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Kim Jong Un with the delegates to the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union [June Juche105 (2016)]

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Ennobling Love for the Rising Generation

In June the DPRK celebrated the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union.

Kim Jong Un, who carries forward the ennobling love for the rising generations, for the future of the country, cherished by Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, and embraces all schoolchildren to train them as masters of a thriving Korea, ensured that the 70th anniversary of the KCU was celebrated as a grand festival of the schoolchildren of Juche Korea. And busy as he was leading the all-people advance to carry out the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he had a photograph session with the delegates to the celebrations.

The young delegates extended thanks to Kim Jong Un for arranging grand celebration events for them and rendering honour to all the schoolchildren before the eyes of the world.

Together with them, Kim Jong Un enjoyed an artistic performance *We Are the Happiest in the World* staged by schoolchildren in celebration of their holiday.

The performers sang that the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, who established the most advantageous socialist system on this land with their ennobling love for the rising generations, are the eternal sun and that Kim Jong Un, who unfolds a bright future for them, is symbolic of their homeland.

Kim Jong Un congratulated the schoolchildren on their successful performance and acknowledged the enthusiastically cheering audience.

A national meeting in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding

of the KCU was held in Pyongyang.

At the meeting, a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the WPK to the organizations and members of the KCU was read. Running through the message was the affection of the motherly Party that has raised the KCU members as priceless treasures of the country representing its hope and future and spares nothing for the good of them.

Jon Yong Nam, first secretary of the Central Committee of Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, made a speech. Pointing out that over the past 70 years the KCU has developed into a steel-strong revolutionary organization of children under the leadership of the great leaders and Marshal Kim Jong Un, he emphasized that all the KCU members, cherishing the dignity and pride in being members of the glorious children's organization of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, should remain faithful to the pledge they made in front of the KCU flag and prepare themselves firmly as young revolutionaries loyal to Kim Jong Un.

A joint national meeting of the KCU organizations in celebration of its founding anniversary was held on the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun Plaza. All the participants pledged to become true sons and daughters of Kim Jong Un and ardent young revolutionaries by striving to be fully prepared mentally, morally and physically and always ready for their socialist motherland with the flags depicting the smiling leaders flying in front of the KCU flag. Other colourful events took place, including the ceremony of donating Sonyon (children) multiple-launch rocket systems to the Korean People's Army, national children's science fictions and models



A national meeting is held to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the KCU

exhibition-2016 and photo exhibition.

The anniversary was celebrated in other parts of the country.

The celebration events held in the hope-filled period when the dawn of a bright future of a thriving socialist nation is breaking as envisaged in the blueprint advanced by the historic Seventh Congress of the WPK,

demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of the children's organization of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il that is advancing forcefully following the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Article: Kim Hyon

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



A joint national meeting of the KCU organizations is held in celebration of the 70th anniversary of its founding



A photo exhibition *The Sun and Red Tie* and the national children's science fictions and models exhibition-2016 have been held



Artistic performance *We Are the Happiest in the World* staged by schoolchildren in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the KCU



Delegates to the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the KCU look round several parts of Pyongyang

A ceremony is held for the donation of Sonyon (children) multiple-launch rocket systems to the Korean People's Army

All-People Resistance Set as Key to Korea's Liberation

On August 9, Juche 34 (1945) Commander Kim Il Sung of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army ordered his units to launch the final offensive for national liberation. According to this order, the soldiers of the KPRA dealt a crushing blow to the Japanese forces of aggression as they were advancing to Korea.



Map showing the major sites related to the preparations for all-people resistance led by Kim Il Sung

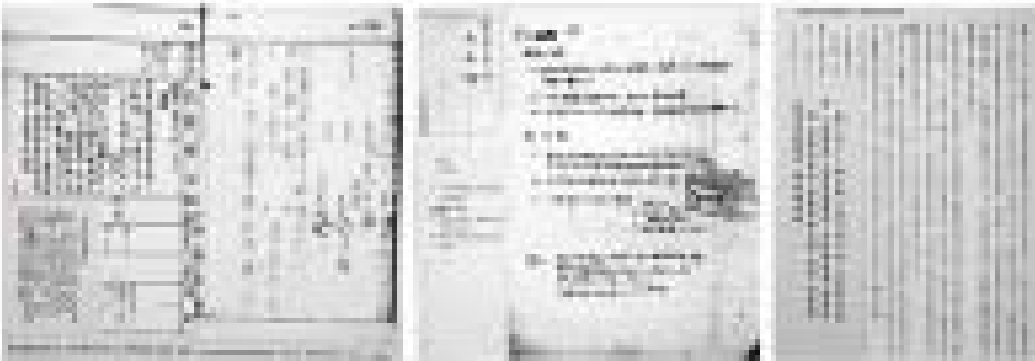
The people's armed corps, revolt organizations and broad sections of the masses responded by waging a dynamic struggle to harass the enemy's rear, assaulting their organs for colonial rule all over the country.

In January Juche 32 (1943), with keen insight into the rapidly-changing situation, Kim Il Sung called a meeting of military and political cadres of the KPRA. At this meeting he set forth the three-point line of achieving the historic cause of national liberation—launching the final offensive of the KPRA, all-people resistance and combined operations in the enemy's rear. Then he energetically led the struggle to this end.

In the latter half of the 1930s, he had secret bases set up in the vast areas including the Mt Paektu area. Then he had them strengthened as political and military bases for all-people resistance. He also sent small units, groups and political operatives of the KPRA to establish temporary secret bases of various sizes and kinds in the depth of mountains in Korea. Subsequently, temporary secret bases sprang up in the numerous areas of strategic importance from the northern part of the country to its inland regions, as well as in the vast areas of Manchuria. This gave a strong impetus to the preparations for all-people resistance.

At these secret bases, which served as military and political bases for all-people resistance, in different parts of the country including Mt Kuwol, Yangdok, Mt Madu, Koksan, Mts Jiri and Thaebaek, the members of the resistance groups made preparations for the showdown with the Japanese imperialists, conducting such drills as file training, tactical training and shooting under the guidance of the small units of the KPRA.

The members of the revolt organizations and other people in the country captured weapons from the enemy, at the same time as making rifles and bombs by themselves. They also worked hard to obtain food, clothes and



Japanese documents concerning the revolt organizations that were active in different regions



Slogans on the rocks and barked trees at the Jonsan secret camp which was built as a secret base to unite broad sections of the people into an anti-Japanese patriotic force

medical supplies, as part of the preparations for the armed revolt.

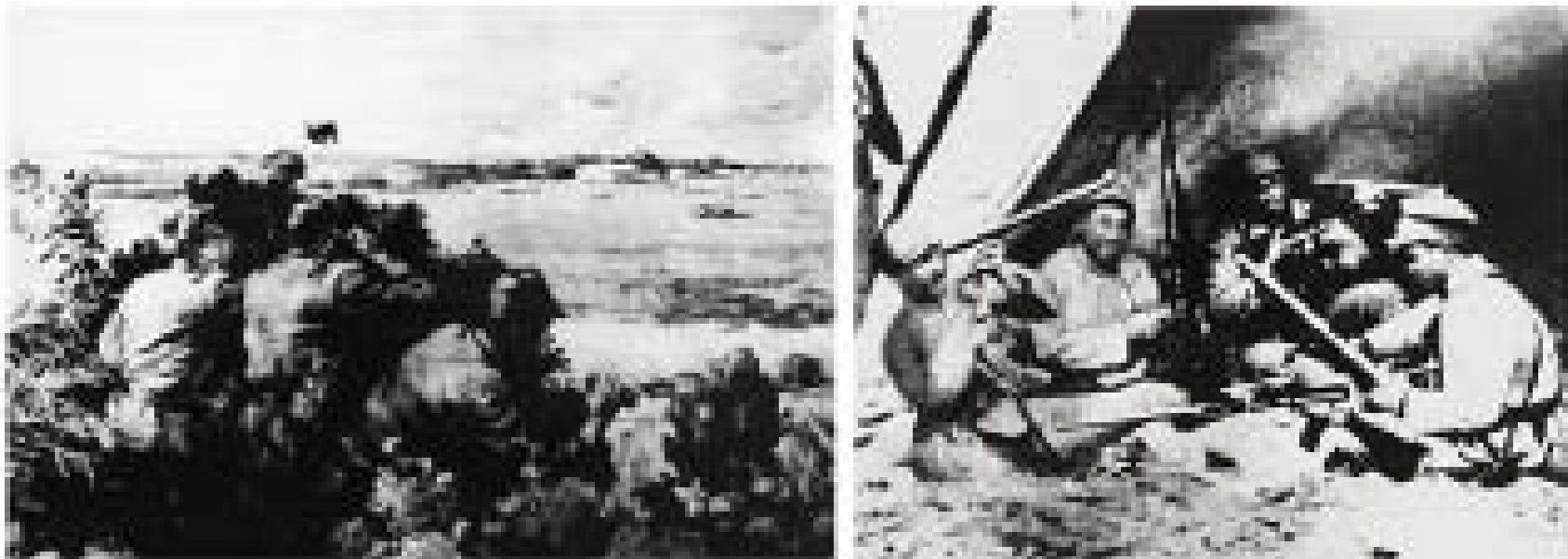
Revolt organizations under various names were active in many areas including Pyongyang and Kyongsong. Among them were the National Liberation Corps organized in Pyongyang by Kim Won Ju and other revolutionary young people, and Kim Il Sung Corps based in Kyongsong, which branched out into other parts of the country and even Japan.

In this way the people's armed corps, revolt organizations and broad sections of the masses formed a powerful resistance force. They assaulted the Japanese ruling organs in Korea under the KPRA's operational plan for the final offensive.

The KPRA's final offensive combined with the all-people resistance, led by Kim Il Sung, brought the ruin of Japan. Thus, on August 15, Juche 34 (1945) Korea was liberated.

Indeed, Kim Il Sung performed immortal exploits by inspiring the whole nation under the banner of all-people resistance to repulse the formidable Japanese aggressors and achieve the historic cause of national liberation. His exploits will shine for ever, along with the prospering country.

Article: Kim Kum Chol



Soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army make full preparations for greeting the great event of national liberation



Delighted to see the day of national liberation



Kim Jong Il inspects the unit of the Korean People's Army on Mt Taedok where Kim Il Sung advanced the slogan "A-match-for-a-hundred" [March Juche 85 (1996)]

Invincible Army

In the DPRK August 25 is celebrated as the Day of Songun, the day when Kim Jong Il began his Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

To mark this day, upholding the spirit of the Seventh Congress of the

Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean service personnel and other people are redoubling their efforts in high spirits to step up the general offensive for developing theirs into a powerful socialist country. They recollect with

deep emotion the exploits he performed by dint of his Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

Mt Taedok is one of the meaningful places associated with his exploits.

On February 6, Juche 52 (1963), in company with President Kim Il Sung, he inspected the unit of the Korean People's Army on Mt Taedok. It is within hailing distance from the Military Demarcation Line.

That day he climbed up to the observation post and gave a steady look at a pylon standing on the side of a hill on the Military Demarcation Line with the electric cables cut off southward. Then he told the soldiers that they should be determined to re-link the silvery high-tension cables, and stressed that they must do so by taking up the rifles their parents handed over to them.

These instructions implied that the soldiers on Mt Taedok and all other service personnel should be fully conscious of the historic responsibility they assume in achieving the cause of the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation, by force of arms.

That day, President Kim Il Sung presented the militant slogan "A-match-for-a-hundred" for the KPA to uphold. To the officers, who were fully determined to carry out the task, Kim Jong Il said; the intrinsic requirement of this slogan is that each soldier should be prepared as a match for a hundred foes not only in defence but also in attack.

On March 18, Juche 85 (1996), 33 years after that, Kim Jong Il visited the unit again.

For a long time he learned in detail about its combat preparations and the soldiers' living conditions. He set out the operational and tactical measures to make the post impregnable. He stressed the need to intensify political and ideological education of the soldiers and take parental care of them. Then he gave them a submachine gun, an automatic rifle and a pair of binoculars as souvenirs and posed for a photograph with them.

Thanks to his 50-odd-year-long Songun-based leadership, which started on August 25, Juche 49 (1960), the KPA has been developed into the powerful revolutionary army of Mt Paektu. Prepared politically, ideologically and in military techniques, it has safeguarded socialism and the country reliably.

Now Kim Jong Un is adding glory to the immortal achievements Kim Jong Il, the brilliant Songun commander, made in building up the KPA as an invincible army by dint of his energetic leadership.

The KPA is smashing the imperialists' vicious war moves, firmly defending the country's sovereignty and peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Article: Pak Kwang Ok



The KPA has been developed into an invincible army capable of defeating any formidable enemy at a stroke



In the general introduction hall are colour statues depicting Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il with young people and schoolchildren

Youth Movement Museum

The Youth Movement Museum, crystallizing the history of the ennobling love for the young people cherished by the peerlessly great persons of Mt Paektu, was inaugurated in January this year, marking the 70th anniversary of Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League.

Built on Kim Jong Un's proposal and under his meticulous guidance, the museum occupies an area of over 20 000 sq metres and a total floor space of more than 10 460 sq metres. It has a general introduction hall, 14 exhibition halls, a large diorama and an e-reading area.

In the general introduction hall are colour statues depicting President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il with young people and schoolchildren.

Photographs of the great leaders and relics associated with their leadership of the Korean



youth movement are preserved in the exhibition halls according to the important periods of the Korean revolution.

Displayed in hall 1 are materials that show that Kim Il Sung, trailblazer and leader of the Korean youth movement, entered Hwasong Uisuk School in June Juche 15 (1926) and formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union in October that year embracing hot-blooded young men of the new generation and indicated with foresight the goals of the Korean revolution and the road for the Korean young people to take.

Hall 2 is devoted to the period after national liberation, when Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic Youth League of North Korea on January 17, Juche 35 (1946) in order to rally the young people behind a democratic mass organization, and aroused them to actively turn out in the effort to build a new, democratic Korea.

Displayed in hall 3 are materials about the young people who, under the close concern of the great leader, left imprints of their worthwhile life in the development of the youth movement in the 1950s. In less than two months after the outbreak of the Korean war by the armed invasion of the US imperialists on June 25, 1950, over 1 300 000 young men and women volunteered to the front, and of the 600 war-time heroes, 400 were young people. After the war they played a vanguard role by volunteering to work in the labour-intensive, challenging sectors such as postwar reconstruction sites and coal and ore mines.

Displayed in the next hall are materials about the largest-ever torchlit procession of youth and students that took place in Pyongyang on November 4, Juche 45 (1956).

Halls on the second floor are devoted to the undying exploits performed by Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il in the periods of epochal development of the Korean youth movement.

With a deep analysis of the requirements of the developing Korean revolution and the prevailing situation in the first half of the 1960s, Kim Il Sung put forward the revolutionary line of reorganizing the Democratic Youth League of Korea into the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea at the Fifth Congress of the DYLK, and guided the work to this end.



Materials about the exploits of the heroic young people



Materials related with the immortal exploits of Kim Jong Il are also displayed in these halls.

Kim Jong Il said that the youth league should become a youth organization of President Kim Il Sung and that the Korean youth movement should develop along the road of Juche as indicated by him. He handed over the torch of the revolution to the young people, and in the historic period when the young people's organization greeted its 50th founding anniversary, he renamed it Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, and personally conferred on it the flag depicting the smiling President.

Give maximum prominence to young people and love them to the utmost—as there was such a great programme of attaching importance to young people and loving them, the Korean young people could invariably advance along the road of the revolution following the Workers' Party of Korea

in the face of the tribulations of history.

Hanging on the walls between the halls 11 and 12 are photographs of young heroes produced in the struggle for the prosperity of the country.

Now Kim Jong Un leads the young people to march straight ahead following the WPK, to become masters of the youth power.

The Youth Movement Museum is, indeed, a crystallization of the firm faith and will and noble obligation of Kim Jong Un who safeguards and adds eternal brilliance to the immortal exploits Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il performed in developing the Juche-oriented youth movement; it is also an eternal asset of the country that assures the promising future of the Paektusan youth power.

Article: Kim Il Nam

Photo: Kim Yun Hyok



Books off the Press

On the occasion of the Day of the Sun, the greatest national holiday for the Korean people, foreign presses translated, and published in pamphlets, the immortal classic works by Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un.

With the names of the great leaders printed in relief on their front covers, the books have prefaces that sum up their imperishable exploits in strengthening the Workers' Party of Korea, developing the DPRK into a powerful socialist country,

achieving national reunification and promoting the cause of global independence.

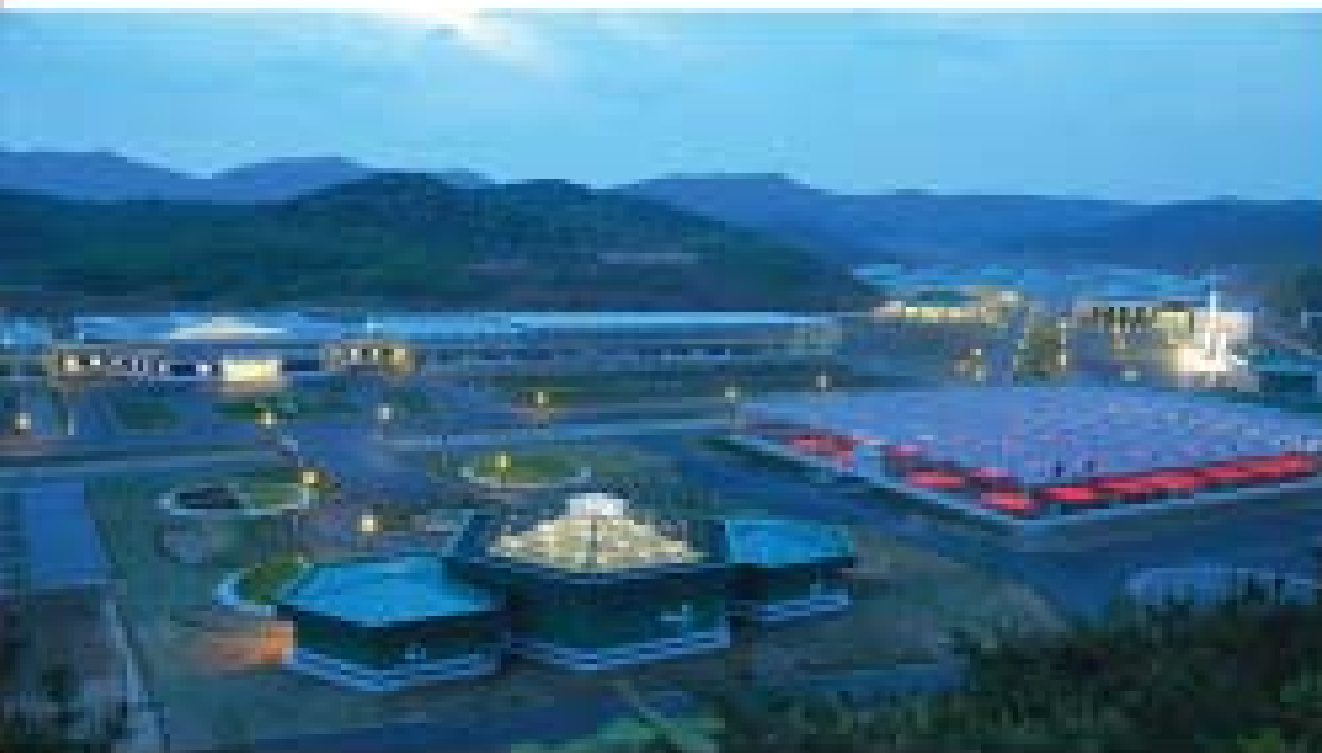
Twenty-five countries, including Russia, India, Iran, Ethiopia, South Africa, Germany and Austria, published 19 170 copies of the works in 18 kinds and 13 languages.

To mark the Day of the Sun ceremonies were held in many countries for the publication of the books.

Article: Kim Jong



Immortal works by Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un published in many countries of the world



Tree Nursery No. 122

The Workers' Party of Korea plans to turn the country into a socialist fairyland covered with forests in the near future by pressing on with the forest restoration campaign. According to this plan, the soldier builders, scientists and technicians built Tree Nursery No. 122 of the Korean People's Army in a short period.

Covering a total area of hundreds of hectares, the tree nursery is situated in a valley surrounded on three sides by low hills.

It is divided into three districts—forest district, production district and residential district for its employees; it also has office buildings, hall of culture, primary school, daily care centres and public service amenities.

Sapling production has been put on a scientific, industrial and intensive footing; this year the volume of production has increased 3.3 times.

All the processes ranging from seed selection and treatment, planting and growing to packaging, as well as substrate production and sapling storage facilities, are distributed in an intensive way.

The most important of all are seven glass and hard plastic pane greenhouses.

The saplings grow in these greenhouses that are equipped with such machines as sunshine screen, sprinkling and vaporizing devices, ventilator and observing machine. After a certain period of time they are transplanted to the outdoor adaptation area. In this way the tree nursery cultivates saplings twice a year.

Also, saplings and trees grow in the modernly-equipped outdoor cultivation ground, testing area for acclimatization and round cutting beds.

An efficient integrated computer control system has been established to provide the most suitable conditions for the cultivation of saplings including temperature, humidity, sunlight, content of carbon dioxide, ventilation, irrigation and application of nutritive solution.

The tree nursery can be called a land- and manpower-saving plant that demonstrates the level of the country's science and technology. This is testified by the fact that, in addition to the above control system, 80 per cent of the equipment such as those for judging gravity, removing blades of seeds and

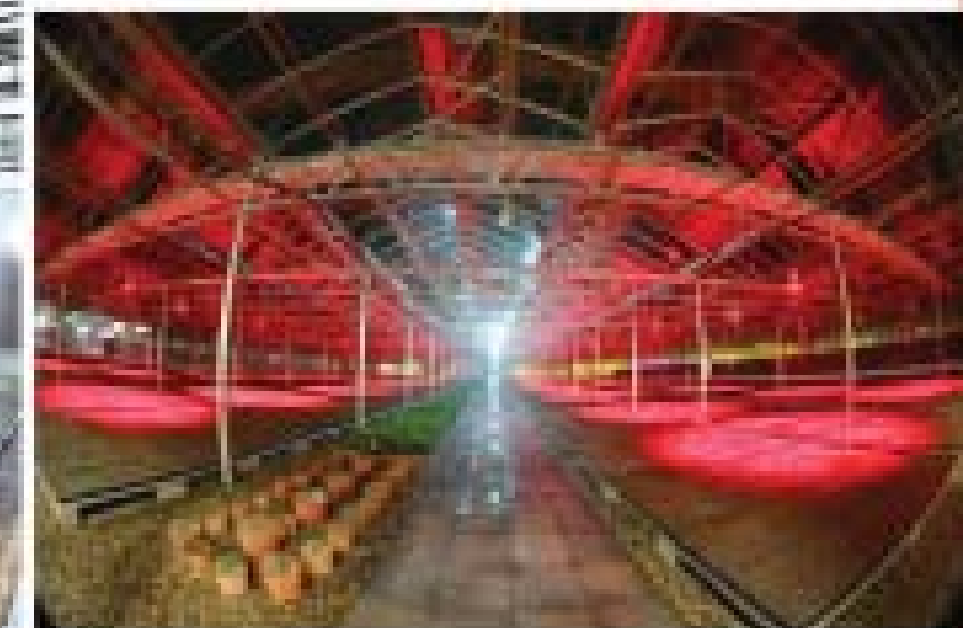
treating seeds, sowing assembly line and weather surveyor have been developed by Korean scientists and technicians.

The tree nursery boasts a research team that can lead the country in developing forest science and diffusing sapling-nursing technology. Its annual output is over 20 million saplings. It means that every year it can produce saplings for over 3 000 hectares; 6 000 saplings per hectare.

Today the tree nursery, as the "arsenal and outpost" in the forest restoration campaign, has a considerable role to play in covering the whole country with trees and flowers.

Article: Choe Ki Song
Photo: Ri Kwang Song





An efficient integrated control system has been established to provide the most suitable conditions for the cultivation of saplings including temperature, humidity, sunlight, content of carbon dioxide, ventilation, irrigation and application of nutritive solution





The research team can lead the country in developing forest science



Sapling exhibition



Houses of the employees, educational and cultural facilities, and public service amenities have been built



Tanchon Smeltery

The Tanchon Smeltery, a nonferrous metal producer, is bringing about innovations in the spirit of self-reliance and self-development, now that the whole country, with great dignity and pride in having celebrated the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as a glorious meeting of victors, is conducting a 200-day campaign to carry out the important tasks set out by the congress.

The employees are conducting a brisk mass technical innovation drive with the aim of putting the production lines and equipment on a modern and IT footing and using locally-available raw materials and fuel.

They have ensured full operation of equipment by building up the capacity for processing parts and accessories, particularly those related to the major lines for calcination and liquefying.

They have introduced a new automatic control system of feeding ore concentrate in the calcination process, so as to adjust the indices for technical processes in line with the scientific and technical requirements and thus increase the output of quenching agents.

They succeeded in renewing the duct line system to raise the rate of

lixiviation while reducing consumption of electricity and resolved the technical problems in improving the efficiency of the wind-cooling tower, which is essential to the electrolysis process.

The wind-cooling tower, a product of the smeltery, is recognized as innovative; its performance is twice higher than the old one and it is free from corrosion.

The workers and technicians have newly built a zinc oxide process to ensure cost-effectiveness in zinc production.

This process helps a great deal towards mass-producing zinc oxide by reprocessing the sludge from the electric zinc production process.

In this way the smeltery has proved in practice that what is vital to increased production is the spirit of self-reliance and self-development and the scientific and technological foundations. With the main emphasis on technical innovation it is striving to maintain regular production.

Article: Pak Pyong Hun
Photo: Ri Myong Guk





Pyongyang Sports Equipment and Materials Factory



The DPRK set building a sports power as its important policy and has achieved many successes in this sector.

In June the Pyongyang Sports Equipment and Materials Factory was built in the sports village in Chongchun Street.

Covering a total floor space of 9 980 sq metres, the factory is well equipped to produce a variety of sports equipment and materials that are in great demand among the professionals, students and working people. It has put its production and business operation on a highly modern and IT footing.

The shop floor consists of the lines for preparations and production of balls and nets.

These lines have been put on an automated basis; automatic tube-moulding machine, tube vulcanizer, cap assembler, automatic spooling machine, rubber wrapping machine and many other machines have been developed by the scientists and technicians of the Controlled Machine Research Institute under the State Academy of Sciences.

The factory produces scores of kinds of balls, gloves, nets, sports uniforms, magnesium powder, auxiliary devices and others, all used for competition, teaching, exercise and physical protection by players and coaches.



The factory strictly observes technical rules and standard operational regulations to improve product quality



It has set up a quality control system to satisfy international standards. It also has a R&D section for the development of new shapes, trademark designs and products and for the use of locally-available raw and other materials.

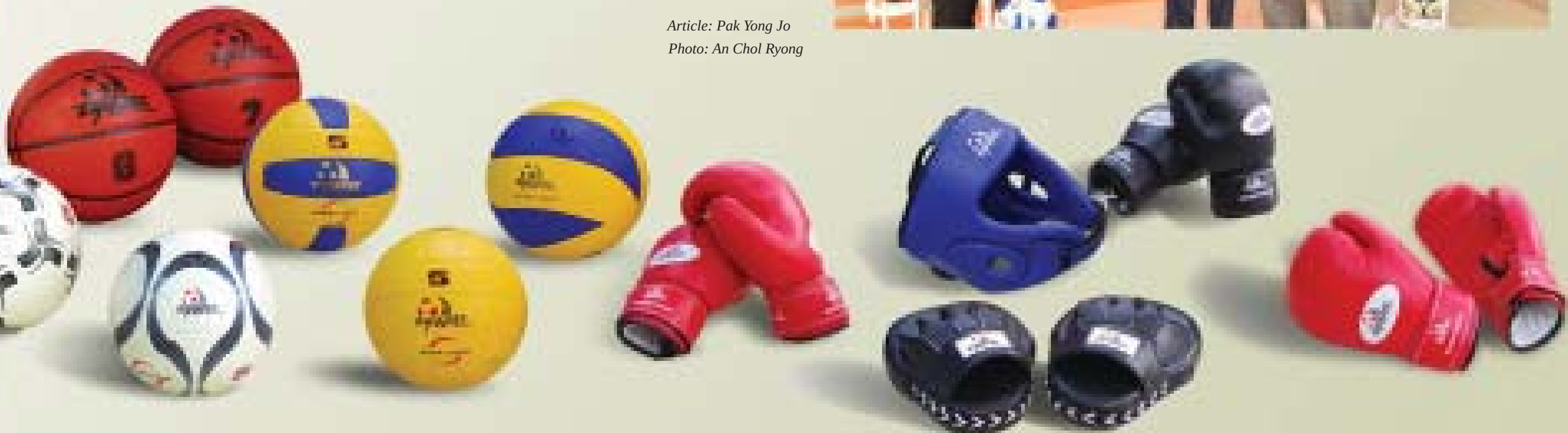
It produces various kinds of sports equipment and materials including balls and gloves for football, volleyball, basketball, hockey, tennis, boxing and shooting players.

Its Taesongsan-brand products are very popular among sportspeople, children and working people.

Now the employees are striving hard to boost production so as to implement the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.



Article: Pak Yong Jo
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Aquaculture in Ongjin Bay

Ongjin Bay in the West Sea of Korea is well known for its favourable conditions for aquaculture.

For a vast stretch of tideland, nearby islets, and optimal water quality and salinity, the region has long been an ideal habitat for shellfish and marine plants such as laver, sea tangle and seaweed.

The species of laver unique to Ongjin is relatively bigger, and it is widely known as a specialty of the region. For its peculiar quality and taste, it is conserved as one of the country's natural monuments.

The Ongjin offshore culture station, by taking advantage of the natural and geographical conditions, has laid out an area of hundreds of hectares for raising laver, sea tangle, seaweed and other plants.

The officials and employees of the station work in a

responsible manner to keep the facilities in the area in a good state of maintenance, while striving to introduce advanced science and technology.

Having introduced superior species of sea tangle in close collaboration with scientific research institutes, the station has developed some innovative ideas including those for raising the productivity of sea tangle by buoyant force and artificial breeding of a species of seaweed.

It is increasing the output of the laver by providing favourable conditions for spores and making effective use of grids. It has also set up areas for shellfish farming, taking into account the ecological features of each species, and manages them in a scientific way.

A bumper harvest visits the bay thanks to the devotion of the workers who are resolved to enrich the people's diet.

Article: Pak Hun
Photo: An Phyoung Yon



Grand Youth Monument in the Paektu Area

The Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station was built in the Paektu area as a monumental structure of lasting significance in the flames of creating a Mallima speed, a new speed of the era, on the general advance of Songun Korea for the final victory of the Juche revolution.

It was in October last year that units 1 and 2 of the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station were built in over 120 days, an amount of work equal to what had been done in the previous ten years. Unit 3 of the power station was built in only half a year since then.

With the completion of the construction of the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station, dams, large artificial lakes like Paektu Hero Youth Lake and hundreds of houses made their appearances, presenting socialist scenery in the primeval forests of the Paektu Plateau along the tens-of-kilometres-long upper stream of the Sodu.

The Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station is a crystallization of the deep trust and love of Kim Jong Un for the young people, whom he has raised as masters of the great Paektusan youth power.

In April last year he gave field guidance at the construction site of the power station, and spoke highly of the feats of labour performed by the young people, calling the country with a large contingent of such fine young people a youth power. In September he inspected the construction site again and gave instructions on how to complete the project as quickly as possible. The following month he attended the inauguration ceremony of units 1 and 2, and made a speech, in which he placed a great trust in the young builders—to complete unit 3 by the Youth Day (August 28) in 2016.

The measures he took for the construction project and the wintering for the young builders instilled in them fresh energy and passion.

Burning their hearts with a death-defying spirit, the young builders buckled down to their task. The construction of the power station was itself an unprecedented nature-remaking project that had to be conducted under the worst natural and geographical conditions in the country's history of building hydraulic power stations. Unit 3 had to be built under the unfavourable conditions of the northern highland—the biting cold of around -30°C, heavy snow and inadequate conditions for transport. The builders faced trials that they had never encountered before.

But no difficulty could dampen the enthusiasm of the young people who had been trained to be strong in ideology and will and who had grown up into giants of creation in their leader's embrace.

On hearing, by the end of last year, the news that the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea would be convened, they set an ambitious goal—to finish the construction of the power station in a shorter period and present it to the congress.

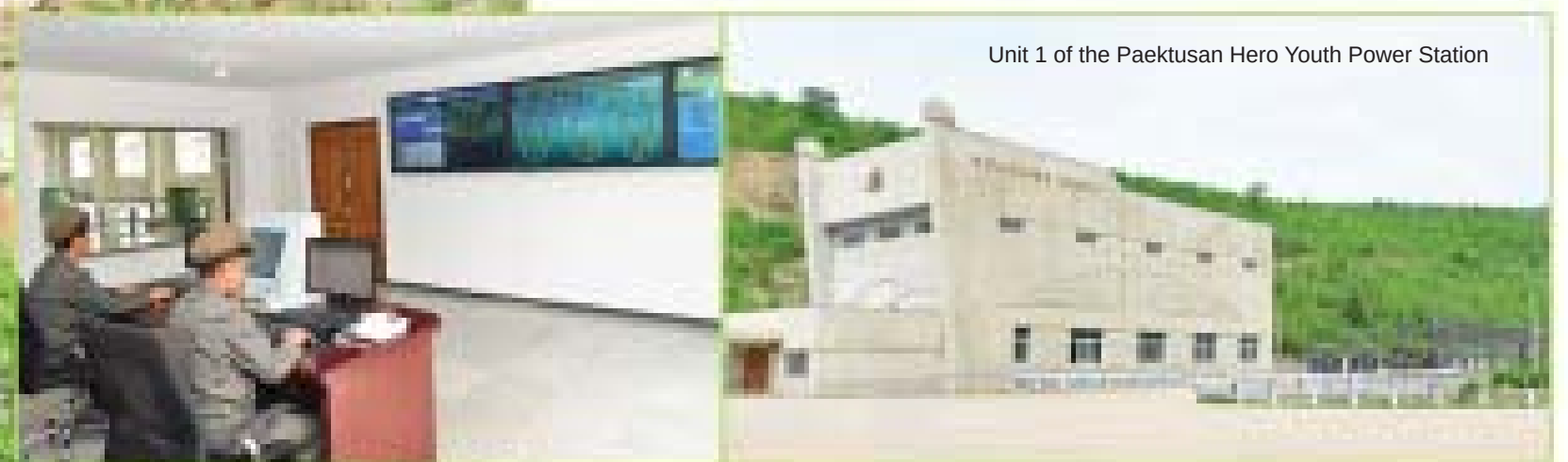
They covered thousands of sq metres of the concrete-placing sites including the core wall of the dam, surge tank and generator room, so that they could continue to push ahead with the construction inside. They thus put an end to the previous theory that construction of hydraulic power station could not be conducted in winter.

They completed building the dam in late March this year, less than three months after starting the foundation work, and declared the inauguration of unit 3 of the power station in late April.

By building the power station, called “Paektu Youth University,” at the construction speed of Mt Paektu, Mallima speed, the young people of Korea demonstrated the genuine features of the dependable reserve force, advance group and wing of the WPK, giving full play to their inexhaustible strength and wisdom.

The electricity produced at the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station, associated with the ennobling feats of labour and patriotic spirit of the young people who created legendary tales of heroic youth, is now being used effectively for the improvement of the people's living standards and development of the economy in Ryanggang Province.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Unit 2 of the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station



Unit 3 of the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station



Modern houses have been built



The Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station is associated with the ennobling feats of labour and patriotic spirit of the young people



At the Sinuiju Baby Home



Warm Affection for Orphans

Thanks to the sincere efforts of the officials and working people in North Phyongan Province, who turned out as one to carry out the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state on bringing up the children with no one to look after them as treasures and dependable pillars of the country, the Sinuiju Baby Home and Orphanage were built side by side and the children moved to the new buildings in late April. The former is in the shape of a square and the latter, of a trihedron.

The four-storey buildings are literally palaces for the orphans.

Inside the buildings are rooms for childcare and education, bedrooms, rooms for playing intelligent games, general recreation halls, general exercise rooms, dancing halls, nature study halls, paddling pools, bathrooms, doctor's rooms and other facilities.

In the yards of the buildings, carpeted with rubber, are playgrounds with facilities for sports and recreation and paddling pools.

Here orphans lead a happy life all day long with nothing to envy in the world under the warm and meticulous care of highly-qualified teachers.

Their daily routine, arranged with dancing, singing, playing intelligent games and others for their early years, promotes their physical and mental development.

The state is responsible for supplying foodstuffs, essential nutrients, clothing, toys and school things to the children.

The smiling orphans, who grow up merrily in good health, and the beautiful buildings of a peculiar style present spectacular scenery in the Sonsang area, where the baby

home and orphanage are situated.

People often stop and watch the happy children in these "palaces."

Article: Choe Kwang

Photo: Hong Kwang Nam

At the Sinuiju Orphanage



Rungna Dolphinarium Attracts Citizens



Laughter reverberates on Rungna Island on the Taedong River that flows across Pyongyang. The magnificent amusement park, 4-D simulation cinema, electronic recreation hall, laughing house and all other facilities in the Rungna People's Recreation Ground are always crowded with beaming people.

Rungna Dolphinarium, built in July Juche 101 (2012), is the centerpiece of the cultural resort. The spectators are laughing all along, seeing dolphins swimming through the waves like torpedo boats and jumping seven metres high to hit the ball with their tails. In the

tank overflowing with seawater the cute animals show off their ten-odd skills, doing simple arithmetic, shaking hands, standing on forelegs and kissing with the people. Their "whistling" or "singing," revolving of rings and underwater performance arouse great interest among the spectators.

Famous actors as they are now, the dolphins were not so skilful. They owe their amusing stunts to the trainers' painstaking efforts and research.

Dolphins are said to have the same IQ as that of two- or three-year-old children. These mammals become

familiar with people soon, but it is known worldwide that there is a special breed that can be trained to perform a variety of tricks.

The dolphins in the Rungna Dolphinarium do not belong to that breed. However, the Korean trainers worked with creative wisdom and enthusiasm to tame the animals. They studied the mammals' ecological characteristics to develop novel taming skills and gave them intensive training to ensure that they could perform wonderful stunts. In this way they completed a new theory of taming the dolphins in a short period.

Today the animal stars bring great joy and pleasure to the spectators.



Trainers learn taming skills suited to the dolphins' and seals' ecological characteristics

Article: Kang Su Ryon
Photo: Ri Myong Il



Wisong Scientists Dwelling District



Wisong Scientists Dwelling District was built in Juche 103 (2014) in the Unjong science park in the northern suburb of Pyongyang. It was in accordance with a national measure to provide scientists and technicians with good living conditions.

In the district are 20-odd apartment blocks with some 1 000 flats that were erected in a matter of seven months, primary and junior middle schools and kindergarten, and other public service facilities, including Wisong Scientists Hospital, restaurants, shops and Wisong Health Complex, all blending well together.

The flats are furnished perfectly for the convenience of the scientists and

their families, and public service facilities as well as sports parks laid out in the district are always crowded with the residents who are enjoying their sports and leisure activities.

The dwellers of the apartment blocks are scientists of the State Academy of Sciences. Seen among those who are on the way to work in the morning are a grey-haired scientist of the Mathematics Research Institute, the director of the Information Science and Technology Institute who was designated as one of the top scientists in 2015, a section chief of the Faculty of Dynamics at the University of Sciences and a researcher in his thirties at the Laser Institute who is TWAS young affiliate. They are either

preoccupied in deep thought or having heated debates.

When the night falls, merry laughter and singing voices coming from the brightly-lit windows fill the district which has been vibrant with delight and optimism during the daytime.

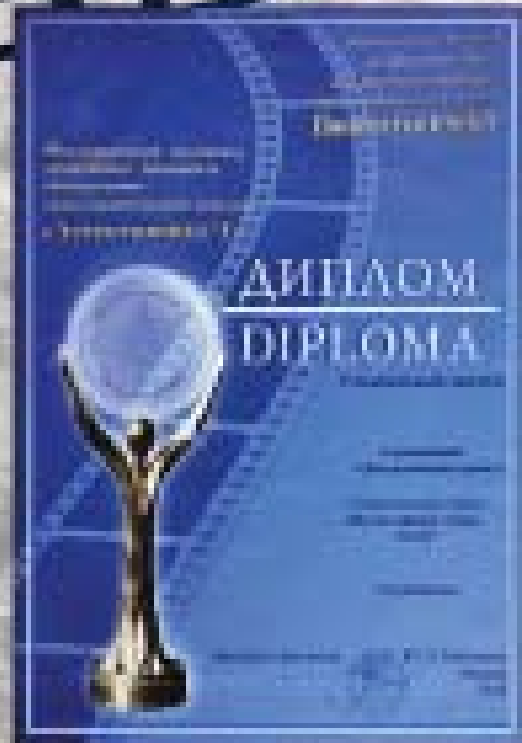
The lighted windows that remain far into the night reflect the determination of the scientists to contribute to building a thriving country with greater successes in their scientific research.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: An Phyoung Yon



Bulletproof Wall

The DPRK's TV series *Bulletproof Wall* has won the special diploma at the 18th International Festival of Detective Films



In April the 18th International Festival of Detective Films was opened in Moscow, Russia. With over 400 films presented by 57 countries, the DPRK's TV series *Bulletproof Wall* won the special diploma. Made in Juche 104 (2015) by production company No. 3 of the TV Series Studio, the film was adapted from the long accounts written by a revolutionary veteran who took part in the struggle against the Japanese aggressors' military occupation of Korea in the first half of the last century. It is set in the first half of the 1940s, when the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of Kim Il Sung conducted positive activities in the homeland to actively meet the great event of national liberation, and in the period of building a new Korea following national liberation on August 15, Juche 34 (1945). Jong Kil Chan, the hero, who languished as a member of a ruined nation, has been trained as a special operative of the KPRA and struggles to frustrate the Japanese imperialists' Arrows Operation targeted at the headquarters of the revolution. His daughter Jong Ok Gum follows in her father's footsteps and defies death to defend the leader with firm conviction. A dramatic conflict occurs between Jong Ok Gum and her father because of her misunderstanding. After learning that her

father is a special member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, she decides to follow her father's way. She joins the operatives' group *Pangphae* (Shield) and distinguishes herself in foiling the Arrows Operation. The film is noted for its well-organized elements and unique features. It highlights its philosophical idea that defending the leader even at the risk of one's life is the only way to protect oneself and the well-being and destiny of one's own family. At the festival there was an exceptional showing of the TV series, which won great applause among the delegates. Calling it the most impressive of all, they said that the Korean film drew the audiences into the world of cinema by sustaining its peculiar characteristics. They added that they were fascinated by the director's delicate and peculiar dramatic arrangement, the attractive acting, excellent camerawork and image processing. In particular, they praised it for its national identity and clear theme. The scriptwriter is Jong Yong Bom, the director Om Chang Gol and the main characters Ri Su Ryong and Ri Su Gyong. They have set an ambitious goal and are making painstaking efforts to produce more films.

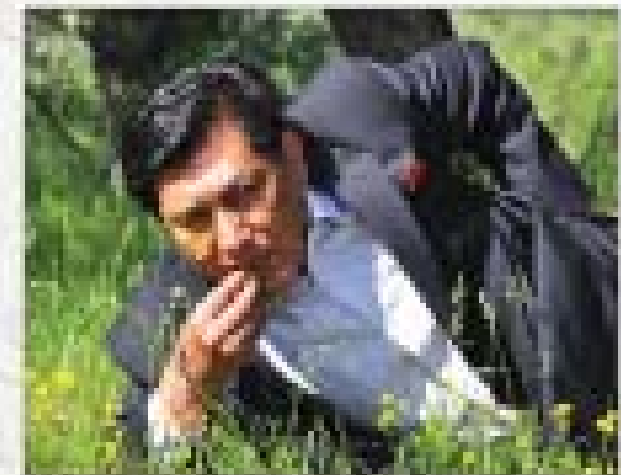
Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Choe Won Chol



Actress Ri Su Gyong
(the role of Jong Ok Gum)



Scriptwriter Jong Yong Bom



Director Om Chang Gol



Actor Ri Su Ryong
(the role of Jong Kil Chan)





Merited Doctor Choe Sun Ok

The lowest administrative unit in the DPRK is ri, which numbers thousands across the country. Ryongsan-ri in Junghwa County, North Hwanghae Province, is one of them. As it is a mountain village, it was not known to the many.

The village, difficult to pinpoint on the map, is now well known throughout the country as a village free from diseases, famous for traditional medicine. The credit goes to 54-year-old Choe Sun Ok, director of the people's hospital in Ryongsan-ri.

The area is free from infant death, and the number of patients dispatched to hospitals of a higher level and the rate of death by diseases, were reduced to a considerable extent. Hundreds of patients were cured of obstinate diseases by traditional medical treatment.

During her 20 or so years of service, Choe devoted her everyday life to promoting the people's health with ardent love and utmost sincerity.

Dissemination of knowledge for preventing diseases, treatment of patients coming regardless of the time and visiting far-away patients—these were challenging for her but she has never neglected her duty.

The local populace, from babies to the elderly, owe their good health to her sincerity.

In the course of making efforts to promote their health, she not only rendered an active contribution to developing her clinic into a hospital over ten years ago but achieved the remarkable medical success of treating obstinate diseases by means of Koryo medicine, traditional medical therapy of Korea.

A 3-year-old baby called Tae Hyon suffering from hemiparalysis by serious cerebral infarction was cured of the disease in 20-odd days. A 12-year-old boy called Yong Myong had not cried loudly when he was born and was suffering from dysphasia, amnesia and dyskinesia by cerebral palsy. Choe succeeded in recovering his health in three months.

Last year, a couple came from Unpha Mine to see Choe with their daughter, Kyong Sil. The young

Doctor in a Mountain Village

girl could not speak, and worse still lost the use of her limbs for 12 years. The parents said that their daughter, though reluctant to go outside, wanted to roller-skate. Their wish was that they could hear her speaking “mother” and “father,” even though they might fail to comply with her desire.

Now all the schoolchildren in the country are romping around to their heart's content under the warm care of Marshal Kim Jong Un for the younger generation, the future of the country. If I leave you, Kyong Sil, in gloom, how can I be called a medical worker?

She examined the girl's physical condition in a scientific way and, based on this, stuck

needles, applied moxa and cupping, and prepared traditional medicines for her every day.

Under her warm care, less than three months later, the girl became able to sing songs and even roller-skate as she had wished.

In October last year the participants in a Southeast Asian regional forum of WHO on traditional medicine visited the hospital. Seeing Kyong Sil singing and roller-skating in front of them, the foreign visitors spoke highly of the traditional medicine of Korea.

With her high level of skills in the traditional medicine, Choe has successfully treated hundreds of patients suffering from obstinate

diseases including cerebral thrombosis and haemorrhage, hypertension, sequela of meningitis and high myopia caused by optic atrophy.

For the services she made for the promotion of people's health and the development of Koryo medicine, she was awarded a watch inscribed with the name of Kim Il Sung and the honour of meritorious person in the Songun era, Merited Doctor and Famous Doctor. She is a deputy to the County People's Assembly.

Choe is determined to continue to devote her all to promoting people's health.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Choe Sun Ok in a consultation about the ways of improving the efficaciousness of the traditional Koryo medicine (fourth from the right)



Choe Sun Ok disseminates medical knowledge among the residents in her spare time

World's First Metal Types Excavated



Metal types of Koryo (918-1392) unearthed in Manwoltae, Kaesong

more metal types.

Those metal types proved to be made of bronze.

Three of them are of the same shape as those discovered earlier; a regular hexahedron—12-13mm long, 10-11mm wide and 6-7mm thick. Each has a letter embossed at the front and a gouge of a round or hemispherical shape at the back. The last one with the letter meaning *bright* is smaller than others; it is 7mm long and 6mm wide.

According to a record, metal types were used in the Netherlands in 1423 and in Germany in 1450. However, the metal types unearthed in the DPRK proved to be 300 years older than the European ones.

This is proof positive that Koryo made notable progress in publishing by inventing metal types for the first time in the world.

The new discoveries have enriched the treasure house of Korean cultural heritage. They are significant in that they contribute to an extensive research into the form, kind, font style, casting method, material and other information about metal types.

These metal types prove once again that Koryo is the first metal type inventor in the world. As part of the nation's precious cultural heritage, they show how resourceful and talented the Korean nation is, a people who has contributed to the development of world civilization.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Choe Won Chol



The Buddhist scripture *Jikjisimgyong* printed in metal types in 1377 in Chongju, Korea, was recognized as the oldest book of its kind at the UNESCO General Exhibition *History of Books* held in Juche 61 (1972) in Paris, France, as an event of the International Year of Books

Korea's Meteorological Culture

The Korean people, who boast their time-honoured history of 5 000 years, have since olden times made effective use of the country's meteorological conditions in their productive activities and everyday lives.

In ancient times when there were no techniques and means of studying atmospheric phenomena, they relied on observation and experiences to forecast regional climate. Many proverbs and sayings have been handed down to posterity, which tell about weather; one of them goes that *Evening glow predicts fine weather and morning glow, rain*.

In the period of the Three Kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla) was established a state mechanism for astronomical and meteorological observation; at various observatories record-keeping continued uninterrupted.

This is testified by the fact that the part of Koguryo in *Samguksagi* (Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms) contains 29 data concerning astronomical and meteorological observation, as well as a lot of information about cloud, fog, frost and hail.

Kyongju Chomsongdae Observatory, built in the first half of the 7th century by Silla, still remains to tell of how astronomical and meteorological observation was done in those years. Preserved in its original state, this observatory consists of over 360 granite stones that are indicative of one year. It is about nine metres high; on top of it were equipment for the observation of climate change and movement of celestial bodies.

In the period of Koryo (918-1392) meteorological observation was further developed and systematized on the basis of the successes and experience gained earlier in this sector, as well as in agricultural production.

In its early years the feudal government established special departments for astronomical and meteorological observation, which embraced specialists from all parts of the country.

On the west of Manwoltae in Kaesong remain five buttresses of the observatory built in the period of Koryo. Little is known of what kinds of observation tools were installed there. However, *Koryosa* (History of Koryo) retains detailed records

of such meteorological and astronomical information as sunspots, solar and lunar eclipse, and the orbits of the moon and stars. This affords a glimpse into the advanced level of observation for the period.

During the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910) regular meteorological observation began with the development of maths, physics and other sciences and the introduction of various observation tools.

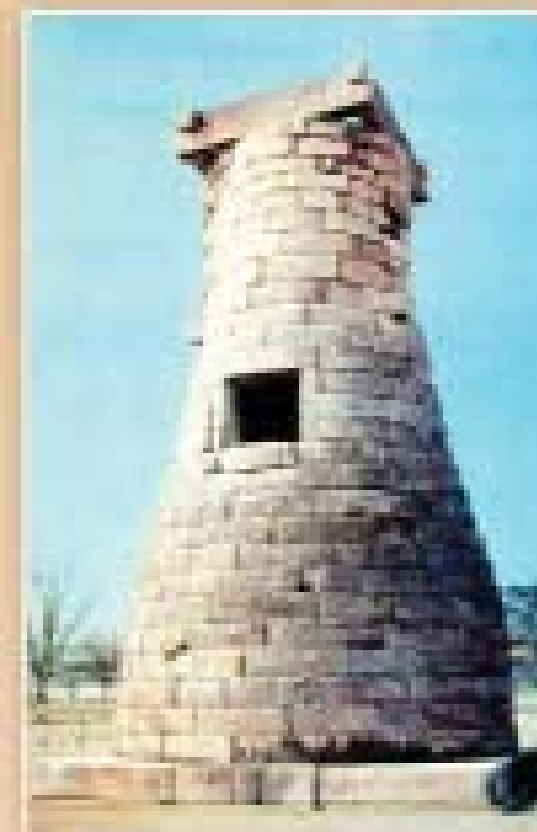
In 1441 a rain gauge made of iron was invented. Such gauges were installed at the government offices in the capital city and provinces. Relevant data were reported back to the central authority on a regular basis, and this system continued into the closing years of the dynasty.

Notable advances were made in developing meteorological theories.

Ri Ik (1681-1763), a scholar of the Silhak (Practical learning) school, advanced a new theory on the crystal structure of snow, and others of the same school presented progressive theories on hail, ice, snow, rain, sea and temperature. In the latter half of the feudal Joseon dynasty were published such meteorological books as *Soungwanji* and *Phungungi*.

All these achievements made by the Korean nation are now preserved as part of the country's invaluable assets, thanks to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on protecting national cultural heritage.

Article & photo: Kim Son Gyong



Kyongju Chomsongdae Observatory



Buttresses of Chomsongdae Observatory



Rain gauge

Indomitable Spirit

The 2015 World Weightlifting Championships, held in the United States in November last year, drew over 600 men and women players from 98 countries and regions including the DPRK, Russia, Kazakhstan, China and Japan.

Rim Jong Sim of the DPRK was one of those in the spotlight for her track record at the 30th Olympic Games and other international competitions.

The 75kg-category player succeeded in the first snatch, lifting the barbell in a single, explosive movement. But she had her leg injured in the second lift. Doctors advised her to give up, saying that she could not compete any longer.

Despite severe pain she came out for the third lift.

The spectators, as well as her coach Kim Chun Hui, held their breath, and when the jury announced the result, the whole stadium raised thunderous cheers for her success.

Though she finished runner-up, the injured girl amazed the audience by displaying her indomitable spirit.

The gold medals she has obtained at international competitions speak for the iron-willed, patriotic-minded weightlifter, such as the 2011 World Youth Weightlifting Championships (jerking 128kg in the 63kg category), the 30th Olympic Games held in August Juche 101 (2012) (snatching 115kg and jerking 146kg, 261kg in total, in the 69kg category), the 2013 Asian Cup Senior Weightlifting Championships held in September Juche 102 (2013) (topping the total rankings in the 75kg category) and the 2014 World Weightlifting Championships.

She was honoured with the title of Labour Hero of the DPRK in appreciation of these successful results.

She took up weightlifting at 10.

While she was attending the then Mangyongdae Sunhwa School, coach

Kim Chun Hui discovered a natural disposition in the young girl. The coach had her enlisted at a sports club for pupils in Chongchun Street and gave her specialized training.

Big hands, flexible body and persistence were her good points.

A couple of years later, she won a gold medal at the National Schoolchildren's Sports Club Championships. Afterwards, she aroused great interest in the international arena.

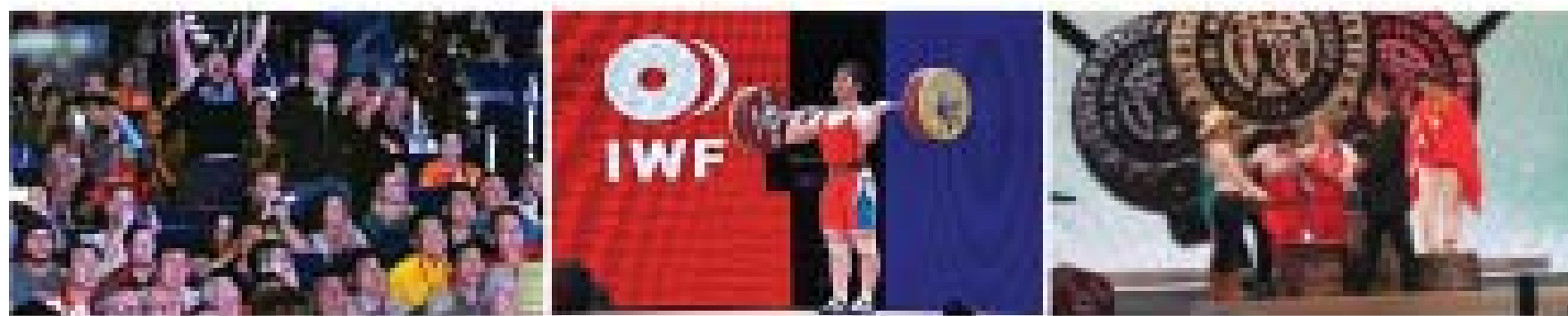
The source of her unyielding mettle and willpower at the above world championships is her ardent love for the benevolent country.

Cherishing the spirit of Korea of rising up no matter how often one may fall and fighting it out, the weightlifter, like other players in the country, is making redoubled efforts to add glory to her motherland.

Article: Kang Su Jong



Rim Jong Sim has won the women's weightlifting in 69kg category at the 30th Olympic Games



Even after suffering an injury during a lift at the 2015 World Weightlifting Championships, Rim Jong Sim has not given up



Brief News

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



The joint conference of the DPRK government, political parties and organizations has been held to implement the national reunification policy put forward by Kim Jong Un at the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The joint conference has adopted an appeal to all the Korean people.



A meeting has been held in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the International Taekwon-Do Federation. It is attended by Ri Yong Son, president of the ITF, Jang Ung, its honorary president, Taekwon-Do delegation headed by Leong Wai Meng, its vice-president, and others concerned.



The 19th Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair has taken place, drawing 220-odd companies from the DPRK, New Zealand, Germany, Russia, Romania, Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapore, China, Cambodia, Thailand, Australia, Iran, Italy, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cuba and Chinese Taipei



An event has been held to observe the World Blood Donor Day



The 18th Pyongyang Medical Science Symposium has been held, attended by the compatriots in and out of the country

