





Newly Built Unha Kwahakja Street

Unha Kwahakja (Scientist) Street has been built on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the DPRK.

The street embraces 21 multi-storey apartment buildings for over 1 000 flats, schools, a hospital, nursery, kindergartens and other public establishments, children's and other parks and various communal amenities in 16 places.

Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, looked round the street in September.

He first made the rounds of several flats.

He was very satisfied that building operation was carried out perfectly and the quality of furniture in kitchens, living rooms and studies was very high.

Noting that another desire of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il to provide the scientists with the best living conditions was realized, he said how pleased they would have been if they had seen this street, and that he was making the revolution for such kind of pleasure.

When informed that scientists have come to enjoy the benefits of a thriving country before all others as they are to be provided with palatial flats free of charge thanks to the Party, he said nothing is too good for the scientists and technicians who build up national power and contribute to economic construction and the improvement of the people's standard of living.

Noting that the country thrives when conducting revolution

with a correct viewpoint on and attitude towards science and talents, he said the Party is going to make sure that the construction field concentrates on the building of houses and rest centres for workers in scientific and educational sectors.

Looking round Unha Nursery and Unha Kindergarten No. 1, he said they were built pleasantly and exquisitely in line with juvenile psychology.

After seeing Unha senior and junior middle schools and primary school he was satisfied with the fact that best educational conditions and environment have been provided for students, saying future scientists would grow up at nursery, kindergartens and schools built in the street.

He also looked round the Unha Health Complex, restaurants and shop built in the street and parks in different places of the residential area. Walking around the street, he said all the apartment and public buildings have been built in line with the requirements of the new century, architectural aesthetics and plastic arts and the area has undergone a tremendous change, expressing satisfaction again.

Not only scientists and technicians but all the service personnel and people across the country are deeply moved by the great affection of Kim Jong Un who had the street for scientists built as a scenic place in the Songun era and a fine street with the appearance of a civilized nation.

Article: Kim Hyon

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Kim Jong Un looks round the newly built Unha Kwahakja (Scientist) Street



Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

On the bank of the picturesque Pothong River in Pyongyang stands the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum that adds eternal lustre to the brilliant history and traditions of great victory achieved by Songun Korea.

The museum was inaugurated on July 27 this year in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the war, thanks to the energetic leadership of Kim Jong Un, who intends to add everlasting brilliance to the traditions and history of victories great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il had gained and win victory all the time, and patriotic devotion of the Korean army and people.

It was built majestically occupying a vast area of 93 000 m², and perfectly in

the architectural and aesthetic, plastic and artistic aspects. It consists of a main building of over 51 000 m², open-air weaponry exhibition halls of 6 840 m², the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War, and the *Pueblo*, an armed spy ship of the United States.

The museum, which comprehensively shows the greatness of the ever-victorious, iron-willed Generalissimos and their thoroughgoing anti-imperialist revolutionary ideas, and the surrounding area are the grand open-air museum as a base for anti-imperialist, anti-US education.

In front of the main building of the museum stands the statue "Victory," the main sculpture of the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War, embossed with the letters, "Respect to the great years" in Kim Jong Un's handwriting, and the figures "1950-1953." The museum exhibits 344 items of

revolutionary relics, over 120 000 articles and materials associated with the war.

The statue of Generalissimo Kim Il Sung acknowledging enthusiastic cheers of the service personnel and people of the DPRK celebrating the victory in the war 60 years ago is portrayed in colours in the central hall of the main building.

The museum is four-storeyed, one under and three above the ground. Halls and exhibition rooms comprehensively show the exploits the great Generalissimos performed in achieving the victory in the war and the Songun revolution as well as heroic fighting spirit and feats of the Korean army and people.

On the ground floor there is a hall dedicated to the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Kim Il Sung. It displays materials related to main operations and battles which vividly show ever-victorious history and traditions

pioneered in Mt. Paektu. There are also a hall dedicated to the building of a regular army and the one with materials proving the fact that the US occupied the southern half of Korea and provoked a war in aggression of the Republic in collusion with the south Korean puppet army.

The exhibition halls and rooms on the first floor display materials related with the immortal exploits of Kim Il Sung who was possessed of outstanding military ideas and strategies and wisely led the Korean army and people by setting forth correct strategic policies for every period and stage of the war. There are halls with large-scale cycloramas, relief maps, wax figures, photos and relics on display showing major battles during the war including the battle to liberate Seoul and the one in defence of Height 1211 and the heroic feats of the Korean People's Army

soldiers. There are also halls dedicated to the Chinese People's Volunteers who fought shoulder to shoulder with Korean army and people upholding the slogan "resisting America and aiding Korea, protecting the home and defending the motherland" and to the peoples over the world who rendered selfless material aid and moral support to the Korean people.

On this floor are laid out halls that exhibit materials showing brutal atrocities committed by the US imperialists during the war and their defeat by the Korean people.

Lining the corridor on the same floor, which links the main building with the hall showing the Taejon Battle, are photos and relics of the war heroes.

The second floor has the halls dedicated to wartime Party political activities conducted under the wise

guidance of Kim Il Sung to inspire the Korean army and people to the struggle for achieving victory in the war, and materials related with struggles of the services, arms and specialized units of the KPA and the people in the rear.

There is a hall linked with the main building, which has a large panorama vividly showing the victorious battle to liberate Taejon organized and commanded by Kim Il Sung.

The museum has also a hall comprehensively showing the immortal exploits Generalissimo Kim Jong Il performed in leading the Songun revolution, winning victory after victory in the fierce anti-imperialist, anti-US showdown to defend the country, nation and socialism.

Under the ground there are a room dedicated to the history of the museum,





Central hall

wartime book-reading and on-line reading rooms, and rooms for screening films about the war and holding meetings with heroes.

On the outside walls of the main building are large mosaic murals “Great Victory in the Anti-Japanese Armed

Struggle” and “Great Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War,” plaques and group sculptures in portrayal of the feats the Korean army and people performed in two revolutionary wars and in defence of socialism.

The museum has open-air exhibition halls of the weapons of merits which made contribution to the victory in the war and those the KPA captured from the US troops. The *Pueblo*, US armed spy ship captured on January 23, Juche 57 (1968) while con-

ducting espionage acts in the territorial waters of the DPRK, is displayed there.

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, a national treasure and monumental edifice for handing down the

ever-victorious history and traditions, is a symbol of the eternal victory of the Korean army and people. It adds everlasting brilliance to the immortal exploits of the great Generalissimos and encourages the

Korean army and people in their dynamic efforts to achieve the final victory in the building of a thriving socialist country.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: An Chol Ryong



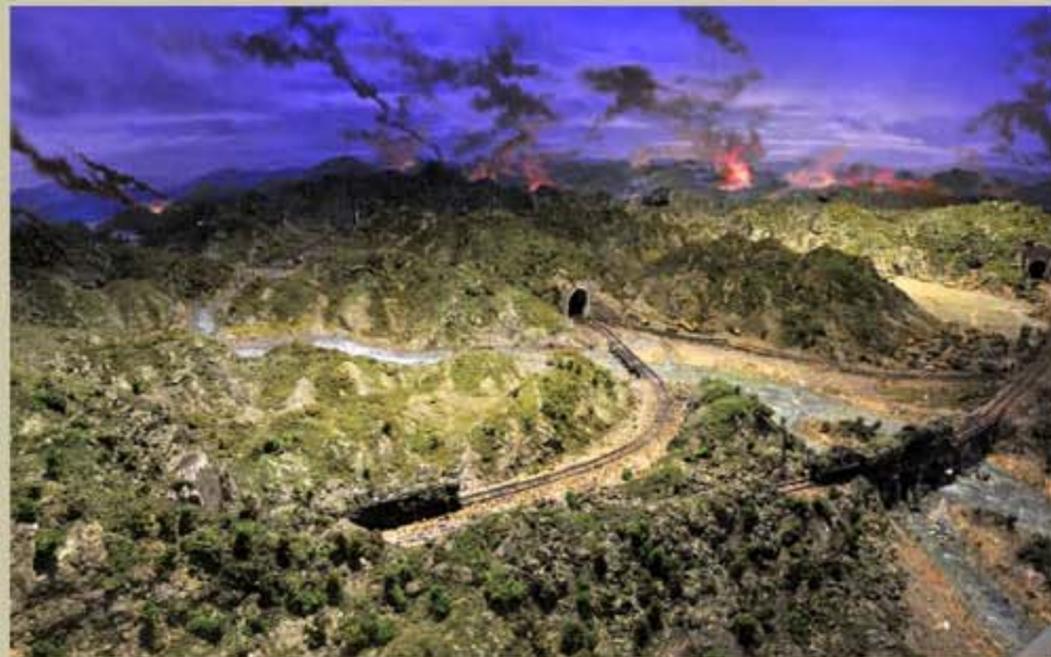
Exhibition halls dedicated to the immortal exploits of the great Generalissimo Kim Il Sung who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory by putting forth outstanding military ideas and strategies

Large cycloramas, relief maps, wax figures, photos and relics showing the heroic feats of the KPA soldiers performed in the war including the battles of liberating Seoul and defending Height 1211





Materials on the struggle of the services, arms and specialized units



Materials on the wartime transport by the people in the rear



Defeat of the US in the war



Hall dedicated to war heroes



Exhibition hall showing the international support for the fighting Korean army and people



Exhibition hall dedicated to the Chinese People's Volunteers



Exhibition hall of the weapons of merits



On-line reading room (above) and the wartime book-reading room (below)



Exhibition hall of the captured weapons

The *Pueblo*, US armed spy ship, seized by the KPA navy on January 23, Juche 57 (1968)



In the Flames of Creating “Masikryong Speed”



Steel production at the Chollima Steel Complex



Taedonggang Tile Factory produces quality tiles



Completion of methanol production line at Hungnam Fertilizer Complex



The Passenger and Cargo Carriage Corps under the Pyongyang Marshalling Yard makes innovations in repairing freight cars



Consumer goods production at Pyongyang Hosiery Factory

In hearty response to the call of the respected Kim Jong Un to usher in a fresh heyday on all the fronts of socialist construction by creating the “Masikryong speed,” the working people in the DPRK are making great boosts in production.

The Chollima Steel Complex ensures that standard procedures are strictly observed in operating the UHP electric arc furnaces and other machines and the mass-based technical innovation drive is given further spurs, thus increasing steel output.

The employees in the power industry sector are operating hydroelectric and thermal power stations at full capacity. They overhauled the thermal-power generating equipment, finished the construction project of Orangchon Power Station No. 2 by September and successfully constructed waterway tunnels and ran a trial operation of generating equipment.

The project of setting up a methanol production line at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex went full steam ahead. The

builders finished the assembling of equipment in a year and a half and started operation last August.

The employees and technicians at the rail transport sector, including the West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps, Jongju Locomotive Corps and Pyongyang Freight Car Repair Factory, have newly introduced the rational driving regulations according to track conditions, and repaired the waggons in good time, thus carrying out freight transport to several sectors of the national economy.

The Pyongyang Hosiery Factory, Pyongyang Daily Necessities Factory, Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory, Rangnang Disabled Soldiers' Plastic Goods Factory and other light-industry factories are turning out more and better goods for daily use to improve the people's standard of living.

The Taedonggang Tile Factory, which takes an important share in improving the appearances of the capital, cities and villages across the country as befits the socialist fairyland,

ensures that the production bases with expanded capacities are paying off so as to send quality tiles and other finishing materials to construction sites.

Remarkable boosts in production made in all the sectors of the national economy are accelerating the Korean people's struggle to build a thriving country.

Article: Kim Hyon Thae
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

Great Efforts to Land Administration



Tree nursery

Yonthan County is situated among Pongsan, Sohung and Suan counties in North Hwanghae Province. It is not so large in area, mostly surrounded by mountains and has a history of some 60 years, short as compared with the abovementioned counties with a long period of existence. Yonthan means many rapids as fast as swallows.

The county was not widely known across the country in the past. But it has achieved remarkable successes recently in its economic development and the people's livelihood, coming under the nationwide spotlight.

Credit goes to the efforts the county made in the land administration and environmental conservation.

All the officials and inhabitants of the county regard it as their duty to carry out projects of forest and water conservation, road building and other land administration.

The whole county, including school students, plants trees with great care on mountains and in riverside areas every spring and autumn. The tree saplings are grown at a modern nursery built on a wide area by the county forest management station.

The county officials mapped out a prospective plan for planting pine-nut,

oil-bearing and other trees of good species in large numbers in the coming few years. To this end, an all-people undertaking for planting trees is being conducted, while making scrupulous arrangements for forest conservation, thus increasing the area of afforestation.

More green areas are being created in the county town and by roadsides.

As the county has more than 30 rivers and streams, which in the past caused flooding in the rainy season, it has recently exerted great efforts to river improvement, holding it as a vital matter in developing the county's economy and improving the people's livelihood.

All the institutions, factories and county residents have turned out as one to dredge the river-beds, reinforce embankments and build stone terraces.

Gravitational waterways and medium- and small-sized hydropower stations were built in several places.

During the general mobilization period for land administration this spring the county built embankments along the Hwangju River up the Lake Yonthan and other rivers, 2.5 km long in total, and repaired over 10 000 m² of embankments.

As a result, the county did not suffer a slight damage in heavy rains in July and August this year.

Now all the mountains in the county have turned into those where they can get raw materials sufficient for the local-industry factories and the rivers undergone epochal changes. Beautiful landscape of Yonthan County town located by the Hwangju River is a good example of the land development work.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



A resting place



Yonthan Power Station No. 1 the county built on its own



Efforts are made to improve the rivers and streams



New Appearance of Green Forest



Choe Nam Son

Whenever one thinks of a mine, what naturally occurs in mind is the overburden stacked up mountain-high for years. However, such mountain of the overburden occupying an area of over 100 hectares in the Jaeryong Mine in Jaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province, is now thickly covered with oil-bearing and acacia trees thanks to patriotic devotion of the miners.

It was in November Juche 91 (2002) when Choe Nam Son was appointed as the manager of the mine. He began his work by looking round the mine, and stood for a long time before the overburden that had been piled up for many years and formed a mountain.

Though it was only a wild stony mountain, he took it as a part of the motherland and a precious asset of the country and made up his mind to turn it into the one that would be beneficial to the

rising generation and become quite profitable.

He was always pressed with the mineral production, but he inspired the miners to turn out in the undertaking to turn the useless overburden into a treasure mountain, which received an immediate, hearty response from them.

The manager proposed as a first step of afforestation that a nursery be built to grow young trees of good species, including *Evodia daniellii* and acacia. He also saw to it that the tree-planting was conducted in a scientific way in close cooperation with land management organs. It was not an easy job, because trees were hard to grow on the barren, stony mountain. But he and his employees made painstaking efforts to ensure the high rate of root-taking by planting trees in the holes filled with clay, humus soil and manure.

By the patriotic endeavour of the miners who lived not merely

for today but for tomorrow, trees struck their roots deep in the barren soil. And a few years later the mountain of overburden was changed into the one where birds nested and people enjoyed the benefits. *Evodia daniellii* that are planted on an area of 40 hectares provide oils for industrial use, and acacia forest of 60 hectares produces prop timbers, railway sleepers, arch supports for vegetable farming in the sideline farm and firewood at homes. Acacia leaves are good fodder for rabbits.

The mountain thickly covered with trees becomes good nesting sites for birds, roe deer, rabbits and other animals.

Sincere efforts of the miners at the Jaeryong Mine make the mountain become greener with trees and attract more birds and animals.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Ri Myong Guk

Piano Manufacturers



Pianos are produced by qualified workmanship

Pyongyang Piano Joint Venture Company Limited has steadily developed according to its business strategy and high goals since its founding in February Juche 77 (1988). It produces thousands of upright pianos a year, which satisfactorily meets home demand.

Its production buildings occupy an area of 30 000 m², and it is satisfactorily equipped with production lines of manufacturing pianos with timber of silver firs found in the northern alpine regions of the country and other world-class quality materials. Not only these materials but also delicate and flawless workmanship and strenuous efforts of the workers improve the quality of pianos.

The officials and technicians make redoubled efforts to produce pianos that suit the cultural and emotional requirements and tastes of the

people.

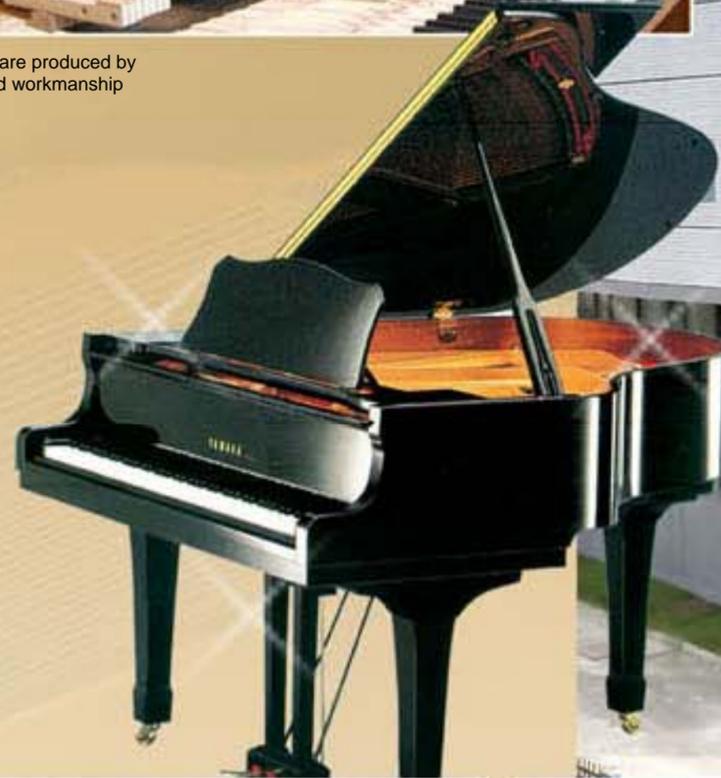
The PACO, GRATAE, FEINTON and STOCKHAUSEN brands of its pianos have found their way into several markets in Asia and Europe.

Since Juche 92 (2003) it has been promoting technical cooperation with an Austrian company in manufacturing J. NEMETSCHKE WINE-brand pianos.

The pianos of the company are warmly received by musicians and amateurs for their clear and rich sounds, splendid tone quality and soft touch.

The Pyongyang Piano Exhibition House is always crowded by the customers.

*Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: An Chol Won*



On-the-spot consultative meeting



A foreigner examines a piano



Pianos on exhibition



They Are Remembered by the Motherland



Wreath-laying stand "Souls of Heroes"

Constant streams of Korean People's Army service personnel, Pyongyang citizens and students visit the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery which was inaugurated last July. The cemetery is located in Sosan-dong, Sosong District, Pyongyang.

It occupies a total area of nearly 200 000 m² and is surrounded by green areas.

In front of the cemetery stand stone pillars depicting the fluttering flags of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and embossed with the years "1950" and "1953" symbolic of the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, and gatepost portraying three figures paying homage to fallen soldiers.

Passing through the gatepost, there are a monument inscribed with the instructions of President Kim Il Sung and a monument to a poem dedicated to martyrs on both sides.

The monument inscribed with President Kim Il Sung's

instructions reads: **"The heroic feats and immortal exploits of officers and men of the Korean People's Army displayed in the Fatherland Liberation War will forever be engraved with the golden letters in the revolutionary history of our people and handed down to posterity. Kim Il Sung"**

The monument to the KPA martyrs which depicts a rifle and a bayonet, the DPRK flag and Medal of the DPRK Hero, towers imposingly in the centre of the cemetery and there is a wreath-laying stand, "Souls of Heroes," depicting bier of martyrs.

And in its front and on both sides are seen sculptures and other group sculptures depicting the heroic martyrs who laid down their lives without hesitation for their motherland during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Over 550 graves of the martyrs are placed in the semicircular section with nine tiers in order of dates of death.

Visitors to the cemetery unanimously said that they could deeply grasp the indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice, the spirit of national defence displayed by the heroic soldiers in the 1950s who accomplished brilliant achievements in the fierce battles against the armed invasion of the US imperialists.

A visitor said: "I saw a tomb of a hero who had not a single photograph of himself. However, in the embrace of the great leaders and the great country his revolutionary life and feats will be remembered for all ages."

Article & photo: Ri Kwang Song



Working people looking round the cemetery

Inheriting Folk Tradition

Folk Crafts Exhibition Hall is housed on the ground floor of the Pyongyang International House of Culture in Central District. It draws many people at home and from abroad to a lavish display of tens of thousands of folk crafts in over 3 000 kinds. They include fine art

works, handicrafts, pottery and Korean musical instruments.

Korean paintings and embroideries by celebrated painters and handicraft people, which vividly depict beautiful scenery of Mts. Kungang, Myohyang and Chilbo and the Amnok, Tuman and Taedong rivers and other scenic spots of Korea impress the viewers greatly as if they are on the spot.

Koryo celadon on display shows the superiority of world-famous Koryo porcelains with elegant and soft colours, unique patterns and various shapes well blended all together.

There are also found multifarious articles made of stone, wood, metal, and glass and painted with lacquer which are

all unique in creative methods.

The hall is another exhibition of souvenirs, such as national costumes of the Korean people, national musical instruments, stage properties, bronze vessels, silver spoons and chopsticks, pearl necklaces and others.

A speciality counter sells *insam* and other agricultural products indigenous to Korea, various teas, Koryo medicines and health foods.

The exhibition hall gets orders from different countries for panoramas, cycloramas, murals, Korean paintings, oil paintings, handicrafts and other art objects, while selling folkcrafts.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok
Photo: Kim Kum Jin



A fine display of folk crafts



National *Ssirum* Contest for Grand Bull

The Grand Bull Prize National *Ssirum* (Korean Wrestling) Contest is held every year in the DPRK on the occasion of *Chusok*, a Korean folk festival that celebrates the 15th day of the eighth month by the lunar calendar.

This year the eleventh round of the contest ran in the wrestling ground on Rungna Islet in Pyongyang.

More than 100 qualifiers from Pyongyang, North Phyongan and other provinces took part in the contest.

This year, unlike the previous ones, every team had five players including two juniors. In the team event Pyongyang placed first, and

South Hwanghae Province by defeating North Phyongan Province, an absolute hopeful, in the semifinals, placed second.

Prior to the team event, five events of weight divisions were held, which produced three winners from North Phyongan Province.

This time the catchweight event, the chase for a grand bull and a gold bell, was participated in by one player from each team. Son Kwang Chol from South Hwanghae Province placed first, giving unexpected pleasure to the whole country. He was awarded a bull weighing nearly one ton, a gold bell and a diploma.



Son Kwang Chol from South Hwanghae Province is awarded a grand bull and a gold bell



Electronic Recreation Halls Bustling with People

Last August electronic recreation halls were newly built in the Rungna People's Recreation Ground which opened to public last year comprising an alpa mare, an amusement park, a dolphinarium and others for the people's leisure activities.

The halls are found respectively in the first and second districts of the Rungna Amusement Park.

The electronic recreation hall in the first district is provided with video game facilities in over ten kinds, such as

hunting, cycling, motorcycling and truck racing. The hall in the second district is nearly twice as big as the former, and here scores of video games such as alpine motor racing, tank battle, snowboarding, shooting from helicopters and in jungles, boat racing and horseracing are available.

The visitors to the halls enjoy themselves, as if they are a pilot, driver, horse racer and hunter, experiencing ecstasy and thrills, disappointment and dissatisfaction, while using game facilities which resemble actual ones. They feel reluctant to leave the places.

Though the halls are always bustling with people, the attendants are kind enough to guide them and explain them how to use the machines. The halls are full of merry laughter of the working people and youth and children day and night.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Ri Myong Guk





Pre-schooling under smooth way



Early artistic education is given to talented children



Educational environment suited to the psychology of children



Playing outside

Pyongyang Ryonhwa Kindergarten



Thanks to the state policy of free compulsory education that aims at bringing up the children into fine pillars of the country, all the children in the DPRK are enjoying the benefit of one-year preschool education in kindergarten.

Pyongyang Ryonhwa Kindergarten situated in Central District of Pyongyang is paying attention to education of the children as required by the developing realities.

Having made deep study of the psychology of the children, its head Jon Hui Suk and other teachers are improving educational methods and environment so that everything in the kindergarten serves for developing their intellectual faculties.

They are intensifying the education by means of visual aids to cultivate the children's power of cognition and judgment, while using multimedia in teaching them Korean alphabet, figures, animals and plants.

They are also employing such various forms and methods in mother tongue lesson as word puzzles and finding antonyms, which are conducive to developing their abilities of expression and writing.

Being well aware that a good educational environment exerts

great influence on the children, they have refurbished the three-storey building inside and out to the children's liking.

On the right sides of corridors and stairs are painted shapes of the foot to teach the children to walk on the right in good order. Dummy animals and fruits, such as apple, peach, strawberry, bee and dragonfly, are hanging to foster their power of observation.

By making effective use of spatial visualization, crayon drawings reflecting the children's life, fancy red stars and frostwork are posted in harmony on the walls.

The kindergarten puts an emphasis on conducting an early education of the children with artistic and writing talents.

As a result, the children from this kindergarten won top and special prizes several times in national juvenile mother tongue competitions.

On December 27, Juche 100 (2011) the kindergarten was awarded the title of the Twice Honoured January 25 Model Kindergarten for its merits.

Mother's Happiness

November 16 is the Mother's Day in the DPRK.

With the approach of the day every family is permeated with the zeal of the children to give pleasure to their mothers.

Two brothers living in Okryu-dong No. 2, Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, are also making preparations to celebrate the day for their mother, Ra Suk Gyong. Kim Chung Hyok, the elder, is looking round flower shops for a bouquet and his younger brother Won Hyok choosing a souvenir at department stores for several days.

Suk Gyong is chief engineer at the Okryu Restaurant. She became a cook at 23, and during her 30-year-long career has devoted her knowledge and energy to improving the natural flavour of Pyongyang cold noodles, one of the traditional Korean foods. She presented a paper for improving the quality of Pyongyang cold noodles and invented

several machines to prepare meat stock on a flow-line, which are conducive to putting the traditional cuisine of noodles on a scientific basis.

For her devoted services to the people, she was awarded several state decorations and promoted to chief engineer.

Busy as she was with her job, she never neglected her duty as a mother to bring up her sons into fine pillars for the country. She always cared how they studied and behaved, and helped them with their preparations for the following

classes.

Her sons have grown into fine men: Chung Hyok is working at an organ of the Workers' Party of Korea and Won Hyok is a Korean People's Army officer, both rendering services to the prosperity and defence of the country.

Nothing can be compared with her happiness, receiving congratulations from dear sons, who are determined to work hard for the country and people like their mother has done.

Article & photo: Kim Hyon



With her sons



Ra Suk Gyong



Medical Science and Technology Information Centre

— Library at Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University —



In July a library was newly built at Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University under deep concern of the DPRK government.

The library in the college, befitting the pedigree establishment for training personnel in medical science, is furnished to help the teaching staff and students get necessary information for study, scientific research and preventive and curative treatment.

As a base of medical science and technology dissemination, it is provided with hundreds of computers and other facilities in more than 100 kinds, which give users access to online catalogs, multimedia databases, online lectures and academic exchanges, IT technologies and data, and so on.

Its management and services are conducted by means of

computer network established in the library. About 500 users can get the accessibility to data at a time. It has a database containing a colossal amount of information and an advanced IT system for learning and scientific researches, and even international seminars.

Qualified professors and lecturers with academic titles from the college give online lectures on the latest medical science and technologies.

The library designed to provide everybody with medical information, regardless of time and places, as required by the era of knowledge economy, contributes greatly to training medical personnel and developing the country's medical science and technology.

Article & photo: Ri Myong Guk



Scene from a male self-defence match

The 18th Taekwon-Do World Championships was held in Bulgaria in July 2013, which drew hundreds of Taekwon-Do practitioners from over 70 countries and regions across the world.

The practitioners competed in pattern, sparring, power, forte, self-defence events. The DPRK players achieved good results by displaying their physical and technical capacities developed through

their hard training.

Women players won every match in the individual patterns from the first to fourth dan and also won most matches in individual sparrings.

The news of victory in the matches inspired the Korean army and people who were gaining speed in their general advance to greet the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War as a grand festival of victors.

The DPRK players snatched 28 medals in the championships, 21 of 36 golds, four silvers and three bronzes, thus taking the first place in country rankings.

They also won four trophies including those awarded to the top-ranking country and to winner of men's sparring event. Han Song Min (male) and Ri Hyang (female) were awarded the prizes to the individuals with high Taekwon-Do techniques.

The president of jury for the championships and practitioners from several countries said in unison that it was natural that the Koreans took most of the gold medals, and those from other countries, though they had improved their techniques noticeably during the past few years, failed to catch up with the Korean players.

Article & photo: Jon Mun Il



The DPRK takes the first place

New Zealanders Tour Korea

Last August a group of motorcycle travellers from New Zealand visited the DPRK. The group intended to let the people of the world know the oneness of the Korean nation and their wish for the country's reunification by making a motorcycle journey from Mt. Paektu in the north to Mt. Halla in the southern tip of Korea through Panmunjom.

The starting ceremony of the New Zealanders' Paektu-Halla motorcycle journey was held at the summit of Mt. Paektu on August 19.

The head of the group, Gareth Morgan, made a speech. Referring to their trans-Korean tour along the Great Paektu Mountains, he noted that the great mountains extending from the northern tip to the southern end of the Korean peninsula symbolize Korea's unity and oneness. He said his tour group hoped Korea would be reunified and the Korean people would travel freely from Mt. Paektu to Mt. Halla. Sincerely wishing the Koreans lead a peaceful, harmonious and prosperous life, he affirmed they would continue to make great efforts for Korea's reunification.

After the ceremony, the group set out from Mt. Paektu, the ancestral mountain of the Korean nation.

A send-off ceremony took place at Panmunjom in Kaesong along the Military Demarcation Line on August 29.

The head of the group said the purpose of its tour



Cyclers from New Zealand leave Mt. Paektu



They depart from Kaesong for the Military Demarcation Line

was to show the world that Korea with a long history is a land with one and the same mountain range stretching from Mt. Paektu to Mt. Halla and they would strive to make all the Korean people take such a trip. He continued to say that while staying in the DPRK they were deeply impressed to see the beautiful landscape of Korea and its people making strenuous efforts to build a thriving nation.

Before starting the tour, the group looked round the monument inscribed with President Kim Il Sung's signature at Panmunjom.

The group crossed the Military Demarcation Line that day.

During their stay in the DPRK New Zealanders toured the Mt. Paektu area. They paid floral tributes before the statue of Generalissimo Kim Il Sung by Lake Samji and before the mosaic mural of the three commanders of Mt. Paektu in the Paektusan Secret Camp.

At Panmunjom they visited the rooms where the armistice talks were held, and the armistice agreement was signed respectively and Panmun House, being briefed on the fact that the army and people of the DPRK beat off the armed invasion of the US-led imperialist allied forces and achieved a brilliant victory.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

Picture Album Launching and Photo Show

A releasing ceremony of a picture book and a photo show were held in August under the sponsorship of the DPRK-Oceania Friendship Association.

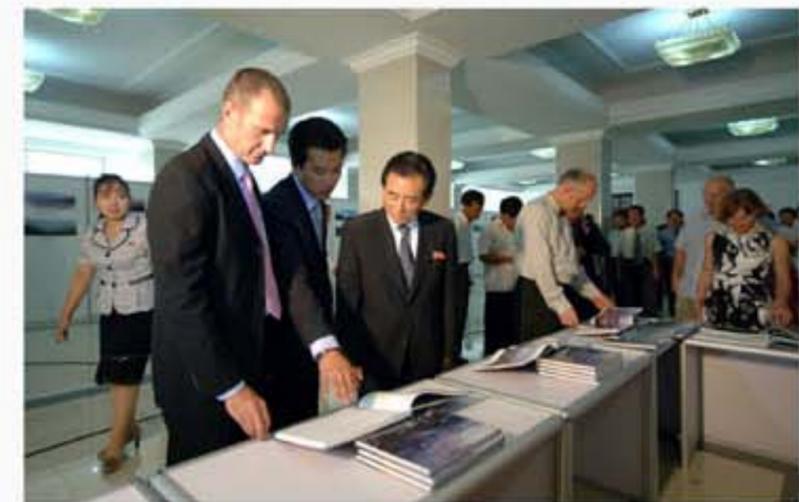
The picture book was made by Roger Shepherd, director of Hike Korea in New Zealand and a mountaineer, who took photos while travelling the Great Paektu Mountains.

The title of the book was highlighted on a background of a full picture of Mt. Paektu. The book, through the scenic splendours of Korea, shows that Korea is an integral whole stretching out from Mt. Paektu, the ancestral mountain of the Korean nation, and the Korean people are a homogeneous nation with the same culture and language.

Speeches were made at the event.

The speakers said that the picture book was released to prove that Korea is one and the same territory and no one can cut off the Great Paektu Mountains. They hoped that Korea would be reunified as early as possible.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA





Storehouse for 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures

80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures

Special records for proofreading

7th Pyongyang Musical Instrument Exhibition



The 7th Pyongyang Musical Instrument Exhibition was held at the Pyongyang International House of Culture, drawing large crowds.

Starting on August 29 the exhibition provided a glimpse of the steady development of the industry of musical instruments in the DPRK.

The exhibition was participated in by the production establishments at home and the overseas Koreans concerned in the manufacturing of the musical instruments, putting on display over 1 800 musical instruments of 90 kinds. They included folk musical instruments, components and supplies of instruments, jigs, tools and materials for making instruments.

During the exhibition various meetings and events were held to make public scientific studies, share experiences and inform on scientific and technical achievements in the making of instruments, and give recitals of the presented musical instruments.

National musical instruments such as *oungum* and *okryugum* that were improved, and other ones, including pianos, accordions and bayans, were highly appreciated.

The recital of national instruments presented to the exhibition deeply impressed the participants.

This exhibition was an important occasion conducive to further development of the country's musical instrument industry.

Article & photo: An Chol Won

Historical Relics

Wood Blocks Inscribed with Buddhist Scriptures

Korea has a time-honoured history spanning 5 000 years and brilliant culture. Among numerous relics pertaining to it are the 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures from the period of Koryo (918-1392).

The 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures are the library of Buddhist literature comprising books of 6 793 volumes of over 1 530 kinds which were engraved on more than 80 000 wood blocks and are kept in more than 600 boxes.

Koryo started publication of the complete collection of Buddhist Scriptures from the first half of the 11th century. The first collection of Buddhist Scriptures was engraved on wood blocks and printed in the latter half of the 11th century and further supplemented later. However, the wood blocks, which were kept in Puin Temple in the then Kyongsang Province, were burnt by foreign aggressors in 1231. Priceless cultural assets of the Korean nation that had been preserved for nearly 200 years were thus destroyed.

The engraving of blocks was resumed in 1236 and completed in 1251. The blocks made in those days have been kept up to now.

A wood block was made of *Machilus thunbergii* or birch trees.

It is 69.6 cm long, 24 cm wide, and 3.7 cm thick. Each block bore 14 letters finely engraved on every line, 22 lines in total.

Wooden pillars were attached on both sides of the block to prevent it from twisting and its four edges were wrapped up with a bronze band to avoid wearing. Wood blocks were lacquered not to be moth-eaten. On the edge of a wood block were engraved the year of setup, title of scriptures, name of the engraver, numbers of the volume and chapter and the number of the box in the order of Chinese Thousand-Character Text.

The complete collection of Buddhist Scriptures which was printed by those wood blocks not only satisfied the domestic demand but was shipped abroad.

The wood blocks for the 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures and the book printed by them are absolutely accurate and perfect among the existing collections of Buddhist Scriptures in classic Chinese.

The 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures and wooden types are preserved as national treasures for they reflect the printing technique and culture of those days.

Article & photo: Kim Son Gyong

