. Centring on the Taeung Hall there stood the Mangung House and the Simgom House against each other to the east and west respectively. The Musang House, Hungbok House and Solsongdong Pavilion were located in the east while the Haerjang House, Phalsang Hall, Myongbu Hall, Pomyong House and Munhan Pavilion were in the west.

The Ungjin Hall, one of the main halls of the temple, stood to the north of the main axis of the upper part of the temple. It was a gabled house on a relatively high embankment representing the architecture in the closing days of Koryo. The inside was colourfully painted in red and blue, and there was enshrined a statue of

The Jogye Gate.



Sakyamuni Tathagata in the centre and images of 500 Buddha's disciples.

The Sogwang Temple was burnt down, except a few gates and pavilions including Puri and Jogye gates and a few buildings, during the Korean war (June 25, 1950–July 27, 1953) by the indiscriminate bombings of the US imperialists. Thanks to the proper State policy for preservation of national cultural heritage the remnants of the temple have been well kept, and the area has turned into a popular recreational resort.

Pak Thae Ho

