





Marshal Kim Jong Un sees the test-firing of a strategic submarine-launched ballistic missile in May Juche 104 (2015)

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Full Display of Self-reliant National Defence Industry

The energetic guidance of the DPRK supreme leader Kim Jong Un who is always on the road of Songun to safeguard the national sovereignty and dignity brought about a series of dazzling achievements in building up the national defence capabilities.

In May scientists and technicians in the defence sector succeeded in the test-firing of a strategic submarine-launched ballistic missile.

Kim Jong Un went to the waters of the test-firing to inquire about the tactical and technical specifications of the newly-developed SLBM before delivering an order to test-fire.

The submarine, with a siren for alert ringing, promptly sank to the depth of firing. A little later, a ballistic missile soared out of the surface into the sky, emitting red flame.

The test-firing proved that the noise level inside the submarine, recoil, missile’s speed at the surface of waters, flying angle and all the other elements of launch fully satisfied the requirements of the latest military science and technology.

Saying that it was amazing, successful and great, Kim Jong Un spoke highly of the officials, scientists and technicians in the defence sector and the relevant munitions factory, who successfully completed the SLBM technology in line with the strategic intention of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea.

He expressed great satisfaction, noting that such a marvellous

miracle as the complete success of the SLBM firing was attributed to their lofty sense of patriotism to develop their country into a military giant nobody dares attack.

Pointing out the launch of ballistic missile by a Korean-style attack submarine is no less an amazing success than that of launching artificial earth satellites, he said that a gift to the 70th founding anniversary of the WPK was made by the painstaking efforts of the officials, scientists, technicians and workers in the defence sector and the relevant munitions factory, and gave thanks to them in the name of the Party Central Committee.

He said the completion of the SLBM technology enables the DPRK to possess a world-class strategic weapon with which to strike and destroy in any waters the hostile forces that are attempting to do harm to sovereignty and dignity of Songun Korea and to stage underwater operations at will. He expressed his great expectation and belief that the officials, scientists, technicians and workers in the defence sector, without resting on their laurels, would gain more brilliant achievements of military science and technology one after another, thus making tangible contributions to the qualitative growth of the powerful revolutionary army of Mt. Paektu.

The recent test-firing, a full demonstration of the self-reliant national defence industry, encourages the Korean service personnel and people in their efforts to build theirs into a thriving socialist nation.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

FRONT COVER: Looking round the hall dedicated to the Korean People’s Army’s guards units in the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

Photo: Ri Myong Guk

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



Kim Il Sung acknowledges the cheering crowds in the public procession held in September Juche 77 (1988) to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the DPRK



Kim Jong Il acknowledges the cheering in September Juche 72 (1983)



Glorious 70-year History of the WPK

Invincible Single-hearted Unity

The Workers' Party of Korea is the great party that has achieved single-hearted unity of the whole society centred on the leader for the first time in history.

Every political or social collective that existed in human history put much emphasis on achieving unity, but only the WPK has successfully fulfilled its task of achieving single-hearted unity of the whole society based on unity of the Party in ideology and will.

President Kim Il Sung, founder of the WPK, developed it into the one that gives preference to the people's interests and serves them, throughout his revolutionary leadership, thus laying solid foundations for single-hearted unity.

After Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945)

he proposed merging the Communist Party with other progressive political parties so as to achieve the unity of the revolutionary forces and clarified principled matters arising in its implementation.

The Workers' Party of Korea, a mass-based party, was thus founded embracing not only the working class but also other elements from all classes and sections of the working population.

That the WPK, flying its red flag bearing a hammer, sickle and brush, represents the working people's interests and enjoys the unqualified trust of the masses of the people is a clear proof of the validity and viability of the original theory on building a mass party advanced by the President.

He strengthened and developed the WPK into an invincible one which strikes root deep among the

masses in each period of the developing revolution.

He ensured that the WPK always champions the people's interests and serves them, turns its work wholly into work with people, constantly intensifies the work with people and thus rallies them firmly around it.

Under the sagacious leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il the single-hearted unity of the leader, Party, service personnel and people has been elevated to a higher phase. Regarding single-hearted unity as the mainstay of the revolution, he kept unity centred on the leader as the strongest weapon and energetically led the effort, on the basis of firmly establishing monolithic ideology and leadership of the leader, to achieve the politico-ideological unity of the Party, army and people.



The respected Kim Jong Un among those attending the Second National Conference of Model Youth of Virtue in May Juche 104 (2015)

In the 1970s the Chairman proclaimed the modelling of the entire Party and the whole society on Kimilsungism as the WPK's highest programme and wisely led the struggle to realize it, thus providing an important milestone in developing the revolutionary ranks into an organism with ideological purity and organizational integral whole.

Based on the historical experience of the Korean revolution that was pioneered and emerged victorious by dint of arms, he always paid primary attention to building up the army and strengthened the might of the single-hearted unity with the army as a role model.

He also built the WPK into a motherly party that takes responsible care of the destiny and future of the people by administering politics of love for and trust in them.

Single-hearted unity, the greatest exploit performed by the great leaders, is now attaining a uniquely high level thanks to the supreme leader Kim Jong Un.

With the invincible single-hearted unity as an almighty sword, the Korean service personnel and people are sure to hasten final victory in building a thriving socialist country under the leadership of the great Party.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Ri Kwang Song



A public procession demonstrating the might of the single-hearted unity





President Kim Il Sung looks round Pyongyang on a newly-manufactured trolley bus in April Juche 61 (1972)

Throughout his revolutionary career President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK continuously visited factories, farms, cities and rural villages, rain or shine, leaving many anecdotes about his love for the people and devotion to their happiness.

Among them is the one about his devotion to the trolley-bus service in the capital city of Pyongyang.

Always paying close attention to the traffic problem of Pyongyang citizens, the President, while looking round Pyongyang in May Juche 47(1958), instructed that trolley buses should be made.

Later he took specific measures to manufacture trolley buses and run them first in Pyongyang at a Cabinet meeting, a consultative meeting of leading officials in the city construction sector and several other meetings.

The workers at the Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory (the then Pyongyang Truck Repair Shop) turned out to translate into reality his lofty intention to provide citizens with traffic convenience. Though they had scanty material and technical conditions and little experience, they gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and turned out five trolley buses on the occasion of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in Juche 50 (1961).

On October 10 that year, when the whole country was celebrating the anniversary of the WPK founding, the President went to see trial run of trolley buses. He was very satisfied to see the buses, though they had many things to be desired, and spoke highly of the producers. He got on and off the bus several times to feel whether it was convenient and noted that the step of the door should not be too high nor slippery in snowy and rainy days. Inside the bus he took a strap hanging from the ceiling,

examined the floor and seated himself on a chair to feel how good its back was before giving detailed instructions on making the trolley buses to the liking of the people. He then named the bus model "Chollima 9.11" as it was manufactured by the working class to mark the Fourth Congress of the WPK. That day he also fixed the bus service route in Pyongyang.

On May 1, Juche 51 (1962), the day after the trolley bus traffic was opened to the public, he went to a crossroads to see the running buses and congratulated the passengers on the bus.

He made painstaking efforts to provide people with more convenient traffic conditions. One December day in Juche 60 (1971) he said with apprehension that trolley buses in operation were so small in number that there were still people waiting in queue at the bus stops in such cold weather and among them were women with babies. And he took measures to ease the strain on the traffic in the city.

The other day he summoned a senior official of the city to explain the ways how to improve the traffic service of trolley buses which played a big role in solving the problem of the city's passenger transportation, even drawing pictures.

He gave instructions on the manufacture and operation of trolley buses on over 100 occasions.

Not only in Pyongyang but in other big cities and workers' districts in the country the trolley buses are in operation for the convenience of the people.

The Korean people will not forget the devotion of the President to their well-being.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Ri Myong Guk

For the Wellbeing of the People





The respected Kim Jong Un among sportspeople in July Juche 102 (2013)

Writing a New Chapter in the History of Sports Development

Amidst enthusiasm for sports mounting as never before, sportspeople in the DPRK have achieved excellent successes at games, exciting their fellow people.

In recent years alone they won more than 1 050 medals at nearly 260 international games such as the 30th Olympic Games, the 17th Asian Games and the 18th World Taekwon-Do ITF Championship, among which over 460 are gold medals. They thus demonstrated to the world the mettle and strength of Juche Korea and encouraged the service personnel and people of the country to perform fresh miraculous innovations and feats.

Credit for brilliant successes of the Korean sportspeople goes to the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, who is adding lustre to the great leaders' Juche-based ideas of developing sports and their undying exploits in realizing them. Carrying forward the ideas of the great leaders, Kim Jong Un has advanced the idea of raising the status of the country to that of a prestigious sports power at the earliest possible date and is energetically leading its implementation.

He gave a classic formulation that a sports power is a country in which sports is made mass-based and part of daily concern and thus all people enjoy playing sports and the whole country seethes with enthusiasm for sports and its sportspeople win the international games and demonstrate the prestige and mettle of the country. He also set the goal of leading world in sports in the spirit of all at once by holding fast to the line of attaching importance to sports as a strategic line in building a civilized socialist nation.

He ensured that the events in which Korean players can excel would be developed as the main thrust and thus successes achieved in these events be consolidated to activate the country's sports as a whole, games be played with a high degree of ideological awareness, fighting spirit, speed and skills, and scientification of sports be realized.

He took measures to organize national inter-provincial games and similar ones among sectors on a regular basis, vigorously conduct the movement for winning the title of Model Sports County, make radical improvements in the guidance over sports and set up a new system of selecting reserve sportspeople.

The respected Marshal said that those who flew high the national flag by winning international games were genuine patriots, heroes and admirable people. He met the winners of sports games, had photos taken with them and bestowed great favours on them, inspiring them to play the role of standard-bearers and pioneers at the forefront of building a sports power.

He made sure that various sporting activities were conducted actively on important occasions such as the Sports Day, thereby stirring the whole country with sports zeal.

Under his energetic leadership and warm affection for people, modern sports establishments were built all across the country while May Day Stadium, Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and Sports Village in Chongchun Street being reconstructed.

Over previous four years alone, more than 90 stadiums, 130 gymnasiums, nearly 1 800 football grounds, over 340 roller rinks and 280 sports parks were newly built or reconstructed throughout the country.

Great enthusiasm for sports in the DPRK will spur the building of a sports power.

Article: Kim Chung Bok
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



DPRK sportspeople win gold medals at many international games, bringing home glory

Mass-based Sports Gain Momentum



The DPRK government has put it forward as a main target of cultural construction to gain the status of a sports power in the near future and make everybody possessed of strong physique and healthy body substantially to contribute to labour and national defence. And it is a fundamental part of its sports policy to make sports mass-based and part of everyday concern.

As part of an effort to make sports an undertaking for people and by people, the government has designated sporting periods, January and February for the winter sports, July and August for water sports and August and September for people's physical strength examination, as well as the second Sunday of every month as a sports day.

Accordingly, enthusiasm for sports is running higher among the people in the DPRK.

It was commonplace in the past to see many people together with their families or friends enjoying leisure at pleasure grounds and scenic spots, playing amusement games and recreational activities, or going to theatres on holidays and days-off. But now they prefer to go to stadiums to watch football matches or to gyms and sports parks to play table tennis and volleyball and wading pools to swim.

Such national games as *ssirum* (Korean wrestling), seesawing, swinging and tug of war are a favourite of the people.

Seen everywhere—urban and rural areas, factories, institutions and schools—are brisk sporting activities involving masses of the people, men and women, young and old, not only on holidays, anniversaries and days-off, but also after working hours on ordinary days.

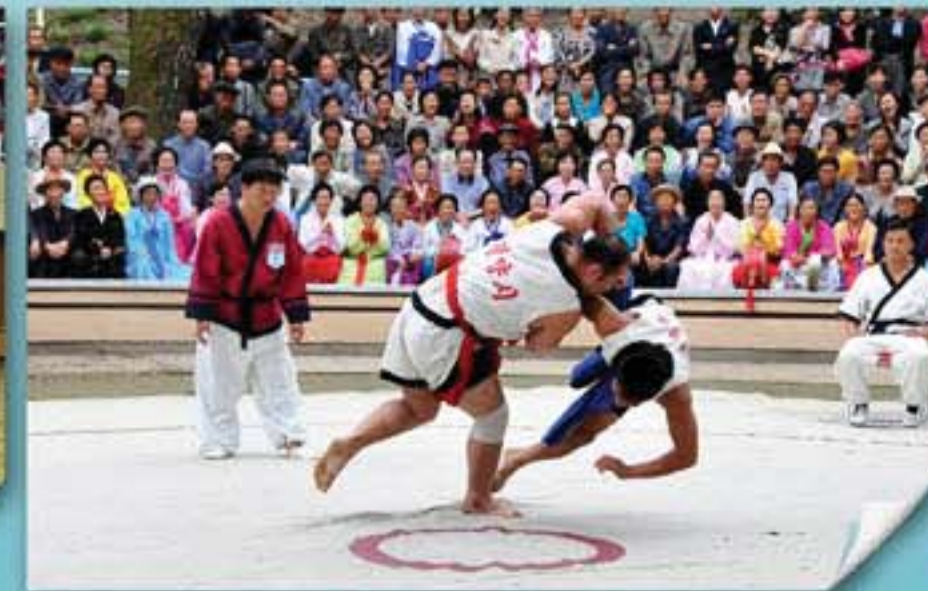
Modern sports facilities are mushrooming here and there to provide people with better conditions for their sporting activities.

Among them are Masikryong Ski Resort, Mirim Riding Club, People's Open-air Ice Rink, Meari Shooting Gallery and so on, which have been built in a modern fashion, arousing keener social interests in sports and raising a strong wind of skiing, horse-riding, roller-skating and volleyball-playing.

The Paektusan Prize games of civil servants, Mangyongdae Prize games of provincial-, city- and county-level officials, Jongilbong Prize National Schoolchildren's Games and other annual sports games, become more brisk, and national inter-provincial games that commenced two years previously are fanning the flames of sports enthusiasm across the country.

Mass-based sporting activities make people full of optimism and joy and lead them to help and lead one another forward so that they enjoy cultural and emotional life to their heart's content.

Article: Kim Phil
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Mass-based sporting activities get brisk amid the craze for sports sweeping the country

Ryongjong Fish Farm

Situated near the Ryongjong Spring, a famous living monument of Korea, in Ryongyon County, South Hwanghae Province and covering tens of hectares, the Ryongjong Fish Farm was rebuilt five years ago according to the measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the state to supply more of tasty fish to the people.

With the hundreds of litres of the spring water gushing out per second as its source the fish farm consists of indoor and outdoor breeding ponds, a sturgeon hatchery, fry culture ground, water filtering and heating grounds, assorted feed factory and protein feed factory.

As computer-controlled system has been introduced into the fish farm, it supplies oxygen and feed to fish on a scientific footing on the basis of supervision of the production lines, farm compound and water of ponds and the real-time control of the sectional water quality.

Having satisfactorily solved technical problems arising in the securing of breeding sturgeon, feed production, egg hatching

and fry culture, the farm grows sturgeon fries to send them to fish farms across the country.

Ryongjong fish, a kind of carp, named after the farm is a special product.

Clear and fresh water with the temperature of 13 to 14 degrees centigrade flows to some 160 outdoor fish ponds all the year round through the recycling water supply system, which are teeming with cold- and warm-water fishes like sturgeons weighing up to 170 kg, rainbow trouts, Ryongjong fish and carps.

The farm officials and workers push ahead with fish farming actively based on the achievements they have already gained, while persisting in increasing species of fish.

Hanging the slogan *Sturgeons out to the sea and Korea out to the world* in the compound, the employees make tireless efforts to improve prospects of the farm.

Article: Jong Ki Sang

Photo: Jin Yong Ho





The fish farm breeds sturgeon, rainbow trout and Ryongjong fish by a sci-tech method



The factory strictly observes the standard regulations of operation in all production lines so as to boost cable production sharply



Towards the Venue of Grand October Celebrations

For Increased Production

Pongyang Electric Cable Factory 326, commissioned on March 26 Juche 57 (1968), has a praiseworthy history.

It has contributed to the development of the national economy by producing a variety of electric cables needed in different sectors more than planned every year.

The vast majority of power cables and other electric wires used in monumental structures, factories, institutions, educational and cultural establishments and dwelling houses are its products.

It is now sustaining its proud history by boosting its production.

A great enthusiasm of shop floor workers and technicians to celebrate the 70th anniversaries of national liberation and founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with feats of labour is

running high in the cable, wire-drawing, insulation workshops and everywhere in the factory. By pooling their efforts and ideas, they achieved considerable success in putting the production on an information basis, a big jump in the modernization of cable production.

Amidst the brisk mass technical innovation drive the wire-drawing and insulation workshops and other preceding processes streamlined many machines. As a result, the quality of cables was improved and the production increased.

Electric cables the factory employees produced with patriotic, painstaking efforts are being sent to many construction sites including those of the Sci-tech Complex and Mirae Scientists Street.

*Article: Kim Hyon Hui
Photo: Jin Ju Dong*



7.27
(1950-1953)

A hall dedicated to guards units of the Korean People's Army was newly furnished in the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, symbolic of the eternal victory of Songun Korea.

The hall on the second floor conveys the laudable feats the invincible guards units performed under the sagacious leadership of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

The title of guards was initiated by Kim Il Sung whose intention was to hand down forever the distinguished feats heroic KPA soldiers performed in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) fought against the armed invasion by the United States, which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and carry on their proud fighting traditions through generations. It was instituted by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued on July 19, Juche 39 (1950).

Seoul 105th Tank Division, Seoul 3rd Infantry Division and 18th Infantry Regiment of the KPA were the first to win the title as they performed shining feats in the battle for liberating Taejon, the enemy's "temporary capital," by conducting encircling operations and thus vanquishing the self-styled "invincible" US 24th Infantry Division and two divisions of the south Korean puppet army.



Guards Units Go Down in History of War Victory



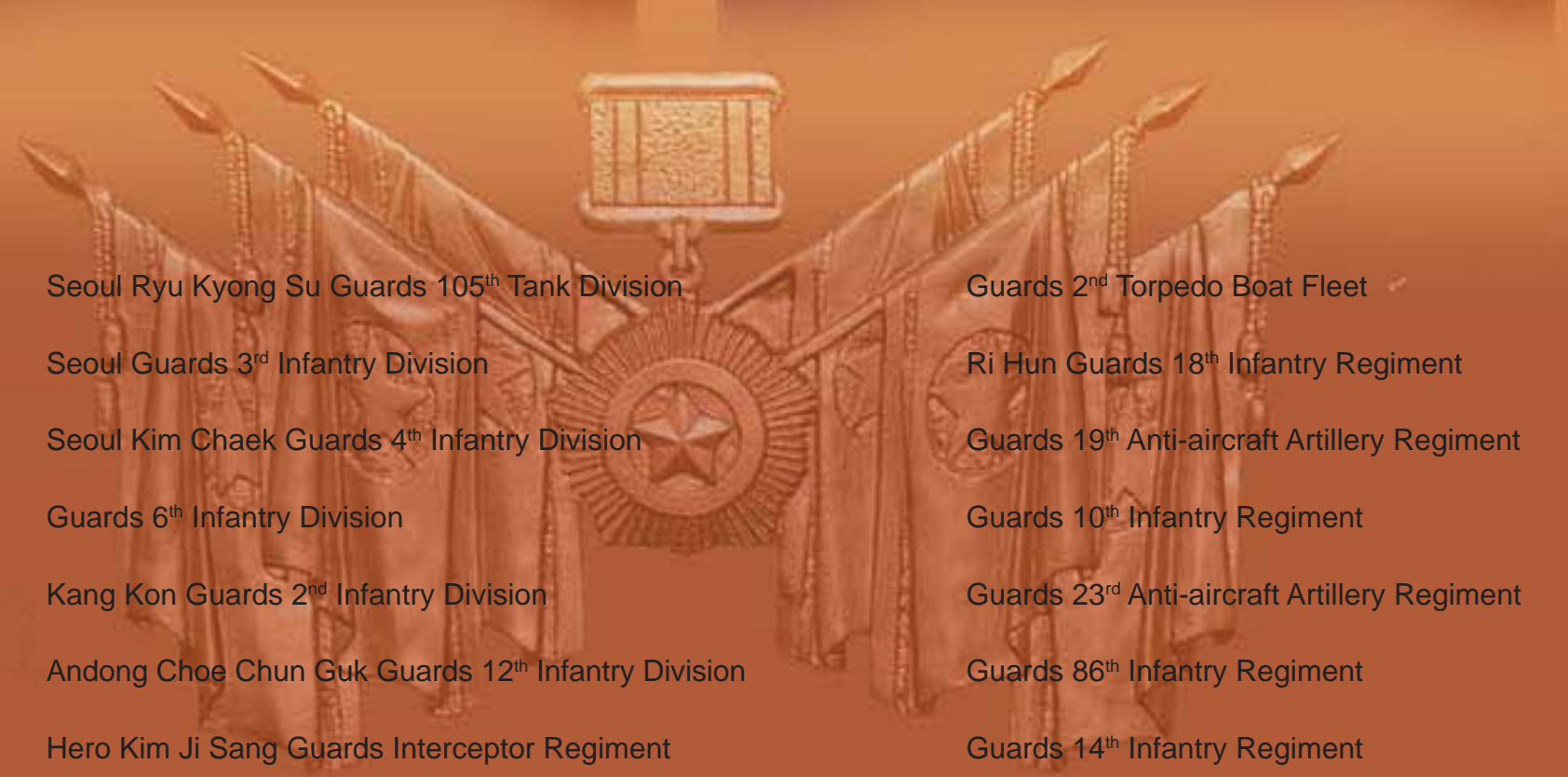
The title also went to the 56th Interceptor Regiment which shot down the US B-29, the so-called "Superfortress," and F-86 jet fighter of the US Air Force with propeller planes, and Seoul 4th Infantry Division staffed with members of the Workers' Party of Korea which rendered distinguished services to war victory by playing vanguard role in implementing the operational and strategic intentions of their Supreme Headquarters.

On display in the centre of the hall are the colours of combined and other units of the KPA that won the title of guards for their meritorious feats in fierce battles of the three-year war.

Hung on walls of the round hall are maps showing main combat actions of guards units and their military achievements during the war, photos of hero officers and successive commanders of guards units and visual aids introducing the subunits named after the heroes produced at the units.

Visitors to the museum feel more keenly the feats performed by heroic soldiers of guards units who unhesitatingly sacrificed their youth and life for freedom and independence of the country and always emerged victorious in the anti-US showdown.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



- Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105th Tank Division
- Seoul Guards 3rd Infantry Division
- Seoul Kim Chaek Guards 4th Infantry Division
- Guards 6th Infantry Division
- Kang Kon Guards 2nd Infantry Division
- Andong Choe Chun Guk Guards 12th Infantry Division
- Hero Kim Ji Sang Guards Interceptor Regiment
- Guards 2nd Torpedo Boat Fleet
- Ri Hun Guards 18th Infantry Regiment
- Guards 19th Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment
- Guards 10th Infantry Regiment
- Guards 23rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment
- Guards 86th Infantry Regiment
- Guards 14th Infantry Regiment

The feats of heroic soldiers of guards units that have always emerged victorious in anti-US showdown will go down forever in history



Thick Forest Tells of Patriotic Devotion



Chief ranger of the Forestry Management Station in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, Pak Kyong Nam is in charge of the mountains in Obong-ri. His is called a family of forest rangers.

This represents people's love of and respect for him and his eight brothers and sister, who are devotedly cultivating green woods following the footsteps of their father, who was a Merited Forest Ranger.

However, their job as forest rangers who have to plant and tend trees climbing up and down mountains every day for decades and protect trees in 500 to 800 hectares of land under their charge from forest fires and harmful insects, is not that easy.

The world is wide and there are many jobs. So the eldest Pak Kyong Nam and his two brothers Kyong Su and Kyong Chol got other jobs after their military service.

However, after gradually realizing that planting

trees and cultivating them is an important and responsible job that anyone must do, from their father's earnest request, they took over their father's job as a ranger.

The forest in Obong-ri was replaced with the Korean larch and pine-nut trees by the effort of their predecessors. However, the thick forest areas remarkably decreased in the mid-1990s when the country was making the Arduous March and the forced march.

Planting crops is an undertaking of looking forward to one year but planting trees is one to ten years. One should be fully aware of the responsibility for one's work and direct strenuous efforts to planting and tending. Otherwise the result is obvious.

So, they made an afforestation plan concretely and prospectively, and assiduously realized it every year.

In those days, Pak Kyong Nam always set examples for his family members to devote pure

conscience and energy to planting even one tree carefully and protecting the forest.

In this way they planted a lot of trees including 6 million Changsong larch and 1.5 million pine-nut trees on the mountains of hundreds of hectares, covering them with thick forest.

Now, the mountains of more than thousands of hectares in Obong-ri have turned into a wonderful forest, producing timber necessary for the construction sites in the province, to say nothing of the county, and also into treasure mountains, full of fruits and herbs. This is now arousing the admiration of the public.

Still, Pak Kyong Nam and his family members are devoting their life in the remote mountain areas with pride in their work for protecting and increasing precious forest resources for the state and for the coming generations.

Article: Kim Phil

Photo: Hong Kwang Nam



Sister Pak Song Sil and her husband O Nam Hyong



Eldest brother Pak Kyong Nam (right) and fifth Pak Kyong O (left)



Second Pak Kyong Su



Third Pak Kyong Chol



Fourth Pak Kyong Hak



Sixth Pak Kyong Bin (left) and seventh Pak Kyong Sok (right)



“Oriole School”

Any school in the country seems unlikely to be on a par with Ryulgok Senior Middle School in Songyo District, Pyongyang, in musical education.

Recognizing the importance of musical education, the school has focused on it since the early days of its establishment.

While stressing the need to improve the level of music lessons, it has organized a music circle embracing gifted students, and directed close attention to its operation.

The circle members are able to sing at sight and good at singing in four-part

harmony.

Since Juche 58 (1969) they have specialized in singing songs for animations drawing the expectations and love of experts as well as schoolchildren and people over the country.

For decades they have rendered songs for animations and feature films and hundreds of children’s old songs, earning their school the fame of an “oriole school.”

The organization of a children’s music class in Juche 92 (2003) gave an impetus to musical education at the school. Equipped with modern educational facilities the class selects the students with vocal talent and gives them special and systematic education of music theory, sight reading, rhythm and vocal and instrumental music.

Merited Teacher Han Song Hui with a 25-year career as music teacher and other competent teachers take charge of their education. Their thinking and activities

are always geared to developing talents of their students and realizing their hopes to follow the proud traditions of the school.

Though students are continuously replaced by others, their songs with clear, sonorous and cheerful voices are ringing out through TV and radio, adding much to the high reputation of the school.

Article: Jong Ki Sang
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Students receive special education in singing, rhythmic movement and instrumental music



Sight reading lesson





Jo Sin Ok (right)



Lecturing on medical genetics

Laudable Woman Doctor

Dr. Jo Sin Ok, a researcher at Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University, is an authoritative scholar of medical genetics.

She originally specialized in gynecology at the then Pyongyang University of

Medicine decades ago. Women, sometimes those with hereditary disease or those with their children suffering from the disease, often consulted her. It made her sit up and take notice of medical genetics in her postgraduate course.

This kind of disease comes from a change in hereditary factors (chromosome and gene) and is passed on to a child from its parents. It causes deformed baby to be born, which is a great distress to its parents, mother in particular.

She said to herself: How can I remain onlooker to sick children and women in desperate agony in my socialist country where everyone lives a happy and optimistic life full of hope for the future. I should have them lead a life filled with happy laugh.

The thought pushed her to study medical genetics. There was a bright side to the treatment of hereditary disease as the medical circles of those days brought light to its origin, but efficacious remedies and means for its treatment were yet to be developed.

She devoured one book after another at the university library and the Grand People's Study House while learning technical knowledge like clinical genetics and genetic biochemistry from geneticists. She also began studying the method of early diagnosis of the disease.

She spent days in thought and search of how to take the study course. One day an idea flashed upon her: Is it possible to prevent genetic disease, rather than treat it after its symptoms revealed?

Determined to develop its preventive measures, she buckled down to this end.

After 20 years of many failures and painstaking efforts, she finally developed method for diagnosing the disease and



clarified the variety of the disease common to Koreans and the state of its spread. Based on it, she researched into the diet and administration of drugs adaptable to Koreans' constitutions and features for the prevention of various genetic diseases.

Her research results were highly appreciated at the 29th and 30th national sci-tech festivals.

In this course she wrote seven books including *Hereditary Syndrome*, *Diagnosis of DNA* and *Hereditary Metabolic Disease* and trained ten holders of academic degrees.

Her daughter Maeng Yu Gyong is joining her in the research for preventing and treating the disease.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Jin Yun Hui



Examining her patient



Present at a national sci-tech festival

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital with 35-Year History



square metres was newly built three years ago. The institute consists of mammary gland CT room, X-ray room, tumour treatment room, other diagnosis and treatment rooms, research rooms and scores of wards and has tens of thousands of medical facilities and appliances of 70 kinds.

The maternity hospital is dear to many foreign and overseas Korean women, too.

Thousands of foreign women received medical treatment, hundreds of whom were delivered of their babies there. Jindallae and Solmae of Palestine and Saeppyol of Cuba were born in the hospital under the benefit of free medical care. Hwang Son, a south Korean woman, gave birth to a baby girl on October 10 Juche 94 (2005) during her stay in Pyongyang.

Foreign visitors said with admiration: Women's palace of human ideal with an assortment of up-to-date facilities can be built only in socialist Korea where man is valued most. We keenly felt the advantages of the Korean socialist health system. We saw a women's general hospital, which is the most gorgeous and wonderful in the world.

The hospital has become home to women's wellbeing and the cradle of their children.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: An Chol Ryong

The magnificent Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is situated in Munsu Street in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang.

A general medical centre for women's health promotion, the hospital was inaugurated on July 30, Juche 69 (1980), the 34th anniversary of the DPRK's promulgation of the Law on Sex Equality. Since then, it has rendered various medical services to millions of women, contributing to their health promotion.

Its 35-year history is unthinkable separated from the warm care of the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il for women and children. They proposed building a modern hospital to provide

women with better conditions for prophylactic treatment, and showed close concern for its construction processes and medical services after inauguration. Busy as they were with pressing state affairs, they gave valuable instructions for the project, and when its construction was completed, they came to the hospital and solved all problems arising in its medical services and management. Thanks to their concern it has developed into a modern medical centre equipped with 1 000-odd medical and management facilities.

There all women are enjoying the benefit of free medical care

from the delivery of babies to other types of medical treatment. Besides, maternity services are also given to women in childbed at the state expense. They are provided with wild honey, seaweed and various medicines according to their conditions. Mothers who have given birth to triplets or quadruplets and their newborn babies come under the special care of doctors until the mothers get well again and their babies weigh 4 kg. For 35 years 450 sets of triplets and quadruplets were born at the hospital.

Under the close concern of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state the Breast Tumour Institute with a floor space of 8 500



Rooms for dental treatment, CT, multi-purpose X-ray and telemedicine conducive to women's health promotion

Korea's Celebrated Mountain

Mt. Myohyang



Located in northwestern part of Korea and soaring 1 909 m above sea level, Mt. Myohyang is one of the six noted mountains and eight scenic spots of the country for its unique physical aspects and beautiful scenery.

The mountain, covering a wide area, including Hyangsan and Kujang counties in North Phyongan Province, Nyongwon County in South Phyongan Province and Huichon City in Jagang Province, is said to have been explored long ago and so called since the early 11th century for its curious shape and the fragrance floating about it.

Mt. Myohyang has a lot of gigantic and mysteriously shaped peaks and rocks, deep ravines, steep cliffs, crystal-clear streams and waterfalls, and dense forests. It also affords marvellous scenery—thick foliage in summer, glowing tints in autumn, snowscape in winter, with the sounds of chirping birds and rolling streams in good harmony.

The mountain is largely divided into two areas, the Sinhyangsan or Inner Hyangsan and Outer Hyangsan areas.

The best scenery is found in the Sinhyangsan area, where there are chains of peaks and rocks with strange formations with the Hyangsan Stream in between, the beautiful Sangwon, Manphok, Chonthae, Chilsong and other valleys, waterfalls, architectural structures in harmony with the charming scenery, and the concentration of cultural relics in good preservation.

It boasts of Kungang Falls in Sangwon Valley, Nine-tiered Falls in Manphok Valley, Isonnam Falls on Piro Peak and other grandiose and spectacular waterfalls. The Inho Rock carries a legend that a tiger leads the way for a lost person. The Jangsu Rock is shaped like a raised shade of a cap. Not only them but many other noted places in the mountain have legendary tales.

What adds to the beauty of the mountain is the International Friendship Exhibition House.

Housing gifts presented to Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il



International Friendship Exhibition House

by heads of party and state of many countries and people of all walks of life over the world, it is a national treasure house of Korea, displaying to the world its high prestige as well as the dignity and pride of its nation.

Many historical relics and remains preserved in Mt.



Mt. Myohyang in all four seasons





Taeung Hall and other historical relics in the mountain are in fine preservation

Myohyang are associated with patriotic struggle of the Korean people against foreign aggressors and showcase their cultural and artistic techniques and creative skills. Typical are Pohyon Temple representative of the architecture in the early 11th century, 80 000 blocks of the complete collection of Buddhist scriptures indicating the high level of the wood-block printing technique, the octagonal 13-tiered and rectangular 9-tiered pagodas showing the stone-building art in the medieval times.

Mt. Myohyang has a great diversity of fauna and flora. Pine, oak, Mongolian oak, fir and other trees are distributed by altitude, alpine flora found on the top and various medicinal herbs and wild fruits as well. There are over 30 kinds of animals, including tiger, bear, antelope, musk deer, badger and raccoon dog, and more than 130 birds, such as Myohyangsan broad-billed roller, pheasant and migratory grosbeak.

The mountain is splendidly laid out as a public resort and

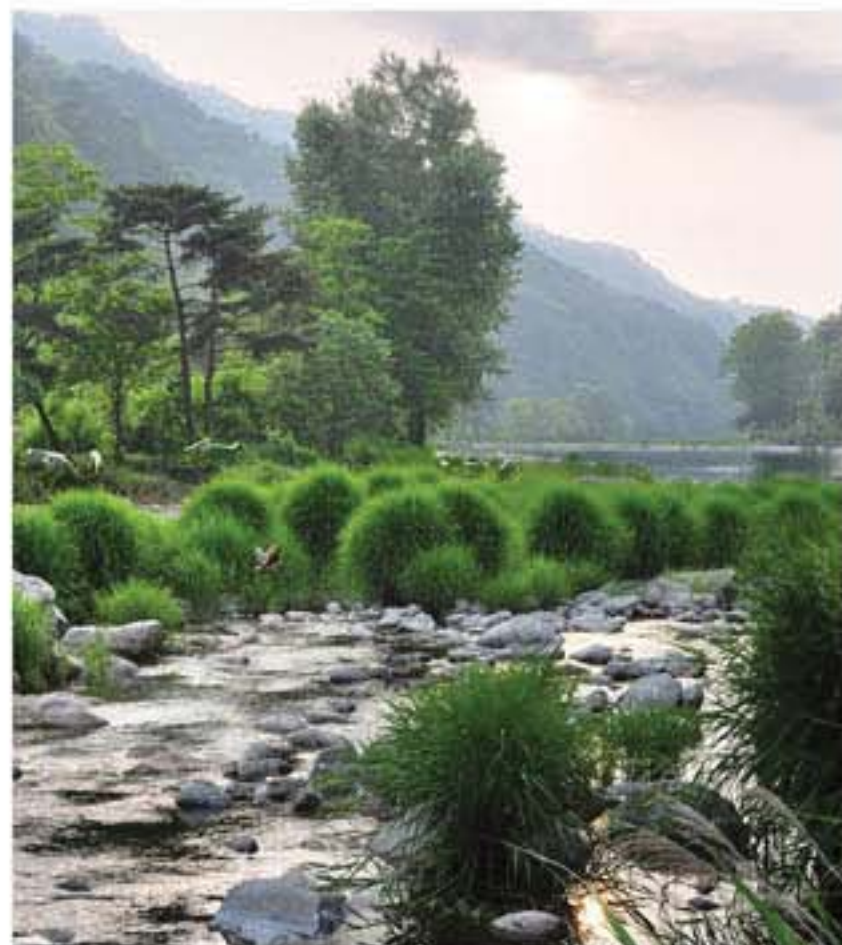


Service facilities and tour routes

a promising tourist destination with such establishments for tourists, campers and visitors as Pyongyang Municipal Children's Union Camp, Pirobong Tourist Camp, Hyangsan Hotel and Myohyangsan Spa. Tour routes are built and provided with safety facilities, resting places and pavilions in harmony with surrounding scenery.

Mt. Myohyang is now attracting more people to enjoy their leisure time.

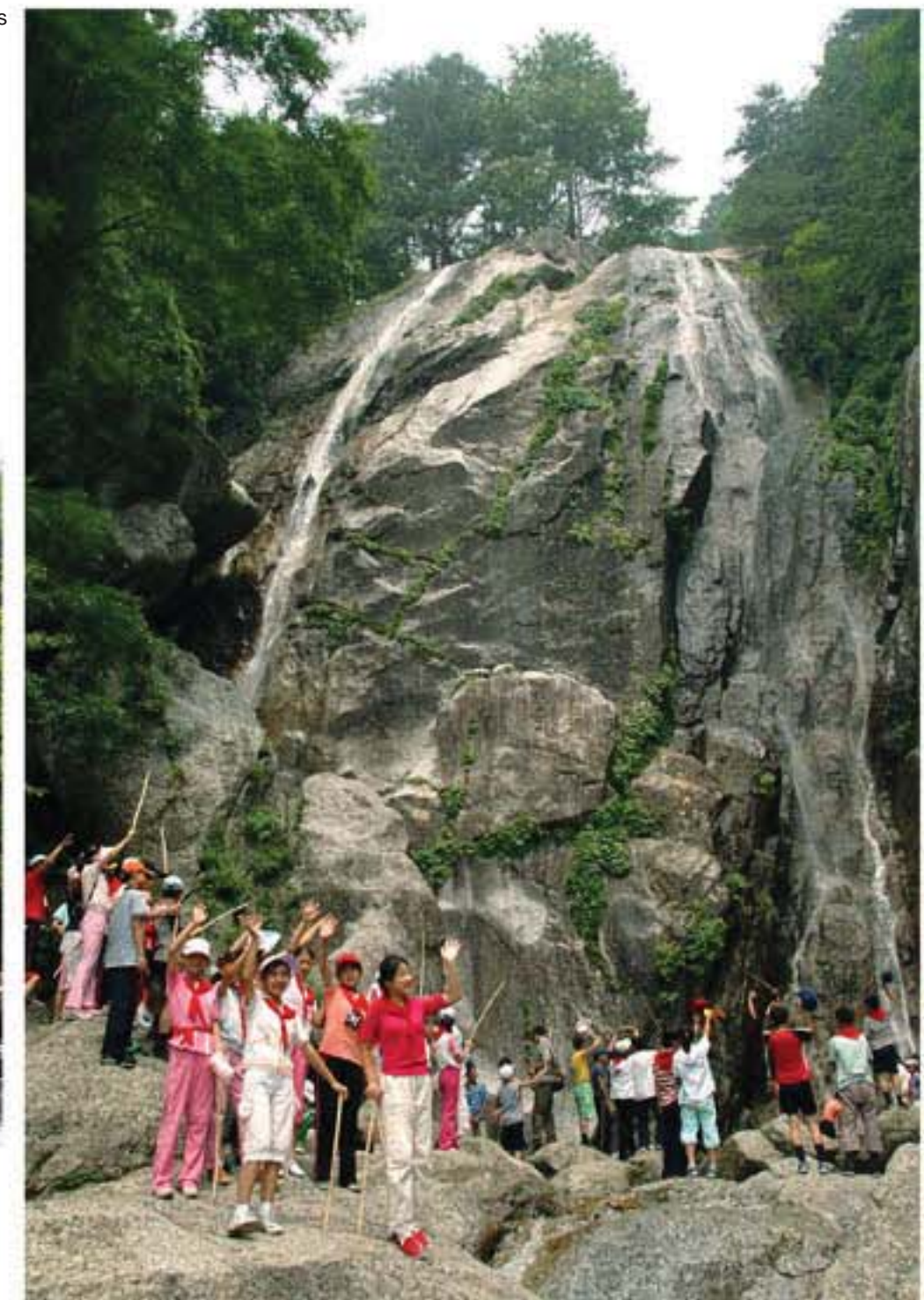
Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Ri Kwang Su, Kong Yu Il



Hyangsan Stream



Habi-ro Hermitage



Showcase of Old Customs in *Pyongyang Folk Park*

The Pyongyang Folk Park located at the foot of the picturesque Mt. Taesong is an excellent showcase for the folk customs of Korea.

There are fine arrays of Korean-style houses, where one can understand the customs of provinces and areas in each historical period.

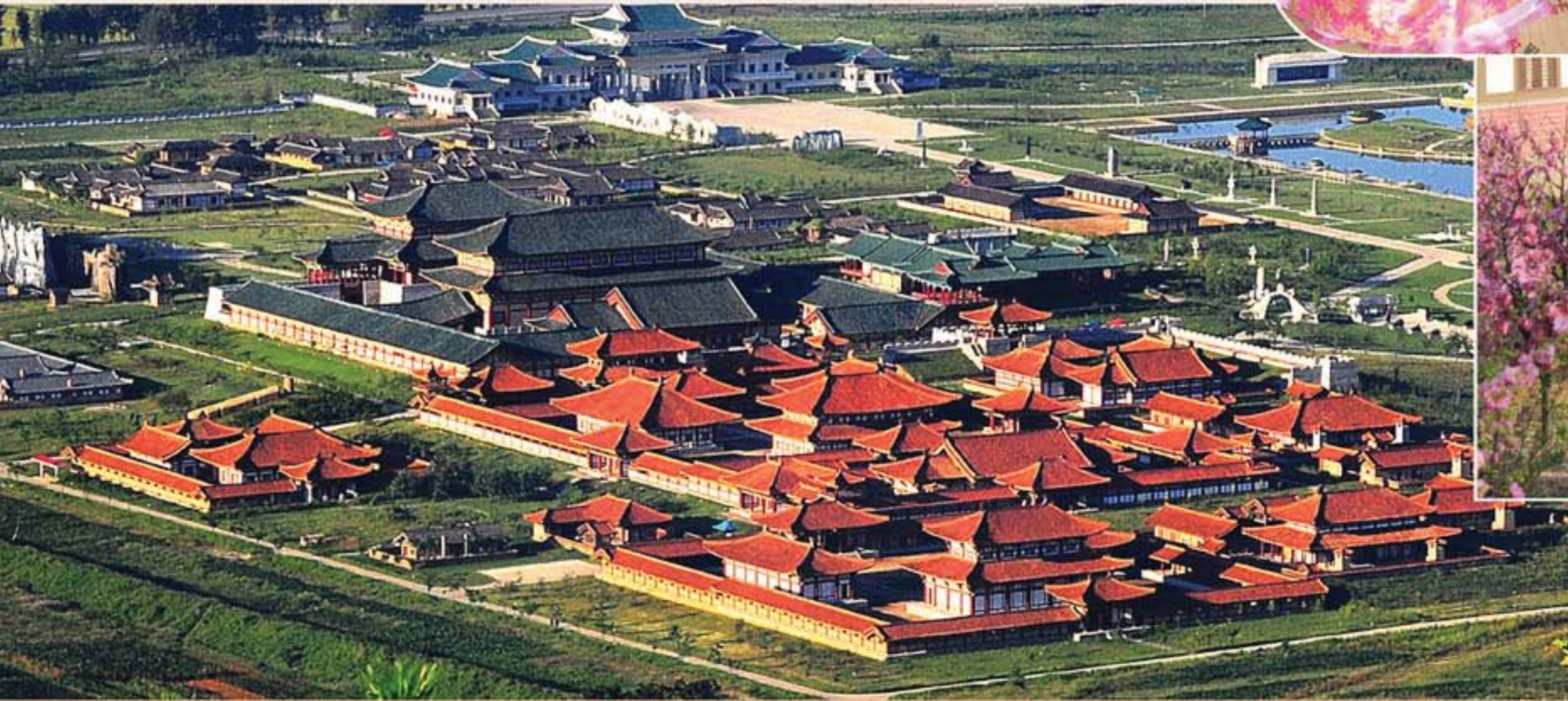
They inspire everybody to feel as if they were taken back to old days.

What is more interesting is the women preparing festive

foods—making noodles, pounding steamed glutinous rice into cake and making mung bean pancake—and making *kimchi* and soy sauce and bean paste and the wedding ceremonies held in old manners.

Unique folk customs of the Koreans witnessed in the folk park attract a lot of visitors at home and from abroad.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Hong Kwang Nam



Partial view of old-day wedding ceremony



Glimpse of dietary customs like pounding of steamed glutinous rice into cake and making of noodles, mung bean pancake and kimchi

For Economic Development and Sci-tech Exchanges

The 18th Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair ran in May, drawing many companies from the DPRK, New Zealand, Germany, Russia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Switzerland, Singapore, Cambodia, France, Indonesia and Vietnam.

The trade fair has developed into an international assembly for the promotion of economic development between countries and regions of the world.

During the fair participants witnessed achievements the

Korean people were gaining in building an economic power and conducted multi-faceted exchanges in different fields.

The trade fair marked a significant opportunity to expand and develop the economic and trade cooperation between various countries and regions of the world on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Article: Kim Jong
Photo: Jon Son II



The Fair Left a Deep Impression on Me

I'm pleased to take part in the trade fair. It was the first time for me, but it left a deep impression on me. It was bigger than I expected and a crowd-puller every day.

My company produces oil and other various foodstuffs with soybean good for human body. Its participation in the fair in this Year of Russia-DPRK Friendship is of great

significance, I think.

My company will contribute to bolstering the traditional friendship and developing economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Vladimir Burygin, head of export department of Russia
"Primorskaya Soya" Co. Ltd



I'll Strive to Develop Friendly Ties between the Two Countries

It was the second participation of my company in the Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair.

I felt last year and this time, again, that the Pyongyang trade fair offers a good chance to promote friendly ties between countries.

What is also impressive was sightseeing of Pyongyang,

a beautiful and lively city.

My company will continue to take part in the fair to further promote friendly ties between the two countries.

Raymond Y K Liew, managing director
of PWR Food Industries SDN BHD, Malaysia



15th May 21 Architectural Festival

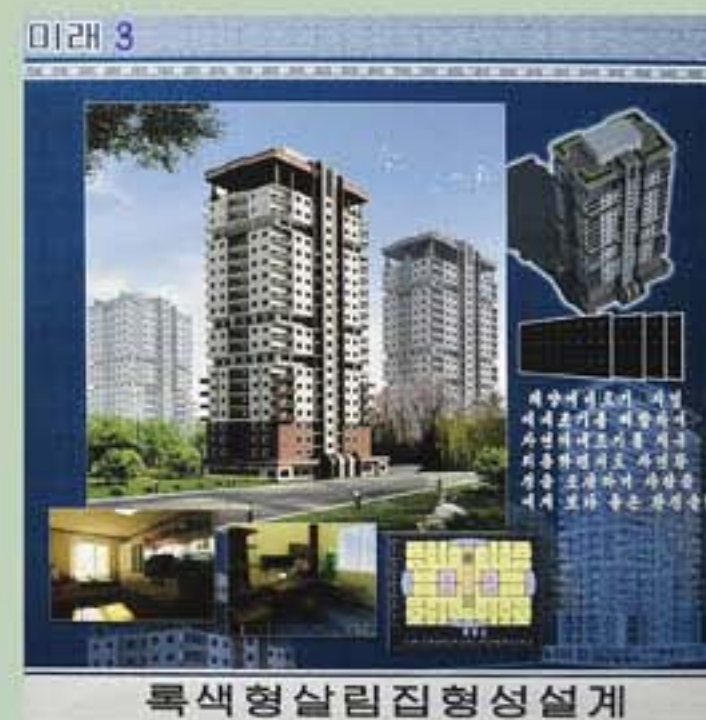
Last May the 15th May 21 Architectural Festival took place at the Central Youth Hall in Pyongyang, DPRK.

On display were over 400 architectural designs for prize contest and scientific papers, more than 30 design programs and multimedia and building materials presented by architectural designers, technicians in the construction sector and officials from scientific and educational institutions throughout the country.

The festival gave a good glimpse into the ever-developing aspect of the national architectural science and technology and served as an occasion in creating a new history of construction in Songun Korea by fanning the flames of creating the speed of Korea.

An award ceremony and the 10th Symposium on Architectural Aesthetics took place during the festival.

Article: Kim Chung Bok
Photo: An Chol Won



Japan's Apology and Reparation: A Must

This year is the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II. Marking this occasion the international community condemns the crime of sexual slavery committed by Japan in the past as one of the greatest human rights violations in the 20th century and urges the country to bear full responsibility for its wrongdoings.

However, the Japanese ruler, in his recent interview with the American Washington Post and a lecture given during his tour of the United States, described the sexual slaves of the past Japanese army as "victims of human trafficking," in an apparent bid to play down the criminality of the sinful past of Japan.

His reckless remarks mean in other way that the sexual crime of the Japanese imperialists was committed by some individuals, so the country is not accountable for it. It is the height of impudence

that not only disgraces and ridicules all the people and countries that fell victim to sexual slavery but deceives mankind.

The Japanese crime of sexual slavery is not that of human trafficking by a few individuals as mentioned by Japanese reactionaries but the state-sponsored organized crime committed by the Japanese government and military.

During the Japanese military occupation of Korea and the Pacific War the Japanese soldiers committed massive and inhuman sexual assaults, thus deteriorating military discipline and inducing the spirit of resistance among the people in the areas they occupied. The Japanese military brass hats were so afraid of grave consequences that they submitted to the government the issue of "comfort women" for the army.

The reactionary Japanese government and

military authorities thus adopted it as a state policy to recruit the Korean women mainly as the "comfort women" and fabricated an evil law on commandeering women for the "volunteers corps." Then they forcibly drafted and abducted a lot of Korean women numbering 200 000.

Not only the Korean women but also others from those countries and regions under their military occupation were forcibly taken to all the army-stationed areas and compelled to sexually serve the Japanese soldiers.

Human history so far records innumerable wars, but only the Japanese have established official "comfort stations" and forced women into sexual slavery in an organized way. Such evil thought could be conceived only by samurai temperament peculiar to Japan.

Yun Kyong Mi, a victim to "comfort women" system in the former Japanese army, testified: "The Japanese police and military police stormed into villages at midnight to forcibly take girls from their bed, and randomly took those weeding in the field and even young women with sucklings. They even raided a market to collect girls and young women there and thrust them into freight trucks."

The Japanese forced those "comfort women" into sexual slavery in all sorts of unbearable contempt and maltreatment and massacred them cold-bloodedly.

Arafune, former deputy speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan, told that 143 000 Korean "comfort women" were killed by Japanese soldiers.

In 1993 the then Chief Cabinet Secretary of

Japan published a letter of apology, acknowledging the facts that the Japanese army got directly involved in the establishment and operation of the "comfort stations" and that those "sex slaves" were all recruited, transported and supervised by coercive methods and in opposition to their intention.

The present Japanese authorities, however, are trying desperately to deny their past crime-ridden history and evade responsibility for it, another eloquent proof of their immorality and impudence.

Public opinion demanding Japan's correct recognition of history and atonement for its past wrongdoings is rising among the international community. Monuments to the memory of sex slaves for the former Japanese soldiers and a statue of a "comfort girl" were erected one after another even in the United States, which Japan serves as its master, revealing heinous crimes of Japan.

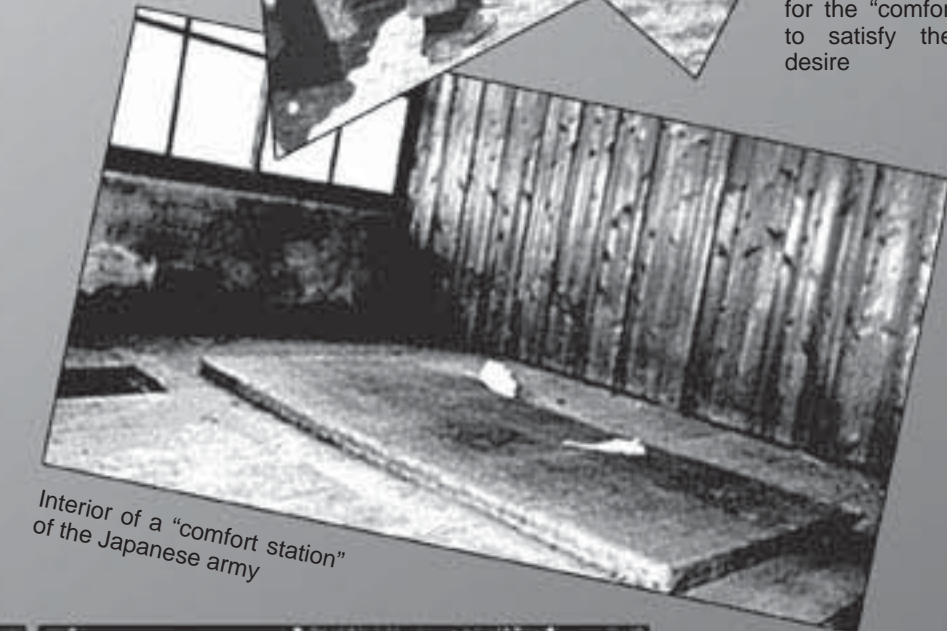
Last March German Chancellor Merkel visited Japan and told her Japanese counterpart Abe and other ruling officials concerned that Japan should redress its past wrongdoings as early as possible, relating the necessity to Germany's measures for the similar issue after the war. Meeting with the representative of the Japanese opposition party, she made public her opinion that Japan should face itself with its sinful past and, to this end, it must adopt sincere attitude to the issue of sexual slavery of the former Japanese army.

Without making sincere apology of its past crimes, Japan can never gain confidence as a full-fledged member nation of the international community but will only invite rejection, insult and isolation. Japan must keep it in mind.

Instead of distorting its crime-ridden history and attempting to shirk off its responsibility, Japan should make sincere soul-searching of its past history, apologize to Korean and other victimized nations and atone for its wrongdoings.



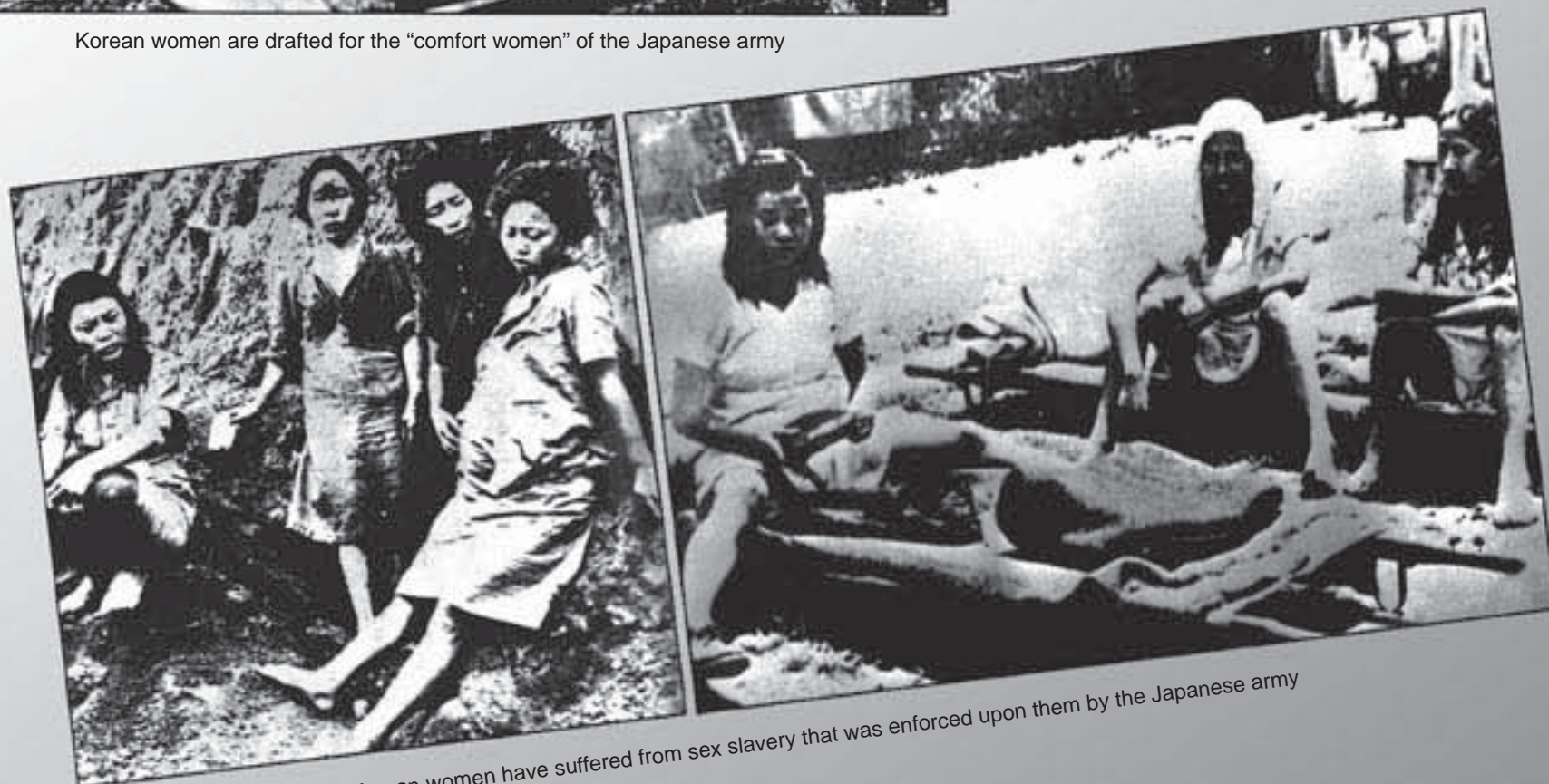
Japanese savages head for the "comfort stations" to satisfy their sexual desire



Interior of a "comfort station" of the Japanese army



Korean women are drafted for the "comfort women" of the Japanese army



Korean women have suffered from sex slavery that was enforced upon them by the Japanese army



The Japanese imperialists have subjected the Korean women to untold humiliation

Article: Kim Hyo Sim
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Brief News

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Russian government economic delegation looks round the Pyongyang Metro



Russian Supreme Court delegation visits the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum



Delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party visits President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae



Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and his party



Wreaths are laid at the Liberation Tower in Pyongyang to mark the 70th anniversary of Russia's Victory in the Great Patriotic War



17th Pyongyang symposium on medical science of Korean compatriots at home and abroad

DPRK-Russia Friendship Symposium

Kim Il Sung University hosted a DPRK-Russia friendship symposium in May.

The event brought together officials, lecturers and researchers from Kim Il Sung University and the delegates from Moscow Lomonosov State University and other Russian institutions, and Russian ambassador and embassy staff to the DPRK.

Scores of useful study papers were presented to the symposium, themed "Education of Korean and Russian languages at Kim Il Sung University and Russian institutions" and divided into sections.

The symposium added significance to the Year of DPRK-Russia Friendship and marked a new milestone in promoting bilateral friendship and ties.



Delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand looks round the Tower of the Juche Idea



DPRK and Thailand have jointly issued two sets of stamps on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations.

The stamps depict *Accipiter gentiles* and *Lophura diardi*, national birds of the two countries.

