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A Sightseeing Guide to Korea



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Hwang Bong Hyok

9 areas where tourists walk,
eat and sightsee:

Pyongyang,
Nampo,
the **Myohyang Mountains,**
Haeju,
Mt. Paekdu,
Wonsan,
the **Kumgang Mountains,**
Hamhung and
Kaesong

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A Sightseeing Guide to Korea

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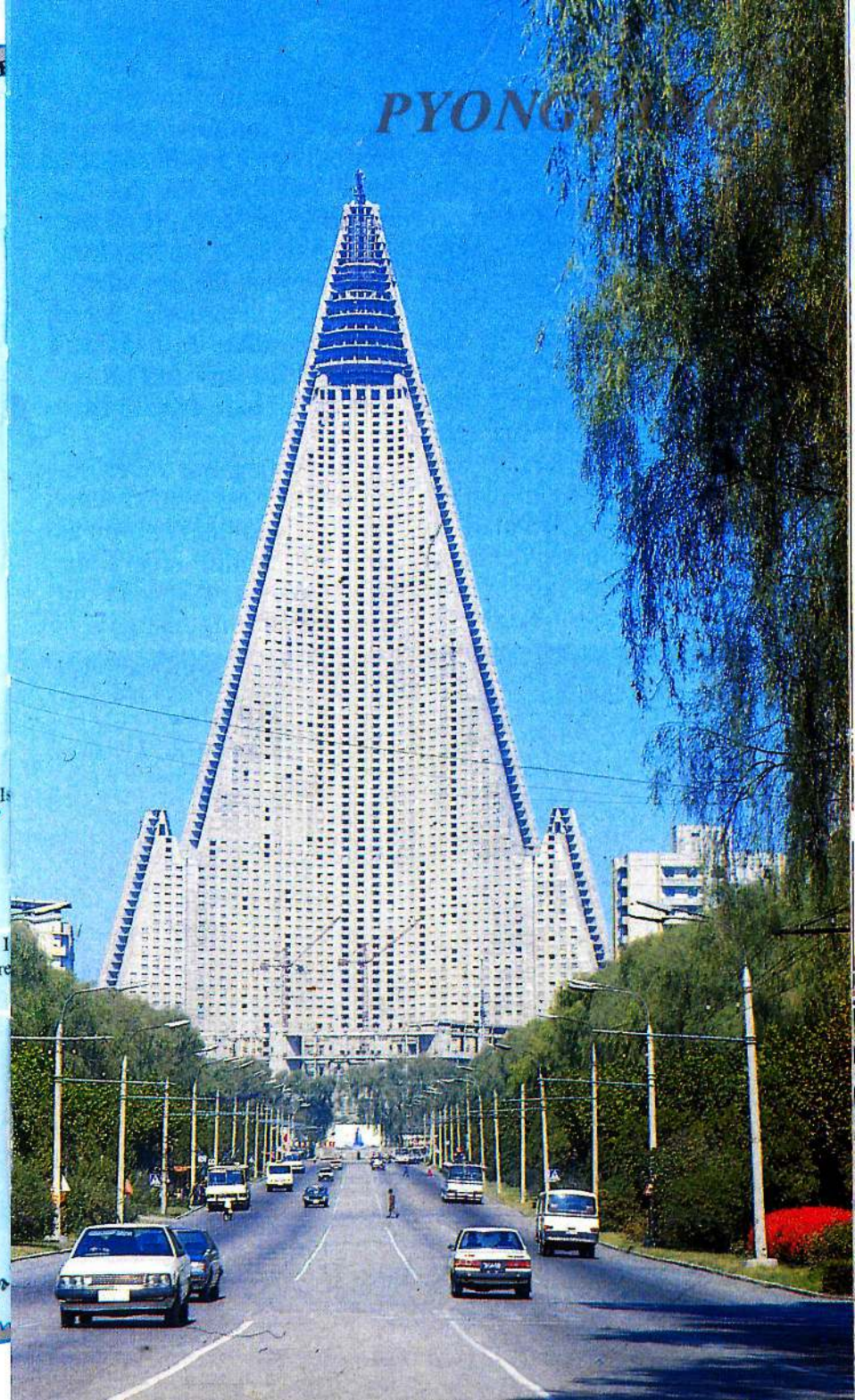


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Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is the political, economic and cultural centre of the country and has a population of two million.

It is situated in the low land area in the northwest of Korea. As it blends harmoniously with the surrounding hills, rivers and fields, it has been known for centuries as a good place to live in. Its name means a "flat land" or "cosy place" and is of ancient origin.

To the northwest are rows of mountains which unfold like a folding screen, and low hills dot the horizon in the east. The clear waters of the River Taedong flow through the city, revealing one picturesque scene after another. It has four distinct seasons and its appearance changes with each season.

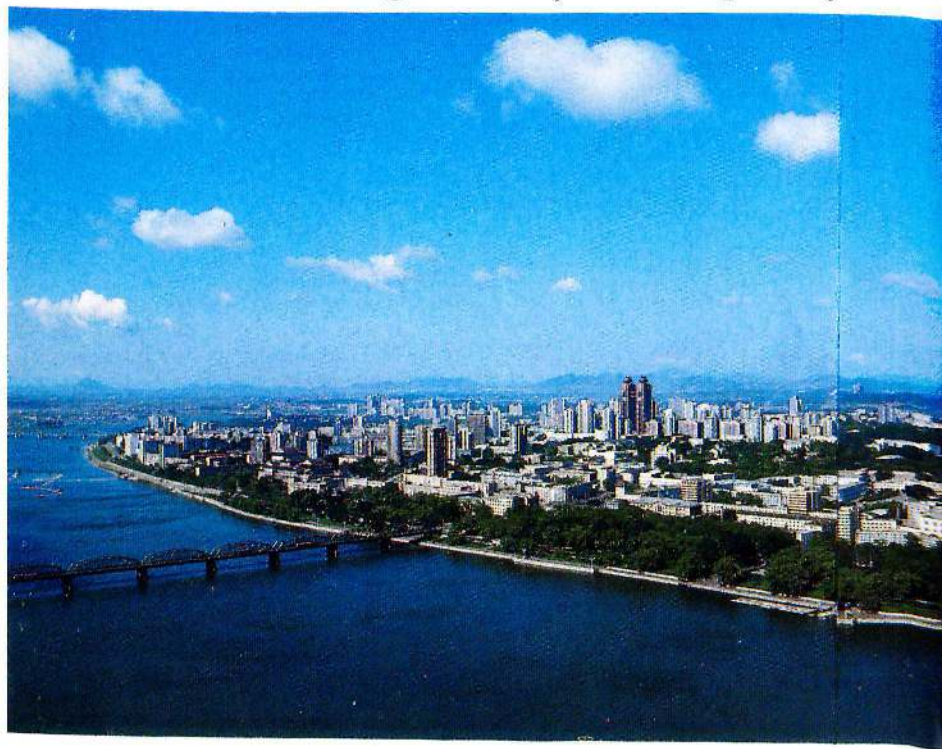
Pyongyang was established as a city over 2,000 years ago and was later chosen as an old capital city some 1,500 years ago. It is an old city with a long history.

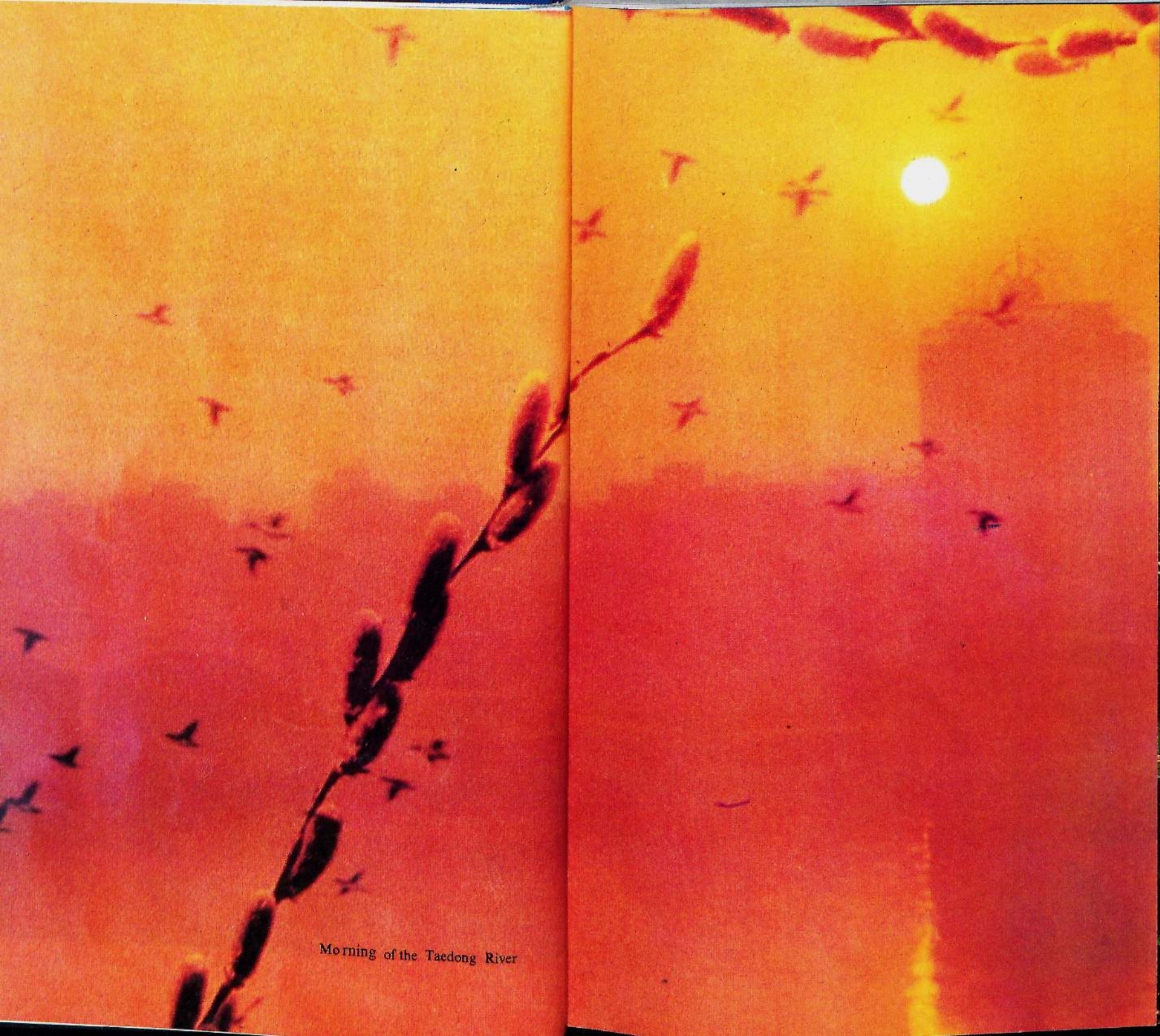
Here the remains of primitive society of one million years ago and of ancient society have been excavated. The cultural heritage of the Middle Ages and the tradition of the people's struggle for independence are the pride of this country.

Many historical relics have been unearthed in the decades of the people's government since liberation in Pyongyang and its sur-

rounding and have been carefully preserved.

Pyongyang, which was once called "willow city", is now bright with flowering plants and willow and other trees that have been planted in the avenues and streets, as well as with numerous parks and pleasure grounds, which are visited by beautiful birds. The Taedong and Potong Rivers which are alive with fish also serve as a good habitat for wild ducks.



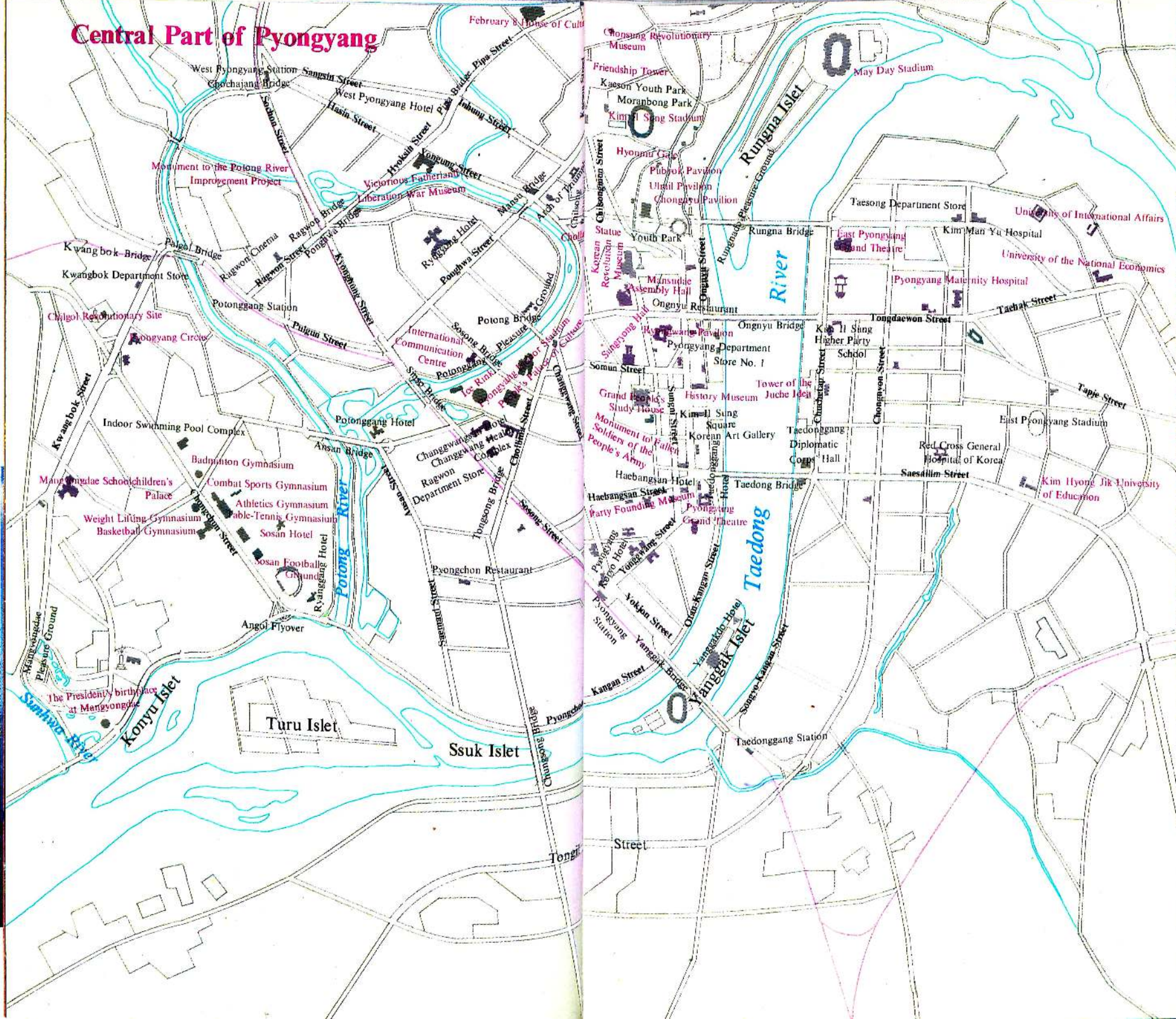


Morning of the Taedong River

Night scene of the capital



Central Part of Pyongyang





Air travellers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea land at Pyongyang Airport.

Airport guides help them to pass

Pyongyang

In the DPRK standard time is Pyongyang time.

Pyongyang time is 9 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+9).

Time differences between Pyongyang and major cities the world over are as follows:

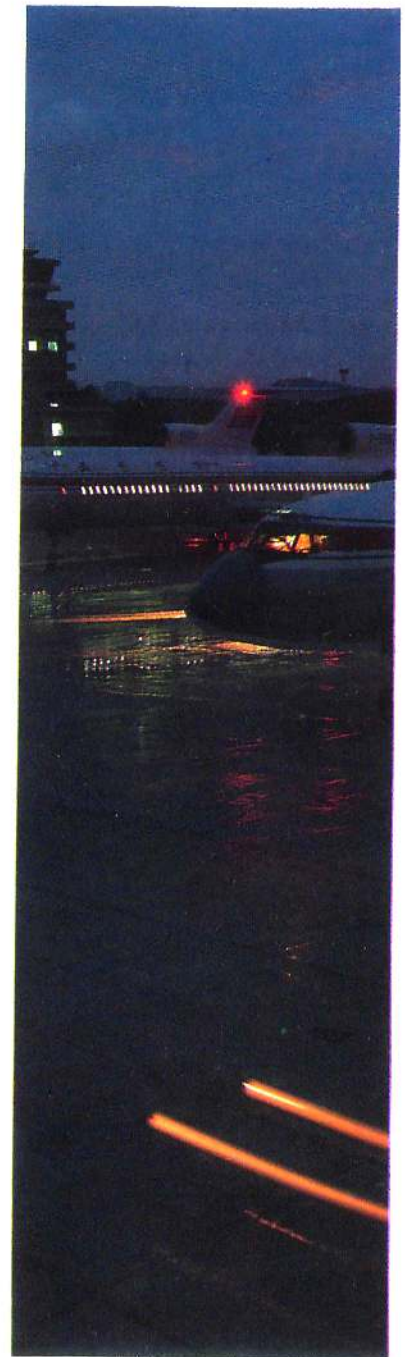
City and country	Difference of time
Pyongyang	0
Tokyo (Japan)	0
Melbourne (Australia)	+1
Wellington (New Zealand)	+3
Honolulu (Hawaii)	+5
San Francisco (USA)	+7
Mexico	+8

through procedures quickly and the officials of the tourist company conduct them to a hotel. From the airport to the centre of Pyongyang is 24 kilometres.

Travellers by international train pass through entry procedures at Sinuiju or Tumangang, and then resume their travel to Pyongyang, enjoying the beautiful scenery of Korea.

Time

City and country	Difference of time
Guatemala	+9
Havana (Cuba), New York (USA), Panama	+10
Santiago (Chile)	+11
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	+12
Beijing, Manila (Philippines)	-1
Bangkok (Thailand)	-2
New Delhi (India), Colombo	-3,30
Karachi	-4
Moscow, Leningrad	-6
Bucharest, Sofia, Prague, Helsinki, Cairo, Berlin	-8
Warsaw, Rome, Vienna, Stockholm	-8
Paris, London, Rabat (Morocco)	-9





Mansu Hill

This is a low hill in the heart of Pyongyang. Once there was a command post on the hill. On the hill there are the Mansudae Grand Monument, the Korean Revolution Museum, the Chollima Statue, the Mansudae Assembly Hall, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Mansudae Fountain Park, the Sungnyong and Sungin Temples and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Grand Monument on Mansu Hill



Grand Monument

On the hill is the Mansudae Grand Monument; the bronze statue to President Kim Il Sung, memorials and mosaic murals. The monument was erected in April 1972 on the occasion of the 60th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The large memorials standing on either side of the statue symbolize the history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle. The red flags in the shape of a tower are 22.8 metres high. The sculptural groups are 5 metres high on average and 50 metres long, and their total length is 200 metres. The mosaic figure of Mt.

Paekdu, the sacred mountain which forms the background to the statue, is 70 metres long and 12.85 metres high. It symbolizes the revolutionary tradition carried forward by the Korean people.

The Korean Revolution Museum

The National Central Liberation Struggle Museum, the predecessor of the Korean Revolution Museum, was set up in August 1948. It was renamed the Korean Revolution Museum in August 1960.

The Korean Revolution Museum on Mansu Hill was opened in April 1972 on the occasion of the 60th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The museum, with a total floor space of over 54,000 square metres, contains a large meeting hall, two projection rooms, and over 90 exhibition halls with a total display length of more than 4,500 metres.

The museum has several big cycloramas.

The Chollima Statue

The Chollima Statue symbolizes the heroic mettle and indomitable spirit of our people who are making ceaseless innovations and continuous advances in the spirit of Chollima that was said in legend to cover a thousand *ri* in a day. It was inaugurated on April 15, 1961 on the occasion of the 49th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The statue stands 46 metres high (from the surface of the pavement to its highest point). The sculpture itself is 14 metres

Chollima Statue



high and 16 metres long. The height of the figure of the worker is 7 metres and that of the woman peasant 6.5 metres. More than 2,500 pieces of granite of over 360 different sizes were used in building the statue.

The Mansudae Assembly Hall

This is the national assembly hall of the DPRK. Some 50,000 square metres of faced granite and marble have been used for its walls, pillars and floors. The assembly hall has a floor space of 45,000

Mansudae Assembly Hall



square metres and was opened in October 1984. This hall has over 2,000 seats, each of which is furnished with a microphone. The hall has small meeting halls, rooms for interviews, lounges, drawing rooms and a room for signing ceremonies.

The Mansudae Art Theatre

This was completed in October 1976 and has a total floor space of 60,000 square metres. The walls of this theatre are decorated with many murals and reliefs.

The theatre has rehearsal rooms of various sizes, illumination booths, dressing rooms, a small theatre, lounges, stereorecording and operating rooms, a

colour telecast room fitted with video recorders, and up-to-date facilities for performances.

It has a 40-metre high revolving stage of 2,000 square metres. The ceiling of the auditorium has rainbow-coloured lighting and the walls are fitted with acoustic panels.



Chollima

There is an old legend about a winged horse that was capable of covering a distance of 1,000 *ri* (approximately 400 km) a day. But a rider capable of riding the horse could not be found. The winged horse roamed about in search of rider to gallop across the land on its back but, unable to find one, flew up to heaven.

After the war the Korean people had to start everything from scratch on the war ruins. They had to take ten steps forward when others took one step, and one hundred steps when others took ten steps.

Then President Kim Il Sung led the people to an upsurge in socialist

construction under the slogan "Rush at the speed of Chollima!"

The steel-makers of Kangson were the first to respond to his call. Thus the Chollima Movement was launched.

The word "Chollima" and the word "Juche" are symbolic of today's Korea.

The Chollima bronze statue in Pyongyang symbolizes the great change wrought in Korea.

A Japanese commentator wrote that in Korea President Kim Il Sung had brought up many heroes who were rushing forward like the legendary winged horse which had not been ridden for several thousand years.

An escalator moves beside the spiral central staircase against the background of a mural, a picture of the Kumgang Mountains, which gives those who take the escalator an impression of looking down on the beautiful landscape of the Kumgang Mountains from above the clouds. The walls of the theatre are decorated with elegant Korean paintings, sculptures and industrial works of art.

The Mansudae Fountain Park

The Mansudae Fountain Park is located in front of the Mansudae Art Theatre. It was completed in October 1976.

In the park there are a 80-metre high fountain, fountains in the shape of curves, of fir trees, of umbrellas, of candles, of water clocks pulsating and of 28 dancers performing the dance "Snow Falls."

Sungnyong and Sungin Temples

These stand by Mansudae Fountain Park.

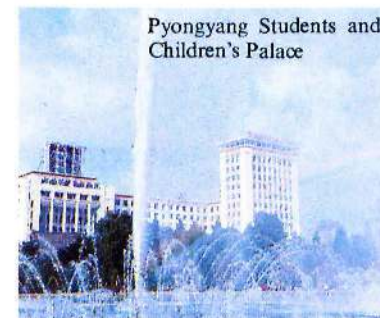
Sungnyong Temple is the building where memorial services were held for Tangun, founder of Kojoson, the first



slave-owning state of Korea before the 10th century BC, and King Tongmyong, founder of Koguryo, the first feudal state (277BC-668AD). It was erected in 1429.

Sungin Temple is a temple of the latter period of Koryo. It was built in 1325.

Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace



Schoolchildren's Palace

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace is the centre of extracurricular education. It was opened on September 30, 1963.

It has a total floor space of 50,000 square metres. The palace has over 500 rooms, including 200 rooms set aside for the social sciences, natural sciences, literature, art, physical culture, industry, agriculture and so on. In addition, it has a library which has a reading room with 200 seats and is stocked with more than 100,000 volumes of books, a theatre with a seating capacity of 1,100 and an indoor stadium with seating accommodation for 500 people.

The height of the building of the palace is 55.3 metres. On the right there is an indoor stadium.

Pupils from the city schools visit the palace after school and conduct extracurricular activities there.

The River Taedong

This is one of the five biggest rivers of Korea and flows through Pyongyang. It is 450.3 kilometres long and drains an area of 20,247 square kilometres.

The water of the river is crystal-clear and blue, hence another name of the river, "Ongnyu" (clear stream) or "Chongnyu" (blue stream).

The river flows westwards through Pyongyang. The river skirts Kim Il Sung Square, the Tower of the Juche Idea, the Taedong Gate, and the Ryongwang Pavilion; pleasure grounds are arranged at Rungna, Yanggak and Ssuk Islets on the river.

Kim Il Sung Square

This is the central square in the capital. It was completed in August 1954. The then area of the square was 36,000 square metres. It has been extended to an area of 75,000 square metres and paved with granite blocks.

Important political and cultural func-

tions, celebration soirees, mass rallies and parades are held in the square.

It affords a fine view of the Grand People's Study House and the Tower of the Juche Idea.

Grand People's Study House



Grand People's Study House

The Grand People's Study House standing on Namsan Hill behind the platform of Kim Il Sung Square is a building of a traditional Korean style.

It has a total floor space of 100,000 square metres and was opened in April 1982. It is a ten-storied building comprising ten blocks. 34 roofs reminiscent of a flight of cranes on the wing are roofed with 750,000 blue tiles.

It is stocked with 30 million books and has 15 reading rooms and 14 lecture rooms, as well as a total seating capacity of 5,000. It can accommodate over 12,000 people a day.

Tower of the Juche Idea

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the author of the Juche idea, this tower was built on the River Taedong in the heart of Pyongyang so that his revolutionary exploits would be remembered for all ages. It was unveiled on April 15, 1982.

The Tower of the Juche Idea is composed of a torch, the tower body, a group sculpture of three people and 6 subsidiary group sculptures.

The tower is 170 metres high, the height of the tower being 150 metres and that of the torch, 20 metres. The torch with its saucer base weighs 45 tons.

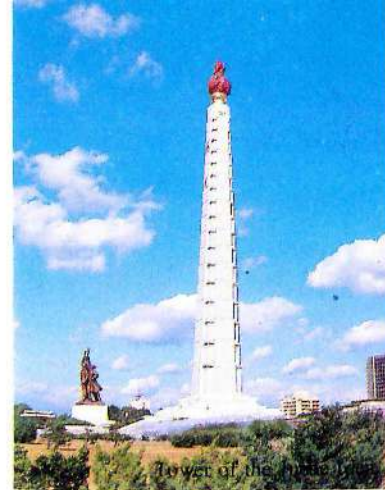
The trio group in front of the tower is 30 metres high and weighs 33 tons. The trio group holds high the emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The wall of the niche at the back of the pedestal is adorned with 230 granite and gem stone blocks sent by political and public figures and Juche idea study groups, as well as friendship organizations, in over 80 countries over the world.

The tower is flanked with granite sculptured groups. They depict "Juche Industry", "Bumper Harvest", "The Land of Learning", "Juche Art", "The Land of Longevity" and "Impregnable Fortress".

On the two sides of the tower stand pavilions. On the River Taedong there are two large fountains which rise to a height of 150 metres.

The observation platform on the top of the tower, which is served by a lift, affords a bird's-eye view of the capital.



The Juche Idea

In a nutshell, the Juche idea means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one also has the capacity to shape one's own destiny.

The Juche idea is the guiding idea of the Korean revolution evolved by President Kim Il Sung. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic lead the revolution and construction, guided by the Juche idea.

Korean Central History Museum

This stands by Kim Il Sung Square. It has a total floor space of 10,429 square metres. It was opened in December 1945 and was moved to its present site from Moran Hill in 1977.

In the 19 rooms of the museum are preserved over 100,000 historical relics of primitive society to the present day.



River Taedong

Korean Art Gallery



The Korean Art Gallery

This stands opposite to the Korean Central History Museum across Kim Il Sung Square. It was opened in September 1954. It has a total floor space of 11,000 square metres.

It has 22 display rooms, a small exhibition room and rooms for the preservation of works of art.

On display and preserved in the gallery are works of art ranging from murals from the tombs before the 4th century to modern Korean paintings, oil paintings, prints, sculptures, handiworks, embroideries and industrial works of art.

The Eight Scenes of Pyongyang

There are many poems devoted to the beauty of Pyongyang.

In his poem "I Sing of the Eight Scenes of Pyongyang" Cho Ui, a poet of the 15th century, described the beauties of Pyongyang. The Eight Scenes of Pyongyang in his poem are:

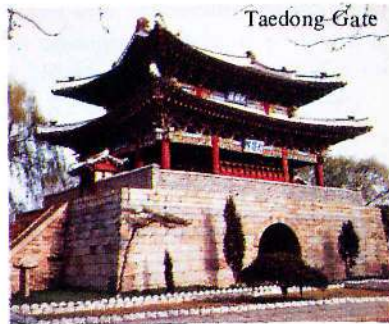
The Ulmil Pavilion in spring, View of the moon from the Pubyok Pavilion, The evening glow seen from the Yongmyong Temple, Seeing off a guest at the Potonggang ferry, Boating on the River Taedong, View of the Aeryon Hall in rain, Green forest on Mt. Ryongak, and Thaw at the Matan ford.

The Korean Folklore Museum

This stands near the Taedong Gate on the River Taedong. It was opened in February 1956. It has an exhibition space of 1,800 square metres. 2,100 folklore items and other materials are exhibited in seven rooms.

The Taedong Gate

The Taedong Gate is the eastern gate of the inner fort of the Walled City of Pyongyang. It was erected in the mid-6th century. The present gate was rebuilt in 1635. The gate consists of the substructure built with faced granite blocks and the gate-tower. It is 19 metres high. The tower-gate is hung with a plaque with inscription "Uphoru", which means a pavilion facing a clear stream.



Pyongyang Bell

The Pavilion for the Pyongyang Bell stands between the Taedong Gate and the Ryongwang Pavilion. Originally the bell had been hung on the gate-tower of the Taedong Gate but was cracked in a fire in 1714. The present Pyongyang Bell was

Completing an Unfinished Old Poem

It is said that when climbing up to the Pubyok Pavilion in the Walled City of Pyongyang, Kim Hwang Won, a poet of Koryo in the 11th century, began to write a poem. But, unable to find the proper words to express the beautiful scenery before him, he threw away his writing brush.

His poem, which can still be seen hanging between the two columns of the Ryongwang Pavilion, tells of his poetical talent and the mental agony the poet suffered because of his inability to complete his poem.

Encouraged by the praise lavished on prospering Pyongyang, the author of this book has dared to complete his unfinished poem, attaching a few lines to it.

The foot of the moss-grown old
rampart
Is washed by blue streams.
Dawn is breaking over the vast
fields
And the rows of mountains...

The sagacious sons and daughters
of the glorious country
Fought in defence of the beautiful
country
At the risk of their lives.

High Mansu Hill glows
In morning sunrays.
The tower of torchlight with its
reflection
On the river gleams in the starlight.
They are as magnificent as
the eight beautiful sights of
Pyongyang.
I wonder whether it is the happy
land
I saw in a dream.

cast in 1726. The bell is 3.1 metres high, 1.6 metres in diameter at its mouth and weighs 13,513 kilograms. It is made of bronze. It informed the people of Pyongyang of a state of emergency and of the time until the 1890s.

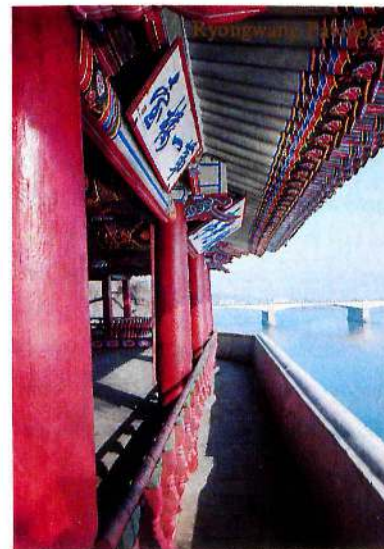
called "Ryongwangjong" (pavilion commanding a good view), "Cheilludae" or "Manhwaru".

The present pavilion was rebuilt in 1670.

The Ryongwang Pavilion

The Ryongwang Pavilion stands near the Taedong Gate and the Pavilion for the Pyongyang Bell. From olden times the Ryongwang Pavilion has been frequented by people as one of the eight beautiful sights of western Korea. The seat of the present Ryongwang Pavilion was the eastern command post in the inner fort of the Walled City of Pyongyang in the period of Koguryo.

When the walls of Pyongyang were repaired in the period of Koryo, a new pavilion was built in 1111 on the present site and named "Sansujong". Later it was





The Pyongyang Grand Theatre

The Pyongyang Grand Theatre stands at the junction of Yonggwang Street and Sungni Street. The theatre was opened in August 1960. The theatre, with hip-saddle roofs, has a total floor space of over 30,000 square metres and a seating capacity of 2,200. The stage is wide enough to permit more than 2,000 people to stage a performance and has all the latest facilities. In the theatre there are a general rehearsal room wide enough to permit 700 people to put on a performance and over 360 large and small rooms.

In this theatre operas and other performances are staged.

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is a general hospital for women. It is situated in east Pyongyang. This building is suggestive of a mother stretching out her arms to hug a baby.

It was completed in March 1980. It comprises Section No. 1, a 13-storey main building, and Section Nos. 2 and 3 which

flank the main building, as well as Section Nos. 4, 5 and 6, auxiliary buildings.

The total floor space is over 60,000 square metres.

The hospital has over 2,000 large and small rooms and 1,500 beds. It has obstetrics, gynecological, internal, urological, dental, first-aid and resuscitation, ophthalmic, otolaryngological and other specialized departments.

East Pyongyang Grand Theatre

The East Pyongyang Grand Theatre stands near the Youth Central Hall in Munsugangan Street. It was opened in May 1989.

It has a total floor space of 43,857 square metres and a seating capacity of 3,500. In the central hall there is a grand coloured glass mosaic panel extending from the basement to the fourth floor which depicts the Kumgang Mountains. The hall is 33 metres high and 17.5 metres wide. The stage is controlled automatically.



Pyongyang Maternity Hospital



The Youth Central Hall

The Youth Central Hall stands opposite to the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Completed in May 1989, the hall has a total floor space of 59,978 square metres. It comprises a hall with a seating capacity of 1,000, two theatres with 2,000 and 600 seats and four meeting halls.

In the hall oratorical contests, concerts and art circle activities for young people are performed.

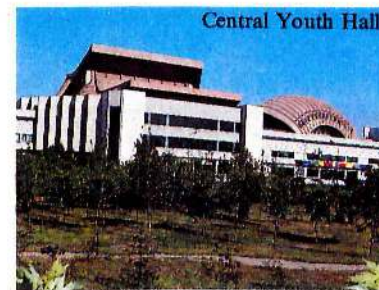
Rungna Islet

This islet is in the Taedong River. Viewed from Moran Hill, it presents a beautiful view reminiscent of a roll of embroidered silk. Hence its name Rungna Islet. The islet is 2.7 kilometres long and 6 kilometres in circumference. It is 10 metres above sea level on average.

With the May Day Stadium and Rungna Bridge built on the islet, it has been converted into a pleasure ground frequented by the people. Seen from afar, the stadium reminds one of a magnolia flower or a white parachute. It was completed in May 1989. The opening and closing ceremonies of the 13th World

Festival of Youth and Students were held here.

The stadium has a total floor space of 207, 275 square metres, a seating capacity of 150,000 and 1,300 rooms. It is eight storeys high. The area of the pitch in the stadium is over 22,500 square metres. The stadium has 80 exits, which ensure the entry and exit of 150,000 spectators in 15 minutes.



Central Youth Hall

Fords of the River Taedong

There were many fords along the River Taedong which flows through Pyongyang—Kum (golden colour), Paegun (silver colour), Ma (horse) and O (bird) fords.

With the completion of the West Sea Barrage, the River Taedong has become an artificial lake of picturesque scenery. The Mirim, Ponghwa, Songchon, Sunhwa and other barrages have already been built across the river.

With the swell of the river there are no more fords, but the names of the former fords such as Kumtan, Matan and Otan are retained in village names. Flocks of wild ducks visiting the river increase in numbers from year to year and add to the scenery on the River Taedong.

Yanggak Islet

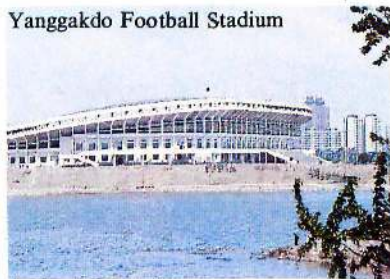
The shape of Yanggak Islet is suggestive of the horn of goat. It has an area of 1.2 square kilometres and is 7 kilometres in circumference.

On the islet there are the Pyongyang International Cinema Hall, the Yanggakdo Football Stadium a swimming pool, a tennis court, a hand ball court and other cultural, sports and service facilities. The Pyongyang International Cinema Hall, with a total floor space of 60,000 square metres, was completed in May 1989. The hall, with a total seating capacity of 3,150, has six picture theatres including those with 2,000, 600 and 300 seats. The hall has over 600 rooms including video recording room and video audition room. In this hall international cinema festivals and international cinema fairs are held. The Yanggakdo Football Stadium built in 1989, has a seating capacity of 30,000. Football games and over 10 field and track events can be held there. An international hotel is being built in the upper part of the islet.

May Day Stadium



Yanggakdo Football Stadium



Ssuk Islet

Chungsong Bridge affords a bird's-eye view of Ssuk Islet. The islet has an area of 380,000 square metres. Here on May 2, 1948 President Kim Il Sung held a consultative meeting with the south Korean politicians who attended the historic April North-South Joint Meeting, and here they took a rest.

Here are the site of the consultative meeting, the ferry boat and the loft, as well as the 13.5-metre-high monument erected to commemorate the united front.

The pleasure ground is planted with 80,000 trees and various flowers and there are a paddling pool, a swimming pool, a beach, a wrestling ring, a swing, a playground for children and a dance hall.

Revolutionary Site in Ssuk Islet



Haebang Hill

Haebang Hill is situated in the heart of the capital. It is 35 metres above sea level.

Here are the house which was President Kim Il Sung's first residence after the liberation of the country, the Party Founding Museum, the Rodong Simmun and the "national initial milestone".

On the top of the hill there is the Monument to the Fallen Soldiers of the People's Army.

The Party Founding Museum

This is located on the southern slope of Haebang Hill. It was once the building of the Central Committee of the Party, where President Kim Il Sung worked in the first period following the liberation of the country, and where he founded the Party and led the building of a new democratic Korea. The museum was opened in October 1970.

On the second floor are the office, reception room and meeting hall which the President used, and on the first floor several showrooms. Near the museum there stands the house which was the President's first residence after his triumphal return home. There is also the Monument to the Founding of the Party



erected on October 10, 1975 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Monument to Fallen Soldiers of the People's Army



Monument to Fallen Soldiers

This monument was erected in 1959 to honour the memory of the officers and men of the People's Army who fell in heroic battles during the Fatherland Liberation War. The monument stands 24.13 metres high and the statue is 6.13 metres tall. On the facade of the monument are carved in relief a KPA cap badge and the inscription "Monument to the Fallen Soldiers of the People's Army".

Development of Pyongyang

Over 2,000 years ago a town was formed in the area of today's Rangnang District of Pyongyang, where Tongil Street is now being built.

After Koguryo proclaimed Pyongyang its capital, walls began to spring up. In 427 Koguryo moved its capital to the area of today's Taesong District and in the 6th century rebuilt the walls of Pyongyang and shifted the centre of the capital to the areas of today's central and Pyongchon Districts.

In October 1992 Pyongyang will mark the 1,565th anniversary of the year when Koguryo made Pyongyang its capital.



International House of Culture

The Pyongyang International House of Culture is a centre of cultural exchange with different countries. The hall was completed in April 1988. It has a total floor space of 10,000 square metres.

The house of culture has rooms for exhibitions of folk art, works of art and musical instruments of the non-aligned and developing countries. In the house of culture there are also music rooms, dance rehearsal room, rooms for writing, a cinema, conference rooms and rooms for interviews, banquet halls and a Korean restaurant.



Potonggang Pleasure Ground

The River Potong

The River Potong is a tributary of the River Taedong and flows through the central part of Pyongyang. In the past the river was named “the river of tears” or “the river of grudge”, for it often caused flood damage even in slight rain, but now has been converted into “the river of paradise”, “the river of happiness”.

This change was brought about by the Potong River improvement project carried out in 1946.

The Potonggang Pleasure Ground, which is sometimes called the “canal park”, has an area of over 360 hectares.

Monument to River Improvement

This monument was erected to commemorate the Potong River improvement project which was carried out at the instance of President Kim Il Sung in 1946. The monument was unveiled on May 21, 1971, on the 25th anniversary of the day when the President turned the first sod for the project. The monument consists of a tower and memorial. The tower is 13 metres high.

The Korean Film Studio

The Korean Film Studio is about 16 kilometres north of the centre of the capital. The studio, which was founded in February 1947, has now an area of one million square metres. It has studios, a variety of facilities for filming, recording, cutting and special effects. Everything is

Monument to the Potong River Improvement Project



available for ten production units to film and record simultaneously. It has a location lot with an area of 800,000 square metres.

The February 8 House of Culture

The February 8 House of Culture stands at the junction of Podunamu, Kaesonmun and Pipa Streets. It was opened on October 7, 1975. It has a total floor space of 80,170 square metres. It has over 500 rooms and two theatres seating 6,000 and 1,100 people. The music and dance epic “Song of Happiness”, which is performed by 5,000 artistes, is staged here.

Mock-up location streets of the Korean Film Studio



The Pyongyang Metro

The Pyongyang Metro runs from east to west and from north to south. Each station on the metro has its own characteristic features.

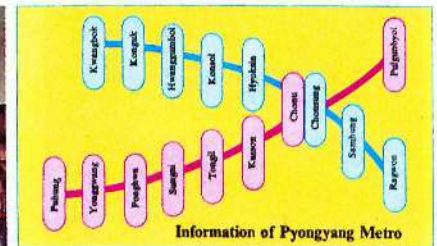
Some underground stations are very spacious, and some others are decorated with beautiful pillars.

The underground stations have names popular with our people —Puhung

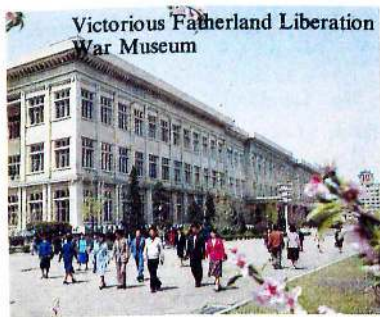
(Reconstruction), Yonggwang (Glory), Ponghwa (Torchlight), Sungni (Victory), Tongil (Reunification), Kaeson (Triumphal Return), Hwanggumbol (Fields Billowing with Golden Ears of Crops), Kwangbok (Liberation), and Ragwon (Paradise) are some examples. They have been built in different styles of architecture and display a variety of architectural beauty.



Yonggwang Station



Information of Pyongyang Metro



Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

Victorious War Museum

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum stands at the junction of Hyoksin and Yongung Streets. It was opened in August 1953. The museum has a total floor space of 52,000 square metres. It consists of a 3-storied main building, a cyclorama with a floor space of 3,000 square metres and several auxiliary buildings.

The People's Army Circus

The amphitheatre stands at the junction of Yongung and Moranbong Streets. Built in 1964, it has a total floor space of 15,000 square metres. It has a round stage equipped with devices for aerial acts, the orchestra pit, rehearsal rooms, service facilities and animal cages.

People's Army Circus



The Potong Gate

The Potong Gate stands on the banks of the River Potong, at the opening of Chollima Street. When Koguryo built the Walled City of Pyongyang in the mid-6th century, the gate was built as the west gate of the Walled City of Pyongyang. It was rebuilt in 1473. In addition to the Potong Gate, the "ferry on the Potong River" is one of the eight beautiful sights of Pyongyang.



The People's Palace of Culture

The People's Palace of Culture stands near the Potong Gate on Chollima Street. It is roofed with 21 hip-saddle roofs. It was completed in January 1974. It has a total floor space of over 60,000 square metres. It has 500 rooms and five meeting halls. The meeting halls are furnished with facilities for the simultaneous translation of 10 languages. The People's Palace of Culture has four banquet rooms, a small cinema, two conference rooms, two rooms for signing ceremonies, 20 rooms for interviews and lounges.



Ice Rink



The Pyongyang Indoor Stadium

The Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, which stands opposite the People's Palace of Culture, was completed in 1973. The indoor stadium has a total floor space of 66,962 square metres and is 138 metres wide and 145 metres long. The front of the stadium is 42.5 metres high and, at its rear, it is 34.5 metres. The four-tiered stands have a total seating capacity of 20,100. The indoor stadium has 685 rooms including 9 interpreter's booths and 11 training rooms, as well as auxiliary public service facilities.

Communications Centre

The International Communications Centre is a tower building standing opposite the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium across the Potong River. It was completed in 1989. It has a total floor space of over 10,000 square metres. The 14-storied main



building contains over 150 rooms.

International telephone lines, telexes and FAXes are available there.

The Ice Rink

The Ice Rink, with its cone-shaped roof, stands by the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. It was opened in April 1982. The Ice Rink covers an area of 25,000 square metres and accommodates 6,000 people. The ice field is 30 metres wide and 61 metres long. The temperature in the stands is 18°C and the temperature on the ice is -3°C to -5°C. Illumination on the ice field is 1,300 lux. The basement contains dozens of rooms including players' rest rooms, conference rooms, referees' rooms, physical training halls and skate repair rooms.

The Changgwang Health Complex

The Changgwang Health Complex stands by the Ice Rink. It accommodates over 16,000 people a day. It was completed in April 1980. It has a total floor space of 38,000 square metres. It comprises a four-storied bathhouse, a two-storied house containing indoor pools, two large paddling pools, barber's shops and beauty parlours.

In the house containing the pools there

are a swimming pool, a diving pool equipped with springboards at different heights of less than 10 metres and stands for 2,028 persons. Swimming contests are often held here.

Moran Hill

Moran Hill is situated in the heart of Pyongyang and is called the "garden of the capital". One of the peaks of the hill is shaped like magnolia flower and so was once called "moranbong" (peak of magnolia), which later came to be used as meaning the hill itself.

The highest peak of the hill is Choesungdae which is 95 metres high. On the hill there are over 180

Changwang Health Complex



kinds of trees and over 120 kinds of flowers.

On Moran Hill there are historical relics of Koguryo including the moss-grown walls of Pyongyang, Uimil Pavilion, Chilsong Gate and Chongnyu Pavilion, and the 22 metre-high two-tiered Moran cascade and the Chongnyu waterfalls. At the foot of Moran Hill are the Arch of Triumph, Kim Il Sung Stadium and the Kaeson Youth Park.

Moran Hill



The Arch of Triumph

The Arch of Triumph was erected to commemorate the triumphal return home of President Kim Il Sung after the achievement of national liberation. The Arch of Triumph was unveiled in April 1982 on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The Arch of Triumph was built with more than 10,500 well-cut granite blocks. It is 60 metres high and 52.5 metres wide. The gateway of the arch is 27 metres high and 18.6 metres wide.

Inscribed on the face of the arch are the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the figures "1925" and "1945", which mark the year when the President set out on the path of national liberation and the year of his triumphal return home after achieving national liberation. The four columns of the arch bear reliefs.

Kim Il Sung Stadium

Kim Il Sung Stadium stands near the Arch of Triumph at the foot of Moran Hill.

Immediately after liberation there was a public playground there, where on his triumphal return home President Kim Il Sung delivered a speech on October 14, 1945. Later Moranbong Stadium was built on the site. In April 1982 the stadium was rebuilt and enlarged to accommodate 100,000 people and renamed Kim Il Sung Stadium.

The stadium has a total area of 46,000 square metres.

The Koguryo Tombs and Their Mural Paintings

The tombs of Koguryo with mural paintings discovered so far number almost 80. They were found in the areas around Pyongyang, the capital of Koguryo, and Jian on the banks of the Amnok River, as well as in an area extending over South Hwanghae Province.

These mural tombs are attributed to the period from the mid-3rd century BC to the mid-7th century when Koguryo ceased its existence. Each tomb consists of chambers and an aisle. Their walls, ceilings, doors and columns were built with faced stones.

The murals painted with mineral

pigments have not discoloured with age and give a vivid and realistic portrayal of the subjects.

The themes of the murals vary somewhat with the times. Prevalent until the early 6th century were figure and genre paintings and after the mid-6th century, the imaginative paintings of the four guardian-gods which were believed to guard the four sides became popular.

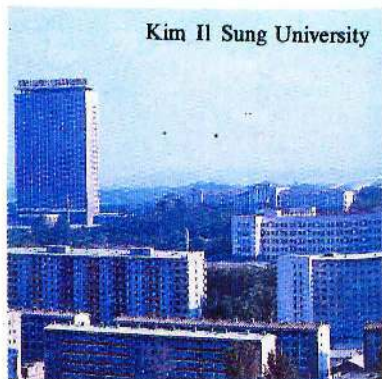
A mural tomb discovered in December 1976 in Tokhung-ri contains mural painting of "A Herdsman and Weaving Girl".

Kim Il Sung University

Kim Il Sung University was the first university, founded in October 1946, in the country. The university has a total floor space of over 400,000 square metres. It comprises the building which served as the main building in the early period after the founding of the university, building No. 1, 22-storied building No. 2, a library, an indoor stadium, buildings for research institutes, a printing house, a practice workshop, hostels and public service facilities.

Today the university has 14 faculties, over 80 chairs, over 50 research rooms, 8 research institutes, a doctoral institute, and over 600 classes.

Attendance at the university now stands at more than 12,000.



Kim Il Sung University

The Friendship Tower

The Friendship Tower symbolizes the friendship between Korea and China.

The tower stands near the Arch of Triumph. It was erected in 1959 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1984.

The Old Celestial Chart and Astronomical Observatory

From olden times Koreans have conducted close astronomical and meteorological observation. In the period of the three kingdoms there were officials and a government agency exclusively in charge of this work, as well as the astronomical observatory and other facilities and apparatuses.

There was an astronomical observatory tower called Chomsongdae 1.2 km to the south of Pyongyang, the capital of Koguryo.

The people of Koguryo had quite an accurate knowledge concerning the movements of the stars. Clear proof of this is the pictures of various constellations on the inner walls of ancient tombs.

From the late 5th century to the early 6th century a detailed drawing of the constellations was engraved on stone.

This drawing of the constellations was lost in a major flood of the River Taedong in the 7th century and only a rubbed copy was left behind. In 1395 this copy was revised a little. This revised copy is the Astronomical Chart of the Spherical Cosmos which has been handed down to this day.



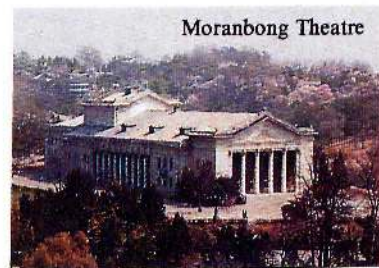
The Kaeson Youth Park

The Kaeson Youth Park lies near Kim Il Sung Stadium at the foot of Moran Hill.

The park was completed in July 1984. It has an area of over 400,000 square metres. In the park there are more than 10 kinds of amusements, fountains, flower gardens and the Unsa, Moran and Chongsu Pavilions. Also the Ryonghwa Temple can be found to the left of the gate of the park.

The Moranbong Theatre

The Moranbong Theatre stands opposite the Chollima Statue at the foot of Moran Hill. The theatre was built in 1946. It has a total floor space of 5,270 square metres and a seating capacity of 800. The first session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held in this theatre in 1948.



Moranbong Theatre

Chilsong Gate

This is a gate of the old walls standing opposite the Moranbong Theatre. When Koguryo built the walls of Pyongyang in the mid-6th century, the Chilsong Gate was erected as the northern gate of the inner fort. It was named Chilsong Gate after the Great Bear. It was rebuilt in 1712.

From olden times the Chilsong Gate has been called the "gate of happiness" or the "gate of love".

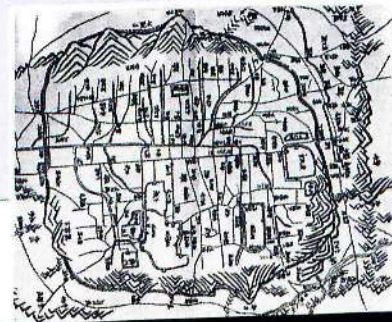
Taedongyo Map

In the mid-19th century the talented geographer of Korea Kim Jong Ho made an excellent map of Korea by reviewing the achievements scored in drawing maps by then.

In 1834 he produced a small coloured map of Korea called Chonggudo. Drawing on this experience, he decided to make an amplified Korean map. He travelled all over the country for 27 years, collecting, confirming and arranging materials. While conducting a deep and critical study and analysis of old geographic documents and materials he carried out field surveys repeatedly and in

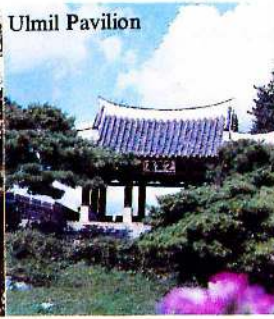
great detail. It is said that he climbed Mt. Paekdu two times.

He obtained and arranged materials systematically by such strenuous efforts and, on this basis, drew up the Taedongyo map. Finally, in 1861 a Korean map made up of 22 parts was published. It was drawn on a scale of 1 to 162,000.

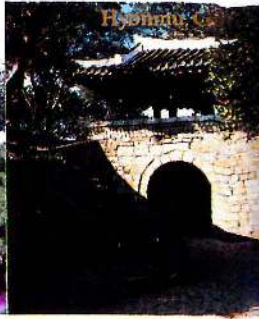




Chilsong Gate



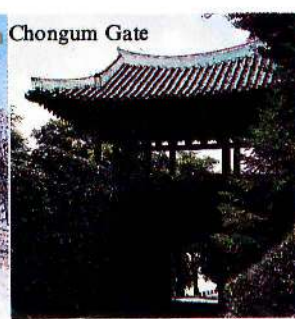
Ulmil Pavilion



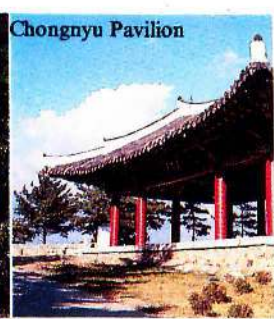
Hyonmu Gate



Choesung Pavilion



Chongum Gate



Chongnyu Pavilion

7-Storey Pagoda

This pagoda is about 120 metres uphill from the Chilsong Gate. It is a hexagonal stone pagoda in front of the old Hongbok Temple. It is 5.35 metres high and the length of one side of the pagoda at its base is 1.29 metres.

Ulmil Pavilion

A short distance from the seven-storey pagoda, there is the Ulmil Pavilion.

It is a pavilion built on an 11-metre-high stone elevation. Originally it was built as the northern command post in the inner fort of the Walled City of Pyongyang in the mid-6th century. It was rebuilt in 1714.

There is a story that it was named "Ulmil Pavilion" after General Ulmil, who defended the place. He was the son of Ulji Mundok who was a famous Koguryo general. According to another story, its name was derived from the legend that the scenery was so beautiful that the Ulmil fairy came down from Heaven and played there.

"Spring in the Ulmil Pavilion" is one of the beautiful sights of Pyongyang.

Hyonmu Gate

Viewed from the Ulmil Pavilion, the Hyonmu Gate stands some 100 metres downhill. It was erected on the stone elevation of the northern fort of the Walled City of Pyongyang in the period of Koguryo as the northern gate of the walls. It is 2.5 metres high.

Its name is derived from Hyonmu (black tortoise and serpent) which in olden times was believed to be the guardian-god defending the northern side.

The Choesung Pavilion

The Choesung Pavilion is situated on the highest peak of Moran Hill. It came to be called Choesung Pavilion in the sense that it is an excellent place commanding a fine view in all directions. Originally the place was the command post of the walls of Pyongyang. The pavilion was built in the period of Koguryo in the mid-6th century, and rebuilt in 1716.

The Chongum Gate

The Chongum Gate was originally built as the southern gate of the northern fort of the Walled City of Pyongyang in the

period of Koguryo, and rebuilt in 1712.

The Chongum Gate is the gateway to the ferry on the River Taedong near Chongnyu cliffs.

The elevation on which the gate was erected was built with faced granite blocks and has a vaulted gateway.

The Pubyok Pavilion

The Pubyok Pavilion stands halfway up Chongnyu cliffs on Moran Hill.

It was built as an annex of the Yongmyong Temple in 393 and called Yongmyong Pavilion, but was renamed Pubyok Pavilion in the early 12th century.

It came to be called Pubyok (floating walls) Pavilion in the sense that it seemed to float on the crystal-clear stream of the River Taedong.

"The moon viewed from the Pubyok Pavilion" is noted as one of the "eight beautiful sights of Pyongyang".

The Chongnyu Pavilion

A little way down along the old walls on Chongnyu cliffs, there stands the Chongnyu Pavilion which is said to be built in 1716.

Originally it was built as the tower structure of the Chonghae Gate, the west-

ern gate of the inner fort of the Walled City of Pyongyang, and later was moved to its present site.

The Liberation Tower

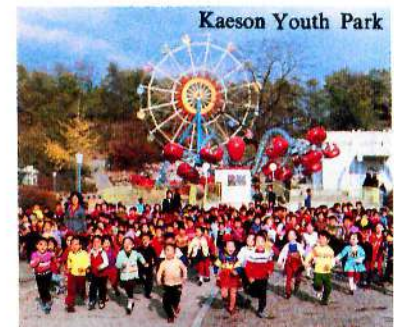
The Liberation Tower was erected in August 1946 to commemorate the exploits performed by the Soviet army in the battle for the liberation of Korea.

It was rebuilt in August 1985. The tower is 30 metres high and covers an area of 128,000 square metres.

The Moranbong Youth Park

The Moranbong Youth Park lies at the foot of Moran Hill and covers an area of 34 hectares.

There is a park square, an open-air theatre with a seating capacity of 10,000 people and a youth park and children's park furnished with various amusements, fountains and lotus ponds.



Kaeson Youth Park

Chongchun Street



Chongchun Street

When you go in the direction of Mangyongdae from the heart of Pyongyang along the River Taedong and turn right at the Angol Flyover, you will reach Chongchun Street.

On both sides of Chongchun Street, which extends to the Chilgol Flyover in Kwangbok Street, are

sited gymnasiums and stadium, hotels and restaurants.

Sosan Football Stadium

The Sosan Football Stadium, with stands sited on the slope of a hill, has a total ground area of 24,563 square metres.

The stadium has a seating capacity of 25,000 and over 90 rooms.

Handball Gymnasium



Table-Tennis Gymnasium



Athletics Gymnasium



Gymnasiums

Name of gymnasium	Total floor area (sq. met)	Number of seats	Number of rooms
Handball Gym	10,148	2,380	91
Table-Tennis Gym	18,246	4,303	92
Athletics Gym	22,766	4,056	42
Combat Sports Gym	13,533	2,376	33
Indoor Swimming Pool Complex	23,605	3,372	158
Badminton Gym	10,913	3,000	71
Weight Lifting Gym	7,180	2,002	57
Volleyball Gym	12,250	2,057	57
Basketball Gym	9,905	2,076	59

* A Taekwon-Do gymnasium is being built.

Combat Sports Gymnasium



Basketball Gymnasium



Volleyball Gymnasium



Indoor Swimming Pool Complex

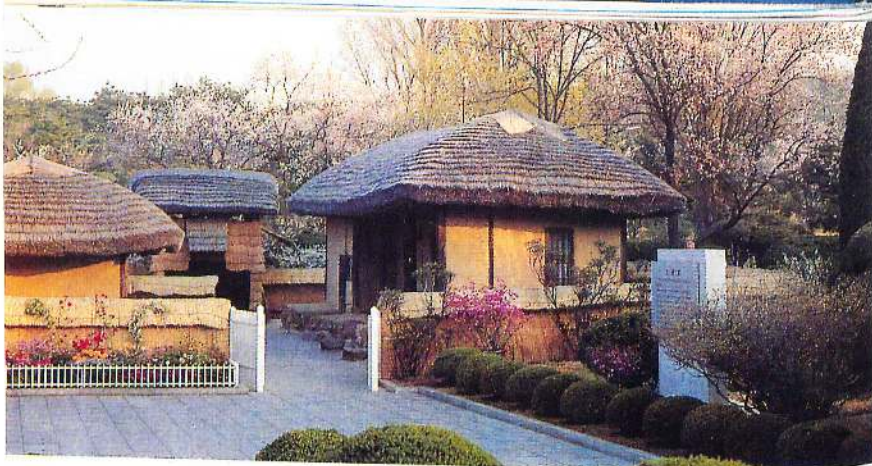


Badminton Gymnasium



Weight Lifting Gymnasium





Mangyongdae

Mangyongdae is 12 kilometres west of the heart of the capital. From olden times the place has been called Mangyongdae, a scenic spot which commands a fine view.

Mangyongdae is the historic place where President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood. Here the President's birthplace, the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum, and the tombs of his family can be found. There is also a large fun fair there.

President's Birthplace

This is the home where President Kim Il Sung was born and passed his childhood.

The house, with low eaves and mud walls, comprises a block of living rooms and a barn with a small yard between them, as well as a low fence—an ordinary simple straw-thatched house in old rural Korea.

The block of living rooms contains the living room for the President's grandpar-

President's birthplace at Mangyongdae

ents, that for the President and his parents, and that for his uncles and brothers, as well as the kitchen.

Preserved in the barn are farm implements, a spinning wheel, a fodder-chopper, a mat, a noodle-maker, and so on.

Around the house there are historic relics telling about the President's childhood.

Revolutionary Museum

The Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum is situated some 100 metres to the right of the President's birthplace. It was opened in 1970 on the occasion of the 58th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Preserved in the museum are historic relics telling of the revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary history of his family.

Mangyong Hill

Mangyong Hill is a little away from the

President's birthplace. On the hill stands a pavilion, and near by it are the Study Site where President Kim Il Sung studied in his childhood and the Wrestling Site.

Mangyongdae Fun Fair



Mangyongdae Fun Fair

The Mangyongdae Fun Fair lies on the Kalmaeji and Songsan Plains, a little away from the President's birthplace.

It was completed in April 1982. The fun fair, covering 60 hectares of land, has nearly 50 kinds of amusements. It receives over 100,000 visitors a day.

Korean Painting

Korean painting is characterized by dynamics, beauty and elegance. This is ensured by traditional painting methods marked by vividness and simplicity. The techniques of stress and omission aimed at representing concentratively the essence of the objects of the painting have developed in Korean painting. These techniques are diversified. For example, lines are widely used as a unique means of expression in Korean painting. Even with a single line the sensation of movement of things and phenomena is delicately represented and, further, the psychology of the characters is expressed in a varied manner and in depth.

Korean painting is noted for placing the main stress on the essence of things in the colouring. Here the foundation

colour is always basic and is welded harmoniously with a variety of colours and with light and shade so that life is represented more graphically.

For their work the painters use mineral and vegetable materials as colourings. For their basic materials they use special papers and silks suited to bringing out the soft, fine and distinct formative characteristics. As for the brush, round brushes are used in the main.





Mangyongdae
만경대안서도

Monument to the Fork of Mangyongdae

Songsan Restaurant

Song Hill

Mangyongdae Fun Fair

Small animal house

Boating ground

Grave of Kim Bo Hyon and Li Bo Ik

Grave of Kim Hyong Jik and Kang Ban Sok

Car park

Sunhwa River
Triumphant Return Ferry

Bronze Statue of President Kim Il Sung

Car park

Sunhwa School

Mangyongdae Revolutionary School

Monument

Spring

Tongnim Pier

Konyu Islet

Mangyong Hill

Study Area

Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum

Warship Rock

Shiding Rock

Well

Aspen Tree

Swing Park

Ash Tree

President's birthplace

Fishing Area

Pine Tree

Lake Sunhwa

Taedong River

Mt. Ryongak

Mt. Ryongak lies four kilometres north of Mangyongdae and 13 kilometres west of the centre of the capital. It is 292 metres high.

The mountain is called Mt. Ryongak, its rocky peak resembling a dragon. In spring the mountain is covered with azalea flowers. It is noted as one of the eight beautiful sights of Pyongyang for its grove of evergreen pine trees. Hence, from olden times it has been called the "Mt. Kumgang of Pyongyang." Here can be found Pobun Cloister, Ryonggok Lecture-Hall and other historic relics, as well as the Mangyongdae Children's Union

Camp. It serves as a hiking ground for the citizens of the capital.

Children's Union Camp

The Mangyongdae Children's Union Camp at the foot of Mt. Ryongak was built in June 1971. 25,000 students camp here a year. It is open from April to November.



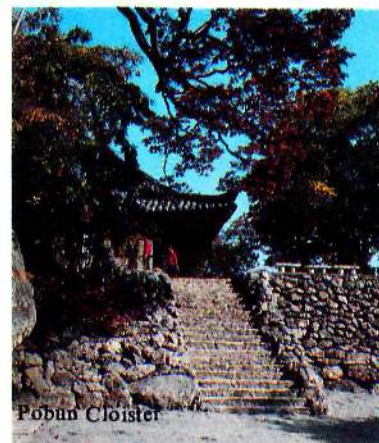
Ryonggok Lecture-Hall

The Ryonggok Lecture-Hall is situated on the way to Mt. Ryongak, where the hiking route commences.

It was built in 1656 and rebuilt in 1713 and used for private education. It comprises six buildings. Viewed from the outer gate, a building with a ridge roof is on either side of the inner yard and beyond the inner gate there is the main hall hung with the plaque bearing the inscription "Ryonggok Sowon" (lecture-hall).

Pobun Cloister

This is situated halfway up Mt. Ryongak. It was built in the period of Koguryo and the present building was rebuilt in the middle period of the Li dynasty. It comprises a main hall, the Rahan Temple, the Sansin Pavilion, the Chilsong Pavilion and the house for monks.



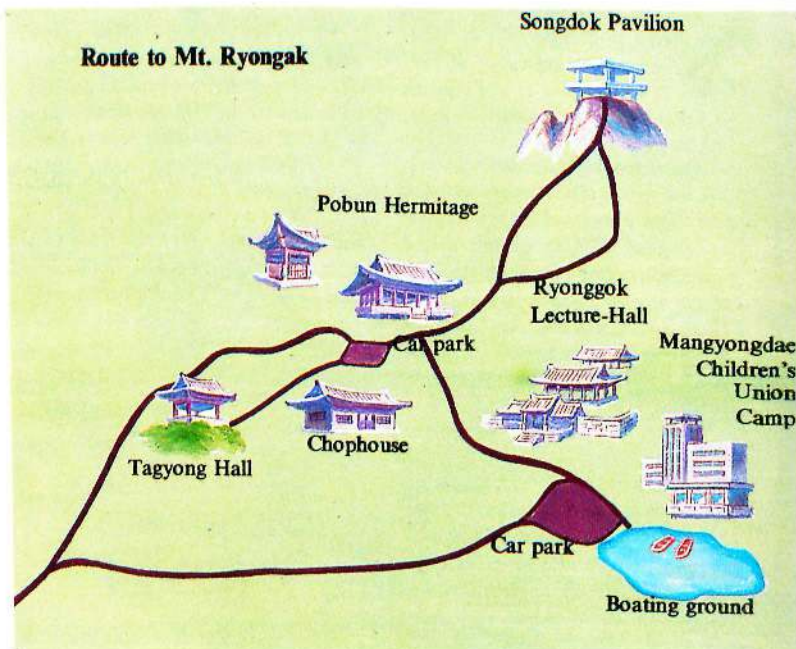
Pobun Cloister. It is called Tagyong Pavilion in the sense that it commands a fine view in all directions.

Songdok Pavilion

The Songdok Pavilion stands on Tae Peak, the highest peak of Mt. Ryongak. The Songdok Pavilion commands a view of the countryside around it and a bird's-eye view of the capital.

Tagyong Pavilion

The Tagyong Pavilion stands on the top of Kamtu Peak which rises in front of the



The Walled City of Pyongyang

The Walled City of Pyongyang was the walled capital of Koguryo.

The walled city was about 16 kilometres in circumference and the total length of the walls was approximately 23 kilometres.

The city was divided into four forts—the inner fort, central fort, outer fort and northern fort.

In the Walled City of Pyongyang there were 16 gates, walled.

The surviving gates are: the Taedong Gate which was the east gate of the inner fort, the Potong Gate which was the west gate of the central fort, the Chongum Gate which was the south gate of the north fort and the Hyonmu Gate which was its north gate.

The Ulmi Pavilion, Choesung Pavilion,

Ryongwang Pavilion, Pubyok Pavilion and other relics are still preserved as they were.

Map of the Walled City of Pyongyang (Major parts)



Mt. Taesong

Mt. Taesong is 10 kilometres northeast of the centre of the capital. It is 272 metres above sea level.

Here is the mountain fort built when Koguryo founded its capital in Pyongyang. Hence the name of the mountain, Mt. Taesong (great fort). At the southern foot there is the site of the Anhak Palace, the royal palace.

Mt. Taesong has now been converted into a large pleasure ground called a "pleasure park", which is popular with the citizens of the capital. Here are the central zoo, the

central botanical garden and a fun fair. On the top of Chujak Peak, one of the six peaks of Mt. Taesong, there is the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery.

Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery

In the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery there stand busts of many revolutionaries with a large flag cut in red granite in the background. The Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery was inaugurated in 1975 and rebuilt and enlarged in October 1985. It occupies an area of 30 hectares and is over 1,800 metres in length along the centre. In front of the

section occupied by the busts there is a pedestal for placing floral tributes, which is flanked by four group sculptures.

At the entrance to the cemetery there is a large gate with a hip-saddle roof, and a little further on, up 530 granite stairs, stand the memorial pillars.

Fort on Mt. Taesong

The Fort on Mt. Taesong comprises walls built along the ridges linking six peaks, including Ulji Peak. When Koguryo transferred its capital to Pyongyang in 427, it made the fort the defences of the capital. The fort had 20

gates. Within the fort there were barracks, armories, storehouses and 170 ponds for emergency use.

Nam Gate to the Fort

Nam Gate in the fort was built before Koguryo transferred its capital to Pyongyang in 427.

The present gate was restored to its original state in September 1978. It is 19.5 metres high.

Kwangbop Temple

Kwangbop Temple is situated at the northeastern foot of Mt. Taesong.

Kwangbop Temple, built in 392, was one of the nine temples in Pyongyang. It was destroyed by bombing in the Korean war in May 1953, and was restored in 1990.

To the right of the Haetal Gate there is a pedestal for a Buddhist banner and a little further on from the gate there stands stone monument with an account of the history of the temple.

Taeung Hall stands facing Chonwang Gate, and on either side of the yard stand Tongsung Temple and Sosung Temple.

Taeung Hall is a building with a double hip-saddle roof and colourful paintings.

Taesongsan Fun Fair

The fun fair covers an area of 80,000 square metres. It was opened in October 1977.

It is provided with a Roller Coaster, a Mad Mouse and other amusements and has a swimming pool, a boating ground and a folk game ground. It accommodates nearly 30,000 people a day.





Lake Michon

Central Zoo

The Central Zoo, with an area of over 270 hectares, was opened in April 1959. The zoological garden keeps over 4,000 animals of 400 species.

At the zoo is the gift animal house in which are kept the animals presented to Kim Jong Il by Jonas Walstram, the director of the Skansen Zoological Garden in Sweden. In it are kept hundreds of animals of over 80 species including rare fishes, reptiles, monkeys and nocturnal animals.

Skansen Zoological Garden (Sweden)

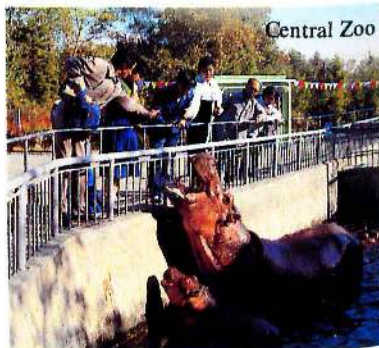


Central Botanical Garden

The Central Botanical Garden lies opposite the Central Zoo. It covers an area of over 300 hectares and is planted with over

4,000 species of plants. It has a plant classification garden, an arboretum, a flower garden, a herb garden, a garden of plants of economic value, an orchard of different species of fruit trees, and a tree nursery garden and an area planted with ornamental plants.

The botanical garden has a Kimilsungia hothouse and a Kimjongilia hothouse.



Central Zoo

Ponghwa-ri

Ponghwa-ri is 36 kilometres northeast of the centre of the capital.

Ponghwa-ri is a historic place where Kim Hyong Jik, the father of President Kim Il Sung, conducted revolutionary activity from the spring of 1916 to the autumn of 1917.

Here is the Myongsin School where Kim Hyong Jik taught students in



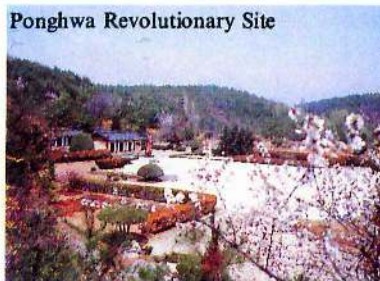
the daytime and enlightened the villagers in the evening. In front of the school there is a bronze statue of Kim Hyong Jik.

Here can be seen the slate-roofed house where he lived with his family, the Morning Exercise Ground, the Pear Tree, the Spring, the Maekjon Ferry which he frequented and the secret meeting place in Mt. Pongwha.

Here is the Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum, the Ponghwa Monument to Kim Hyong Jik's Revolutionary Activities and the Monument to Pisok-gye (Stone Monument Association).

Ponghwa Barrage has been built on the River Taedong, skirting Ponghwa-ri.

Ponghwa Revolutionary Site



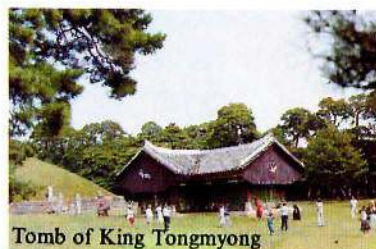
The Korean Script Hunminjeongeum

Hunminjeongeum means letters easy for the common people to use and intended to record the right sounds. It was set down for the first time in January 1444. Unlike Chinese ideographs and Japanese syllabics, the

Korean script is made up of monosyllabics denoting single sounds. Hunminjeongeum was formed on the pattern of the shapes of the corresponding speech organs.

소리외갈래	글자모양의 근거	기초문자	파생문자		
			자치문자	비파생문자	복합문자
머리소리 이, 예, 어, 우, 유, 우	머리가 둥글 둥글 앞은모양	ㅇ	ㄱ	ㅋ	
혀소리 히, 시, 리	혀가 뾰족 뾰족 앞은모양	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㅌ	ㄹ
입술소리 ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅍ	입술모양	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅍ	
이소리 미, 모, 명	이모양	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ
목구멍소리 목구멍모양	목구멍모양	ㅇ	ㅇ	ㅇ	

소리외갈래	글자모양의 근거	기초문자	파생문자		
			자치문자	비파생문자	복합문자
뺨소리 히, 기, 고, 낮게 오목귀는모양	뺨모양	ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅌ
마주소리 머리와 입을 같이 넓게 넓게 뺨모양	뺨모양	ㅇ	ㅉ	ㅊ	ㅌ
코소리 히, 기, 고, 낮게 뺨모양	뺨모양	ㅇ	ㅇ	ㅇ	



Tomb of King Tongmyong

Tomb of Tongmyong

The Tomb of King Tongmyong, the founder of Koguryo, the first feudal state in Korea, lies 25 kilometres east of the centre of the capital. The tomb was moved here when its capital was transferred to Pyongyang from Jian.

One side of the lower part of the tomb is 22 metres long and its height is 8.15 metres. The tomb was built with stone blocks and has chambers with murals and an aisle. Around the tomb of the king there are 20 other tombs.

Near the tomb of the king there are the site of the Chongnung Temple and a museum.

National Holidays and Major Commemoration Days

National Holidays

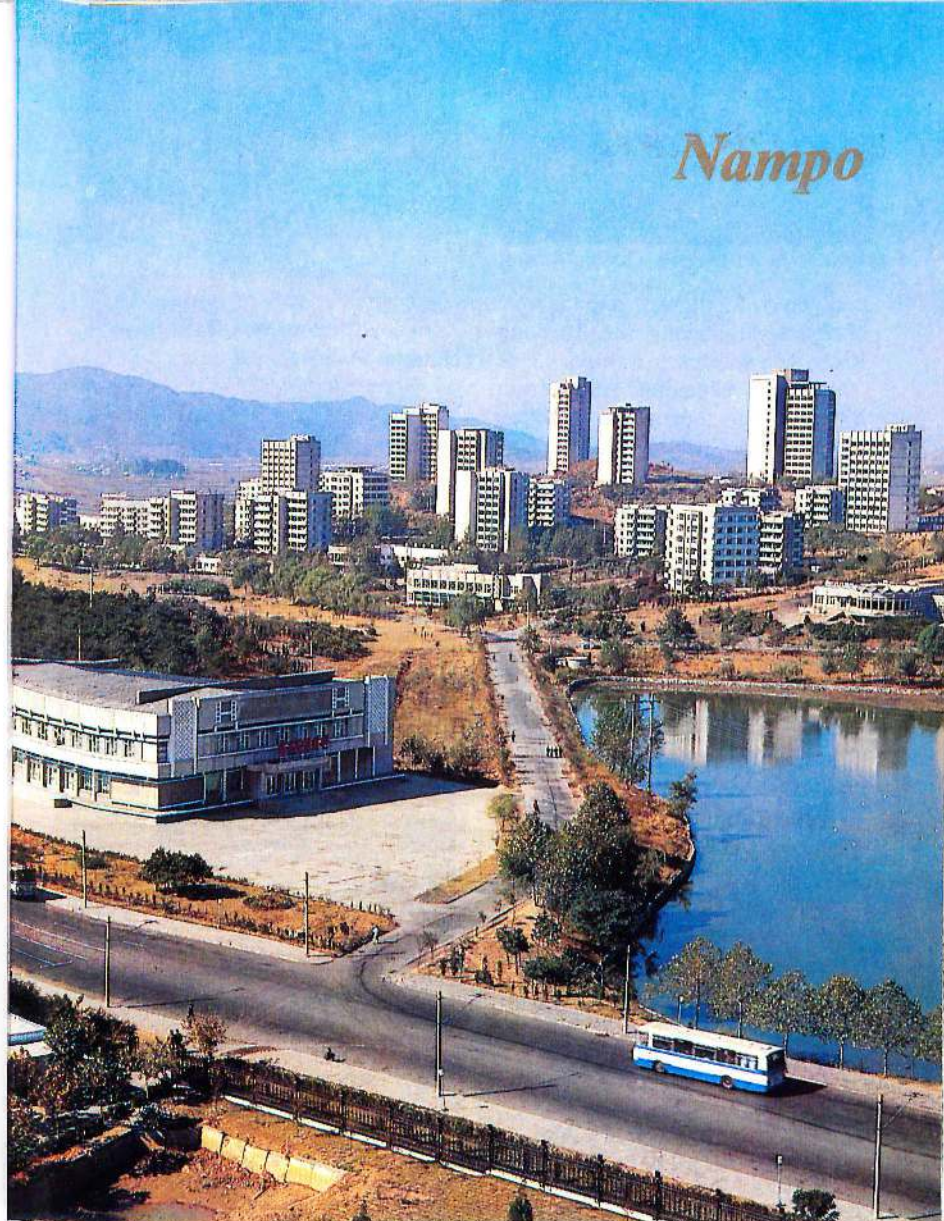
January 1	New Year's Day
February 16	Comrade Kim Jong Il's birthday (1942)
April 15	President Kim Il Sung's birthday (1912)
May 1	May Day, international holiday of workers the world over (1890)
August 15	National Liberation Day (1945)
September 9	Day of the Foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1948)
October 10	Day of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea (1945)
December 27	Day of the Promulgation of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK (1972)

Major Commemoration Days

February 20	Machine Workers' Day
March 5	Farmers' Day
March 8	International Women's Day
March 22	Fishermen's Day
April 5	Public Health Day
April 6	Reforestation Day
April 8	Communications Day
April 25	Day of the Foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Korean People's Army Day
May 11	Railway Day
May 15	Geological Survey Day
May 21	Builders' Day
June 1	International Children's Day
June 6	Day of the Foundation of Korean Children's Union
June 7	Local Industry Day
July 1	Miners' Day
July 7	Coal-Miners' Day
August 10	Forestry Workers' Day
August 20	Air Force Day
August 28	Youth Day
August 28	Navy Day
September 5	City Administration Day
September 5	Education Day
September 15	Commerce Day
October 9	Metal Workers' Day
October 14	Broadcasting Workers' Day
Second Sunday in October	Sports Day
October 15	Textile Industry Day
November 1	Press Day
November 16	Land and Marine Transport Day
December 6	Chemical Industry Day



Nampo



Nampo is a port on the west coast and a gateway to Pyongyang.

In Nampo there are the Chollima Steel Complex, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, the Kum Song General Tractor Plant and other large factories and enterprises, as well

as a trade port.

Here can be found Wau Islet, Lake Taesong and other scenic spots, pleasure grounds and tourist resorts, as well as a sports village.

Old tombs of Koguryo are seen in different places.



If you go 55 kilometres to the west of Pyongyang along the Taedong River, you will reach Nampo.

Some 10 kilometres away from Mangyongdae there is the Chollima Steel Complex; this is called the birthplace of the Chollima Movement.

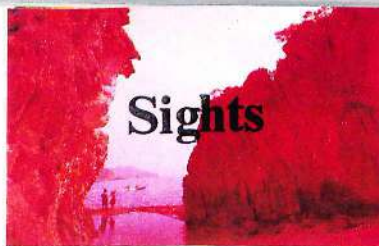
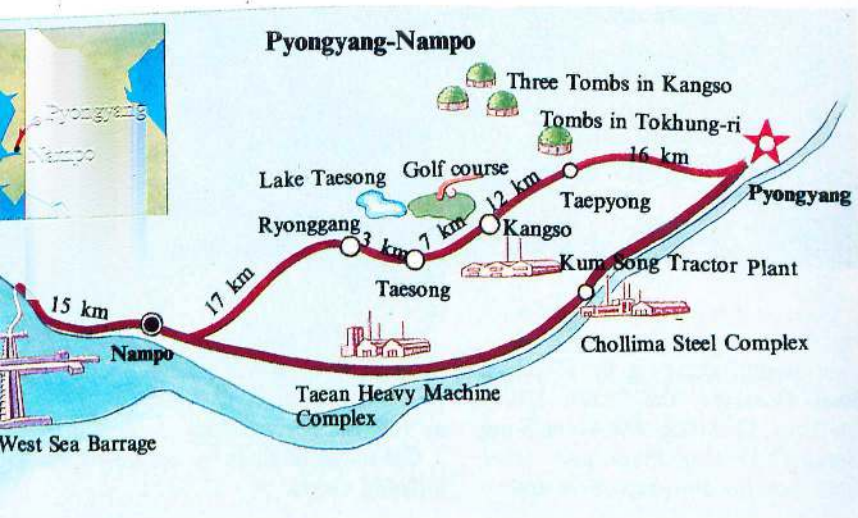
In the difficult postwar years the workers of the complex took the lead in bringing about an upswing in socialist construction, thus launching the famous Chollima Movement.

A little way farther, another large factory comes in sight on the right. This is the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, which comprises 11 factories and enterprises.

At the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant, which belongs to the complex, the new industrial management system called the Taean work system

was created in 1961.

Some 20 kilometres from there is Nampo.



Nampo Sports Village

The Nampo Sports Village is in the western part of the city of Nampo. It was completed in September 1973.

The sports village occupies an area of 800,000 square metres. Here are stadiums, gymnasiums and a swimming pool.

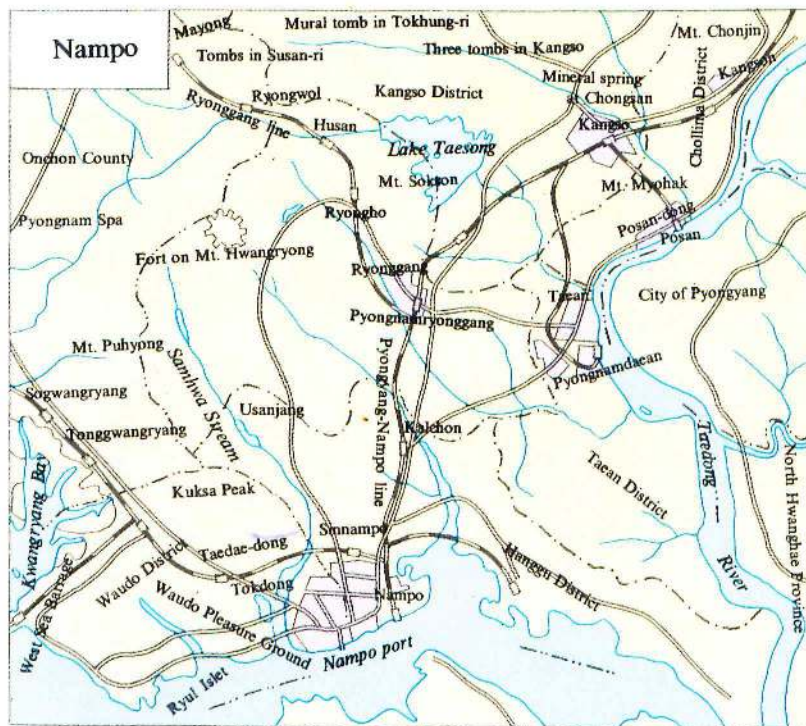
Wau Islet

The road branching to the left past the Nampo Sports Village leads to the Wau District.

There is Wau Islet, reminiscent of a lying ox. On the top of Wau Peak stands a pavilion.

In Wau Islet, there are a boating ground, rest homes, flower gardens, a volleyball court, a basketball court and a table-tennis area.

Nampo port



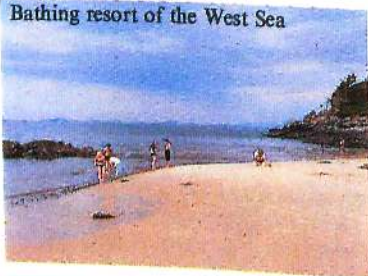
West Sea Barrage

The West Sea Barrage is 15 kilometres from Nampo.

It was built across the 8-kilometre-wide estuary of the River Taedong. It was completed in five years.

The monument at the entrance to the barrage bears the year of the completion of the barrage and the reliefs of some of the Korean People's Army soldiers and workers who built the barrage.

Bathing resort of the West Sea



Three tombs in Kangso

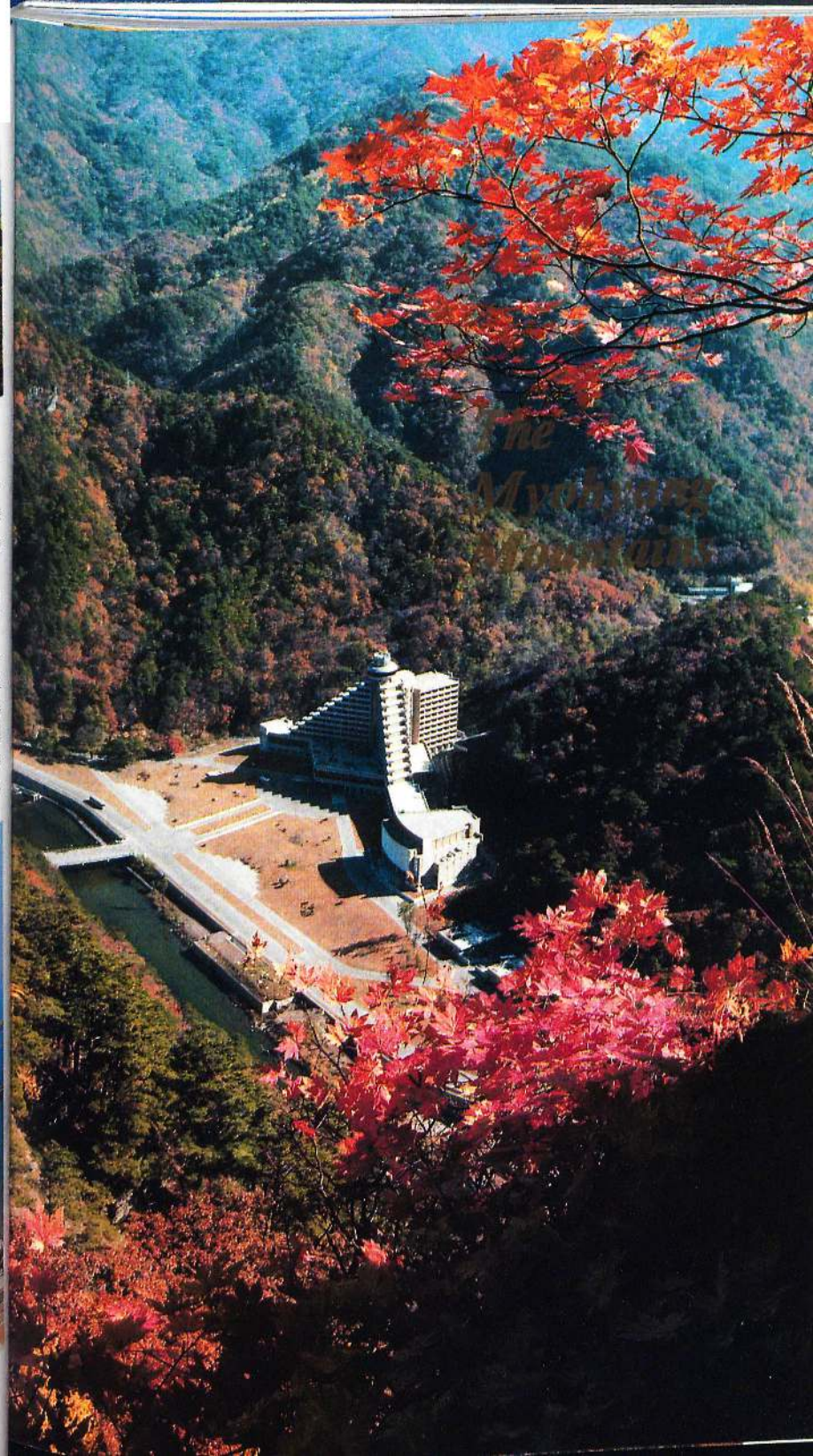
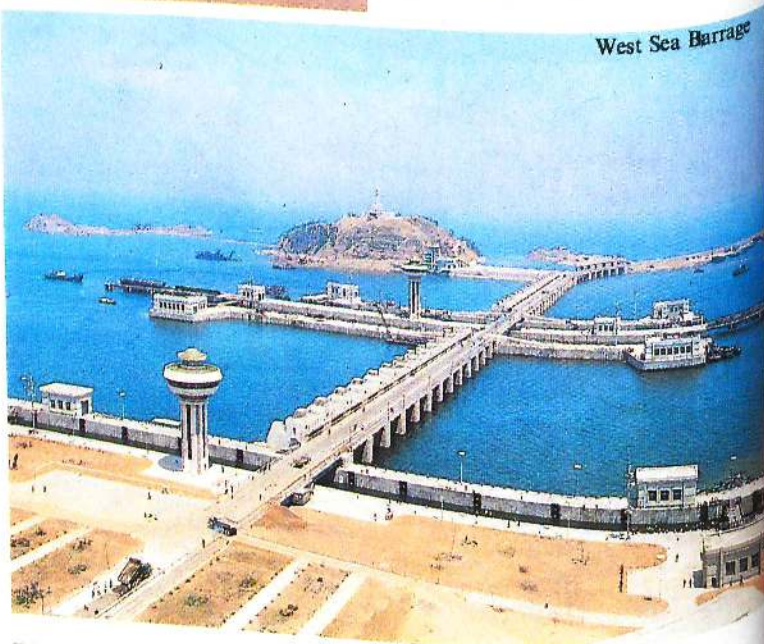


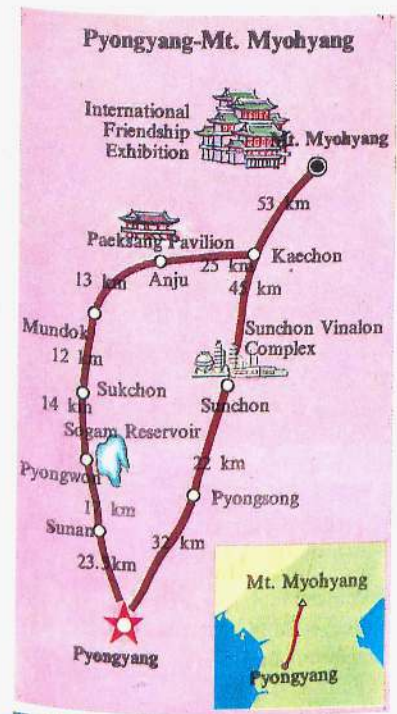
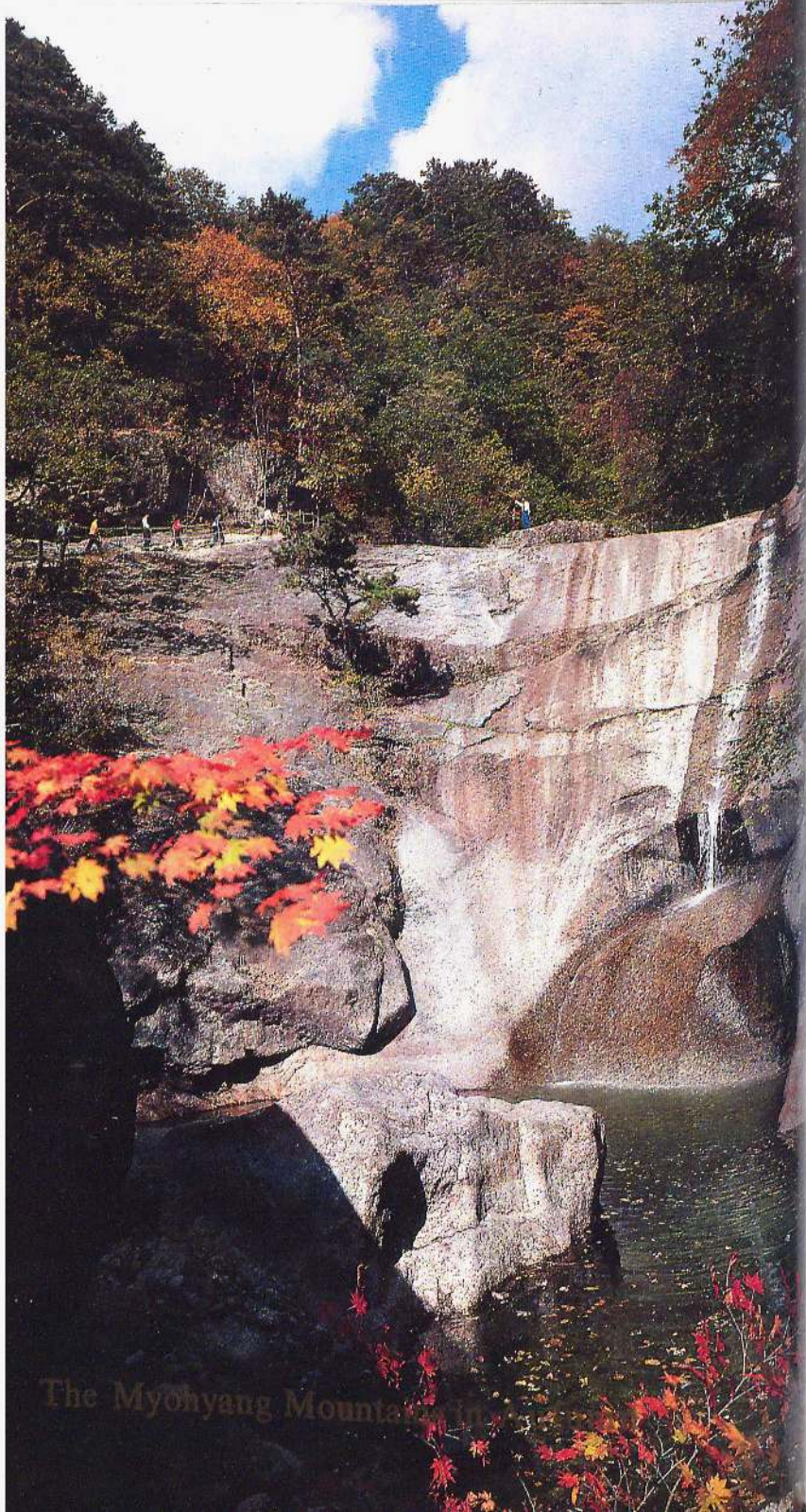
The observation platform built in the shape of an anchor on Pi Islet affords a bird's-eye view of the barrage. The barrage has three locks navigable for 2,000-50,000-ton class ships, as well as 36 sluices.

The building of the barrage and lock cost four billion won.

With the barrage built, the question of irrigational, industrial and drinking water was fully solved. The barrage afforded a traffic route and added greatly to the scenery of the lower reaches of the River Taedong.

West Sea Barrage





River Myohyang

The River Myohyang flows from different valleys of the Myohyang Mountains. The tourist route runs along the tributaries of the river.

Friendship Exhibition

If you go 1.5 kilometres from the Hyangsan Hotel along the River Myohyang you will reach the International Friendship Exhibition.



It is a 6-storied building with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres. It was opened in August 1978.

The building has hip-saddle roofs covered with blue roof tiles, and its pillars and rafters are adorned with colorful flower-patterned paintings.

Timber was not used in the building, but viewed from outside it looks like a wooden building with windows, although there is no window.

At the corners of the eaves of the building are hung windbells, which ring in the wind.

On display in the exhibition are tens of thousands of valuable gifts presented to President Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il by heads of state, and distinguished political and public figures from over 150 countries in the world.

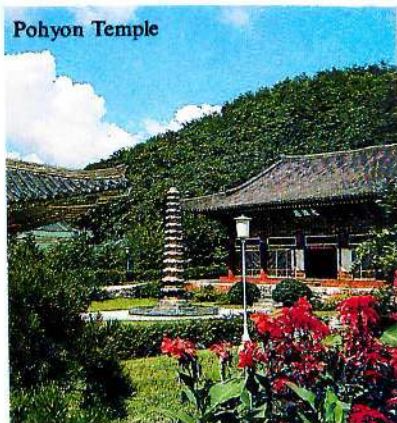
Children's Union Camp

If, on leaving the Hyangsan Hotel, you turn a bend you will reach the Pyongyang Children's Union Camp in the Myohyang Mountains.

The lodge of the camp has a total floor space of 8,000 square metres. It is open from April to the 15th of November every year. Many students from senior middle schools camp here.



Taeung Hall at the Pohyon Temple



Pohyon Temple

Pohyon Temple

Pohyon Temple was built in 1042 and subsequently rebuilt many times. The temple was named after the Bodhisattva of Pohyon.

Visitors have to pass Chogye, Haetal and Chonwang Gates to reach Taeung Hall at the temple.

When you pass through Chonwang Gate you will find a nine-storied quadrilateral pagoda.

Between Manse Pavilion and Taeung Hall stands an 8.58-metre high 13-storied octagonal pagoda. At its base each side of the pagoda is 1.2 metres long.

To the right of Taeung Hall stand Kwanum Hall and Ryongsan Hall. There you will see the images of Sakyamuni, Bodhisattva, Buddha's disciples and others. To the right of Ryongsan Hall stands Suchung Temple where memorial services were held for the great Buddhist priest Sosan, the commander of a Righteous Volunteers' Army unit at the time of the Imjin patriotic war (1592-1598), and Samyongdang, Choyong and

others. The great Buddhist priest Sosan, at the age of 70, led some monk volunteers and played a major part in routing the invaders at a battle near the Walled City of Pyongyang.

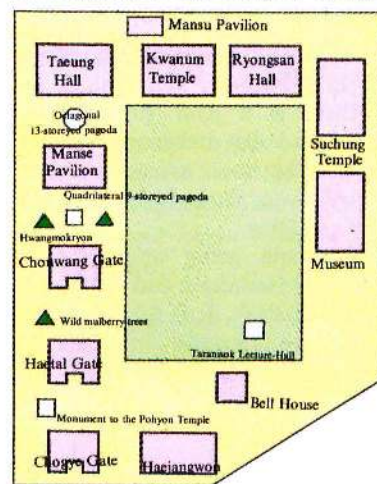
In front of Suchung Temple are a history museum and a bell house.

Myohyangsan Mineral Spring

If you go some three kilometres from the Hyangsan Hotel along the River Myohyang you will find a mineral spring on the approach to Manpok Valley.

The mineral water is said to be good for chronic gastritis, gastric ulcer, chronic colitis and enteritis, chronic hepatitis, chronic cystitis, diabetes, hypertrophy, and chronic nephritis.

Information of the Pohyon Temple



A Diary of 500 Years

The Royal Chronicles of the Li Dynasty, the daily record of historical facts over 519 years of the dynasty from 1392 to 1910, is a rare and colossal diary of state. It comprises nearly 900 volumes consisting of 1,763 parts.

This book is a truthful account of facts about the political, economic, cultural, military and foreign affairs of those days and scientific and technological materials concerning astronomy, meteorology, geography, medicine, agriculture, and so on. It also describes in detail the way of life and traditions of the people in the capital and provinces and the customs of neighbouring countries and races, and refers to historical facts about the peasant uprisings, the struggles

against invasions from abroad and even singular natural phenomena.

After its compilation, four copies were made and these copies were kept with care in the archives in the capital and provinces. They are widely used by readers at libraries in the capital and provinces today.

"Diary of Li Dynasty"



Sangwon Valley

Sangwon Valley is on the southern slopes of Popwang and Oson Peaks.

There is a path going up to Sangwon Valley and another coming down. The route to and from the valley covers about 14 kilometres, a day's walking.

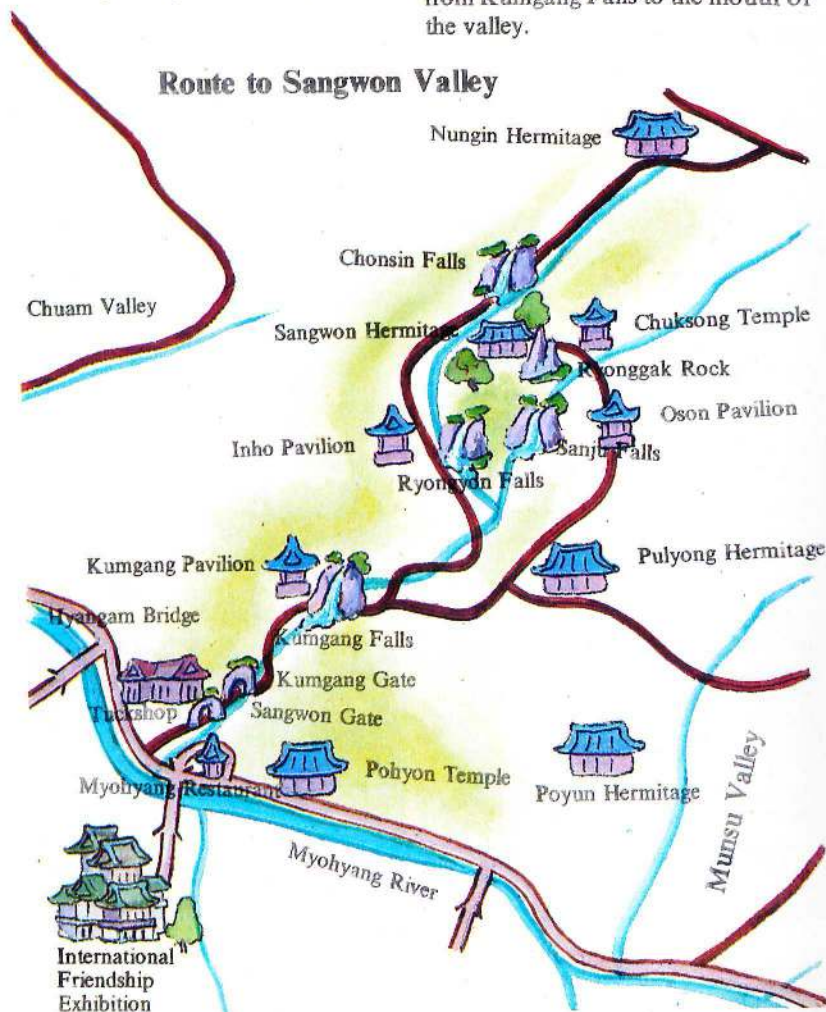
The path going up passes by Sangwon Hermitage and leads up to Popwang Peak. It is 6.3 kilometres long, the distance to Sangwon Hermitage being 3.3 kilometres and

the distance from Sangwon Hermitage to Popwang Peak, 3 kilometres.

Along the route there are many waterfalls, pools, pavilions and Buddhist hermitages.

The path going down from Popwang Peak and Sangwon Hermitage passes by Chuksong Temple, Oson Pavilion and Puryong Hermitage.

It is two kilometres from Sangwon Hermitage to Puryong Hermitage, 970 metres from Puryong Hermitage to Kungang Falls and 1.8 kilometres from Kungang Falls to the mouth of the valley.



Stupas Area

This is a monks' graveyard, situated at the mouth to Sangwon Valley. West stupa is its other name, which means that it lies to the west of Pohyon Temple. There are 44 stupas of different sizes and shapes which were built with properly faced stone blocks, some weighing several tons.

Sangwon and Kungang Gateways

After a good walk from west stupa you will come across a large rock blocking your path, leaving only a small passage beneath it. This is called Sangwon gateway.

A little way farther up is Kungang Gate. A huge rock of more than 10 metres across once rolled down the mountainside and collided with another rock leaving a small passage beneath them which is

passable for a single person, but only with difficulty.

Falls and Pavilion

A stream runs over a huge sloped rock to form a waterfall which falls for two metres into an oblong pool and then flows along a sloped course. This is the Kungang Falls.

On the left edge of the rock overhanging the waterfall stands Kungang Pavilion.

Taeha Falls

If you go about one kilometre up from Kungang Pavilion, Taeha Falls will come into view. Its name means that it lies at the base of fantastically-shaped Inho Rock.

The stream falls over a huge, steep rock into a step-like hollow halfway down the rock, sending a silvery spray up into the air.

The Pyongyang Golf Course

The Pyongyang golf course was completed in April 1987; it extends over seven kilometres around the Taesong Reservoir.

It occupies an area of 1.2 million square metres. The 18 greens cover an area of 450,000 square metres and the total length of the golf course is 5,200 metres.

The first (OUT) and second (IN) halves of the course contain nine holes each.

It usually takes five hours to play the 18 holes.

The golf links are provided with

service facilities such as a bath, sauna, rest rooms, and soft drinks stalls, which are arranged over an area of 2,775 square metres.

Pyongyang Golf Course



Ryongyon Falls

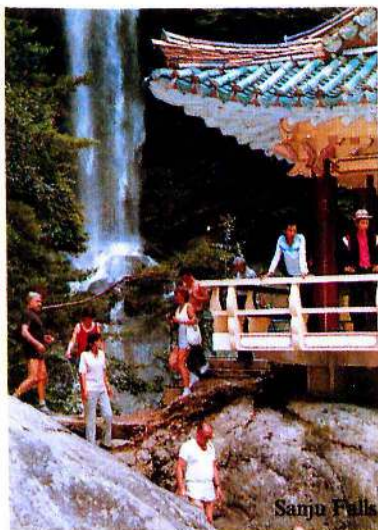
If you go some 500 metres up from Taeha Falls you will come across a waterfall over cliffs which rise up high in front of you. It is one of the magnificent and beautiful waterfalls of the Myohyang Mountains. The falls are 84 metres high.

On the rock overhanging the waterfall is "Ryong (dragon) Pool" which is 3 metres across and 1.5 metres deep. The name of the waterfall is taken from the Ryong Pool.

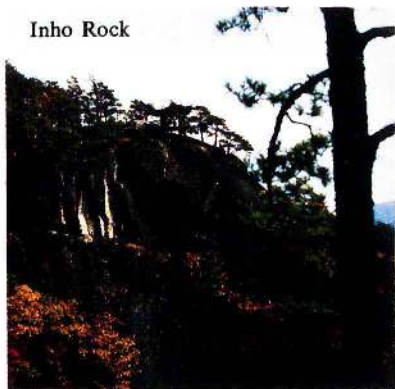
Sanju Falls

Sanju Falls are some 50 metres from Ryongyon Falls. On the way to Sanju Falls stands a pavilion.

The waterfall is 29 metres high. The name of the waterfall means that it throws up spray as beautiful as beads into the air.



Inho Rock



Inho Rock and Inho Pavilion

If you look up at the left edge of the cliffs overhanging Ryongyon Falls you will find a rock which looks like a monster and a pavilion perched on it.

The rock is called Inho Rock, and with it is associated a tale about a tiger which, finding a traveller at a loss facing the precipice, showed him the way up to the rock. The pavilion built on the rock is named Inho Pavilion. It affords a bird's-eye view of the valleys of the Myohyang Mountains. Inho Rock commands a fine view of three waterfalls, and has from olden times been noted as one of the eight wonders of the Myohyang Mountains.

Sangwon Hermitage

Sangwon Hermitage is a small Buddhist temple behind which are Chonsin Falls; it overlooks Ryongyon and Sanju Falls. It is 565 metres above sea level.

Sangwon Hermitage comprises Su and Chilsong Pavilions.

On the hermitage is hung a plaque with the inscription "The highest hermitage in Hyangsan". The year of its construction is unknown, but legend has it that it has existed from the period of Koryo. The present building dates from 1580.

Su Pavilion houses a spring called the "Milk of Buddha". A legend has it that the water of this spring cures people of diseases and allows the drinker's wishes to come true.

The four pillars of Chilsong Pavilion were built by using single pieces of timber split into four parts with different diameters. In front of Sangwon Hermitage stand an old linden tree, a ginko tree and a pine which are very old.

If you go three kilometres farther along the upward path, you will reach Popwang Peak.

Chonsin Falls

A fine view of Chonsin Falls can be obtained from Inho Rock. The falls are called Chonsin Falls in the sense that they fall from Heaven. The falls are 86 metres high and four metres across. The stream flows over two-tiered cliffs.

Chonsin Falls



Sangwon Hermitage



Tabu Rock and Manmul Rock

Tabu Rock lies between Sangwon and Nungin Hermitages.

There is a tale that in ancient times a mass of bean curd was changed into this white rock.

If you go round Tabu Rock and cross a brook, you will reach Manmul Rock which commands a fine view.

Nungin Hermitage

Nungin Hermitage is two kilometres from Sangwon Hermitage. It is situated 1,000 metres above sea level. It is the highest hermitage in the Myohyang Mountains. The year of its construction is unknown, but it was rebuilt in 1780.

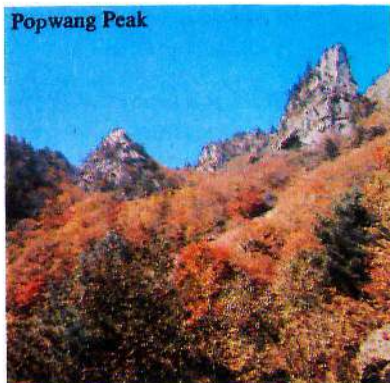
Nungin Hermitage affords a bird's-eye view of the peaks and valleys of the Myohyang Mountains and the fields of co-operative farms which are crossed by the River Chongchon.

Popwang Peak

It is one kilometre from Nungin Hermitage to Popwang Peak.

It rises 1,389 metres above sea level.

The peak appears close, but the path leading up to the peak is so steep that climbers have to thread their way around rocks, making a detour. But a climb up to Popwang Peak is rewarded with a splendid view.



Chuksong Temple

If you go round Ryonggak Rock in front of Sangwon Hermitage you will reach Chuksong Temple.

This Buddhist temple was built in 1875. Its wooden front is supported by a 8.83 metre-long beam and affords a fine view as well as giving the impression of a cozy dwelling home.



Puryong Cloister

Puryong Cloister

If you descend some two kilometres from Chuksong Temple you will reach Puryong Cloister. It was rebuilt in 1700.

A view of the full moon from Puryong

Cloister is noted as one of the eight wonders of the Myohyang Mountains.

In spring yedoense Maxim flowers which cover the 500-square-metre garden in front of the cloister come into full bloom and make the scenery even more attractive.

If you descend 970 metres from Puryong Cloister, you will reach Kungang Pavilion.

If you descend 1.8 kilometres from there you will come to the entrance to Sangwon Valley where the route ends.

Manpok Valley

The name Manpok Valley means a valley full of waterfalls.

To reach the entrance to Manpok Valley you have to cover a distance of some 4.5 kilometres along the River Myohyang from the Hyangsan Hotel. There is a route up to the 9-tiered Falls and another down from it. The trip to the 9-tiered Falls and back is 6.2 kilometres.

The route up to the 9-tiered Falls is about 2.6 kilometres.

The route up passes by waterfalls of different shapes, Pal and other pools, Manpok, Changsu, Pison, Ujok Rocks and other rocks of fantastic shapes.

The route down from the 9-tiered Falls passes by Tangun Grotto and Hwajang Hermitage, ending at the entrance to the valley. The distance is 3.6 kilometres.

mouth of Manpok Valley along the brook, Sogok Falls come into view.

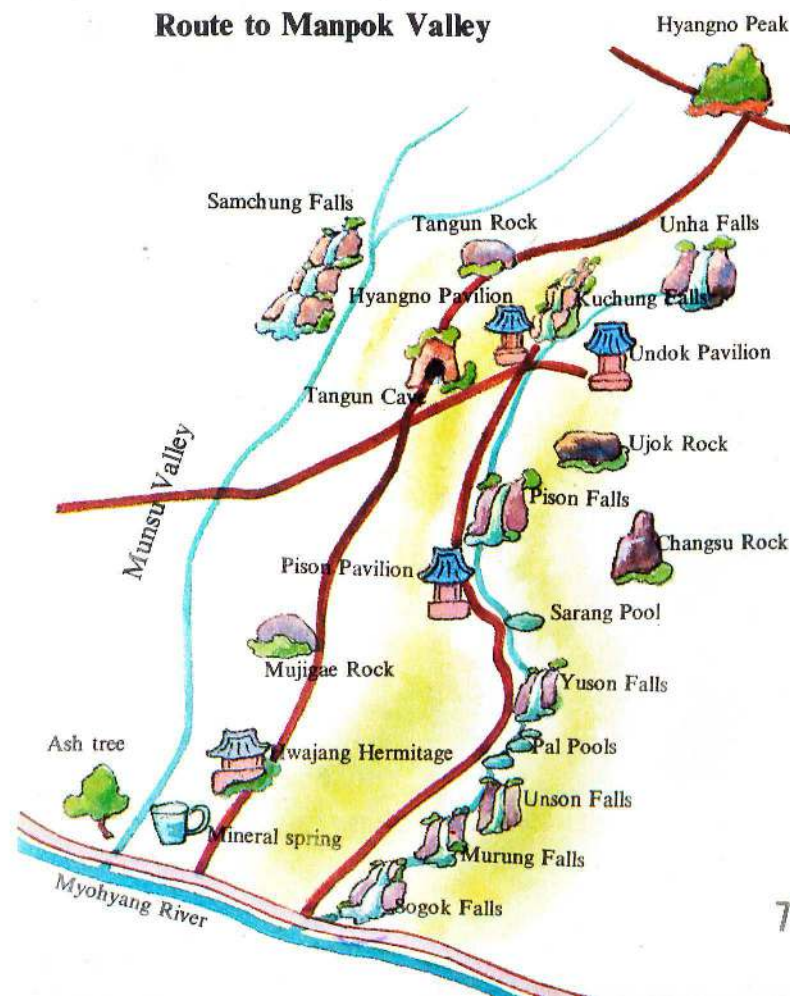
They are called Sogok (prelude) Falls, naming them the prelude of the "symphony" of the many waterfalls of Manpok Valley.

Murung Falls

Some 250 metres up from Sogok Falls are Murung Falls. There goes a tale that in ancient times eight brothers used to rest

Sogok Falls

If you go up some 400 metres from the



here after collecting firewood.

The scenery here is so wonderful that they called it Murung Falls, likening it to the falls in Shangri-La.

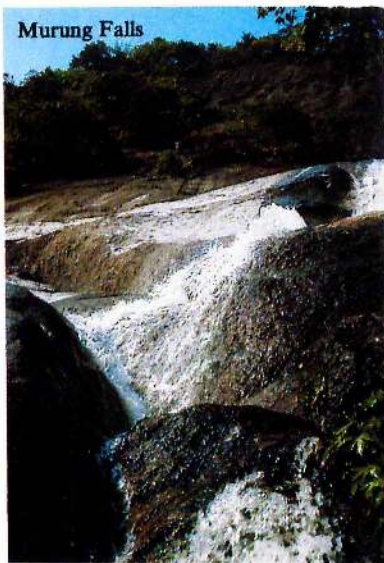
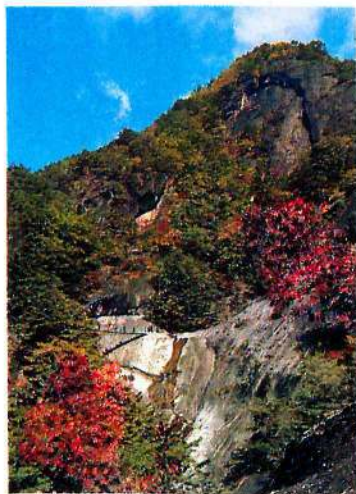
A stream flows down the inclined face of a steep horseback-shaped rock and falls 27 metres down over high cliffs with a terrible roar. The stream flowing over the cliffs falls into a hollow in the rock, describing a semicircle in the air.

Unson Falls

Unson Falls are 75 metres high. Unlike Murung Falls, the stream flows quietly along a shaded deep hollow in the rock.

Beyond the cliffs overhanging the waterfall are eight pools called Pal Pools. The name Unson Falls derives from a tale that eight fairies from Heaven used to bathe there, hidden from sight.

Yuson Falls



Murung Falls

Manpok Rock

People can climb up to Manpok Rock, holding the steel handrail and treading on the steps cut into the rock. Manpok Rock affords a bird's-eye view of Manpok Valley.

Yuson Falls

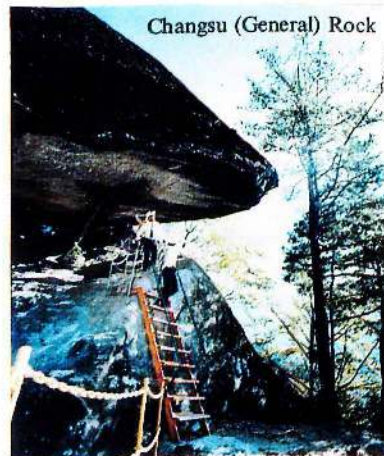
A little way from Manpok Rock are Yuson Falls. Its name derives from a legend that fairies used to come down from Heaven to play here. The falls, which are 66 metres high, have a perpendicular drop and run along a sloped hollow in the rock, forming eight pools.

Thirty-metre long Yuson Bridge spans Yuson Falls.

Changsu Rock

If you go up further, holding the steel handrail and taking in the large and small waterfalls and pools, you will come in sight of Changsu Rock, part of which hangs in the air.

The rock is 40 metres long, 15 metres wide and 20 metres high. It is 12,000 cubic metres.



Changsu (General) Rock

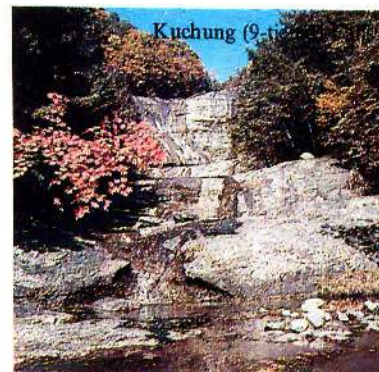
Pison Falls

Pison Falls lie some 300 metres up from Yuson Falls. Pison Falls, which drop perpendicularly, are particularly prized in the Myohyang Mountains.

Its name is associated with the story of the fairies who came down to play in Manpok Valley and used to ascend to Heavens riding the rainbows hanging over these falls.

The stream flows over cliffs which are 46 metres high, forming twin falls.

If you climb up from the bottom of the waterfalls, treading on the steps cut into the rock, you will reach Pison Rock, which affords a fine view. A pavilion called Pisonjong perches on the left edge of the rock overhanging the falls.



Kuchung (9-tiered) Falls

The 9-tiered Falls

It is about a kilometre from Pison Falls to the 9-tiered Falls.

They are named the 9-tiered Falls because the stream flows over nine steep steps cut into the rock before forming waterfall. Beyond the falls stands Undok Pavilion.

Hyangno Pavilion

Hyangno Pavilion is about 700 metres down west of the 9-tiered Falls.

Here the route divides into the upward path which runs southwards along the ridges and comes down passing by Hwajang Hermitage and the path which runs northwards along the ridges and leads to Tangun Grotto.

Pison Falls



Tangun Grotto

The path running along the hillside from the fork leads to Tangun Grotto. A legend has it that Tangun, the founder and first king of Kojoson, was born and bred here. The grotto is 16 metres wide, 12 metres long and 4 metres high. Behind it stands Tangun Rock, which affords a fine view.

Habiro Valley



Mujigae Rock

Mujigae Rock is the first rock you see on the downward route from Tangun Grotto. It was named Mujigae (rainbow) Rock because it looked like the rainbow which it was believed fairies used to ride to come down to Earth. It is 30 metres long, 5 metres wide, 2 metres high and there is a space one metre high beneath it.

Hwajang Hermitage

If you descend two kilometres from Mujigae Rock you will find a Buddhist temple, which was built in the days of Koryo.

In the temple is a mural "Flying Fairies" which is attributed to the 17th century.

Piro Peak

This is the highest peak in the Myohyang Mountains. It is 1,909 metres high. Some 5.5 kilometres' drive from Hyangsan Hotel will bring you to the approach to the route to Piro Peak. It is 2.3 kilometres from there to Habiro Hermitage and some 9 kilometres to Piro Peak.

Habiro Hermitage

Habiro Hermitage stands on an elevation near the confluence of the streams rising in Chontae and Chilsong Valleys. It was originally built before the 17th century, and the present building is a reconstruction of 1882. Poryon Hermitage, and Sansin and Chilsong Pavilions stand around it and Poryon Rock towers in front of it.

Isonnam Falls



Isonnam Falls

It is 600 metres from Habiro Hermitage to Isonnam Falls in Chontae Valley.

On the way up Chontae Falls come into view before anything else. Some 200 metres from them are Isonnam Falls. The falls are 22 metres high and the pool at the bottom is 3 metres deep. Perched on the rock to the left of the falls is the three-pillared Sonnam Pavilion.

Chungbiro

It is some two kilometres from Habiro Hermitage to Chungbiro. It rises 1,200 metres above sea level. Here are Paegun Pavilion and a spring. The spring is named "sachol spring" since it wells up all the year round, or it is called "heavenly spa", because it is on a high peak.

You would do well to fill your flask with spring water here, for there is no other spring on the way up to Piro Peak.

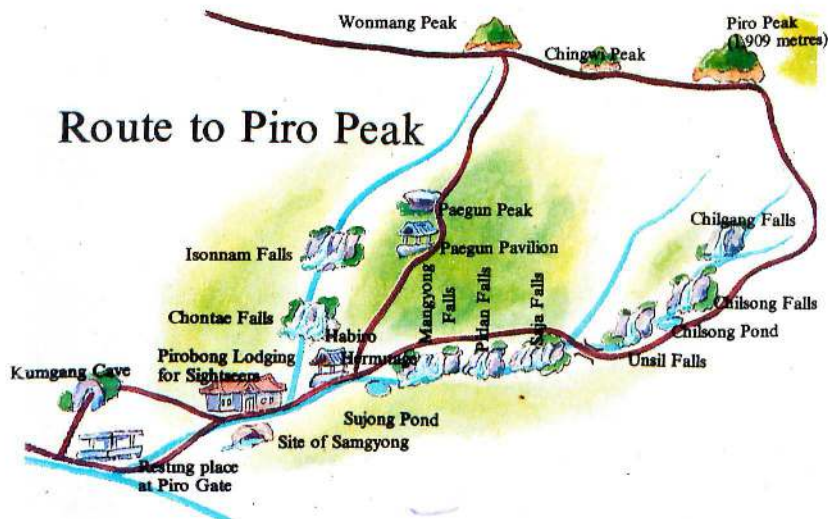
Paegun Rock

This stands behind Chungbiro Hermitage. Paegun Rock affords a bird's-eye view of the peaks of the Myohyang Mountains.

Its name suggests that it rises above the clouds. Beyond it alpine fauna and flora can be observed. Here there can be found many aromatic plants such as Thuja, Sabina Sargentii Nakai and clove trees. The mountains deserve to be called "fragrant mountains".

Wonmang Peak

It is two kilometres from Paegun Rock



to Wonmang Peak. It is 1,825 metres above sea level, and is next after Piro and Chilsong Peaks in height. Its name means that the peak affords a distant view of the area.

Piro Peak

A further two kilometres up from Wonmang Peak you will reach Piro Peak. From olden times Koreans have called the highest peak Piro peak. At Piro Peak lies a tableland where flowers bloom in July and August.

Piro Peak



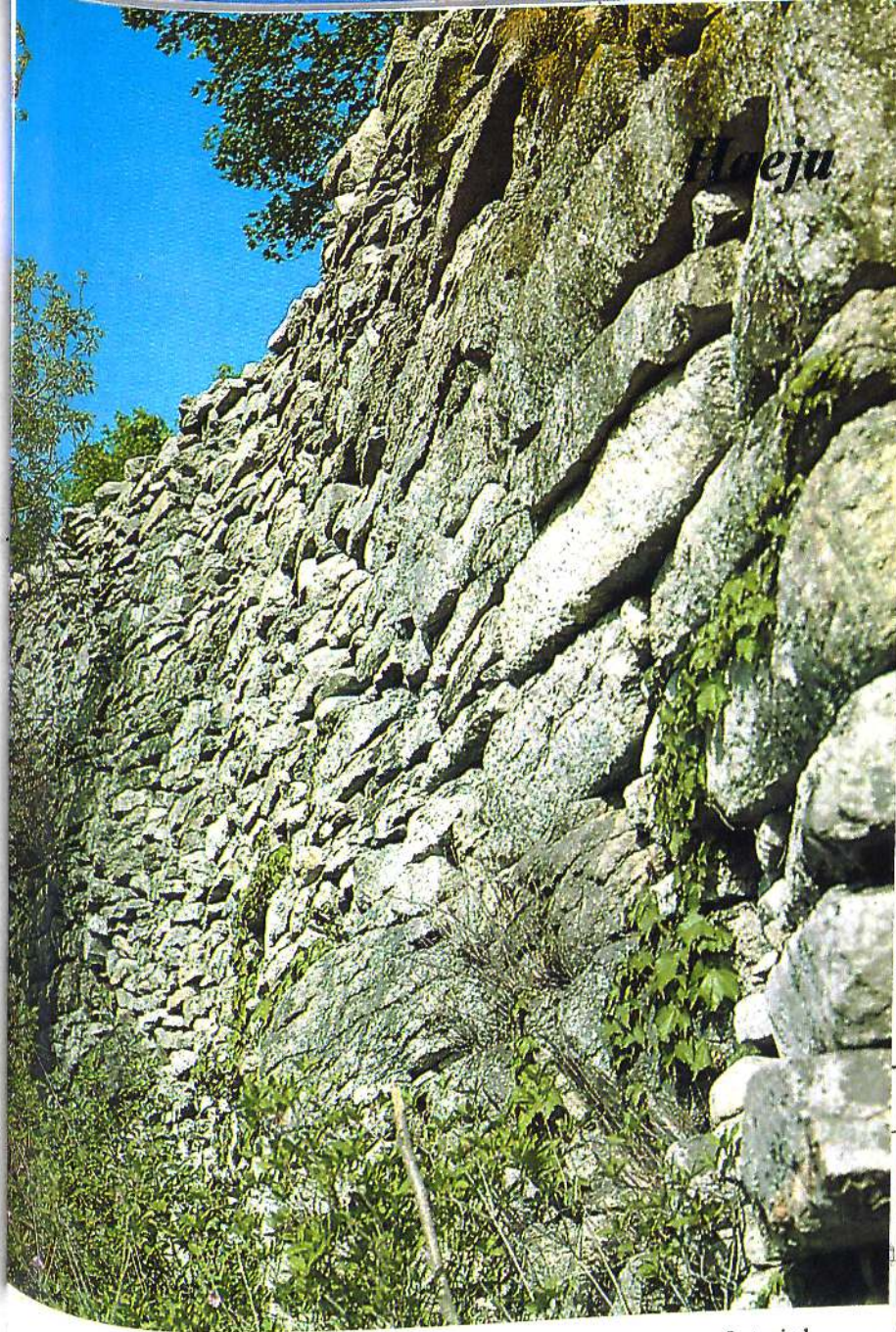
After their climb up to Piro Peak, tourists take the downward route, which passes Raengchon Bridge, Kungang Cave, Kangson Rock and a spring called "Myongansu" and leads to a Pirobong resting place, marking the end of the trip to Piro Peak.

Sinsollo

Originally *sinsollo* (chafing dish) was used to boil *yolgujatang*. Later it came to mean the food boiled in it.

The dish is prepared with over 30 kinds of ingredients including pheasant meat, chicken, beef, the intestine of an ox, ox liver, ox tongue, pork, abalone, shrimp, sea slug, scallion,

parsley, bamboo shoots, bracken, pine mushroom, broad bellflower, egg, chestnut, jujube, ginkgo leaves and pine nuts.



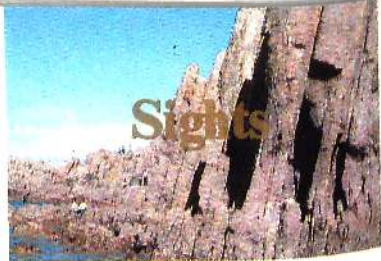
Haeju, the seat of South Hwanghae Province, is located on the Bay of Haeju on the West Sea of Korea. Here are found the fort on Mt.

Suyang, a stone icehouse, a 5-storied pagoda, the stone shrine to Dahrani and a 5-storied pagoda at Singwang Temple, as well as other historical remains.



It is 140 kilometres from Pyongyang to Haeju.

If you travel from Pyongyang to Sariwon, the seat of North Hwanghae Province, and cover 20 kilometres along the road running southwestwards, you will reach a rest house in Chaeryong. After a brief rest there, you should take the road southwards from the township of Chaeryong. It is 31 kilometres from Chaeryong to Haeju.



Mt. Suyang

Mt. Suyang lies to the right of the road leading to Haeju, 7.5 kilometres from the city.

It is 946 metres above sea level, some 12 kilometres across from east to west and about 10 kilometres from north to south.

Suyangsan Falls

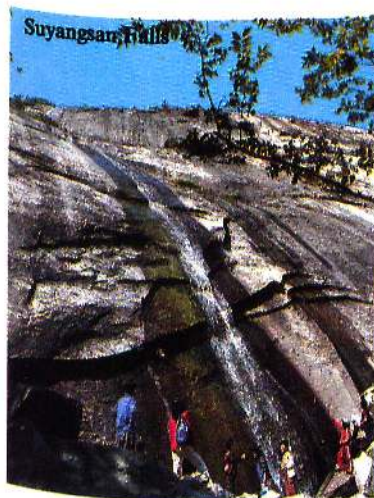
The falls are 128 metres high and 12.5 metres across. The stream flows over the cliffs and falls into a metre-deep pool on a ledge of dozens of square metres, which lies halfway up the cliffs.

The waterfall, surrounded with flowers in the spring, greenery in the summer, red and yellow foliage in the autumn and ice in the winter, presents a splendid sight, and has from olden times been one of the eight wonders of Haeju.

Nam Gate of Fort on Mt. Chongbang



Pyongyang - Haeju



Fort on Mt. Suyang

In the period of Koryo a mountain fort was built near high Changdae Peak, linking high and low peaks. The total length of the walls is some 8 kilometres.

The walls are 6 to 7 metres high, 7 to 8 metres wide at the base, 3 to 4 metres wide at the top and 14 metres thick in the section close to Nam Gate.

The fort has 14 big and small battlements, command post and the site of the barracks can still be identified.

Stone Icehouse in Haeju

A stone icehouse is at the foot of Mt. Suyang. It was erected in the early years of Koryo and rebuilt in 1735.

It is 28.3 metres long, 4.5 metres wide and some 6 metres high.

The arch-shaped storeroom was built with faced stone blocks and covered with a

mixture of mud and lime and coated with turf. It lies along a north-south axis.

5-storied Pagoda in Haeju

The 5-storied pagoda is at the foot of Mt. Suyang in Okgye-dong, Haeju. It was built in the early period of Koryo.

Close to it lie the stone icehouse and Sami Pavilion built in the period of Koryo.

Formerly there was a temple near the pagoda, but the pagoda alone has survived.

The five-storied quadrilateral pagoda was built with faced granite blocks on a pedestal. It is 4.63 metres high.



The Hyongje Islets

If you go nine kilometres to the southwest of the centre of Haeju and sail some 6 kilometres by boat, you will discover two small rocky islets called Hyongje Islets (brother islets).

The West Sea of Korea has a high tidal elevation, so after the ebb tide a long stretch of beach is revealed around the islets. Tourists may enjoy bathing in the pools and sunbath and catch and cook shell-fish and crabs on the beach.

With the rising tide they return by boat.

Leaving Haeju Port



Hyongje (Brothers) Islets

Sokdamgugok (pools on rock and nine vales) abounds in noted sights. Among them are Kwan Rock suggestive of a hat made of horsehair, Hwa Rock reminiscent of a flower, Chwibyong remindful of a flower-patterned blind, Songae meaning pine-topped precipice, Unbyong implying the finest among nine valleys, Chohyop, which seems to have been intended for a fishing place, Pungam (valley clad in autumnal tints), Kumtan (stream murmuring like *komungo*) and Munsan (the best place for reading).

In the fifth valley, called Unbyong, stands Sohyon lecture-hall, an educational establishment, built in the period of the Li dynasty, where noted scholar Li Ryul Gok of the 16th century taught his disciples.

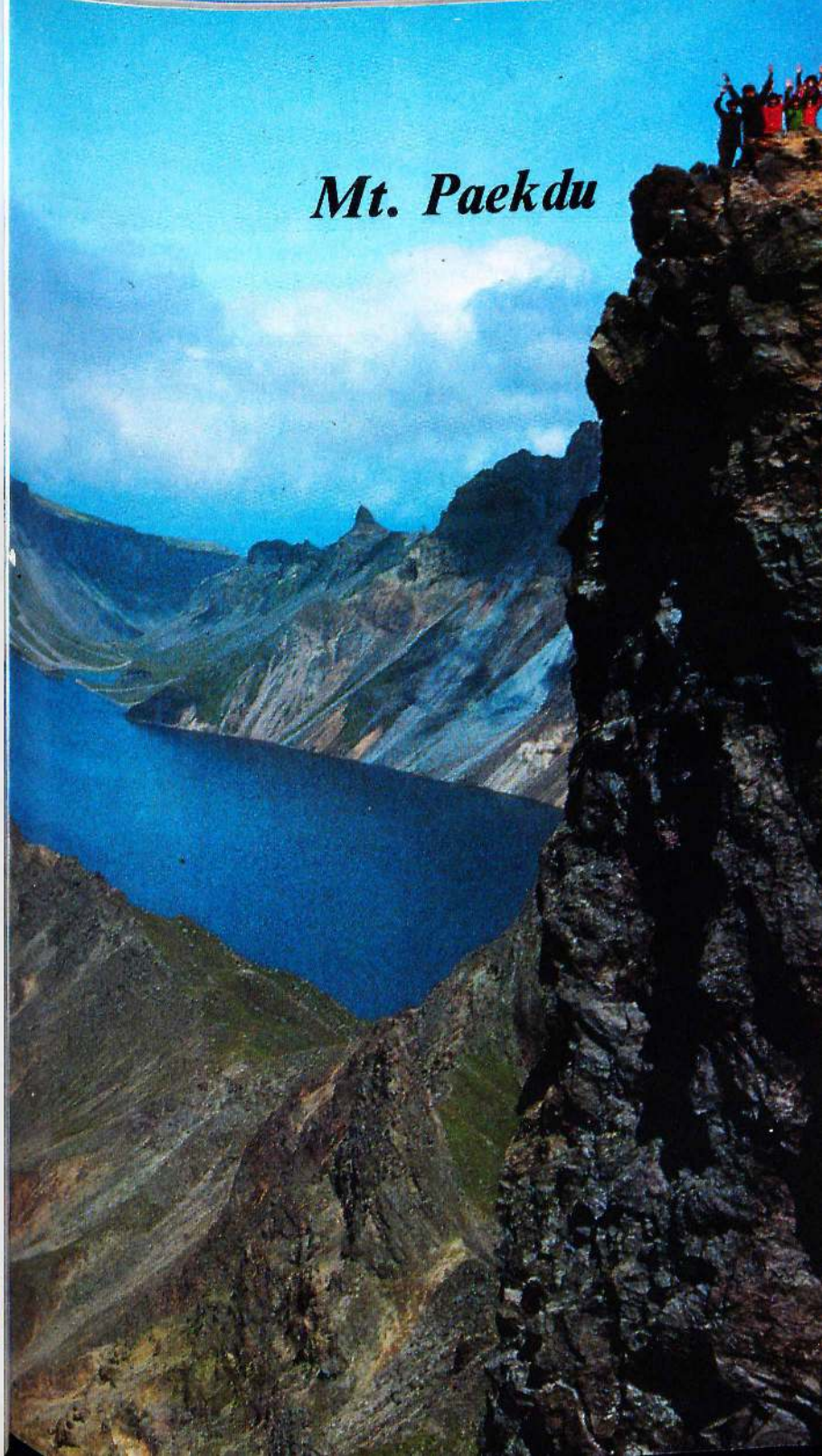
Suhyon Lecture-hall of Sokdamgugok



Sokdamgugok

This lies along the middle reaches of the River Sokdam 12 kilometres north of Haeju.

Mt. Paekdu



Mt. Paekdu, the ancestral mountain which rises at the northern tip of Korea, has been worshipped by the Korean people from time immemorial.

It is covered with white pumice and capped with white snow all the year round. Hence its name Mt. Paekdu (white-topped mountain).

The mountain is an extinct volcano, which was active from one million years ago to the 1700s.

It rises 2,750 metres above sea level and the area of the lava plateau around Mt. Paekdu is 5,350 square kilometres.

Mt. Paekdu is also called the sublime mountain of the Korean revolution. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by General Kim Il Sung based itself on the

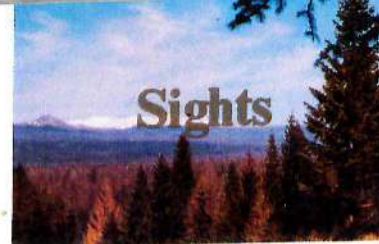
mountain when waging the sacred war for the liberation of the fatherland.

A house in the secret camp on Mt. Paekdu was the birthplace of Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The magnificent and beautiful mountain is noted as one of the eight wonders of Korea. The ranges of mountains of different shapes around Mt. Paekdu and the view of the sunrise from Mt. Paekdu, the double rainbows over Lake Chon, the aromatic flowers on the tableland, the waterfalls and the snowscape are splendid sights.

The weather is very unpredictable here because the cold, dry air from the continent and the damp air from the sea meet.

Chongun Rock in the Valley of the Amnok River



Lake Chon

Lake Chon, located at a height of 2,190 metres above sea level, covers a large area, and the like of it is rarely seen in the world. The lake is 384 metres deep at maximum and 213.3 metres deep on average. It is 4,640 metres long at maximum, 3,550 metres wide and has an impoundment of 1,955,000,000 cubic metres.

The water of the lake is clear to a depth of 20 metres.

On the shore of the lake, which is flanked by Changgun Peak, is Paekdu Spa. The water of the spa contains 2,300 milligrammes of minerals a litre. This mineral water, which abounds in sodium bicarbonate, is good for thermotherapy and gastroenteric disorders.

Around the lake can be found many hardy flowering plants which bloom even in severe cold and snow. They put out large aromatic flowers of various colours.

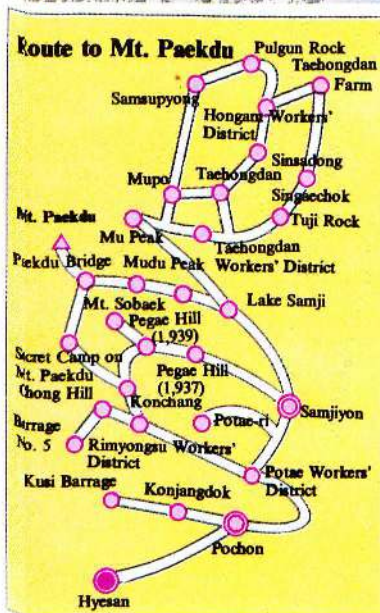
Here can be seen piping hares, squirrels, chipmunks, brown bears, deer, roe deer and other animals.

The route leading to Lake Chon from the Pegaebong Hotel passes through the encampment on Pegae Hill and the secret camp on Mt. Paekdu, and it runs along the River Amnok. After enjoying a bird's-eye view of Lake Chon, at the top of the mountain, tourists climb down towards Mudu Peak and Sinmusong.

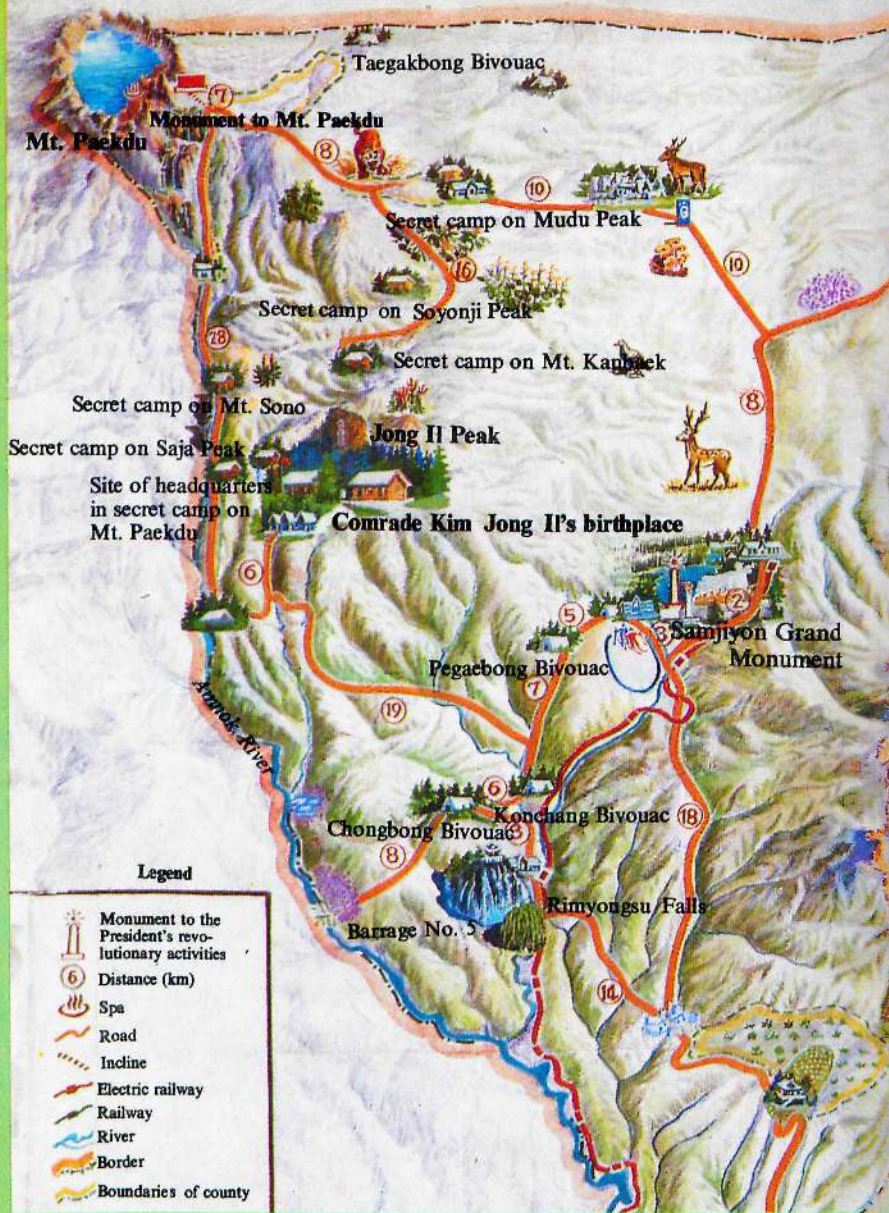
Mt. Paekdu is 385 kilometres from Pyongyang.

Travel to Mt. Paekdu can be made by a variety of means, but air travel is most convenient.

The Pegaebong and Samjiyon Hotels are sited in the town of Samjiyon. Many lodges lie along the shore of Lake Samji.



Guide Map of Mt. Paekdu Area



The Bivouac on Pegae Hill

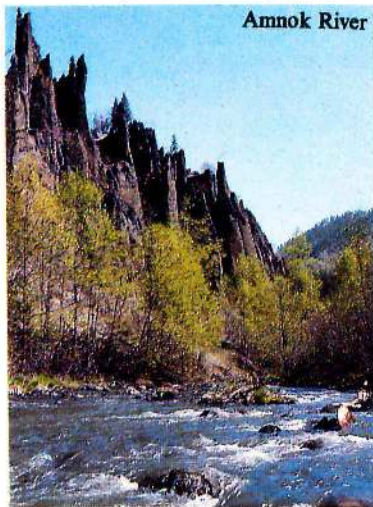
The bivouac on Pegae Hill is 4.5 kilometres from the township of Samjiyon. Here the main force of the KPRA led by General Kim Il Sung bivouacked on May 20, 1939, on their march to the Musan area.

Pegae Hill, which is 1,621 metres above sea level, resembles a pillow. Hence its name, Pegae (Pillow) Hill.

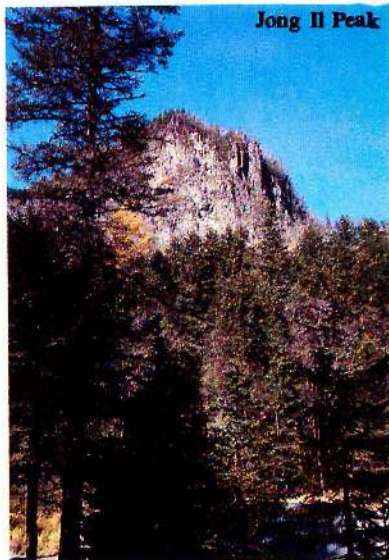
Here are the relics of the headquarters, campfires, tents, kitchens, and piles of firewood heap and others.

Secret Camp on Mt. Paekdu

The secret camping area on Mt. Paekdu was the base where the headquarters of the KPRA was established and from which it conducted its activities. Preserved here are the house where Comrade Kim Jong Il was born, the site of the headquarters, a secret logistics camp and a liaison office. There is also a monument to Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities.



Amnok River



Jong Il Peak

Jong Il Peak

Jong Il Peak rises in Sobaeksu Valley where the secret camp on Mt. Paekdu was established. It is 1,797 metres above sea level and near it flows the Sobaek Stream.

In the log cabin with Jong Il Peak in the background Comrade Kim Jong Il was born on February 16, 1942.

River Amnok

The River Amnok rises from Lake Chon on Mt. Paekdu and flows into the West Sea of Korea. It is the longest river in Korea. It is 803 kilometres long.

In the river are found more than 100 species of fish.

Waterfalls on Mt. Paekdu

Your route to Mt. Paekdu runs along

the River Amnok; along it you will see first a waterfall called Hyongje (Brothers) Falls.

The stream over the cliffs forms twin waterfalls here.

A kilometre further up from it brings you to Paekdu Falls, which are 20 metres high.

A little way from Paekdu Bridge there is a three-tiered waterfall called Sagimun Falls. It is 18 metres high. The stream runs over a steep igneous rock, throwing silvery spray up into the air.

Paekdu Bridge

Paekdu Bridge lies 4.4 kilometres north east of Sagimun Falls.

The bridge serves as the gateway to the ascent of Mt. Paekdu. Even when you take the route up to Mt. Paekdu, which begins

Hyongje (Brothers) Falls



at Samjiyon and passes Mudu Peak, you should take this bridge.

Near the bridge is a restaurant.

Here a two-kilometre cableway goes to the top of the mountain.

Changgun Peak

Rising 2,750 metres above sea level, Changgun Peak is the highest peak on Mt. Paekdu.

Changgun Peak is flanked by cliffs rising from Lake Chon and has a gentle slope of 20-30 degrees southeast.

Changgun Peak was formed by the stratification of alkaline lava with dark glossy intrusions.

Mudu Peak

Mudu Peak is on the way down from Lake Chon.

Sagimun Falls



The peak is 8 kilometres below Paekdu Bridge. Formed by a volcanic eruption, the peak is covered with basalt. It is 1,930 metres above sea level.

Many lodges and public service facilities can be found here.

Sinmusong

It is 11 kilometres from Mudu Peak to Sinmusong. From the approach to Sinmusong stretches a vast, dense forest. A lumberjacks' settlement is located here.

If you descend 10 kilometres from there, you will come to the fork leading to the Taehongdan Plain. Another 10 kilometres' walk downhill brings you to Lake Samji.

Lake Samji

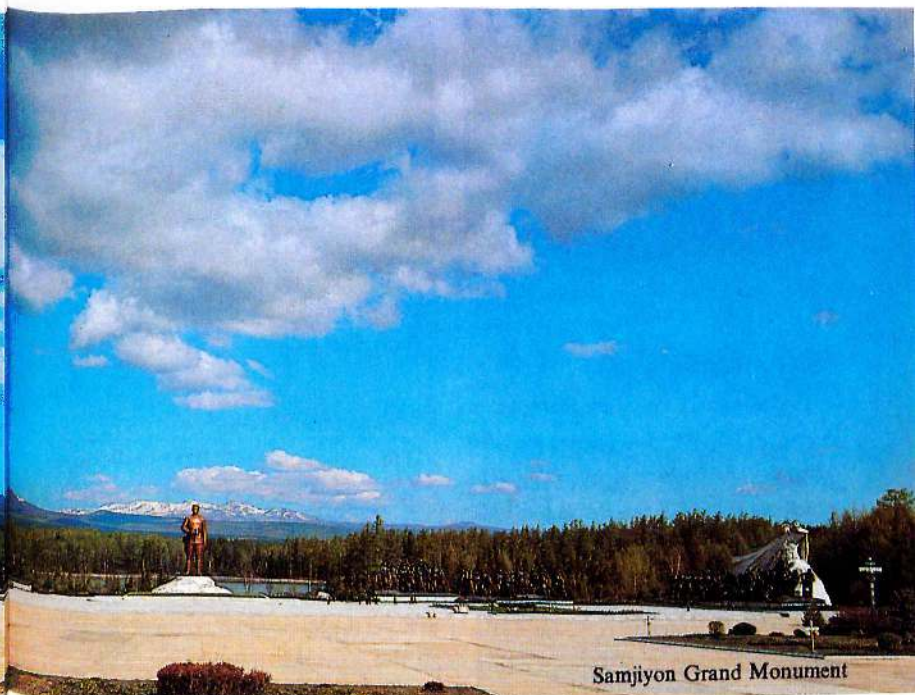
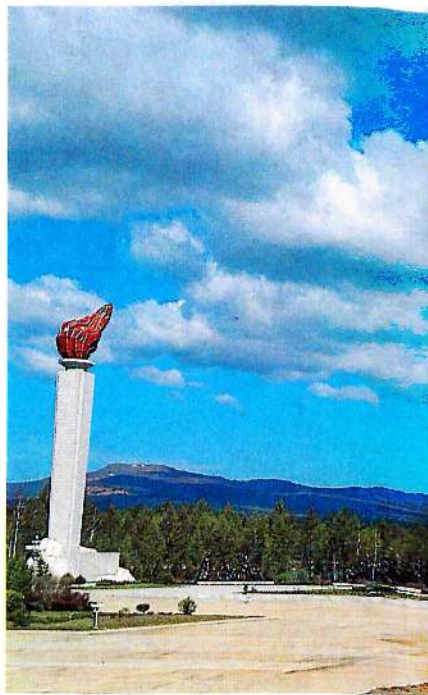
Lake Samji (three lakes) was formed as a result of the lava flow, which blocked a river, when a volcanic eruption took place a million years ago. The lake is 4 kilometres east of the seat of Samjiyon County.

The lake is 4.5 kilometres in circumference, has an area of 0.46 square kilometres and is 3 metres deep.

A grand monument, lodges and a hall lie on the shores of the lake.

Grand Monument on Lake Samji

In May 1979, on the occasion of the



Samjiyon Grand Monument

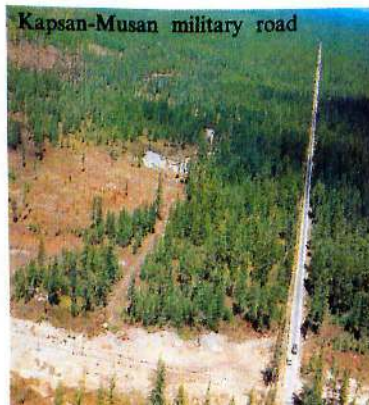
40th anniversary of victory in the battle in the Musan area, this monument was erected on the shore of Lake Samji to immortalize President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary exploits.

Sited around the bronze statue of the President are a 50-metre-high torch tower, a memorial inscribed with a poem, and sculptural groups entitled "Camping", "Motherland", "Longing" and "Advance".

Kapsan-Musan Military Road

The Kapsan-Musan military road is some 100 metres from Lake Samji. It was built by the Japanese imperialists from Kapsan to Musan to reinforce their "border guard".

Its construction was begun in 1937 and completed early in May 1939. On May 21, on the eve of the opening ceremony, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army left Lake Samji and marched in broad daylight along the 40-odd-kilometre military road, employing the tactics of marching a thousand *ri* at one stride.



Taehongdan Plain

The Taehongdan Plain is covered with azaleas in spring and ablaze with autumnal tints in autumn. Hence its name, Taehongdan (Great Red) Plain.

It is the site where the KPRA waged the victorious battle in the Musan area in May 1939.

A Monument to the Victorious Battle in the Musan Area has been erected there.

Blueberry Fields

Blueberry fields stretch across Mubong, Singaechok and other plains which are



Picking blueberry

1,200 metres above sea level.

The Paekdusan Youth Blueberry Farm formed in July 1981 had planted over 300 hectares of blueberries by 1985. The blueberry fields will be extended to 1,000 hectares.

The blueberry is used to make juice, wine, jelly and other beverages, as well as sweets. It contains 5-6 per cent of sugar, various nutrients, vitamins and aromatic essence.

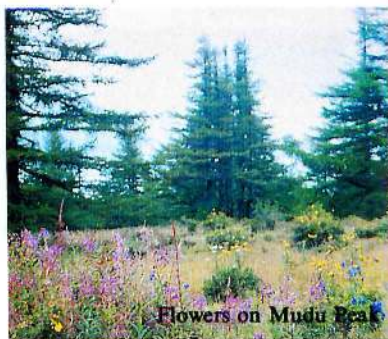
The blueberry ripens in August. At harvest time tourists can eat blueberries on the spot.

The Mupo Bivouac

The Mupo bivouac is over 30 kilometres from the township of Samjiyon.

A lone hill rises on the highland plain behind. Hence its name Mubong (highland plain). A small stream rises from the spring gushing out of the cleft in the rock beyond Mubong, and is called Mupo.

After marching along the Kapsan-Musan military road, the main force of the KPRA spent a night here on May 21.



Flowers on Mudu Peak

The River Tuman

Rising on the east slope of Mt. Paekdu, the River Tuman flows into the East Sea of Korea. It is 547.8 kilometres long.

The River Tuman and its tributaries are harnessed for power generation, and river transport, and are used on other branches of the national economy.

Monument to the Victorious Battle

The Monument to the Victorious Battle in the Musan Area stands on the Taehongdan Plain 15 kilometres south-east of the Mupo bivouac. It was erected in May 1971.

The monument consists of a 35-metre high obelisk and walls attached to it on either side.

The wall on the east bears the image of General Kim Il Sung, and images of the KPRA men and patriotic people who turned out to support them.

The wall on the west is inscribed with an account of the battle in the Musan area.



Rimyongsu

Rimyongsu is a lumberjacks' settlement in Samjiyon County.

Rimyongsu is two kilometres from Konchang as the bird flies, but 6 kilometres by the route which passes Chong Hill.

Konchang Bivouac

The Konchang Bivouac is 6 kilometres southwest of the bivouac on Pegae Hill.

The brook there is dry for the main part of the year. Hence its name Konchang (dry brook).

This is the place where, on May 19, 1939, the main unit of the KPRA camped on their march to the Musan area.

Preserved here are the sites of the headquarters, barracks, campfire and kitchen.

Bivouac on Chong Hill

The site of the encampment on Chong Hill is four kilometres southwest of Konchang.

Here the main unit of the KPRA spent the first night, May 18, 1939, on its march to the Musan area.

The hill is covered with a dense forest, hence its name.

A statue of General Kim Il Sung working on an operational plan has been erected here.

Preserved here are the sites of the headquarters, barracks, cookhouse and spring and other relics.



Bivouac on Chong Hill

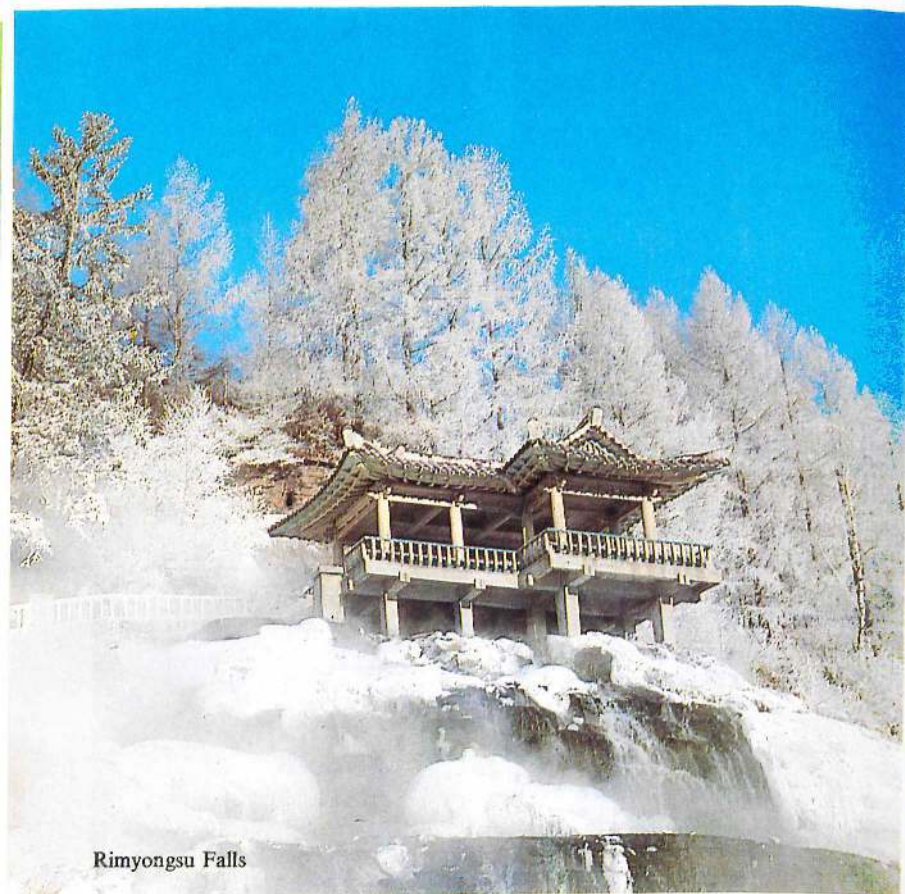
Rimyongsu Falls

Rimyongsu Falls are over 800 metres from Rimyongsu Station. Underground water gushes out from crevices in the basalt rock, forming a waterfall.

The waterfall is 6 metres high on average and 4 metres across.

Rimyongsu Falls in winter afford a spectacular view.

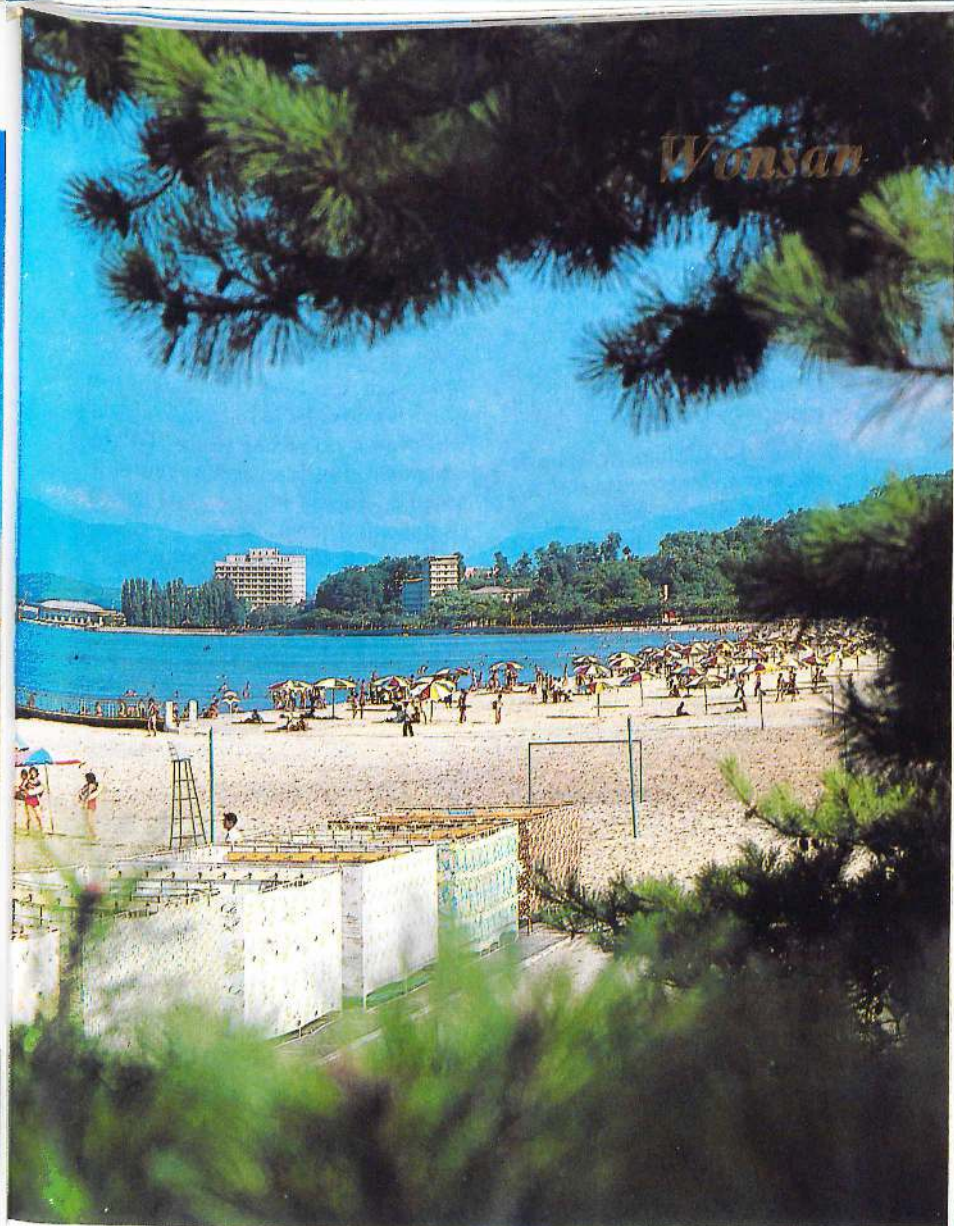
Ice pillars formed below the waterfalls and the mists around it present the image of "frosted flowers".



Rimyongsu Falls

**Meteorology Information on
Mt. Paekdu
(1981 - 1984)**

Minimum temperature	-47.5°C	Annual number of storm days	274 days
Maximum temperature	18.0°C	Minimum atmospheric pressure	690 mb
Average annual temperature	-8.3°C	Maximum atmospheric pressure	740 mb
Moment maximum wind velocity	78.6 m/sec	Annual precipitation	250 mm
Maximum wind velocity	60 m/sec		



Wonsan, the seat of Kangwon Province, is a port city of culture and recreation. It is also the gateway to the Kungang Mountains.

The city is surrounded by beautiful mountains like a folding screen.

Hence its name.

In Wonsan there are Wonsan Dockyard, the June 4 General Rolling Stock Factory, many light industry factories and over 10 universities and colleges.



You can travel to Wonsan from Pyongyang by road or rail.

The route is 200 kilometres long. It links the east and west coasts of the mountainous Korean peninsula, so along it are many tunnels and bridges.

A 25-kilometre-long drive from Pyongyang brings you to the Tomb of King Tongmyong on the left. If you drive 15 kilometres further you will pass by the seat of Sangwon County.

At the foot of the mountain there are the Komunmoru remains of the primitive age a million years ago.

The Sinpyong Rest Home is 78 kilometres from here. In summer boating can be enjoyed there. Hwanggurongi liquor (Yellow Serpent liquor), the speciality of the area, can be obtained there. One cup of it is enough to invigorate and freshen up the drinker.

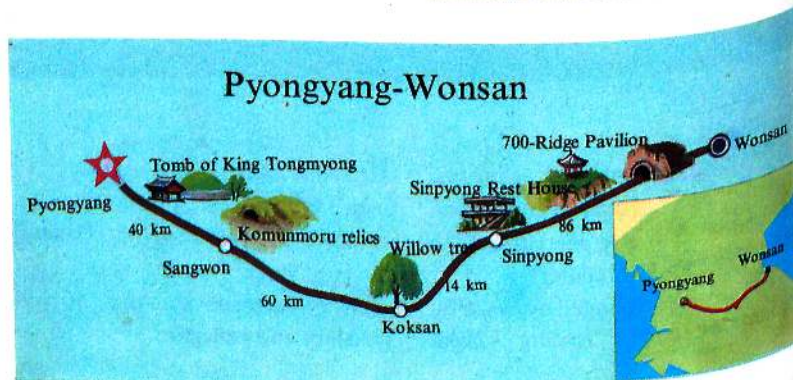
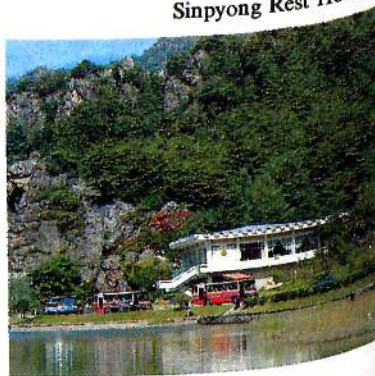
Once you have gone over Ahobi Pass after leaving the rest home, you will quickly reach "700 Ridge".

The pavilion on it commands a panoramic view of ridges running in all directions.

About 20 kilometres further on, you reach the foot of Masik Pass which is said to be so long and rugged that even a horse has to rest before crossing it. But you need not cross it because there is the "Muzigae (Rainbow) Tunnel" there.

Once you have gone through the tunnel, the East Sea of Korea stretches before your eyes and you will find yourself in Wonsan in no time.

Sinpyong Rest House



Songdowon

Songdowon is located on the shore northwest of Wonsan.

It is as pretty as a picture, and clear blue ripples, a sandy beach stretching along the sea shore, flaming sweet-briars on the beach and green pines—all this makes the scenery attractive.

Viewed from the high land, the top branches of the pines look like rolling waves, and this gave rise to its name, Songdowon.

Songdowon covers an area of over 500 hectares, and on it are botanical and zoological gardens, a flower garden, children's pleasure ground, an open-air theatre, a lotus pond and pavilions.

Pine Groves

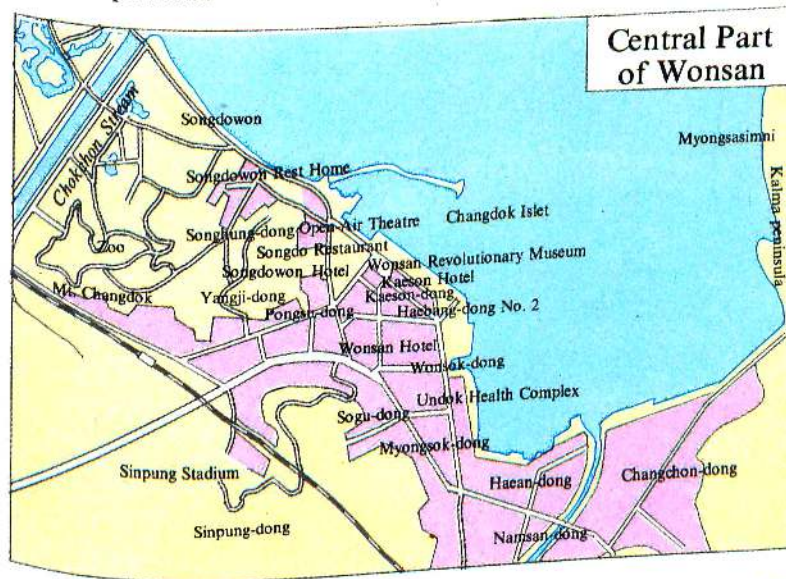
The Songdowon is densely wooded with over 700-year old pine trees. Among the pine groves there are holiday homes and camps furnished with sports and amusement facilities.

Flower Garden

In the flower garden are various kinds of flowers and it has a well-stocked lotus pond, an artificial hill, a hothouse, a fountain, a lane and public service facilities. It is very pleasant here.

Botanical and Zoological Gardens

The zoological garden is not particularly large. But it has various kinds of birds



and several hundred animals of over a hundred species—rapacious birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and others.

The botanical garden is like a park.

The Park

The park has a lotus pond covering an area of over ten hectares. In the pond, which harmonizes with the natural scenery, are artificial hills of various sizes and shapes, various kinds of bridges linking them, pavilions, a fountain, a waterfall and a boating area.

Children's Union Camp

The Songdown International

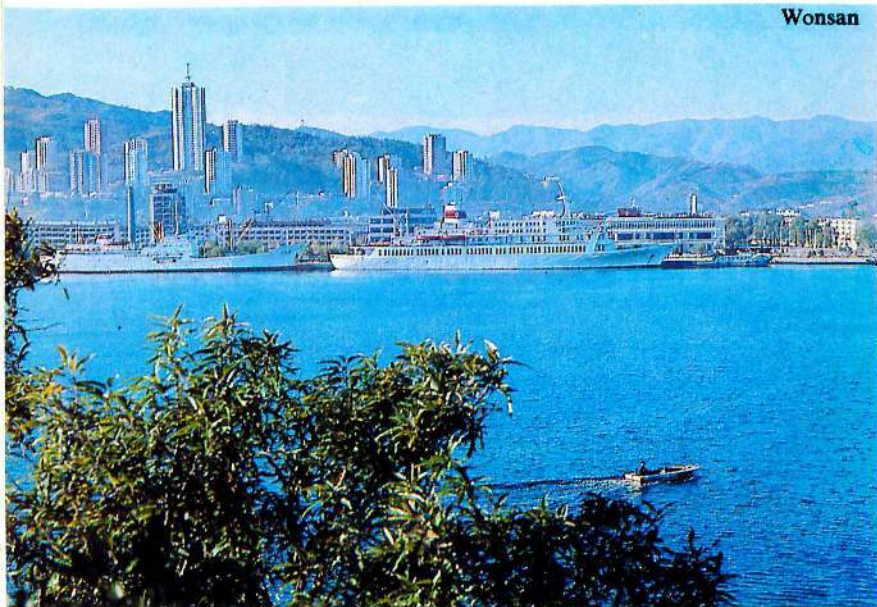


Campers at the Songdown International Children's Union Camp

Children's Union Camp, which borders the sea and is linked to the park by road, covers an area of 10 hectares and has a ground area of 12,000 square metres.

The camp consists of a building, a club, an open-air stage, playground and other facilities. During the period from mid-April to the end of October children from all parts of the country and from abroad camp here.

Wonsan



Songdown Rest Home

This rest home consists of three multi-storied buildings and public service establishments covering an area of over 15,000 square metres. It has flower gardens, over an area of more than 400 square metres, with a lawn, a lotus pond, and a library as well as various sports and amusement facilities.

Myongsasimni

Along the Kalma Peninsula stretches a sandy beach.

It is called Myongsasimni in the

Songdown Hotel



sense that its length is well over 4 kilometres.

When sweetbriars are in bloom on the gleaming and clean sandy beach, it seems to be covered with a red carpet and, added to this, swaying tall trees and laughing wavelets of the clear blue sea present a wonderful sight.

Turtle-shaped Boat

During the Li dynasty, in the early 13th century, the Korean people built the Turtle Boats, the first iron-clad warships in the world. The Turtle Boat, which was further improved in the 16th century, was about 113 feet long and its bow was some 12 feet across. The bow looked like the head of a dragon, and it belched the smoke of sulphur and nitre to hide the ship behind a smoke screen.

The Turtle Boat had 22 portholes on each of its broadsides and 24 gunports on the deck, as well as 4 portholes on the bow, 72 in all. The roof of the boat was iron-clad and bristled with sharp-pointed steel spikes and swords, but allowing the crew to move.

The defeat of the invaders and the achievement of signal victories in the naval battles off Okpo, Tangpo and Hansan Island in 1392 and in the sea battle off Roryang in 1398 were largely due to the wide use of improved Turtle Boats by Admiral Li Sun Sin, the celebrated naval commander.



Turtle boat

Lake Tongjong

Lake Tongjong is 37 kilometres from Wonsan. This calm lake, which is within easy reach of Wonsan by car, was originally linked with the sea, and it was formed by being isolated by a sandhill.

It is 4.94 square kilometres in area and 14.9 kilometres around its edge.

Lake Sijung

Ten-kilometres further on, one can see a lake to the right and to the left,

the sea. The lake is Lake Sijung, which is 48 kilometres from Wonsan and 60 kilometres from the Kumgang Mountains.

It is 2.94 square kilometres in area and 11.8 kilometres around its edge. Its maximum depth is 3.5 metres. A sanatorium is located there to give people mud treatment. Here bronchitis, neurosis, women's diseases, heart trouble, skin and venereal disorders can be cured.

It is also a good place for bathing, as there is a sandy beach there. Mussel and bivalves can be gathered from the sea and cooked there.

It is a good idea to freshen up here before going on to the Kumgang Mountains.

Taekwon-Do

Taekwon-Do has from olden times been famed far and wide as a traditional martial art of Korea.

After the Second World War, Taekwon-Do began to spread to many countries. In 1966 the International Federation of Taekwon-Do was formed in Canada, involving 1,500 Taekwon-Do competitors and enthusiasts from 65 countries.

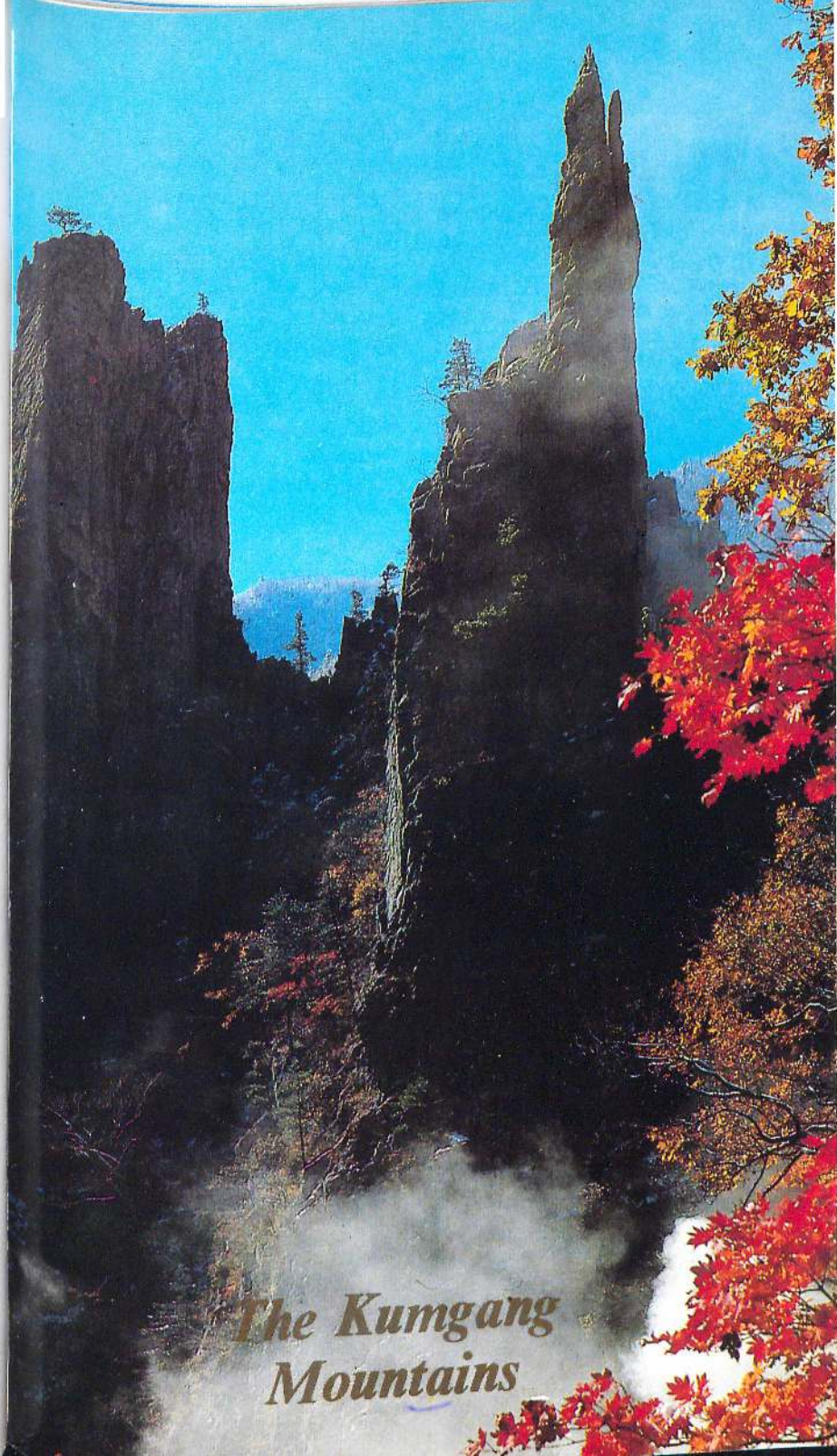
From the year 1974 on the world Taekwon-Do championships were held every two years. At the Fifth World Championships held in Athens, Greece, in May 1987 the competitors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea won in six events.

Taekwon-Do is an excellent sports event which helps harden the body and develop an athletic sense and thus

cultivate the power of concentration and endurance. The number of Taekwon-Do competitors and amateurs is increasing as the days go by.



Taekwon-Do



*The Kumgang
Mountains*

On account of its twelve thousand peaks and the feelings one has at the sight of them the Kumgang Mountains have been given different names from time immemorial, according to the season.

In spring, when various kinds of flowers are in full bloom and emit fragrance they are called "the Kumgang Mountains" (Diamond Mountains) because they dazzle like diamonds; in summer when their sheer cliffs are enveloped by drifting clouds and they are clad in green and

full of birdsong they pass under the name of "the Pongnae Mountains"; in autumn when they are aflame with autumnal colours and the moonlight mirrored in blue streams adds its beauty they go by the name "the Pungak Mountains"; and in winter when they present an attractive snowscape and are solemnized with ice pillars they are called "the Kaegol Mountains". But they came to be widely known as the Mountains of Diamond.

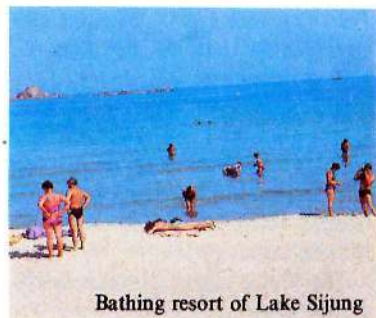
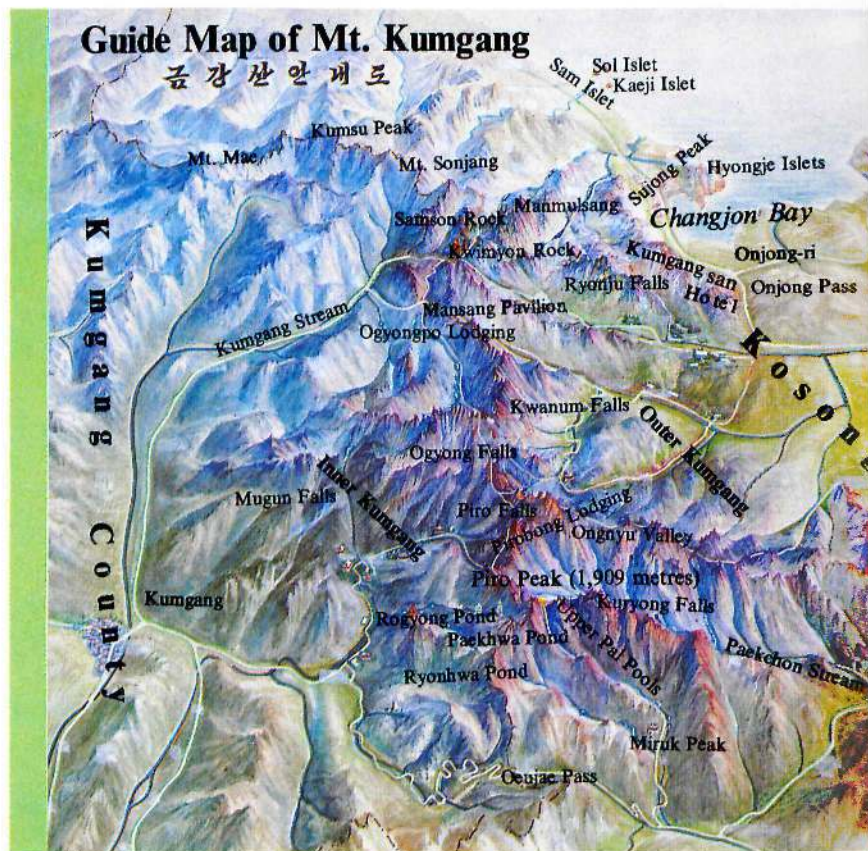
The highest peak of the mountains

is Piro Peak (1,639 metres). This area of famous sights spreads over 40 kilometres from east to west and 60 kilometres from north to south. About 1,000 species of plants can be found in the mountains and among them there are over 880 species of blooming plants. More than 100 species of plants including beautiful *Stephanandra*, *Nakai Hana-busaya asiatica* and *Androsace cortusaefolia Nakai* are indigenous to it. Its fauna comprises 38 species of beasts, 130 species of birds, 9 species

of reptiles and 10 species of batrachians.

The Kumgang Mountains have many historical relics and legends.

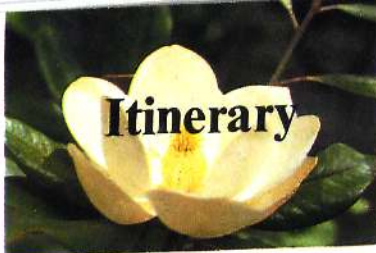
It is divided into Inner Kumgang, Outer Kumgang and Sea Kumgang, and they are further subdivided into 22 areas.



Bathing resort of Lake Sijung

Korean Proverbs

1. Seeing is believing.
2. From one learn all.
3. A diamond is found even in a desert.
4. A high ascent affords a distant view.
5. A long journey begins with a step.
6. Well begun is half done.
7. The first spoonful cannot satisfy the stomach.
8. A good fellow traveler makes travel pleasant.
9. Out of sight, out of mind.
10. A near neighbour is better than a distant cousin.



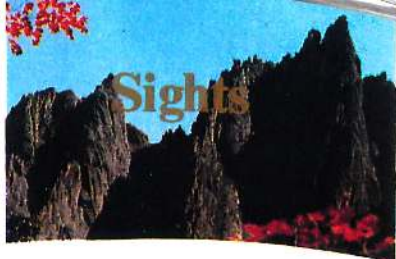
Itinerary

A 108-km-long road runs along the coast from Wonsan to the Kumgang Mountains.

There is a rest house on Lake Sijung along the route.

The road leads to the seat of Tongchon County, which is 10 kilometres south of the Sijungho rest house, and two kilometres east of the county seat is Chongsokjong, a famous sight on the east coast. If one drives 42 kilometres further along the road, one arrives at the seat of Kosong County, the gateway to the Kumgang Mountains.

The Kumgangsian Hotel is 8 kilometres away from there.



Onjong-ri

This is a village where the Kumgangsian Hotel and the Oegumgang Rest Home are located. This is the site of the Kumgangsian Hot Spring. Hence the name of the village. Sightseeing in the Kumgang Mountains starts from here.

Egg-Shaped Rocky Hill

There is a rocky hill behind Onjong village. It is called Egg-shaped Rocky Hill because a large egg-shaped rock stands on some small rocks. It has the shape of egg from any angle. There is a legend that once a general killed with his sword a serpent which was creeping up to eat an egg, and in front of the rock stands a rock in the shape of a chopped serpent.



Kumgangsian Hot Spring

This is about 300 metres away from the Kumgangsian Hotel. It is a mineral silica spring containing radium and a slightly radioactive radon spring. The water is colourless and clear and soap works well in it. The temperature of the water is 37 to 44 degrees C. It relieves the fatigue of tourists and has a beneficial effect on heart trouble, high blood pressure and other illnesses.

Kuryong Pool

This is a particularly famous sight in Outer Kumgang. A 12 km-long drive from the hotel brings one to the Mongnan Bridge. From here one covers a distance of about 4 kilometres on foot to reach Kuryong Falls and the Upper Pal Pools.

Changto Pine Wood

There is a pine wood called Changto three kilometres from the hotel. It is thick with pine trees measuring several arms spans in girth. Once a storehouse of provisions was located there. Hence the name of Changto.

Samnok Stream

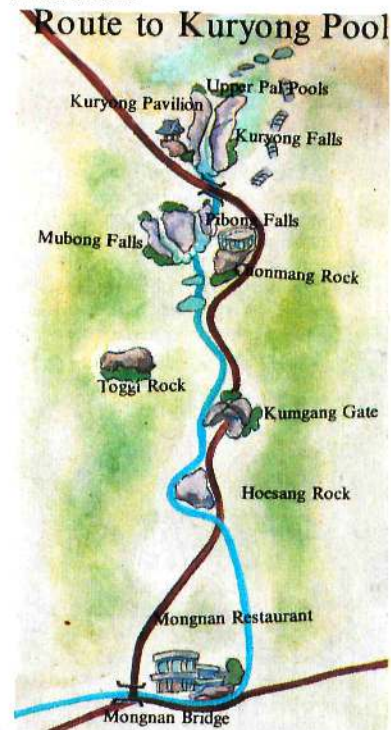
If one leaves Mongnan Bridge and climbs, enjoying the sights of Tortoise Rock and Frog Rock, one can see a stream

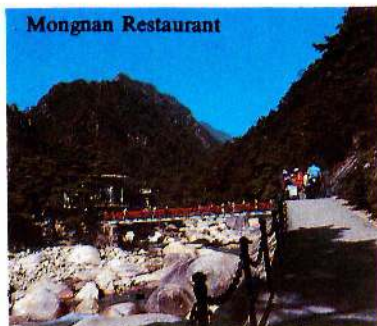
Tongsok Valley



on the left.

The stream is called Samnok Stream because it is said in legend that wild *insam* and the antlers of young deer are dissolved in the stream.





Mongnan Restaurant

Rabbit Rock (Tortoise Rock)

There is a resting place on the way up to Kuryong Pool. From there one can see the Kumgang Gate not far off and look up at Rabbit Rock on the rocky ridges to the left. There is a legend which says that, by

permission of the Heavenly King, a rabbit came down from Heaven to see the sights of the Kumgang Mountains but did not return at the agreed time, carried away by the scenic beauty, and was turned into a rock, or into a tortoise according to the king's order that a rabbit which disobeyed him and was sluggish should duly become a tortoise.

The Kumgang Gate

This is a stone gate one passes through after leaving the resting place. It was formed by piles of massive rocks. If one passes through the gate one commands an extensive view and fresh scenery is unfolded before one's eyes.

Traditional Korean Medicine and *Tonguibogam*

Traditional Korean medicine is a precious medical heritage handed down from the time of Kojoson. It has its own theoretical system and therapeutic means.

In the 15th-17th centuries the theoretical system of traditional medicine was gradually perfected, and the *Uibangryuchi* (Medical Notes), *Hyangyakjipsongbang* (Encyclopaedia of Herb Medicine), and *Tonguibogam* (Handbook of Traditional Korean Medicine) compiled in that period were widely known as three complete Korean medical books. Above all, the *Tonguibogam* written by Ho Jun occupies a special place among them. The author compiled and analysed all the achievements of the traditional medicine gained at home and abroad on the basis of the results of his long research and his therapeutical experiences and entered the most essential things from among them in this

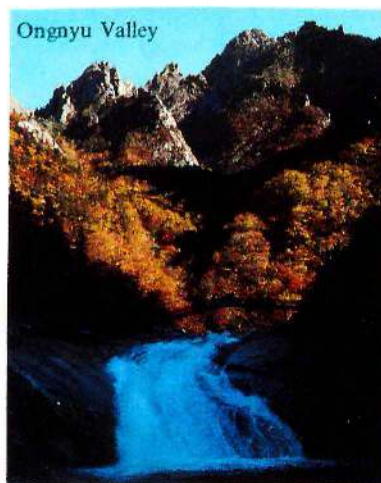
book.

In this book, which consists of five parts in 25 volumes in all, a systematic elucidation was given of the internal organs and their physiological functions, of the anatomico-physiological characteristics of different regions of the human body, of diseases and their causes, of symptoms, of principles of therapy, of prescriptions, of folk remedies, and of acupuncture treatment. The book provides material on 1,212 types of traditional medicaments and 4,497 types of prescriptions.



Ongnyu Pond and Ongnyu Falls

If, after passing through the Kumgang Gate, one goes for a short time along the path, which rises sharply, and rounds a bend one can command a charming view of Ongnyu Valley. Ongnyu Pond and Ongnyu Falls are there. Ongnyu Pond is over 600 square metres in area and 5-6 metres in depth, and into it Ongnyu Falls cascade over a sheer drop of 50 metres.



Ryonju Pond

If one crosses an arched bridge in Ongnyu Valley and continues upwards around another bend, one can look down at two ponds lying side by side like blue beads strung together. This is Ryonju Pond. The upper, small one has a width of six metres, a length of ten metres and a depth of six metres while the lower, large one is nine metres in width, twenty metres in length and seven metres in depth.

Ongnyu Peak



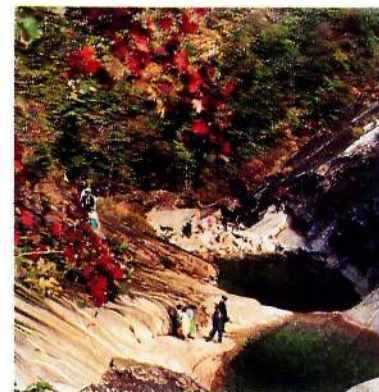
Ryonju Falls, which are 3-4 metres high, flow into Ryonju Pond.

Pibong Falls and Mubong Falls

A little way up from Ryonju Pond one arrives at a resting place which was built like a stage by setting up pillars on the sloping rock. The first waterfall on the opposite side of the resting place is Pibong Falls. It is one of the four largest falls of the Kumgang Mountains. It is called Pibong Falls because it looks like a phoenix flying up, wagging its tail.

The height of the falls is 139 metres. The pond into which the falls flow is called Ponghwang Pond, and it is 20 metres

Ryonju Pond





Pibong Falls

across and 5-6 metres deep.

The falls located above are Mubong Falls, which are about 30 metres high.

The waterfall looks like a phoenix taking to wing, hence its name.

Kuryong Falls and Kuryong Pool

If one goes up a little and crosses the Muyong Bridge and continues straight up, one hears the thunder of Kuryong Falls echoing through the valley. Kuryong Falls is one of Korea's three largest waterfalls. The height of the face of its wall is 100 metres. It has a sheer drop of 74 metres and a width of 4 metres.

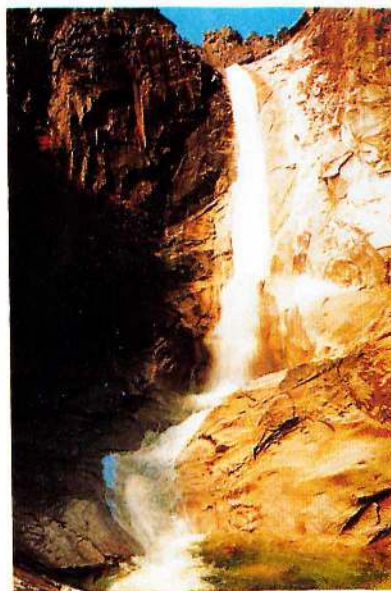
There is a pond below the falls, and it is called Kuryong Pool. It is 13 metres deep.

Legend has it that once nine dragons went there to defend the Kumgang Mountains, hence the name.

The Upper Pal Pools

One descends from Kuryong Pool and crosses the Ryondam Bridge and then covers 700 metres by 14 safety ladders to reach Kuryong Rock. If one looks down a deep valley, one can see many pools side by side. Among them the eight large pools are called the Upper Pal Pools. They are called thus in order to distinguish them from those in Inner Kumgang.

A legend has it that once upon a time an honest young man married a fairy from Heaven who flew down to bathe there, and that they lived happily ever after.



Kuryong Falls



Manmulsang

Manmulsang presents a peculiarly attractive scene among all the fine sceneries of the Kumgang Mountains with its cliffs and rocks of strange form. It can be reached by a more than 10-km-long drive from the Kumgangsang Hotel. Chonson Rock is three kilometres away from there.

Mansang Pavilion

The pavilion stands at the entrance to Manmulsang. It is over six hundred metres above sea level. Beside it is Mansang Spring.

Samson Rock and Kwimyon Rock

Samson Rock consists of three rocks

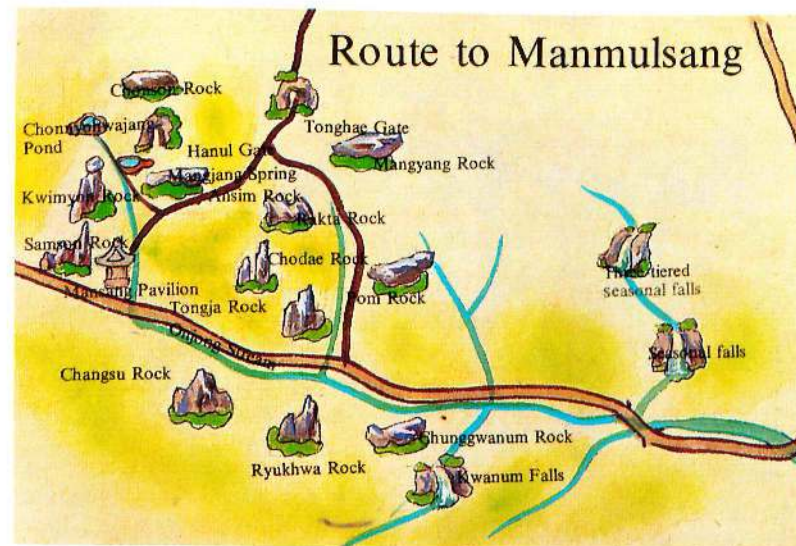


Kwimyon Rock

standing side by side behind Mansang Pavilion. A little way from it is a big rock with a small rock on top of it. It is called Kwimyon Rock because it looks like a goblin.

Ansim Rock

If one passes by Samson Rock and goes up a path with an incline of 70-80 degrees, after a while one reaches Ansim Rock. The whole area bristles with rugged cliffs, but one feels at ease because their tops look like the saddles of a horse. Hence the name.



Mangjang Spring

A little way up from Ansim Rock is the Mangjang Spring.

If those who have climbed up with the aid of a cane drink its water, they are invigorated and forget their canes, hence the name.

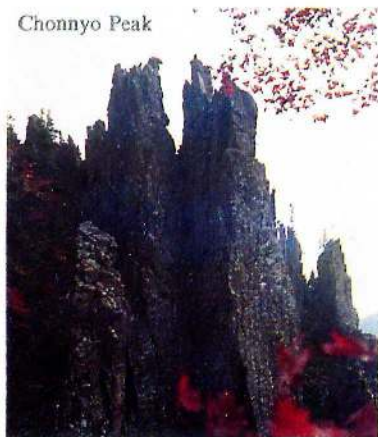
Legend has it that once a couple who were over sixty drank this water and recovered their looks from when they had married.

Chonil Gate (Gate of Heaven)

After refreshing oneself with a cup of water at the Mangjang Spring one climbs a rugged path and reaches Chonil Gate.

On the wall of Chonil Gate, also known as Kumgang Gate of Manmulsang, are inscribed the letters "The most beautiful sight of Kumgang". One passes through the gate, and attractive scenery unfolds before one's eyes.

Chonnyo Peak



Manmulsang



Chonson Rock

Through Chonil Gate one goes to the left for a while and reaches Chonson Rock where, according to a legend, fairies from Heaven used to play. The rock, which serves as an observatory, consists of four rock pillars and can accommodate ten people. It commands a view of peaks in the area of Outer Kumgang, as well as the mysterious beauty of Manmulsang.

Halfway up a cliff which is located on the northwestern side of the rock there is Fairies Makeup Pond where, according to a legend, fairies, after playing, would put on their makeup before flying back up to Heaven.

Sujong Peak

In order to climb Sujong Peak, you should take the road to Onjong Pass before you take a 2.5 kilometre long route in the direction of Sujong Valley to the right.

It is not distant from Onjong-ri village so you can enjoy the grandeur

of sunrise if you come up and down the peak for a morning exercise.

Seasonal Falls

If you go up for a good while from a spring in Sujong Valley, you will find a 30-metre-long slide-shaped rock amidst pine wood. Here is the first seasonal falls of Sujong Peak. In rainy season water falls covering whole face of the rock. But in dry season one can hardly believe it is a waterfall.

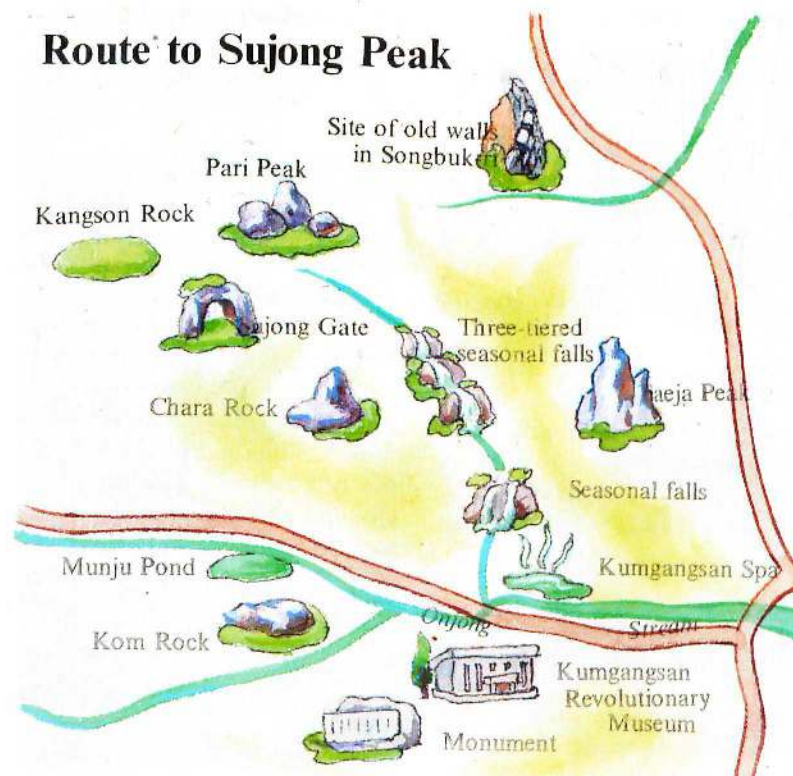
Farther ascent will fetch you before the



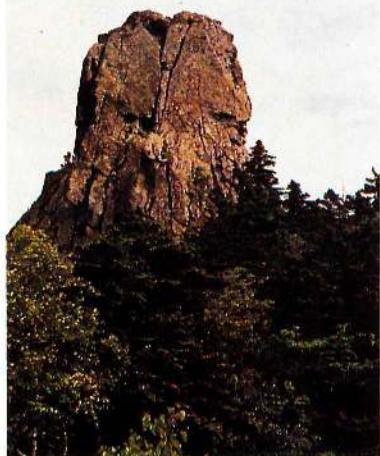
Sujong Peak

three-tiered falls. This waterfall with a drop of over 100 metres boasts itself only in summer.

Route to Sujong Peak



Pari Peak



Sujong Gate

If one passes by the three-tiered falls and goes up a steep path for a while, one comes to fork. Here one climbs up a mountain ridge on the left to see an old pine tree which has taken root in a rock and a curious rock on the top of Sujong Peak.

After seeing Pigeon Rock and Sonsu Rock one rounds a bend and reaches Sujong Gate. This rock gate is the biggest in the Kumgang Mountains. It is a vaulted gate formed by a single rock which is 2-3 metres thick and some 10 metres high and wide.

Kangson Rock and Chonmang Rock

If one goes a little further up from Sujong Gate, one reaches the top of a

round and flat dissected rock. This is Kangson Rock to where, according to a legend, fairies from Heaven flew to play. Then one crosses a suspension bridge and goes up to Chonmang Rock where one is overpowered by the beauty of the scenery.

Kumgang Cave

If one goes to the north from the fork at Sujong Peak, one can see a cave to one's left. Its entrance is narrow but the interior is wide. It is vaulted, and is 4-5 metres long, 7-8 metres wide and 2.5 metres high.

The spring in the cave is called Kumgang Spring.

Pari Peak

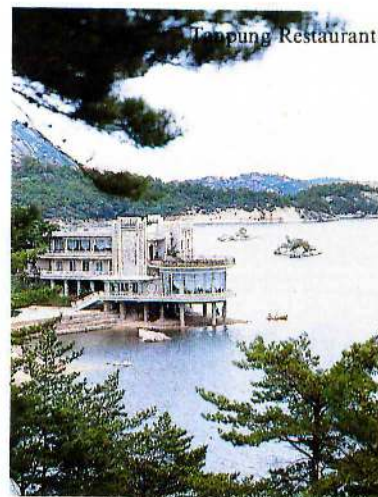
One passes by the cave and proceeds for some time to get to a ridge to the right. On the ridge there are low pine trees which have taken root in the crevices of rocks and grow horizontally. If one climbs the peak, one can see a round, flat rock which stretches out like open ground. It is called Pari Peak because it looks like a bowl upside-down. It is also known as Chima Rock because it looks like the pleats on a *chima* (skirt) when it is seen from below.



Samil Lagoon

Samil Lagoon is 12 kilometres eastward from Onjong-ri. A tradition has it that a king once visited the lake for a day but was so enthralled by its scenery that he stayed for three days, and this gave rise to its name Samil (three days).

It is widely known as one of the eight scenic wonders of the eastern region. It is 8 kilometres in circumference, 0.87 square kilometres in area and 9-13 metres in depth. There is a restaurant called Tanpungwan there.



Pongnae Rock

If one goes along a road leading to the observatory at Samil Lagoon and takes the right-hand fork along a path up a ridge, one reaches the top of a wide rock.

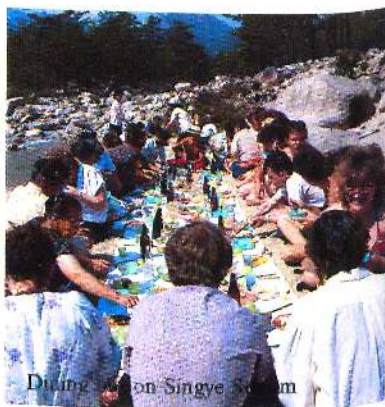
It is said that Yang Sa On, alias Pongnae, a famous poet and calligrapher of the 16th century, studied there. It came to be called Pongnae Rock by later generations.

Ryonhwa Rock

Pongnae Rock commands a view of five large rocks which are massed at the foot of a mountain to the left and a pavilion standing on them. The rocks look like a lotus flower on a lake, so it is called Ryonhwa Rock (Lotus Flower Rock).

Wau Islet

In the middle of the lake lies Wau Islet, which is overgrown with pine trees. It looks like a cow lying down. Hence, the name. Around it there are rocky islets called Tanso Rock, the old site of Sason Pavilion and Muson Rock.



During Sason Singye Seotum

Mong Spring

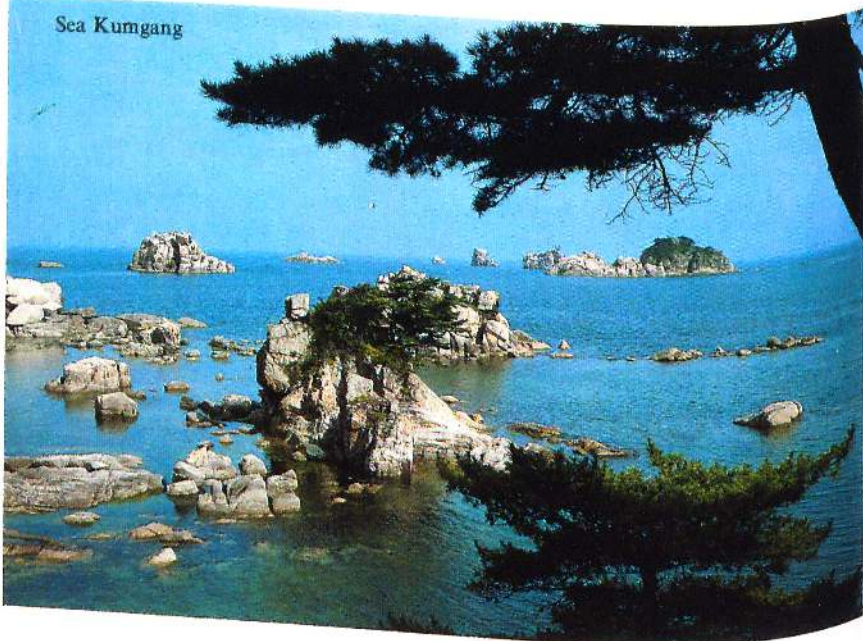
On the northwestern shore of the lake there is wide open space where there is a spring called the Mong Spring.

A legend has it that a monk wanted to build a temple, but he was worried because he was unable to find a spring. So he dug at a place shown him by a grey-haired old man who appeared in a dream, and he found a spring. This gave rise to its name *mong* (dream).

Kumgang Gate

About 100 metres away on the right from the Mong Spring there is Kumgang Gate on Samil Lagoon; it is a large stone gate. It is 5-6 metres high, 1.5-2 metres wide and 4-5 metres long.

Sea Kumgang



First Aid Measures

1. In case of acute stomach ache:

Place a finger into the mouth to cause vomiting.

After the vomiting and the ceasing of diarrhoea it is advisable for the patient to take salted water or soda water or fruit juice to supplement the water content in his body.

Until the arrival of doctor, the patient should rest and keep his body warm.

Antibiotics can be taken, if necessary.

2. In case of sunstroke:

The patient should lie in a cool place, taking off his coat.

The limbs of the patient should be massaged, and a cold compress applied.

It is advisable for the patient to take sugared water or cucumber juice.

3. In case of carsickness:

The fourth cervical vertebra should be massaged and pressed.

The patient should repeatedly breathe in deeply while bending his shoulders backward and breathe out

while bending them forward.

4. In case of bather's cramp:

Breathing in deeply, the swimmer should massage the cramped part of the body.

When one has cramp in the calf of the leg, one should massage the calf while unbending the knee, and bend the big toe backwards.

The swimmer should keep his body warm after leaving the water.

5. In case of a sprained ankle:

An ice pack or wet dressing should be applied.

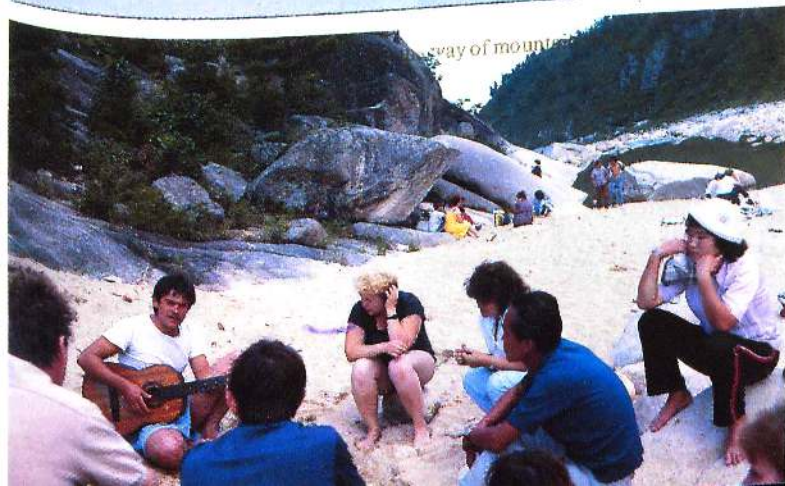
When the pain has ceased and the swelling gone down a hot towel should be applied.

6. In case of hiccups:

It is advisable to strain the abdomen and hold the breath for a long while.

When hiccups occur, the tongue should be pulled hard and held with gauze or a clean towel.

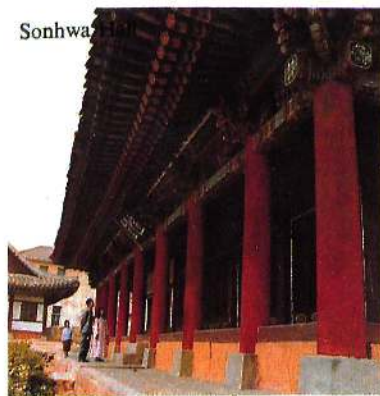
One cure is to cause sneezing by irritating the nose with a match. A sudden surprise is also effective.





The City of Hamhung, the seat of South Hamgyong Province, is the largest city next to Pyongyang and has large-scale industrial centres including those of the chemical, machine and spinning industries.

It is situated on the Bay of Hamhung on the East Sea of Korea. There are many sights there.



Mt. Tonghung

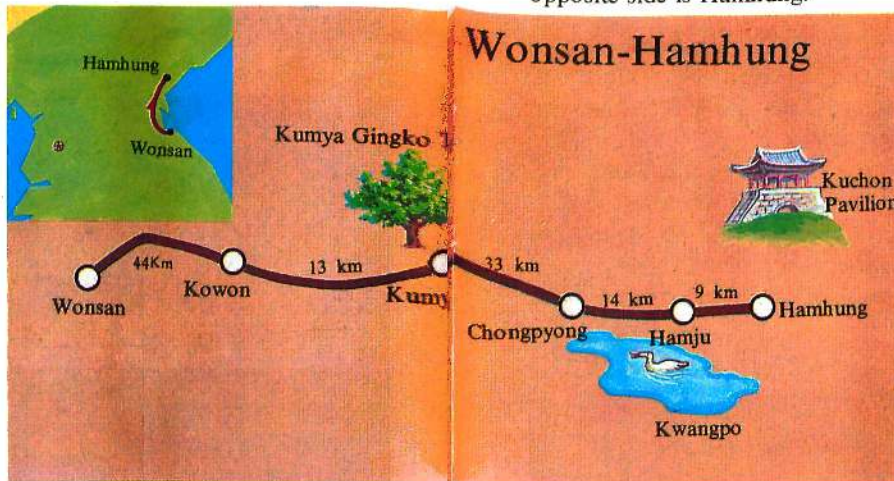
On the way from Wonsan to Hamhung are Munchon County, Kowon County, Kumya County which is abundant in coal and famous for its 1,500-year-old ginkgo tree, Chongpyong County, which has a large duck farm, and Hamju County which is a granary on the east coast.

The road runs not along the coast like the road from Wonsan to the Kumgang Mountains, but across Kowon, Kumya and Hamhung Plains.

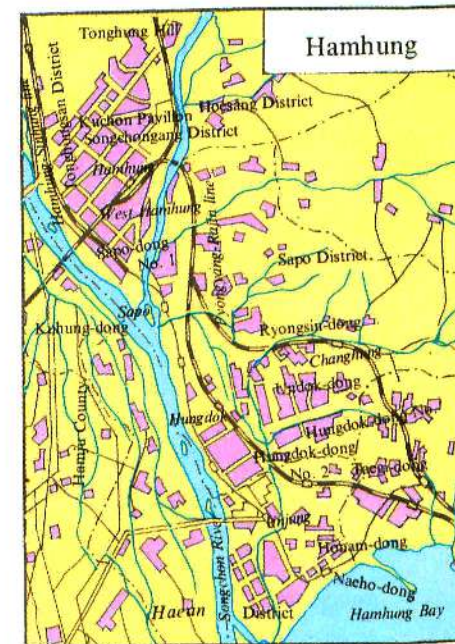
On the outskirts of Hamju is the River Songchon which is 105.3 kilometres long and one of the large rivers flowing into the East Sea of Korea. The bridge spanning the river is called the Manse Bridge. On the opposite side is Hamhung.

The mountain is situated in Tonghungsan District, Hamhung. As industry in this area developed to win fame, it assumed the name of Mt. Tonghung, which means that it is located in Hamhung, the industrial city of the east.

Mt. Tonghung is 319 metres in height. On it are such old buildings as Kuchon Pavilion and Sonhwa Hall, as well as several pavilions such as Haebang Pavilion.



The train leaves Pyongyang and goes through Yangdok, Kowon and other stations, but vehicles run along the Pyongyang-Wonsan-Hamhung road. The distance between Wonsan and Hamhung is 113 kilometres.





Hamhung Grand Theatre

Kuchon Pavilion

Kuchon Pavilion is on the top of Mt. Tonghung. It served as the command post of the Walled City of Hamhung, which was built in 1108.

It was built in the period of Koryo, and in the period of the Li dynasty was rebuilt and called Puksang Pavilion (in 1713).

The Walled City of Hamhung

The Walled City of Hamhung formed an oblong against Mt. Tonghung, extending north and south across mountains and plains.

It is said that it was built in 1108. Still now, together with Kuchon Pavilion, there remains part of the old walls.

Sonhwa Hall in Hamhung

It is located on rising ground against Mt. Tonghung, facing south. It is one of the oldest buildings in Hamhung.

Today, there remain Sonhwa Hall, the main structure, and Chingchong Pavilion, an annexe. They were built in 1416 and

rebuilt in 1764.

Sonhwa Hall in Hamhung is a good example of the design of local government offices in the period of the Li dynasty.

Pleasure Ground

The Majon Pleasure Ground is situated in Majon-dong, Hungnam District, Hamhung, and is 25 kilometres from Hamhung to the southeast.

It covers an area of more than 300 hectares. Once flax was cultivated there on a large scale, hence the name.

Today it is covered with over 400,000 trees and has become a tourist and recreation village with a well-furnished bathing resort, camps and rest houses.

The bathing resort is over 80 hectares wide and 3 kilometres long.

On the coast is the Majon Rest Home, which is 4 kilometres away from the bathing resort to the north.

Majon Pleasure Ground



Kaesong was the capital of Koryo (918-1392), the first unified state on the Korean peninsula.

Mt. Songak is always verdant with pines, so it was also called Songdo (City of Pines).

There are many historical relics

and sites of Koryo there, including Manwoldae, the site of the royal palace. Kaesong is close to Panmunjom and the Military Demarcation Line.

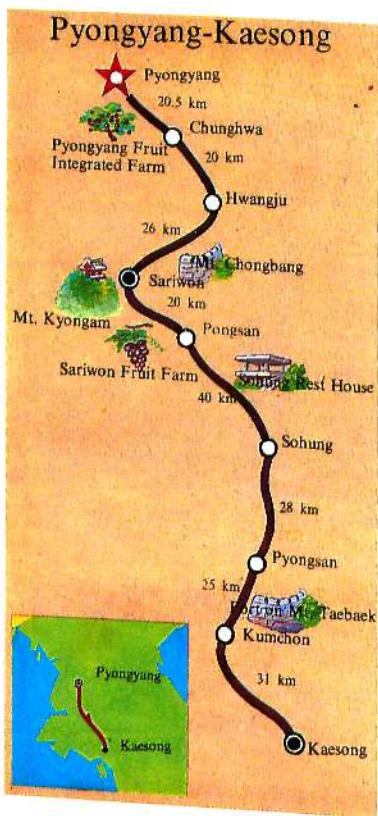
Kaesong is widely known as the home of Koryo *insam* (ginseng).



There are rail and road services to Kaesong. On the 198-km-long run from Pyongyang to Kaesong one passes through one city and the seats of four counties in North Hwanghae Province and the seat of one county in South Hwanghae Province.

If you drive 60 kilometres from Pyongyang, you can see on the left Mt. Chongbang, the site of an ancient mountain fort.

The circumference of the mountain



fort is 12 kilometres, and inside is Songbul Temple built in 898.

Some ten kilometres farther on from there, you enter Sariwon, the seat of North Hwanghae Province.

Sariwon is the southern gate to Pyongyang and there is a canal there.

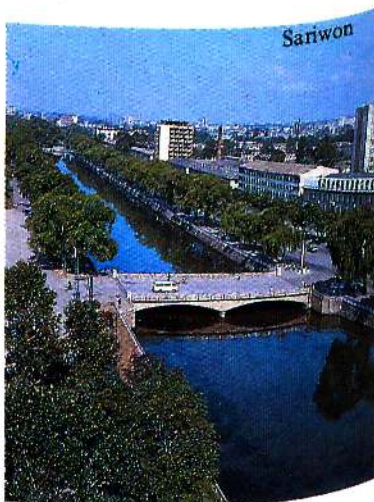
Here the road forks to Haeju and Sinchon.

On the outskirts of Sariwon one can see a vineyard of over 300 hectares which provide grapes for Sariwon Wine.

Then one reaches Sohung Rest Place via the February 8 Cement Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex. If you go some 30 kilometres further, one can see the fort on Mt. Taebaek to the left. The walls and gates of the fort, which can be seen clearly, was built in the period of Koryo.

Once past the fort one soon reaches Kumchon County seat.

Kaesong is 30 kilometres from here.



Mt. Chanam

Mt. Chanam is located in the central part of Kaesong. The top of the mountain commands a view of the city and Mt. Songak.

The mountain is called Chanam because it is like the son of Mt. Songak. It is 104 metres above sea level and some 6 kilometres around

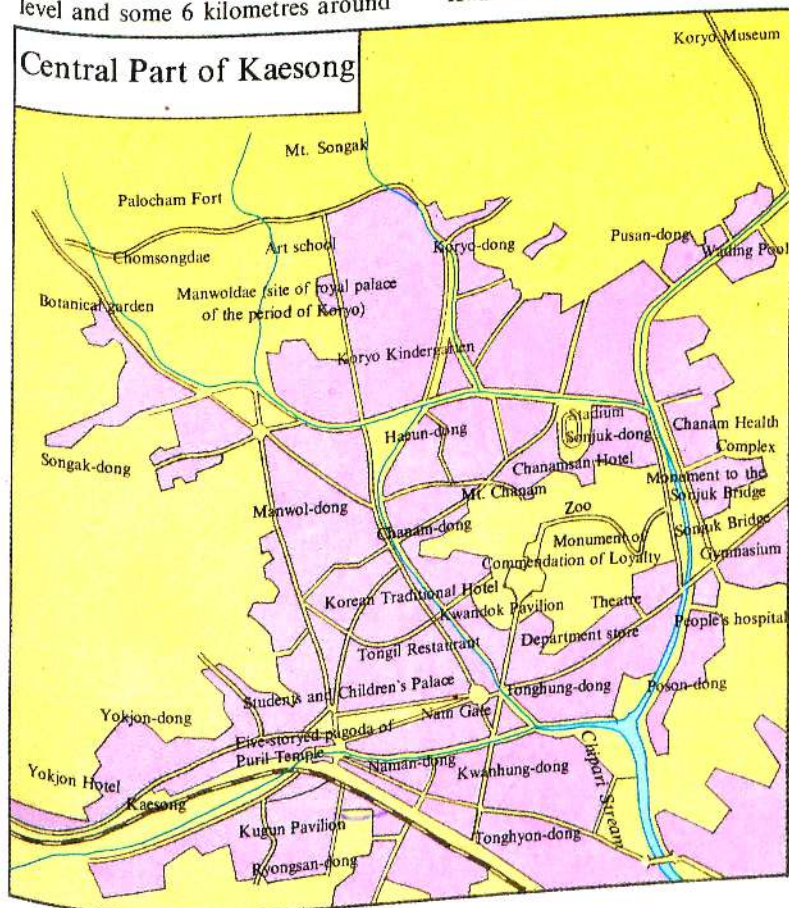
its base.

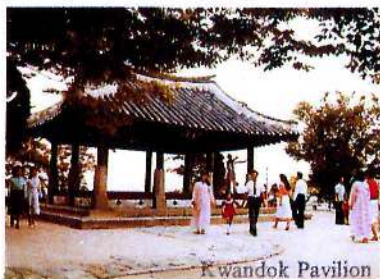
From olden times it has been known for its beauty. Recreation areas have been set up along a 6 km-long pavement.

Around it are Kwandok Pavilion, Sungyang Lecture-Hall and Sonjuk Bridge and other historical remains.

Kwandok Pavilion

Kwandok Pavilion stands on the top of





Kwandok Pavilion

Mt. Chanam.

It was built in 1780 for an archery contest. The pavilion overlooks the quarters of houses built in the period of the Li dynasty.

Sungyang Lecture-Hall

Sungyang Lecture-Hall is situated in Sonjuk-dong, Kaesong. It stands facing

the south against the background of Mt. Chanam. It is an educational establishment which was built towards the end of Koryo and rebuilt in the period of the Li dynasty.

It is enclosed with a high square fence. It has three front gates. In its yard two houses stand on each of the east and the west, facing each other, and on the raised part, up three flights of steps, there is a lecture hall.

The three flights of steps behind the lecture hall lead you to an ancestral shrine, the main building through the passage of the wall bisecting its front and rear quarters.

To the west of the front gates lie annexes.

Celadon Porcelain of Koryo

The Koryo people developed the industrial technique of making porcelain which had been handed down from olden times, and produced various kinds of fine porcelain. Among them, the celadon they turned out was excellent.

Koryo celadon is distinguished above all in its colour. Its light and pale sea-green colour is reminiscent of Korea's clear blue sky and as beautiful as jade. Its colour is sometimes described as jade green.

Further, Koryo celadon is unique in its patterns. It is famed for its decorative patterns executed by various sculptural techniques such as intaglio, embossing, and openwork, brush painting and inlaying.

Many works of Koryo celadon are

outstanding in their form, too. The varied contours of porcelain so devised as to fit their uses are gentle and graceful and have a strong national flavour. Thus the unique colours, patterns and forms of Koryo celadon are harmonized well and its uses and artistic beauty are blended ingeniously. This was why Korean celadon wares found their way to many other countries.

Koryo porcelain



Sonjuk Bridge

Sonjuk Bridge is a small stone bridge which lies near the Chanamsan Hotel some one kilometre east of the Nam Gate.

The bridge was built in 1216. It is 6.67 metres long and 2.54 metres wide.

Li Song Gye, the first king of the Li dynasty, had Chong Mong Ju, a loyal subject of the Koryo dynasty, assassinated on this bridge. Originally it was called Sonji Bridge. It is said that after the death of Chong Mong Ju a bamboo tree sprouted there, so it was renamed Sonjuk Bridge.

In 1780 it was enclosed with rails to prohibit the passage of people, and another stone bridge was erected by it.



Sonjuk Bridge

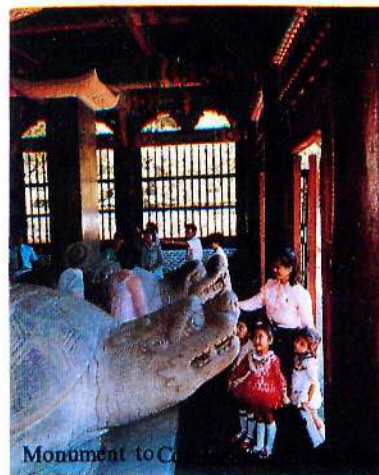
there are two stone monuments. The one on the left was built in the period of King Yongjo of the Li dynasty in 1740 and the one on the right at the time of King Kojong of the Li dynasty in 1872.

Both of the monuments stand on the back of carved tortoises, each bearing inscriptions recording the kings' commendation of Chong Mong Ju.

Sculptured lotus flowers, tortoises, dragon engraved on the eaves of the monuments show to the full the artistic talents of the people of those days.

Monuments to Loyalty

In the pavilion which stands side by side with Sonjuk Bridge with a road between them and which is enclosed with a wall



Monument to Loyalty

Nam Gate and Bell

These are located at Pugan-dong, Kaesong. The Nam Gate was erected between 1391 and 1393 when the inner fort of the Walled City of Kaesong was built.

Originally, the inner fort had seven gates, of which only the pavilion of the Nam Gate remains.

In the pavilion is the bell of Yonbok Temple, which was cast in 1346. After Yonbok Temple was burnt down in a fire in 1563 the bell was removed to the Nam Gate. Until the beginning of the 1900s it tolled the hour for the people of Kaesong.

The bell is 3.3 metres high, 1.9 metres across at its mouth and 23 centimetres thick; weighs some 14 tons.

It is said that it could be heard 40 kilometres away.

Students and Children's Palace

A little way from the Nam Gate to the north is the Kaesong Students and Children's Palace. It was opened on June 6, 1961, on 15th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Children's Union. It's total floor space is 6,068 square metres. It

has a theatre with over 700 seats and a stage of 250 square metres as well as a projection room, a broadcasting studio and rooms for circle activities.

This serves as a centre of extracurricular activities for children.



Nam Gate of Kaesong

Koryo *Insam* (ginseng) of Kaesong

Pharmacologically the Koryo *insam* of Kaesong is incomparably better than other kinds of ginseng owing to the particular soil and water conditions and the meteorological factors peculiar to the Kaesong area and the singular methods of cultivation and processing employed.

According to the methods of processing, Koryo *insam* is grouped into three kinds: *hongsam*, *paeksam* and *tangsam*. They are of high quality and have exceptional medicinal virtues.

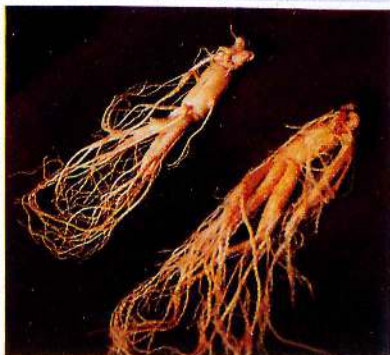
Insam protects the five vital organs, has a beneficial effect on the brain, afterbrain, heart and blood vessels, stimulates the internal secretory glands and promotes the metabolism. It serves as a panacea and is used as the main ingredient in traditional Korean drugs.

Insam has an invigorating and fatigue-relieving effect. It increases

mental and physical efficiency and is especially effective in promoting health and longevity.

According to recent data the Koryo *insam* of Kaesong is effective against radiation and cancer thanks to the specific medicinal virtues of its ingredients. This widens its fields of application.

Kaesong Koryo *Insam*



Mt. Songak

Mt. Songak has been thick with pines in all seasons from olden times, hence its name. It is 489 metres above sea level.

At the foot of the mountain are Manwoldae, Chomsongdae (the astronomical observatory) of Kaesong, Koryo Museum, Kaesong walls, outer walls and other historical relics.

Manwoldae

Manwoldae is located at the southern foot of Mt. Songak. It is the site of the royal palace of Koryo, the first unified state of Korea.

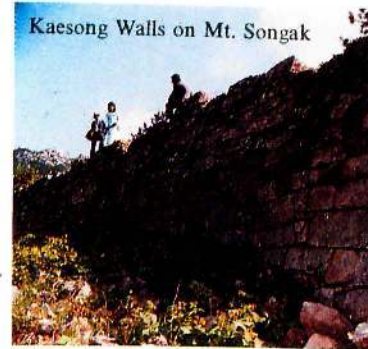
The royal palace of Manwoldae was the main palace of the feudal kingdom of Koryo.

Its original name was Mangwoldae, meaning the pavilion from which to gaze at the moon, but with the passage of time it became called Manwoldae.

The palace covered area of 1,250,000 square metres. Today only the foundation stones of the palace remain.

Chomsongdae of Kaesong

Chomsongdae of Kaesong lies west of Manwoldae. It was erected when Koryo



Kaesong Walls on Mt. Songak

began building the royal palace.

Originally, apparatuses for watching astronomical phenomena were installed in an observatory which consisted of poles topped with boards. Four poles stood in the four corners and one in the centre.

The observatory is 2.8 metres high and each of its sides is 2.6 metres long.

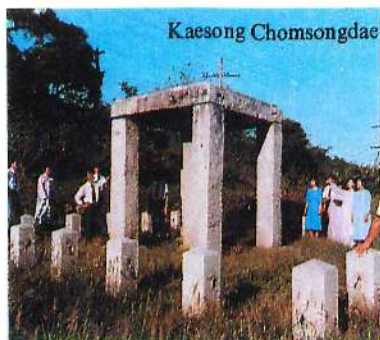
The azimuth of the observatory coincides with the cardinal points, and the sophisticated architecture was applied to its construction and its building parts were well interlocked. It is a clue to the high level of architecture in those days.

In Koryo, various astronomical phenomena such as macula, solar eclipses,



Manwoldae (Site of royal palace of period of Koryo)





Kaesong Chomsongdae

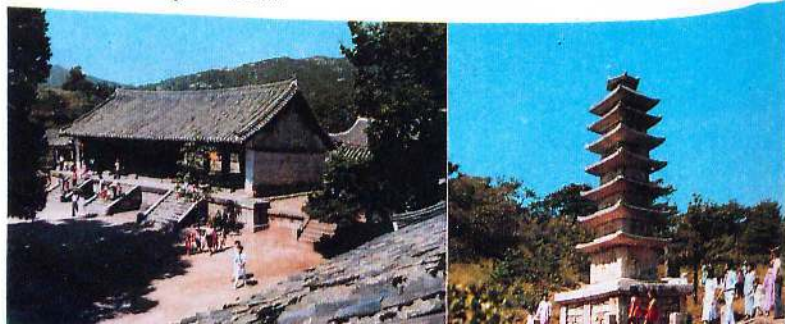
planets eclipsed by the moon, comets, meteors, and abnormal weather conditions were observed.

Koryo Museum

Koryo Museum is housed in the old building of Songgyungwan (Confucian college). It was built early in the 11th century as an annex palace called Taemyong Palace. Later it was used at times as a lodging house for national guests and was called Sunchongwan. Then it became known as Sungmugwan, an office of the Confucian doctrine. In 1089 Kukjagam, the highest educational institution, occupied the site and in 1310 it was renamed Songgyungwan.

Today, as a history museum, it preserves and exhibits large numbers of valuable relics and historical remains.

Koryo Museum



Pagyon Falls

Pagyon Falls lies 25 kilometres from Kaesong. It has been chanted from old times and is located in Pagyon-ri, Kaesong. It is one of the three famous waterfalls of Korea and is 37 metres high. It flows down from Pagyon Pond which is 8 metres in diameter and at its foot is Komo Pool 40 metres across. Pagyon Falls is one of the three wonders of Songdo (Kaesong) and a pride of the people of Kaesong. The three wonders of Songdo are Pagyon Falls, So Gyong Dok, the noted philosopher in the 15th century, and poetess Hwang Jin I of the 16th century.

On a hill east of Komo Pool stands Pomsa Pavilion and on the west shore of Komo Pool is a large round rock called Ryong Rock.

Kumgang of Kaesong

The valley from Pomsa Pavilion to the north gate of Taehung Mountain Fort is called Kumgang of Kaesong for its fascinating rocks, clear water and thick woods.

Azalea, royal azalea, wild cherry, camellia, bush clover and magnolia bloom there and in autumn it is covered with yellow leaves.



Pagyon Falls

Taehung Mountain Fort

Taehung Mountain Fort was built in the period of Koryo. It embraces Mt. Chonma behind Pagyon Falls and Mt. Songgo, so it is also called Chonma or Songgo Mountain Fort. The Taehung Mountain Fort is 10.1 kilometres round and its walls are 4 to 5 metres high on average.

It had four large gates and two small gates, but now there remains only a pavilion on the north gate. Inside the fort are the Kwanum and Taehung Temples built in the Koryo period.

Kwanum Temple

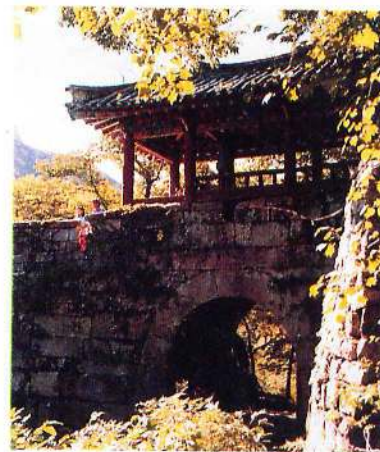
If you pass through Puk Gate of the Taehung Mountain Fort, you will see Pak Pool beyond a waterfall. If you pass by Pagyon Rest Home and cover 1.5 kilometres along the narrow and deep valley between Mts. Chonma and Songgo, Kwanum Temple will come into view. It

was built in 970 and enlarged in 1393. The present building was rebuilt in 1646.

The graceful wooden building, though not so large, is typical of the architecture of the Li dynasty.

A seven-storey stone pagoda stands in front of the temple, and behind it is a natural cave which is believed to have existed before the temple was built. Two rare marble Buddhist images were discovered in the cave.

Puk Gate of the Taehung Mountain Fort



King's Tomb

The tomb of the 31st King of Koryo, Kongmin, and the tomb of his queen lying side by side are about 11 kilometres west of Kaesong. They were built during the lifetime of the King.

King Kongmin, who lived to the age of 44, saw to it that they were built following his wife's death; the construction took 7 years.

Each tomb is fringed with granite

blocks bearing the cloud patterns, and 12 guardian gods. Stone sculptures of sheep and tigers are placed alternately in the compound of the tombs.

In front of each tomb is a 7.2-ton stone offertory table and on both sides of them there stands a hexagonal stone post which is about 4 metres high. On either side of them there is a 3.3-metre high statue of a civil official and on the two sides of the lower terrace stands the statue of a military official.

Stairs are laid below the terrace.

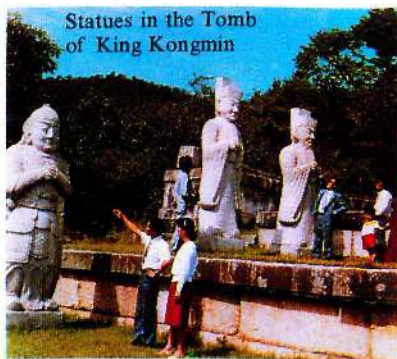
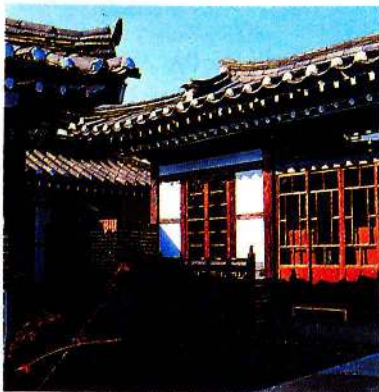
The *Insam* (Ginseng) Plot

Insam plot is found in the vicinity of the tomb of King Kongmin.

As it grows well in the shade, *insam* is cultivated in a special shaded garden. Seeds produced by special methods are sown in the seedbed and grown for a year.

The year-old seedlings are transplanted in spring and autumn. They are dug up after six years' growth and used for tonics.

Kaesong Korean Traditional Hotel



Panmunjom

Panmunjom lies 8 kilometres southeast of Kaesong.

It is a small village situated between Kaesong and Seoul. In bygone days a board-framed shop was built for travellers frequenting Kaesong and Seoul and called Panmunjom (board-framed shop), and this later became the name of the locality.

Preserved here are the hall where the Korean armistice talks were held and the hall where the Korean armistice agreement was signed. On the Demarcation Line there are a meeting hall for the Military Armistice Commission and one for the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The posts of the north and south sides face each other with the Demarcation Line between them.

Truce Talk Halls

If you enter the Demilitarized Zone and drive about a kilometre farther, you will reach the meeting place where the ar-

mistice talks were held during the Korean war.

The Raebong Hill in Koryo-dong, Kaesong, is the place where armistice negotiations were held for the first time in June 1951 at the suggestion of the US side. Six months later the armistice talks were resumed and held regularly until the signing of the armistice agreement at the meeting hall in Panmunjom.

The tables and chairs on which the senior and other members of the DPRK's side and those of the US side sat at that time are preserved in the meeting hall.

Where Truce Was Signed

The hall stands side by side with the meeting hall for the armistice talks. When the question of signing the armistice agreement was raised with the armistice agreement nearing a conclusion, the US side proposed holding the signing ceremony in a temporary tent to be pitched near the meeting hall for the armistice talks. However, the DPRK's side built a Korean-style hall of over 900 square metres in five days for the ceremony to sign the armistice agreement.

This is where the armistice agreement was signed.

Preserved here are the table on which the armistice agreement was signed, chairs and flags.

Panmun Pavilion

If you drive about one-kilometre southward from the hall where the armistice was signed you will reach Panmun Pavilion standing on the northern side of the Joint

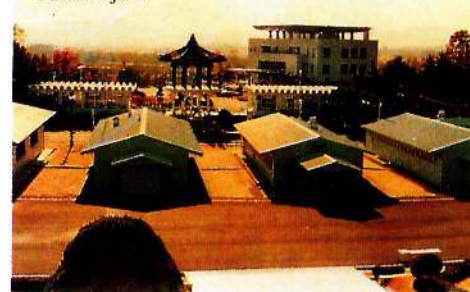
Security Area. This building has rest rooms and its balcony affords a view of the Joint Security Area.

MAC Conference Hall

The buildings standing side by side on the Central Military Demarcation Line in front of Panmun Pavilion are the conference halls for the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. A line of concrete 40 centimetres wide and 7 centimetres high runs across between the buildings marking the Demarcation Line; and in the buildings the Demarcation Line is marked by microphone cables.

Even today military questions concerning the north and the south are frequently discussed at the conference hall.

Panmunjom



Panmunjom Cooperative Farm

From the balcony of the Panmun Pavilion, you can see the flag of the Republic flying on the top of a 150-metre high steel tower and, below it, a cosy rural village.

In this village located in the Demilitarized Zone is the Panmun Co-operative Farm embracing over 200 households. The village has a kindergarten, creche, senior middle school and a people's hospital.

Concrete Wall

If you go 27 kilometres to the east of



Part of the concrete wall

Kaesong, you will come in view of the concrete wall built on the southern side of the Military Demarcation Line. The concrete wall is 240 kilometres long, 5-8 metres high, 10-19 metres thick at the base and 3-7 metres wide at the top.

The concrete wall is the symbol of Korea's division.

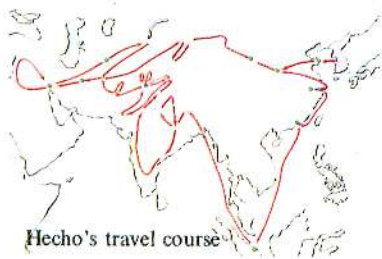
Valuable Book of World Travel

With regard to world travels there were quite a few known books in Europe, Asia and Africa before the discovery of the New World. But in the Middle Ages there were few world travel books like *Wangochonchukgukjon* which was written by Hye Cho, Korea's famous traveller, in the early 8th century.

In some 10 years he covered more than 40,000 kilometres on foot and travelled as far as today's Syria. He, a

monk, visited Tang to study Buddhist doctrine and reached the east coast of India by sea. He called at Buddhist establishments in five Indian states and conducted a close study of geography, history, economy and culture of each state. Then he continued his journey to the northwest and arrived in Kashmir. From there he visited many countries. After his visit to southwest Asia along the Indian Ocean, he travelled over land to Syria, the eastern region of the Eastern Roman Empire, via Persia.

Hye Cho wrote the book *Wangochonchukgukjon* about his observations and experiences in many countries.



Hyecho's travel course

Korea's Face



Geography

Location and Area

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is located in the heart of the east of the Asian Continent.

Its territory is of the Korean peninsula and the 4,198 islands surrounding it.

Korea has an area of 222,209. 231 square kilometres, of which the islands constitute 5,974.655 square kilometres.

The longest distance from north to south is 1,144.59 kilometres, including the islands, and the maximum width from east to west is 645.25 kilometres.

The area of the northern part of the Republic is 122,762.338 square kilometres. Its population is 20,000,000.

Korea borders on China and the Soviet Union in the north, the border being formed by the Amnok and Tuman Rivers, and is bounded by the sea to the east, west and south.

Physiography

The topography of the Korean peninsula is diverse. It is composed of mountains, plains, valleys, coasts and plateaus formed by earth movements, erosion and sedimentation which occurred in past geological ages.

The terrain is predominantly mountainous. Mountains account for 80 per cent of the whole territory. The average elevation is 440 metres above sea level.

High mountains are predominant in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

Several long mountain ranges stretch from Mt. Paekdu to the South Sea of Korea. There are more



Kimilsungia. This is a perennial flowering plant belonging to the orchid family. An Indonesian botanist bred this variety and named it after Kim Il Sung in 1965

than 100 mountains over 2,000 metres high.

Plains comprise a relatively small proportion of the territory. The plains are mainly situated in the west and the south; on the east coast narrow plains lie along the lower reaches of rivers.

Seas

Korea is a maritime country, sea-bound on three sides.

Continental shelves account for about 50 per cent of the whole area of those seas. The whole of both the West Sea and the South Sea of Korea consists of continental shelves.

Korea has many islands of different sizes. The coastline is so indented that numerous peninsulas, capes and bays are formed. Along the west coast there are 2,513 islands and islets, capes and peninsulas.

Climate

Korea has temperate climate with distinct seasonal changes. The average annual temperature is 8° to 12°C.

Precipitation is moderate. The average annual rainfall is 1,120 mm.

The total annual sunlight time in Korea is 2,280 to 2,680 hours, which is rather more than in other areas on the same latitude. Even in the rainy season in summer the total monthly sunlight time exceeds 200 hours.

Korea's climate is distinguished by typical seasonal winds. There are also distinct dry and rainy seasons.

Considering the size of its territory, Korea has considerable regional differences in climate.

Rivers and Lakes

Korea has many rivers and lakes for its size.



Kimjongilia. This is a perennial flowering plant belonging to the begonia family. Kamo Mototeru, head of the Kamo Flower Garden in the City of Kakegawa, Sizuoka Prefecture, Japan, who bred this variety, named it after Kim Jong Il.

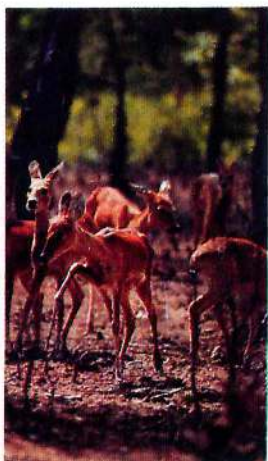


Tristram's woodpecker indigenous to Korea

There are many large rivers: the River Taedong flowing through the capital city of Pyongyang, the Amnok, Tuman, Chongchon and so on. The Amnok River is the longest (803 kilometres) with the widest drainage.

There are a large number of lakes, big and small, in Korea. There are natural lakes created by volcanic activities or earth movement, lagoons and river-bed lakes. Most of them are lagoons. Famous are Lake Chon on Mt. Paekdu, and Samji, Changyon, Kwangpo and Tongjong Lakes.

Artificial lakes have been created by large-scale irrigation projects and the construction of hydro-electric stations. In the northern half of the Republic there are more than 1,700 reservoirs, among them over 100 large ones. These include Supung, Changjin, Pujon, Changjagang, Manpung, Changsu, Yonpung, Sohung and Unpa Lakes.



Herds of Korean water deer swarming about in many places

Flora and Fauna

In Korea there is a wide variety of animal and plant life. This is due to the diversity of climatic conditions, the large number of mountains and rivers and its being surrounded by sea on three sides.

There is a great variety and profusion of vegetation ranging from subarctic and alpine plants to subtropical evergreens. There are at least 3,860 species of higher plants and the total is in excess of 4,118 if subspecies are included.

Korea contains a large stock of plant resources. There are roughly 100 species of timber trees, 900 species of medicinal plants, 300 species of edible herbs, 50 species of oil-bearing plants, 170 species of

nectariferous plants, 100 species of fibre plants and 300 species of garden plants.

There are 97 species of beasts, 382 species of birds, 24 species of reptiles, 14 species of amphibians and 860 species of fish.

Species indigenous to Korea are Tristram's woodpecker, fairy pitta, Korean water deer, quail, crested lark and three-toed woodpecker.

Hot Springs and Spas

Hot springs and spas are to be found in many places in Korea. In the past only 34 mineral springs were known to exist in the whole of Korea. Today, in the northern half of the Republic alone 142 mineral spring zones have been developed, of which 92 are spa zones and 50 hot spring zones.

The hot springs are found mainly in coastal areas while spas are located in the interior. Famous hot springs are located in Onpo, Ryonggang, Yangdok, Kumgangsan, Sinchon, Sektang, Unsan, Talchon, Songhwa, Ongjin, Paechon, Wonhung, Kilju, Sechon, Songhung and so on.

Korea is also endowed with a large number of spas, which are in Sambang, Changsong, Kangso, Okhodong, Kwangmyong, Oegwi, Chimgyo and Taedong. A variety of mud baths have been developed in over 40 places for medical purposes as on Sijung Lake.

Subterranean Resources

More than 370 kinds of minerals have so far been discovered, of which over 200 are useful minerals.

Magnetite, limonite and other iron ores are found in many places, and their deposits amount to several billion tons.

Korea has large nonferrous metal deposits such as gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

Korea is endowed with abundant mineral resources



A long-distance belt conveyor makes land wider



An old bronze mirror
(rear)

which are used as raw materials for chemical and building-materials industries; for example limestone, apatite, phosphorite rock, iron sulphide, basic alum and barites; its deposits of magnesite and graphite are greater than anywhere else in the world.

History

1,000,000 Years Ago

The origin of Koreans coincides with the emergence of human beings on the earth.

The discovery in our country of remnants from the paleolithic era shows that the Korean peninsula has every claim to be one of the oldest cradles of human society in the world.

The neolithic era that followed the paleolithic era began in the 6th millennium B.C.

The Bronze Age began in the first half of the 2nd millennium B.C. when the matriarchal clan community was superseded by the patriarchal clan community.

Towards the end of the Bronze Age primitive communal society was gradually replaced by class society. The remains of this period—tombs and objects found in various places—reveal a picture of society which was becoming divided into classes.

Earliest States

Before the 10th-5th century B.C. Koreans established their earliest states. The first were slave-owning kingdoms called Kojoson, Puyo, Chinguk and Kuryo.



Ornaments

Of these Kojoson was established first. It covered a wide area comprising the northwestern part of the Korean peninsula and the Liaodong and Liaoxi areas. Its capital was Wanggomsong in the Liao River basin.

According to historical documents the name of the country "Choson", land of morning calm, became widely known abroad before the 10th century B.C. In Kojoson there was in force a written criminal code with eight articles—the "Eight-point Law on Crime Prevention". Three of the articles are still known.

Around the 7th century B.C. a kingdom called Puyo was founded, which covered a vast area of the Liao River and the basin of the Songhwa River; before the 6th century B.C. another kingdom, Chinguk, was founded in the area south of central Korea and around the 5th century B.C. Kuryo emerged.

The Period of the Three Kingdoms

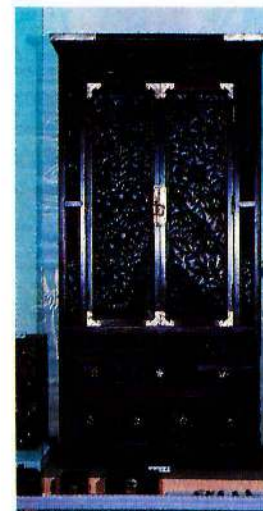
Many feudal powers emerged in the old territory of the ancient slave-owning kingdoms. Among them the more powerful overcame and assimilated their neighbours. These were the three kingdoms called Koguryo, Paekje and Silla. So the period extending to the 7th century A.D. when those kingdoms existed is called the period of the three kingdoms.

Of the three, Koguryo was the first to be established and the largest and strongest.

The capital of Koguryo was Cholbon (the region of Huanran) and Kungnaesong (Jian on the banks of the Amnok River). Following a great expansion of territory in the 5th century, the capital was moved to Pyongyang. In Jian, there still stands a 6.34-metre-high stone monument at the Tomb of King Kwanggaeto. The 1,802 characters inscribed on the stone monument speak of the great power of Koguryo.



Celadon porcelain of the period of Koryo



A wardrobe made at the time of Li dynasty

In Pyongyang there are the relics of the Taesongsan Mountain Fort, the Walled City of Pyongyang and the Anhak Palace. These show that the city was the capital of Koguryo as early as over 1,500 years ago.

The period from the latter half of the 7th century to the beginning of the 10th century coincides with the reign of late Silla and Palhae. Then followed Koryo, a powerful centralized, united state, which existed on the Korean peninsula for about 500 years. That dynasty was known far and wide and its name has been handed down abroad as "Korea".

At the close of the 14th century, Koryo was replaced by the dynasty which was called "Li Choson" or "Li dynasty", meaning Choson under the rule of Li to be distinguished from Kojoson, the first slave-owning state. This was the last feudal state and existed for over 500 years.

Battle to Liberate Korea

With the beginning of this century Korea was reduced to a colony of Japan. When Korea was faced with the choice between the ruin of being wiped off the world map for ever and survival, numerous patriotic people, including a patriot who killed himself by disembowling at the hall of the international conference held in the Hague, lamented the fate of the country and fought in the Righteous Volunteers' Army, flintlocks in hand, but failed to save the country.

In the period of national suffering General Kim Il Sung, shouldering the fate of the country, led the 20 year-long sacred war for national liberation to victory.

Upholding the line of the Korean revolution which was set down by General Kim Il Sung in Kalun in June 1930, Korean patriots launched an arduous guerrilla war, arms in hand.

In May 1936 the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded and General Kim Il Sung was elected its Chairman. The Ten-

Point Programme of the ARF called for the overthrow of the Japanese rule, the establishment of a genuine people's government, the founding of a revolutionary army which would defend the independence of Korea and the enactment of democratic reforms such as the nationalization of industries, the agrarian reform, sex equality, and others.

In the latter half of the 1930s the Korean People's Revolutionary Army set up a base in the deep forests of Mt. Paekdu and, from it, waged the revolutionary war on a grandeur scale. The Battle of Pochonbo which was fought on June 4, 1937 was one of many battles fought in that period.

The KPRA defeated the Japanese invaders and liberated the fatherland in cooperation with the Soviet army, which participated in the war against Japan, in August 1945.

The Building of a New Society

After liberation in 1945 people's committees were formed across the country and on this basis the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was set up in February 1946. General Kim Il Sung was elected its Chairman.

The democratic reforms set out in the programme of the ARF were implemented. In a short span of time after liberation the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution were carried out successfully and in February 1947 the People's Committee of North Korea was established. Accordingly the Korean people entered the period of transition to socialism. But their endeavour to build a unified democratic independent country was confronted with grave difficulties owing to the moves of enemies at home and abroad.

To cope with the prevailing situation, the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea was convened in April 1948 and the Conference of Leaders



The open-pit ore mining site at the Musan Mine Complex, the biggest iron-ore producing centre in our country



Slogan-bearing trees in Chong Hill. Slogans written by the KPR soldiers on unbarked trees in May 1939. They are well illustrative of the conviction and will, conscience and ideal of the guerrilla fighters.



Emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea held in June of the same year agreed to founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the national reunification and independence. So the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly was held in all parts of the north and south of the country and on the basis of it the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on September 9, 1948.

General Kim Il Sung was elected Premier of the Cabinet, Head of State.

The building of a new society in the northern half of the Republic was suspended because of the three-year long Korean war.

After the war the Korean people, while reconstructing the devastated national economy, transformed the old relations of production along socialist lines in town and country. As a result, a socialist system was established in the northern half of the Republic and the building of the foundations of socialism was completed.

In the 1960s the Korean people began comprehensive construction of socialism.

Today our people, while further consolidating the socialist system and pushing forward with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, are advancing with vigour to win complete victory of socialism.

Politics

State System

The DPRK is an independent socialist state representing the interests of all the Korean people.

The exploiting class was eliminated as such and the various sections of the peasants and private traders and industrialists who had used private ownership became, without exception, socialist working people.

As a result, the working class, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals became united by comradely relations in which they closely cooperated with one another for a common purpose and interests.

The basic principle which is applied in organizing and running state organs is democratic centralism.

The state structure consists of the Presidency, power organs, administrative bodies and judicial and prosecutorial organs.

The President of the DPRK is the Head of State and represents the state power.

The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of power in the DPRK.

The Administration Council is the administrative executive body of the highest organ of state power.

National Emblem and Flag

The five-pointed star and its rays on the upper part of the national emblem symbolize the revolutionary traditions inherited by the Republic and the bright future of the Korean people.

The hydroelectric power station symbolizes modern, independent industry resting on powerful heavy industry and the working class. The ears of rice represent developed agriculture and the peasantry, a reliable ally of the working class.

The red ribbon tied around the emblem symbolizes the unity and cohesion of the entire Korean people and their eternal might. The letters inscribed on the red band are the name of the state.

The five-pointed red star on the flag symbolizes the revolutionary traditions inherited by the Republic and the bright future of the Korean people.

The red stripe on the flag symbolizes the patriotism of the revolutionary forerunners, the indomitable fighting spirit and the invincible might of the Korean people.

The white circle and the two white stripes on the flag indicate that the Korean people are a homogeneous nation with a long history and a brilliant culture. They also indicate that they are a heroic people, resourceful, industrious, brave, patriotic, up-



Flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



Rice-transplanting

right and staunch in battle. The two blue stripes symbolize the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

Political Parties and Public Organizations

There are three political parties and many public organizations in the DPRK.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the party in power, was founded on October 10, 1945. It has a membership of several million.

Along with the WPK, there are the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party which are affiliated with the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Also, in the DPRK there are public organizations such as the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea (over 1,600,000 members), the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (over 3,800,000 members), the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea (over 1,300,000 members) and the Korean Democratic Women's Union (over 200,000 members).

In addition, there are such public organizations as the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the Red-Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean Journalists Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World's People, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Korean Christians Federation, and others.

Administrative Units

The administrative units of the DPRK consist of the capital, provinces (or cities under central authority), cities (or districts), counties and ri (or townships, dong, and workers' districts).

In the northern half of the Republic there are nine provinces and three cities under central authority. The provinces and their capitals are as follows:

South Pyongan Province	Pyongsong
North Pyongan Province	Sinuiju
Chagang Province	Kanggye
Rygang Province	Hyesan
North Hamgyong Province	Chongjin
South Hamgyong Province	Hamhung
Kangwon Province	Wonsan
North Hwanghae Province	Sariwon
South Hwanghae Province	Haeju

Pyongyang, Kaesong and Nampo are cities under central authority. The northern half of the Republic has over 200 counties and about 4,000 ri.

The Economy

Economic System

The socialist ownership of the means of production, that is the state ownership and the ownership of cooperative organizations, forms the economic foundation of the Republic.

State ownership means ownership by the entire people because the people are the masters of the country.

State ownership grows in scale, develops at a very high rate and takes the leadership in the development of the economy, enhancing its role of leading the ownership of cooperative organizations.

Unlike state ownership, the ownership of cooperative organizations is collective ownership which is circumscribed within bounds.

The state protects the ownership of cooperative organizations by law.

State ownership, ownership by the entire people, holds sway in industry, while the ownership of cooperative organizations, cooperative ownership, is predominant in agriculture.

There is also private ownership in the DPRK. This



Vegetable output is increased through the introduction of a water sprinkling system



A 20,000-ton class cargo ship is in the making

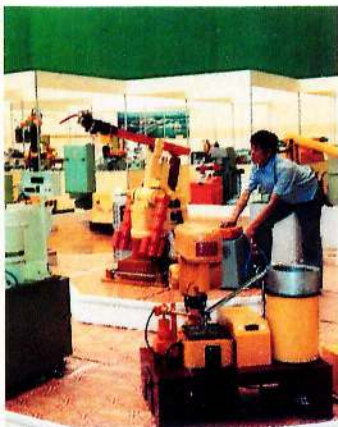
consists mainly of socialist distribution and the additional benefits provided by the state and society. In addition, it comprises limited income from private sideline farming.

The state protects private ownership of the working people by law and guarantees rights of inheritance.

The Independent National Economy

In the first days of the building of a new society in the DPRK the building of an independent national economy was begun. Even in the days immediately after the war when they had to start from scratch because everything had been destroyed, the Korean people followed the line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry alongside light industry and agriculture, and built the economy steadily.

So, today the system of an independent national economy which has been comprehensively developed along modern lines by our own technicians, resting on, in the main, our own raw materials and fuel has been constructed.



A robot assembled by students

Culture

Education

All pupils and students study at state expense. Students at specialized schools, colleges and universities are provided with stipends.

Two educational systems exist. One is the system of regular education. This system comprises universal compulsory eleven-year education consisting of one-year preschool education and ten-year school education, and higher education through specialized schools, colleges and universities.

The educational system of study-while-upon-work is the system under which workers study at specialized

schools, colleges and other institutions of learning while still engaging in their work.

Today, in the DPRK there are over 270 colleges and universities and 469 specialized schools; the number of technicians and specialists amounts to 1,500,000.

Science

Scientific research contributes greatly to socialist construction and the improvement of the people's welfare.

There are the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Social Sciences, the Academy of Science of Light Industry, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Academy of Educational Science, the Academy of Medical Science and other academies for each field, as well as many research institutes.

Energetic research is being conducted into how to make effective use of domestic fuel and how to develop all branches of industry with locally-available raw materials, essential issues for strengthening the Juche character of industry.

Valuable results have already been achieved in the production of vinalon fibre from limestone and fibre from reeds. New advances were made recently in the field of metallurgy. Successes have been registered in research to build up the synthetic rubber and new chemical fibre industries using domestic raw materials.

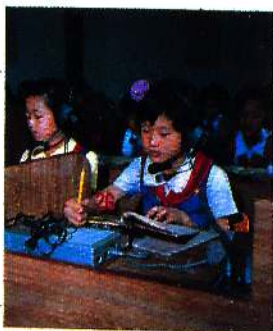
Great efforts are being made in the field of mechanical engineering to devise efficient up-to-date machines and equipment suited to the conditions in the country. Particular attention is being paid to the electronics and automation industries.

Good results have been obtained in research into breeding new strains of rice, maize and other staple grains and cash crops, stimulating crop growth, and preventing cold-weather damage, as well as in research in different fields of medicine and physics.

The social sciences have devoted considerable attention to the theoretical generalization of the suc-



Schools are evenly distributed in residential areas



At a foreign language lesson

cesses and experience gained in the revolution and construction and to research into inheriting and developing the cultural heritage of the nation.

Literature and Art

Writers and artists create many works—works dealing with the revolutionary traditions and works depicting the situation today.

The General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art of Korea plays an important role. It has under it the Writers Union, the Musicians Union, the Theatre Workers Union, the Film Workers Union, the Dancers Union, the Artists Union and the Photographers Union.

A lot of fine literary works have been produced.

In cinema more than 200 films of various kinds are produced annually.

In the field of music several operas have been

created and staged. Many excellent songs have been written and are widely sung by the people. Masterpieces such as the music and dance epic *Song of Happiness* performed by 5,000 artistes enjoy great popularity.

Korean painting forms the basis of the fine arts. Korean painting has a long history and so is greatly appreciated.

Acrobatics have developed in a distinctive style and command admiration at international festivals.

Public Health

Universal free medical care came into force on January 1, 1953.

Today universal free medical care is in complete effect everywhere. Clinics in rural ri have been converted into hospitals. A well-regulated therapeutic and preventive system of medical care has been set up wherever people live, even in remote mountain villages.

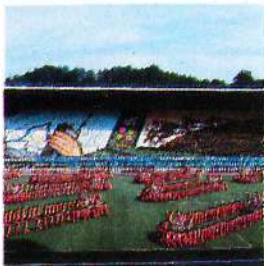
Medical examinations, analyses, sick calls, outpatient treatment, checkups, and consultations, preventive inoculations, operations, medicines, hospital



Fan dance



Masters of the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace



Mass gymnastic display

Through free medical care our people receive annually from the state additional benefits equivalent to two months' pays.

In the public health system the main emphasis is put on preventive medicine. Cholera, typhoid fever, Japanese encephalitis, distomiasis, measles and other communicable diseases which had imperiled people's lives in the past have long been eliminated.

The section-doctor system is now in force.

There are excellent sanatoria at many spas and hot springs. Traditional Korean medicine is being developed alongside modern medicine.

Folk remedies are used widely for the promotion of public health and in medical treatment. Modern hospitals for Korean medicine have been set up and Korean medicine is being developed.

The average life expectancy has increased to 74.5.

Physical Culture and Sports

The state provides ample sporting facilities and gymnastic apparatuses to popularize and foster physical culture and sports as an everyday aspect of the life of the people. The educational system of physical culture and sports has been perfected to meet the needs of the developing situation.

The mass game, which is performed by tens of thousands of children and students, is characterized by a deep yet broad content, refined physical skills, a high degree of organization and discipline and considerable artistic merit. It is making a distinguished contribution to the laying of firm foundations for physical culture and sports.

With the popularization of physical culture and sports and the improvement of athletic techniques, the DPRK has reached international standards in many sports events.

The Spoken and Written Language

In the DPRK the Korean language, the only national language, is used.

The Korean language has 21 vowels and 19 consonants, 40 letters in all. There are single vowels and diphthongs.



Games are usually held on holidays and free days

The language used in and around the capital city of Pyongyang has been standardized as the typical Korean language.

In 1949, less than four years after liberation, illiteracy was completely eliminated. As a result, 2.3 million illiterates, one fourth of the population, were freed from ignorance.

Customs

Food and Drink

The staple food of Koreans is boiled rice, rice cakes, noodles, gruel, *muk* (jelly) and others.

There are *ogokbap* (boiled rice mixed with four grains), *yakbap* (a sweet rice dish) and *pibimbap* (rice hash).

Koreans used to eat *ogokbap* on January 15th of the lunar calendar in the hope that they would have a rich harvest of five grains in the New Year.

Yakbap is prepared from glutinous rice mixed with honey, chestnuts, dates, sesame oil, pinenuts and walnuts.

Noodles are a noted staple food. Buckwheat noodles are especially popular. "Pyongyang cold noodles" are made of buckwheat.

There are more than fifty varieties of rice cake, and they differ in their preparation and ingredients.

Among Korean side dishes are soup, stew, *tang* (broth), smothered dishes, *kimchi*, salad, steamed dishes, grilled food, shish kebab, broils, hard-boiled food, sliced boiled meat, *hoe* (sliced raw fish or meat) and *po* (dried slices of meat seasoned with spices) and pickles.

There are a few varieties of *tang*. One of them is prepared by boiling, like broth, certain ingredients so that they keep their distinct flavours. Another is prepared by cooking together, like a hotchpotch, several ingredients to blend. Also there is a variety prepared by boiling ingredients after cooking them separately, such as *yolgujatang* (*sinsollo*).

Kimchi is prepared from cabbage, radish, and other vegetables and wild edible herbs mixed with garlic,



Green bean pancakes have a curative effect only when they are prepared by the traditional method.



Steamed chicken stuffed with 7 kinds of ingredients and spices



Pansanggi is a set of dishes for a table. An odd number of side dishes ranging from 5 to 11 are usually served.



Four Season Dance

green onion, red pepper and other seasonings, fruits and pickles.

There are dozens of varieties of *kimchi* and they are roughly divided into those pickled for the winter and those that are seasonal for the spring, summer and autumn.

Typical of sweets and cakes are toffee, oil-and-honey pastry, toffee candy, *tasikgwa*, *suksilgwa* and *chongwa*.

From olden times a wide variety of rice wine and soft drinks have been produced.

The alcoholic beverages include rice wines, coarse liquors with a low alcohol content, and hard liquors with a high alcohol content.

Notable among them are *kamhongno* from Pyongyang, *pyokhyang* wine from South Pyongan Province, *riganggo* from South and North Hwanghae Provinces and Koryo *insam* (ginseng) wine from Kaesong.

Serpent wine is widely liked because it is particularly good for high blood pressure, arthritis and urinary diseases.

Dress

Men's dress consists of *paji* (trousers), *chogori* (jacket), *choggi* (outer dress) and *turumagi* (overcoat.)

Women's dress is composed of *chima* (skirt), *chogori* and *turumagi*.

There are two kinds of *chima*—*ggorichima* and *tongchima*.

In contrast to the man's, the woman's *chogori* is characterized by the curves. The edges of collars are rounded. Rich colours and patterns are also features of the woman's *chogori*.

In order to accentuate the distinctive flavour of the female *chogori*, pieces of cloth which are different in colour from it are attached to the edges of the sleeves,

neckband, strings and the hem of the dress. One with cloth of a different colour attached to its sleeves is called *samhoejang chogori*. The attached cloth is sometimes purple but usually the strings and neckband are purple and the edges of the sleeves are deep blue. In many cases the material of the *samhoejang chogori* is green.

The *chima* and *chogori* are also distinguished by the fact that the *chogori* is cut small and short so as to fit tightly, while the *chima* is made wide and long to hang full and loose.

Housing

Historically, one-storeyed houses were prevalent. According to the disposition of the living rooms, houses are classified into three types: a single-row-roomed house, a two-row-roomed house and a three-row-roomed house.

Also houses are classified into four types according to the arrangement of the main building containing the living rooms and kitchen, the other building with some living quarters and rooms for a variety of uses, the verandah and the gate.

In other words, there are the single-row-roomed house, the 7- or ㄷ- shaped house, the two-row-roomed house consisting of the main building and outer building lying in parallel and the ㄱ- shaped house comprising the main and outer buildings, verandah and gate.

Houses have some characteristic features in their spatial arrangements. These features are conspicuous in the pillars, roof, floor, and doors.

The foundation of a house is usually laid a little above ground level and foundation stones are placed on it.

Round or polygonal pillars are set up.



Jumping seesaw



Yut game



Archery

The heads of the pillars are joined by transverse beams and purlins and provided with brackets, which support the roof.

Fan-shaped rafters and ornamental rafters are placed on the four corners under the roof for decorative purposes.

Most houses have ridge roofs, which are grouped into three types: the gabled roof with a double slope, the complete hip-sloping-to-all-four-sides roof and the hip-saddle roof.

The hip-saddle roof is a unique combination of the gabled and the hipped roof. This is the finest of the three types in terms of its architectural beauty.

Houses are provided with an underfloor heating system.

Sports and Games

Korean wrestling is a contest in which two people struggle in a stooped posture to throw each other to the ground. In Korean wrestling each holds his adversary by the waist with the right hand and by his thigh band with the left hand.

From olden times every year in spring, summer and autumn wrestling contests have been held throughout the country.

Individual and group contests and tournaments are held. The winner of the tournament is awarded an ox with a garland around its neck and the runners-up in descending order with a pig, a goat and other livestock.

In olden days women enjoyed various games and pastimes. Swinging and seesawing are typical women's games.

Swinging contests used to be held nationally on the May Festival and other fete days.

From olden times Koreans have said that if one

seesaws in January one will not run a thorn into the sole of one's foot throughout the year.

Chess is another pastime which is popular among the Korean people.

There are a variety of *yut* games, varying from province to province. Widespread among them are "stick *yut*", "chestnut *yut*" and "kidney bean *yut*".

People play *yut* with four sticks, four markers for each player and a board with 29 positions. The four sticks are thrown in the air and the markers are moved according to the points one gains. The winner is the first to complete three rounds of the board with all four of his markers. The game requires skill in actually throwing the sticks, but tactics in moving the markers are equally important.

The peasant music dance is closely associated with peasant labour. Many people in colorful costumes perform it in a wide yard or field.

The peasant music dance was usually held at the time of rice-transplanting or weeding. Peasants used to dance before work, during a break in their work or in the evening after their day's work.

In the peasant music dance gongs, small gongs, various drums such as *changgo*, *puk*, *sogo* and other percussion instruments and *saenap* (a wind instrument) are used.

The origin of the peasant music dance coincided with the beginning of agriculture, but today this dance is usually held at polling stations, pleasure parks and picnic parties.

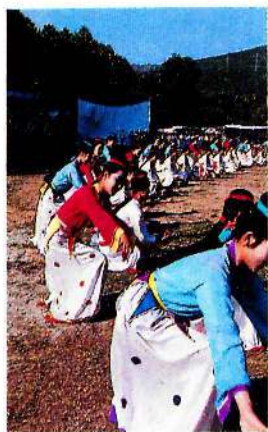
Etiquette

Koreans often bow courteously to each other upon meeting after a long separation and at parting for a long time, or to their elders on the New Year's Day or on the occasion of traditional observances.

Today our people follow the traditional customs of helping one another, sharing weal and woe and their good fare with their neighbours, living in harmony with them, loving children and respecting their elders, observing proprieties towards the opposite sex and showing hospitality to guests.



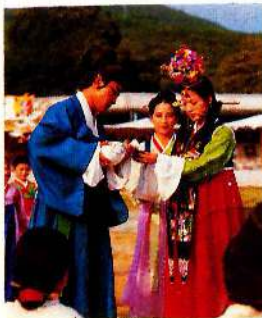
Children playing ropeskipping



Water-jar dance

Folklore pastime





Wedding ceremony

The hundredth day after the birth of a child and its birthday are observed.

The first birthday of a child is usually observed on a grand scale. On its first birthday a sumptuous table is set for a baby and its relatives and neighbours gather together and give it presents of various kinds and wish it health and happiness.

On one's 60th birthday and 60th wedding anniversary one's family, including sons and daughters who have set up their own families, relatives and friends gather at a sumptuous table to wish one a long life in good health.

In the past a wedding was the ceremony observed in the grandest style in a family.

From ancient times people with the same surname, meaning that their family origin was the same did not marry and even now marriage within the limits of a near relationship is not allowed.

A wedding is usually held in the houses of both the bride and the bridegroom.

In the past the bridegroom used to go to the house of the bride riding a donkey and bring his bride home in a palanquin or in a flower-bedecked carriage.

The bridegroom is said to have carried a wooden goose.

At the wedding bride and bridegroom exchange drinks with a civil bow.

The bride is said to have bowed low and offered dried pheasant meat and jujubes to her father-in-law and mother-in-law.

After the wedding the newlyweds used to make the first bridal call at the bride's parents' home, when her near relative gave a party called *pansalgi* for the newlyweds to congratulate them.

Burial is usually performed on the third day after death.

A burial mound of adequate size is built and

covered with turf. An altar is placed in front of it and a tombstone set up beside it.

People visit the graves to honour the memory of the deceased on *hansik* (the 105th day after the winter solstice) and *chusok* (the autumn festival).

Public Holidays

The fete days according to the lunar calendar which our people observe can be traced back over many centuries.

In the period of the three kingdoms the following holidays, mainly connected with the farming season, began to be observed: New Year's Day, March 3, *tano* (May 5), *ryudu* (June 15), July 7, *chusok* (August 15), *chunggu* in September, *sangdal* in October, *tongji* in November and *porum* (December 15).

The main holidays at the beginning of the year are the New Year's Day and January 15. On the New Year's Day people tidy up their houses and yards and, dressed in their best clothes, pay their respects to the village elders and exchange New Year greetings with friends and neighbours.

That day people take rice-cake soup and wine. To celebrate the day they play various folk games, among which *yut* and seesawing are the most popular.

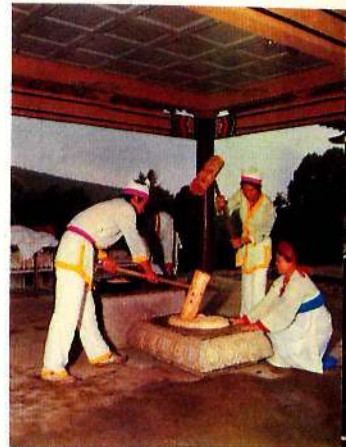
Hansik is an important spring holiday.

The old book *Annals of Korea* says: "On the day of *hansik* farmers used to begin spring ploughing."

Hansik is the 105th day after the winter solstice, and farmers used to observe it as a meaningful holiday while beginning spring ploughing; on that day people visited their ancestors' tombs to mend them after the spring thaw.

Tano is a notable summer holiday. *Tano* marks the end of sowing and heralds the beginning of weeding and rice planting; it is observed in grand style to mark the successful ending of sowing and in the hope of a bumper crop.

On the day of *tano* people used to take cakes made of rice flour and marsh plant or wormwood paste and enjoy Korean wrestling, seesawing, tug of war, and other folk games, as well as masked dances.



Pounding steamed glutinous rice into dough



A Korean-style wedding ceremony for foreigners

Chusok is a significant autumn holiday. On the *chusok* holiday functions were held to celebrate a bumper crop and in anticipation of harvesting ripe crops.

It is a long-standing custom for Koreans to visit the tombs of their ancestors with food offerings made from the year's new crops to present to the departed souls on the day of *chusok*. On that day Korean wrestling, seesawing and other folk games used to be enjoyed. A weaving contest would be accompanied with dancing and singing; the losers would treat the winners to good fare. A song which was sung on the occasion was called *Hoesogok*.

Tongji is an important winter holiday in November by the lunar calendar. Hence the name *tongji* month. On that day people usually eat "tongji gruel" which is rice gruel with mashed red-beans and glutinous kaoliang dumplings in it, and they enjoy playing *yut* and other folk games far into the night.

Religion

All citizens of the DPRK have freedom of and the right to religious belief.

In the period of the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) many temples, churches and shrines were destroyed in Pyongyang and the provinces.

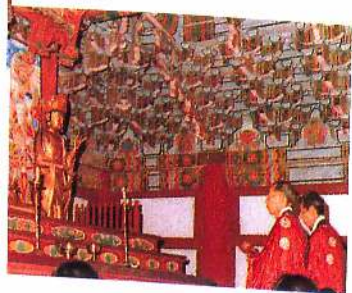
The state allocated vast funds for reconstructing them or building new ones.

The Kwangbop Temple, the Changchung Church and the Pongsu Church in Pyongyang, as well as the Pohyon Temple on the Myohyang Mountains and others are evidence of this.



Changchung Church

The Kwanum Temple of Kae-
song





Formalities for Entry

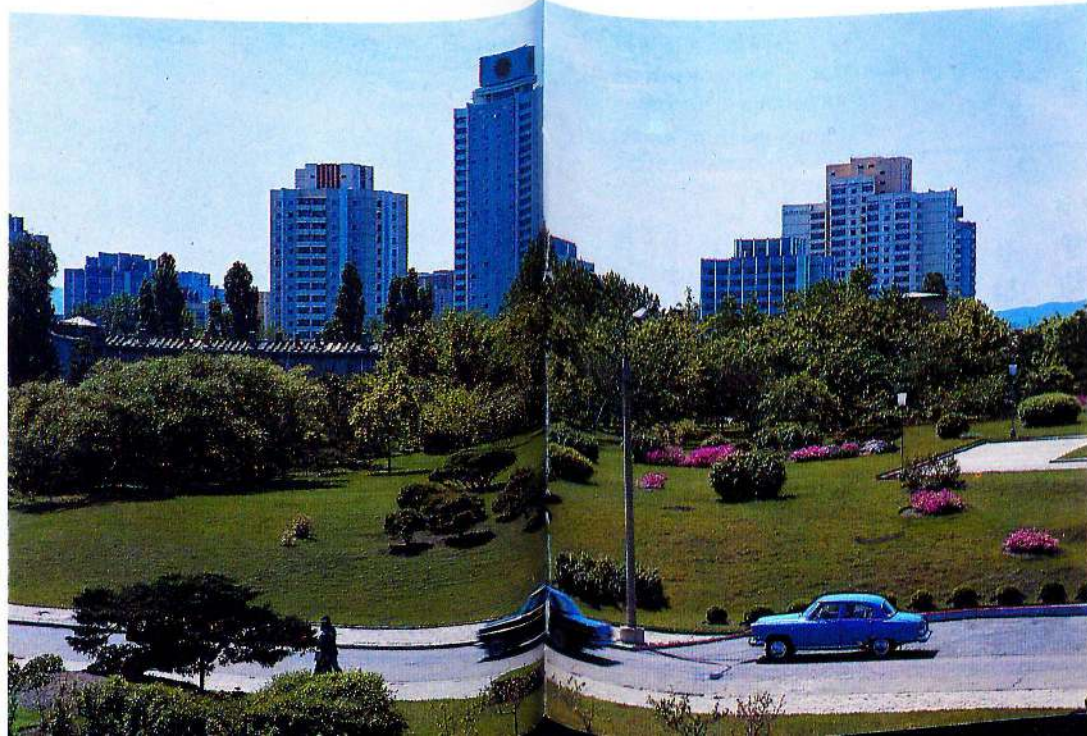
Visa Application

Anyone who wants to obtain an entry visa for the DPRK must submit an application to the tourist agency concerned at least 10 days before his visit.

The applicant must enter his name (in the case of a party, the names of its members), sex, date of birth, nationality, office and position, passport type and number, scheduled date of entry and exit and means of transport, as well as the name of a country to which a visa is applied for.

Entry visas are issued by DPRK diplomatic missions in the countries concerned. In some cases, they can be obtained at the frontier.

One must hand over two photographs and pay a commission before one can be issued with a visa.



Medical Inspection

On arriving at the airport, visitors may be asked about their health and vaccinations by the officials of the Korean sanitary and anti-epidemic station. When asked, those from regions or countries where typhoid fever, cholera, measles and AIDS are prevalent must show vaccination cards issued by their home country.

Immigration Control

When visitors arrive at the airport (or at the first railway station at the border) they must, first of all, fill in an entry / exit card and hand in it, together with their passport, to the Immigration Control Office and undergo inspection.



입 / 출국 수속표
 入 / 出境 登記卡
 КАРТОЧКА ДЛЯ ВЪЕЗДА/ВЫЕЗДА
 ENTRY / EXIT CARD

통행 검사소
 边防检查站
 КОНТРОЛЬНО-ПРОПУСКНОЙ ПОГРАПУНКТ
 IMMIGRATION CONTROL OFFICE

이름 남 / 녀
 姓名 男 / 女
 Полное имя Пол. М / Ж
 Name in full Sex M / F

날날 민족
 出生年月 民族
 Дата рождения Национальность
 Date of birth Nationality

국적 려권종류와 번호
 国籍 护照种类和号码
 Гражданство Паспорт Вид Д/С/О№
 Citizenship Passport Type D / S / O No.

직장직위, 거주지
 工作单位职位, 地址
 Место работы, должность, адрес
 Office and position, address

대표단이름, 목적지 동반자
 代表团名, 目的地 偕行人
 Наименование делегации, Место прибытия Сопровождающий
 Name of delegation. Destination. Accompanied by

체류지 체류기간
 逗留地 逗留期间
 Место пребывания Срок пребывания
 Staying place Staying period

날자 수표
 日期 签名
 Дата Подпись
 Date Signature

Customs Inspection

After passing through the Immigration Control Office visitors undergo a customs inspection.

The Customs Declaration form is as follows:

Front

Customs Declaration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Name in Full _____

Nationality _____ Passport No. _____

Departure Place _____ Destination _____

Purpose of Travel _____ Hand Luggage _____

Luggage Sent Separately _____ Luggage Consigned _____

Cautions:

1. Arms, ammunition, explosives, poisons, narcotics, wireless apparatuses and accessories, plants and seeds, and binoculars must be disposed of according to the customs regulations of the DPRK.
2. Gifts, samples, precious metals and their products, cultural relics, raw animal products, personal items, (cameras, wristwatches, tape recorders, TV sets) must be reported to the customs office.
All belongings, including those covered by sections 1 and 2, must be entered in the "List of Hand Luggage".
3. Domestic and foreign currencies must be entered on the "Currency List".
4. An incorrect report will be dealt with in accordance with the customs regulations of the DPRK.
5. Anyone leaving the DPRK must submit his customs declaration form again to the customs at the point of departure.

Signature _____ Date _____

Back

List of Hand Luggage

Names of Goods	Quantity	Names of Goods	Quantity

Currency List

Names of Currency	Sum	Names of Currency	Sum

Record of Inspection _____

Customs Inspector

(seal)

Timetable for International Air Routes and Trains

International Air Routes

Air routes	Air route number	From	Day of departure	To	Day of arrival
Pyongyang-Beijing-Pyongyang	JS 151	Pyongyang	Tues. Sat.	Beijing	Tues. Sat.
	JS 152	Beijing	Tues. Sat.	Pyongyang	Tues. Sat.
Beijing-Pyongyang-Beijing	CA 903	Beijing	Fri.	Pyongyang	Fri.
	CA 904	Pyongyang	Fri.	Beijing	Fri.
Pyongyang-Berlin-Pyongyang	JS 215	Pyongyang	Wed.	Berlin	Wed.
	JS 216	Berlin	Wed.	Pyongyang	Thurs.
Moscow-Pyongyang-Moscow	SU 567	Moscow	Sun.	Pyongyang	Mon.
	SU 568	Pyongyang	Tues.	Moscow	Tues.
Pyongyang-Moscow-Sofia-Pyongyang	JS 217	Pyongyang	Thurs.	Sofia	Thurs.
	JS 218	Sofia	Thurs.	Pyongyang	Fri.
Pyongyang-Khabarovsk-Pyongyang	JS 253	Pyongyang	Sat.	Khabarovsk	Sat.
	JS 254	Khabarovsk	Sat.	Pyongyang	Sat.
Khabarovsk-Pyongyang-Khabarovsk	SU 697	Khabarovsk	Thurs.	Pyongyang	Thurs.
	SU 698	Pyongyang	Thurs.	Khabarovsk	Thurs.

* Seats are available at the air ticket office (the Changgwangsan Hotel).

Tel: 43076, 43077

International Trains

Line	Distance (km)	From			Via			To		
		Station	Time	Day of departure	Station	Arrival	Departure	Station	Time	Day of arrival
Moscow-Pyongyang	8,666	Moscow	0 : 59	Fri.	Zabaikal	10 : 20	14 : 00	Pyongyang	15 : 55	Fri.
					Manzhouli	19 : 30	21 : 48			
					Dandong	08 : 07	09 : 35			
					Sinuju	10 : 40	12 : 12			
Pyongyang-Moscow	8,666	Pyongyang	12 : 00	Sat.	Sinuju	15 : 45	17 : 13	Moscow	14 : 55	Fri.
					Dandong	16 : 23	18 : 53			
					Manzhouli	05 : 29	07 : 01			
					Zabaikal	02 : 26	05 : 40			
Moscow-Pyongyang	10,214	Moscow	17 : 55	Thurs. Sat.	Hassan	0 : 40	2 : 30	Pyongyang	10 : 40	Thurs. Sat.
					Tumangang	9 : 00	14 : 00			
Pyongyang-Moscow	10,214	Pyongyang	10 : 10	Mon. Wed.	Tumangang	6 : 55	13 : 00	Moscow	18 : 50	Mon. Wed.
					Hassan	7 : 30	10 : 00			
Beijing-Pyongyang	1,347	Beijing	16 : 49	Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat.	Dandong	08 : 07	09 : 35	Pyongyang	15 : 55	Thurs. Sun. Fri. Tues.
					Sinuju	10 : 45	12 : 12			
Pyongyang-Beijing	1,347	Pyongyang	12 : 20	Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat.	Sinuju	15 : 45	17 : 13	Beijing	09 : 45	Thurs. Sun. Fri. Tues.
					Dandong	16 : 23	18 : 53			

* Tickets are available at the Pyongyang Information Office of the Korea International Travel Company at the Haebangsan Hotel. Tel: 34436

Hotels, Restaurants and Shops

1. Hotels

Pyongyang Koryo Hotel (Deluxe)

Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, the 45-storied twin-tower buildings near Pyongyang Station, has over 500 rooms and is crowned with a revolving restaurant with a wide prospect. It is situated in Changgwang Street, Tonghung-dong, Central District, Pyongyang. Tel: 38106

Potonggang Hotel (First class)

Located in Ansan-dong, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, the 9-storied hotel has been built on the bank of the Potong River. Rooms are over 160.

Tel: 48301

Ryanggang Hotel (First class)

The multi-tiered hotel built at the junction of the Taedong and Potong Rivers consists of six buildings. Its room numbers over 330. Eleven-storied building No. 1 is topped with a revolving restaurant with a wide prospect.

The hotel is found in Chongchun Street, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. Tel: 73825

Sosan Hotel (First class)

A 30-storied tower building of triangular shape, it is situated at the foot of So Hill near Ryanggang Hotel. The hotel has 530 guestrooms.

The hotel is in Chongchun Street, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. Tel: 71197

Chongnyon Hotel (First class)

This is the 30-storied tower building of triangular shape at the junction of Kwangbok and Chongchun Streets. The hotel has 520 guestrooms.

It is in Chukjon-dong, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. Tel: 72340

Taedonggang Hotel (Second class)

The 5-storied hotel on the Taedong River has 60 guestrooms.

It stands in Sungni Street, Kyongrim-dong, Central District, Pyongyang. Tel: 38346

Pyongyang Hotel (Second class)

The 5-storied hotel facing the Pyongyang Grand Theatre has 170 guestrooms.

It is located in Sungni Street, Otan-dong, Central District, Pyongyang. Tel: 38161



Amusement hall of Pyongyang Koryo Hotel



A bedroom of the Sosan Hotel

Haebangsan Hotel (Third class)

This is the 5-storied building near the National Initial Milestone. The hotel has 83 guestrooms.

It stands in Sungni Street, Haebangsan-dong, Central District, Pyongyang.

Tel: 37037

Changgwangsan Hotel (Second class)

The hotel consists of two 17-storied buildings near the Changgwang Health Complex on the bank of the Potong River. It has 420 rooms.

It is situated in Chollima Street, Tongsong-dong, Central District, Pyongyang.

Tel: 48366

Hanggu Hotel (Second class)

The 9-storied hotel near Wau Islet on the estuary of the Taedong River has 109 rooms.

It lies in Waudo District, Nampo.



Bookshop of Hotel



Hyangsan Hotel (Deluxe)

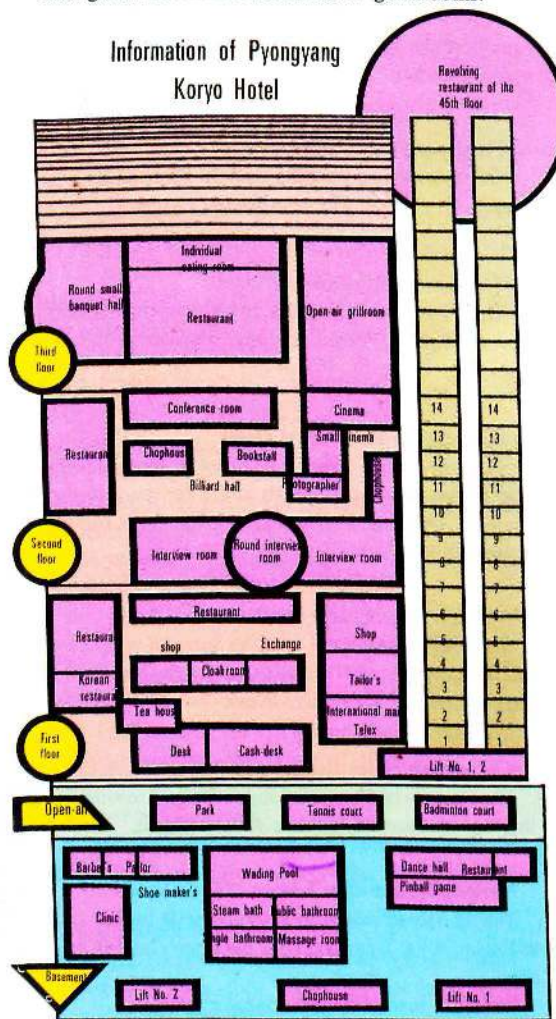
The pyramidwise 15-storied hotel which stands close by the River Myohyang is eight kilometres away from Hyangsan County seat, Mt. Myohyang. It has 228 rooms and is topped with a revolving restaurant with a wide prospect.

Chongchon Hotel (Second class)

This is the 3-storied traditional style building in Hyangsan County seat, Mt. Myohyang, near the Chongchon River. The hotel has 33 guestrooms.

Information of Pyongyang

Koryo Hotel



Spiral staircase



Chongnyon Hotel

Chongbyong Hotel (Second class)

This two-storied Korean-style hotel is on the Myohyang River 12 kilometres away from Hyangsan County seat, Mt. Myohyang, and has 22 guestrooms.

Haeju Hotel (Third class)

The four-storied hotel having 42 guestrooms stands on the northern edge of the square of Haeju.

Pegaebong Lodge (Third class)

The two-storied lodge for mountain climbers has 47 guestrooms. It is in Samjiyon County seat, Ryanggang Province.

Samjiyon Hotel (Third class)

The two-storied building with 23 guestrooms is in Samjiyon County seat, Ryanggang Province.

Songdown Hotel (Second class)

The 11-storied hotel with 164 guestrooms is near Kaeson Square, Pongchun-dong, Wonsan, Kangwon Province.

Kumgangsán Hotel (First class)

The hotel which consists of seven tower buildings has 240 guestrooms. It stands at the approach to the Outer Kumgang in Onjong-ri, Kosong County, Kangwon Province.

March 8 Hotel (Third class)

The four-storied hotel near the Sariwon waterway has 26 guestrooms. It is situated in Sinyang-dong, Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province.

Chanamsan Hotel (Second class)

The four-storied hotel in Sonjuk-dong, Kaesong, at the foot of Chanam Hill has 43 guestrooms.

Kaesong Korean-style Lodges (Third class)

The 20 one-storied Korean-house-style lodges are in Pugan-dong, Kaesong, near the Nam Gate of the city.

There are some 100 guestrooms in all.



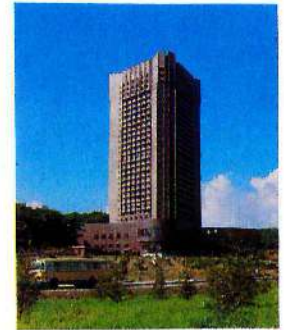
Billiard Parlour of Chongnyon Hotel

Sinhungsan Hotel (Second class)

The six-storied hotel with 76 guestrooms stands at the foot of Tonghung Hill in Songchongang District, Hamhung.

Majon Holidaymakers' Cottages (Third class)

The two-storied holidaymakers' cottages in the Majon Pleasure Ground, Hungnam District, Hamhung, provide 84 guestrooms.



Sosan Hotel

2. Restaurants

Ongnyu Restaurant

This is a Korean-style building which lies at the foot of Moran Hill washed by the stream of the Taedong River.

It is popular for Korean dishes, particularly Pyongyang cold noodles.

Tel: 31273

Chongnyu Restaurant

The four-storied restaurant resembling a ship on the Potong River serves 120 kinds of national dishes including *sinsollo* and rice cakes.

It is situated in Tongsong-dong, Central District, Pyongyang.

Tel: 48257

Ongnyu Eating House

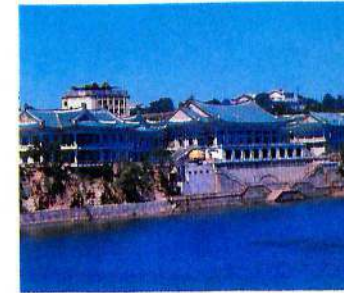
The two-storied building near the Tower of the Juche Idea in East Pyongyang is popular for rice hash, *sinsollo*, cakes and other kinds of dishes.

Ryugyong Restaurant

Roast beef is its favourite dish. It is situated in An Sang Taek Street, Moranbong District, Pyongyang.

Hyangmanru Restaurant

Chinese dishes are a specialty of this restaurant. It is open in Kwangbok Street, Chilgol-dong, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.



Ongnyu Restaurant



At the counter of clothings of
Pyongyang Department Store
No. 2

Chongchun Restaurant

It is situated near the Tangsang Flyover in Kwang-bok Street.

Tongil Restaurant

The Korean-style restaurant at the foot of Chanam Hill is close to Nam Gate. Its specialty is *yakbap* and steamed chicken stuffed with *insam*. It is situated in Pugan-dong, Kaesong.

Songdo Restaurant

The Korean-style restaurant at the approach to Songdowon, Pungchon-dong, Wonsan, is popular for noodles and green bean pancakes.

Mongnan Restaurant

At the approach to Kuryong Falls of Mt. Kumgang, it serves glutinous rice cakes, slices of seasoned raw meat and fish and roast meat.

Tanpung Restaurant

It is on the beach of Lagoon Samil of Mt. Kumgang.

Rice hash and fish are its specialty.

Shops

Pyongyang Department Store No. 1

A 9-storied building, the store is near Kim Il Sung Square.

Pyongyang Department Store No. 2

The four-storied store lies near the Haebangsan Hotel in Oesong-dong, Central District.

West Pyongyang Department Store

It is close to the Arch of Triumph in Kaeson-dong, Moranbong District.

Children's Department Store

It stands by the Moranbong Youth Park in Kyongsang-dong, Sungni Street, Central District.

Ragwon Department Store

It is near the Changgwang Health Complex and Changgwangsan Hotel.

Taesong Department Store

It is a four-storied building close to the Kim Man Yu Hospital in Sanwon Street, East Pyongyang.

Changgwang Store

It stands by Koryo Hotel in Changgwang Street, Central District.

Wonsan Department Store

It is in the vicinity of Kaeson Square of Wonsan.



Changgwang Store

Songdowon Souvenir Shop

It lies on the beach near Songdowon, Wonsan.

Kaesong Department Store

It is close by Nam Gate, Koryo-dong, Kaesong.

Nampo Seamen Club Shop in Port Nampo



Souvenir counter

Tourism and Itinerary

Tours offered by Korean tourist agencies cover sightseeing tours, tours of inspection, educational visits, rest tours, recreational visits and mountaineering tours.

The tourist itinerary is generally scheduled for from two days and one night to 15 days and 14 nights. Special tours can be arranged for up to 40 days.

Tours are usually planned for from four days and three nights to eight days and seven nights.

The itinerary may cover Pyongyang, Pyongyang-Kaesong, Pyongyang-the Myohyang Mountains, Pyongyang-Kaesong-Nampo, Pyongyang-the Myohyang Mountains-Kaesong, Pyongyang-Wonsan-the Kumgang Mountains, Pyongyang-Kaesong-Wonsan-the Kumgang Mountains, Pyongyang-the Myohyang Mountains-Mt. Paekdu-the Kumgang Mountains, Pyongyang-the Myohyang Mountains-Mt. Paekdu-Nampo-Kaesong-the Kumgang Mountains, and Pyongyang-Mt. Paekdu.

Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo

This proposal is to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the establishment of a unified national government on the condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideologies and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they

exercise regional autonomy with equal rights and duties.

The Government of the DPRK considers that reunification by means of confederation on the basis of one nation, one state, two systems and two governments is appropriate in the present situation and can be a ground for national agreement.

Special Tours and Itinerary

No	Variety	Time	Place
1	Mountaineering	10 days and 9 nights- 15 days and 14 nights	Mt. Paekdu, Myohyang Mountains, Kungang Mountains
2	Guide to dance notation	8 days and 7 nights- 16 days and 15 nights	Pyongyang University of Music and Dance
3	Inspection of Taekwon-Do	23 days and 22 nights- 41 days and 40 nights	Pyongyang Indoor Stadium
4	Golf	5 days and 4 nights- 7 days and 6 nights	Pyongyang Golf Course
5	Mud treatment	30 days-37 days	Sanatorium at Lake Sijung
6	Korean language study tour	15 days-30 days	Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies
7	Educational visit	7 days-14 days	Educational establishments
8	Korean medical treatment	30 days-40 days	Korean Medicine Institute
9	Observation of wedding	4 days-7 days	Pyongyang, Kaesong
10	Hiking	10 days-15 days	Mt. Paekdu
11	Survey of fauna and flora	10 days-15 days	Mt. Paekdu, Myohyang Mountains, Kungang Mountains
12	Hunting	7 days-15 days	Chongdan County, Yonson County
13	Biological Survey Lake Chon, Mt. Paekdu	10 days-15 days	Mt. Paekdu
14	Geological survey of volcanic zone around Mt. Paekdu	10 days-15 days	Mt. Paekdu

Tourist Organizations

The National Directorate of Tourism of the DPRK

The National Directorate of Tourism of the DPRK which is the government-level organ of guidance to tourism handles all problems arising in promoting tourism in accordance with the tourist policy of the country and organizes and guides tourism. It was set up on May 15, 1986.

The DPRK joined the World Tourist Organization in September 1987 as a regular member. The DPRK has a tourist mission in Madrid, Spain.

The Korea International Travel Company

The Korea International Travel Company (Ryo-haengsa) accepts and sends tourist parties, organizes

tourist parties, organizes tourist services including the arrangement of tours and the drawing up of itineraries and contracts tourist exchanges with other countries.

It was set up on August 24, 1953.

Address: Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK

Tel: 850-2-817201

Telex: 5998 RHS KP

Fax: 850-2-817607



The Tourist Advertisement and Information Agency

The Tourist Advertisement and Information Agency gives publicity to tourism in the country and issues publications on tourism. It also produces and supplies video tape recordings and organizes photography as required by tourists.

It was set up on December 17, 1987.

It promotes cooperation and exchange in tourism, maintaining contacts with the press, video companies and tourist research establishments of other countries.

Address: Songuja-dong, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPRK

Tel: 73525, 73675

Telex: 5998 RHS KP

The Kungangsan International Tourist Company

The Kungangsan International Tourist Company was set up on November 22, 1988 and has contacts with tourist agencies in other countries.

Address: Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK

Tel: 31562, 35431

Telex: 5474 YGD KP (KGS)

Fax: 850-2-812100



The Korea International Youth Tourist Company

This was set up on March 14, 1985 and mainly has contacts with youth tourist agencies in other countries.

Address: Potonggang District,
Pyongyang, DPRK
Tel: 46624, 46644
Telex: 5476 CH KP

Temperature and Precipitation in Principal Tourist Resorts

Tourist resorts	Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average
		Temp.	-7.8	-4.4	1.9	9.8	16.0	20.6	24.2	24.4	18.7	11.6	9.8	-4.3
Pyongyang	Precip.	14.1	12.5	28.3	53.2	82.5	90.9	281.7	247.9	109.1	42.2	36.7	21.3	1,000.4
Mt. Paekdu (Lake Samji)	Temp.	-19.8	-16.5	-9.6	0.6	7.8	12.0	16.4	15.6	8.9	1.3	-7.5	-16.1	-0.6
	Precip.	9.3	10.8	21.6	40.5	72.9	113.8	155.9	198.2	72.7	30.0	25.9	15.6	727.2
Wonsan	Temp.	-3.6	-1.9	2.9	9.8	15.5	18.8	22.5	23.2	18.7	12.9	6.0	-0.4	10.4
	Precip.	32.6	35.2	51.2	69.3	81.8	136.0	304.8	333.8	202.8	66.7	60.6	31.5	1,406.3
Kumgang Mountains (Changion)	Temp.	-2.1	-1.0	3.4	10.2	15.7	18.9	22.6	23.6	19.1	13.5	7.4	-1.0	11.0
	Precip.	54.2	61.2	68.0	73.7	91.1	164.1	270.3	320.9	224.1	108.7	94.2	50.3	1,580.8
Nampo	Temp.	-6.5	-3.9	2.1	9.6	15.6	20.1	23.9	24.3	19.3	12.7	4.9	-3.0	9.9
	Precip.	12.7	12.8	26.6	46.6	52.0	82.9	241.0	215.8	91.1	34.9	30.2	24.6	880.3
Myohyang Mountains	Temp.	-10.9	-6.9	0.8	9.0	15.7	20.2	23.8	23.8	17.7	10.1	1.9	-0.9	8.2
	Precip.	16.2	16.5	31.3	53.8	76.2	120.8	400.2	331.6	128.7	57.4	49.2	26.1	1,308.0
Kaesong	Temp.	-5.4	-2.8	2.9	10.2	15.7	20.7	23.8	24.4	19.3	12.6	5.0	-2.4	10.3
	Precip.	18.3	22.0	41.4	81.4	89.3	124.2	392.7	302.5	130.8	42.7	34.6	22.2	1,302.1

Pyongyang Cold Noodles

Pyongyang cold noodles are widely known.

The ingredients and recipes differ from place to place, so its flavour is not always the same, but Pyongyang noodles are the best of all the noodles of Korea.

A portion of noodles, which are made up of 70 per cent buckwheat and

30 per cent potato starch, is put in a bowl and covered with pheasant meat or chicken stock and spices and garnish. They are served on a plate.

Pyongyang noodles are tough and the stock is cool and refreshing. Blended well with the sweet flavour of pears, they leave a pleasant taste in the mouth.

For Reference

Seasonal Attire

Spring (from March to May):

A seasonal wind blows frequently. The wind velocity is 10-15 metres/second. Early spring is a little chilly, so an overcoat for spring and autumn wear and heavy clothes are needed, while in late spring it is advisable to wear light clothing in the daytime and thick clothing in the evening.

Summer (from June to August):

It rains frequently, so a raincoat, an umbrella, boots, etc. are necessary.

Autumn (from September to November):

The variation in temperature between day and night is great, so an overcoat for spring and autumn wear and warm knitwear are necessary.

Winter (from December to February):

Usually, the weather is fine and there is not much snow. But biting cold weather continues for days, so one should have a fur coat, fur boots, and so on.

Exchange of Currency

Convertible Currencies

No	Country	Abbreviation	No	Country	Abbreviation
1	Britain	GBP	7	Hongkong	HKD
2	United States	USD	8	Austria	ATS
3	France	FRF	9	Singapore	SGD
4	Switzerland	CHF	10	Canada	CAD
5	Germany	DEM	11	Australia	AUD
6	Japan	JPY			

Types of Money Exchangeable for Foreign Currency

Notes: 1chon, 5chon, 10chon, 50chon
1won, 5won, 10won, 50won, 100won
Unit: 1won = 100chon



Taesongsan Fun Fair



Thriving folklore playground

Currency Exchange

The Trade Bank of the DPRK is open in the morning every day except Sunday.

The Trade Bank's agents at hotels, shops and restaurants may exchange currency from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

At the points of border passage, a service is available only to those in transit.

A check issued by the Central Bank of the DPRK is accepted only at banks. When one wants to draw on a deposit made through a transaction made with a bank of another country one must have a certificate of proof and draw it from the Trade Bank alone.

The Trade Bank is situated near Kim Il Sung Square in Sungni Street, Pyongyang.

Post, Telephone and Telegraph

Post

Blue letter boxes are available in hotels, post offices and the streets. Writing paper, envelopes, stamps and postcards are available at the bookstalls in hotels.

Postal packages are accepted at the International Post Office in Haebangsan Street, Pyongyang.

Stamps for philatelists are on sale at stamp shops.

Telephone

National telephone can be made at post offices and hotels and at telephone boxes in the street. When using the public telephone in the street a ten *chon* coin is required.

International telephone calls can be made at hotels and the International Communications Centre.

Telegraph

Telegraph, telex and phototelegraphy services are available at the International Communications Centre which is located at Potonggang-dong No. 2, Potonggang District, and at hotels.

Taxi

Taxis can be called by telephone.

Tel: 33428

45615

42007

Voltage

The electric current on the national grid is 220V and 60 Hz. 220V and 110V power points are available in hotels.

Medical Services

Medical services are available at large hospitals in Pyongyang, at local hospitals and in hotel clinics at any time.

— Telephone numbers for main hospitals in Pyongyang are:

28291 for Red Cross General Hospital of Korea

22758 for Pyongyang First-aid Hospital

22160 for Pyongyang Foreigners' Hospital

28136 for Kim Man Yu Hospital

— In case of emergency during a stay in the provinces, the hotel desk should be informed, and in case of emergency during a tour, help can be obtained from a guide or driver.

Insurance

The Korean International Insurance Company has close contacts with insurance and reinsurance companies in many countries and deals with various types of insurance.

The company contracts tour accident insurance for the convenience of visitors to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Tel: 45477

Telex: 5464



Taxis are at your disposal

No.	Name	Efficacy	Dosage
25	<i>Kusimhwan</i>	Cardiopathy, resuscitive	1-2 pills once, 3 times daily
26	Evening Primrose Oil Capsule	Corupulenta, hyper- lipemia	3 caps once, 2 times daily
27	<i>Chongganhwan</i>	Chronic hepatitis	1 pill once, 3 times daily
28	Tabulettae Silymarini	Hepatitis, hepatocir- rhosis	2 tabs once, 3 times daily
29	<i>Paekgang Granule</i>	Insulin, diabetes	3 g once, 3 times daily
30	<i>Tanghyanghwan</i>	Sedative, antipyretic	1 pill once, 3 times daily
31	<i>Chongchi Granule</i>	Phatnorreha	32 g once, 3 times daily
32	<i>Chongnoeansimhwan</i>	Hypertension, arterio- sclerosis	1 pill once, 3 times daily
33	<i>Tonghaechongsimhwan</i>	Sedative	"
34	<i>Kaesong Koryo Insam Tea</i>	Roborant, immune activator	3 g once, sever- al times a day
35	<i>Koryo Insam Indan</i>	"	5 pills once, se- veral times a day
36	<i>Pullo Tea</i>	Tonic, immune activator	3 g once, several times a day
37	<i>Insam Astragali Tea</i>	"	"
38	<i>Insam Schizandra Tea</i>	Roborant, fatigue	"
39	<i>Eleutherococc Tea</i>	Roborant, immune activator	"
40	<i>Lycii Tea</i>	Tonic, senility	"
41	<i>Ganoderma Tea</i>	Roborant, anti-cancer	"
42	<i>Semen Cassia Tea</i>	Constipation, hypertension	"
43	<i>Gynostemma Tea</i>	Roborant, beauty	"
44	<i>Laminaria Tea</i>	Radioactive poisoning, arteriosclerosis	"
45	<i>Coix Tea</i>	Health, beauty	2 g once, sever- al times a day

Tonics are available at:

**Mannyon Traditional General
Pharmacy**

Ongyu-dong No. 1, Taedonggang
District, Pyongyang

Mannyon Pharmacy

Ongyu-dong No. 3, Taedonggang
District, Pyongyang

Contracts and orders are available at:

**Mannyon Health General
Company**

Chongnyu-dong No. 3, Taedong-
gang District, Pyongyang

Tel: 23048, 31225, 22891

Telex: 5929 BN KP

Favorite Songs

Arirang

1. a ri rang — a ri rang — a ra — ri —
yo — a ri rang — ko — gae — ro —
no mo gan da na rul po ri go
ka si nun nim un — sim mi do —
mol — ga — so — pal byong nan da

2. *Arirang arirang arariyo*
Arirang kogaero nomoganda
Chongchong hanuren pyoldo manko
Urine kasumen ggumdo manta

4. *Arirang arirang arariyo*
Arirang kogaero nomoganda
Chogi cho sani paekdusaniraji
Tongjisotdaredo ggonman pinda

3. *Arirang arirang arariyo*
Arirang kogaero nomoganda
Arirang kogaenun yoldunagogae
Kurumdo saramdo shiyoganda

Spring at Home



1. na ui sal-don kohyangum ggot pi nun san - ggot



Pok sung a ggot sal gu ggot - a gi jin dal - lae



Ul gut bul gut ggot - dae gwol cha ri in tong - ni



Ku so ge so nol don-ddae ga ku rip sum ni - da

2. Ggotdongni saedongni naui yetgohyang
Parandul namjjogeso parami pulmyon
Naegau sui yangbodul chunchunun tongni
Kusogeso noldonddaega kuripsumnida

A Flower Girl



1. ggot sa si o ggot sa si o o - yo bbun bbal gan ggot



hyang gi rop go pit gal go un a rum da un bbal gan ggot



al lun om ma yak ku ha ryo chong song da ma ka ggun ggot



ggot sa si o ggot sa si o i ggot i ggot bbal gan ggot

2. Sangisulge gopge pinun arundaun chindallae
Sangisulge piyonanun yonbunhongbit salgu ggot
Ggotsasio ggotsasio i ggochul sasimyon
Sorummanun kasumedo saebombichi angoyo

Crab-Apple Trees Planted on a Hill

mf

1. hwang gum na mu nung gum na mu sa ne si mot so
 si mot do ni ma — u re ggo chi pi yot so
 pom cho re nun ku rum ggot ha ya ke pi go
 ka u re nun a — ra ri pul ge i got so a
 ————— pom cho re nun ku — rum ggot ha ya ke pi go
 ka u — re nun ga — u — re nun a — ra ri pul ge i got so

2. Hwanggunnamu nunggunnamu sane simotso
 Simotdoni maure usumi pyotso
 Chonyodul achimnaje ggotbomyo utgo
 Chonyogenun ggotso geso noraeburuo
- A — chonyodul achimnaje ggotbomyo utgo
 Chonyogenun ggotso geso noraeburuo

A Whistle

mp

1. o je ba me do pu — ron ne hwi param hwi pa ram
 pol sso myotdal jjae pu — ron ne hwi pa ram hwi pa ram
 pok su ni ne chip a pul chi nal ddaen i ka sum sol le yo
 na do moruge an ta gga — i hwi pa ram — pu ron — ne
mp
 hwi hwi hwi ho ho ho — hwi hwi ho ho — ho
 hwi hwi hwi ho hoho — hwi hwi ho ho — ho

2. Hanbon pomyonun ojjonji tasi motboldut
 Pogo ddo bwado gu mosup ddo pogosimne
 Onul gyehoek sambaegul haetdago saenggusi usuldda
 I kasume puri indao i irul ojjiharya
 (Refrain)
3. Ojebamedo puronne hwiparam hwiparam
 Polsso myotdaljjae puronne hwiparam hwiparam
 Hyoksinjaii ggotdabal angoso hwiparam pulmyonun
 Poksunido naemaum allira arajurira
 (Refrain)

Korean Stamps



Postage stamps are sold at:

Pyongyang Stamp Shop
Otan-dong, Central District,
Pyongyang
Changwang Stamp and Stereo Shop
Tonghung-dong, Central
District, Pyongyang

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tonggang District, Pyongyang
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ces

Guide to Shopping



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Telex: 36029 DMC KP

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trict, Pyongyang

Tel: 44253

Telex: 36029 Daesong KP

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Front Cover "Peasant dance"

Back Cover

1. Observation platform of the Tower of the Juche Idea 2. A performance on Lake Michon at Mt. Taesong 3. West Sea Barrage 4. Podok Temple in the Kungang Mountains 5. Posing for a photograph 6. Bathing resorts are all along the east coast 7, 8. At low tide crabs are caught on the shore of the West Sea 9. Dining out on the way to the mountain

