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FRONT COVER: At the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery

Photo: Pak Chang Bok

The 13th meeting of the Political Bureau of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea took place on June 7.

Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the DPRK, presided over the meeting upon the authorization of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

The meeting, as the first item on its agenda, discussed some urgent problems arising in developing the chemical industry of the country under a long-range programme.

The Supreme Leader indicated the orientation and ways to reconstruct the chemical industry in line with the requirements of Juche-orientation and modernization and put it on a track of sustainable development.

The meeting discussed as its second agenda item immediate matters in guaranteeing the living of citizens in the capital city.

Specifying the problems that should be settled urgently for providing the Pyongyang citizens with livelihood, the Supreme Leader stressed the need to take strong state measures for guaranteeing their living including the construction of dwelling houses.

A resolution on the first and second agenda items was adopted with unanimous approval.

The third agenda item of the meeting was for examination and ratification of the suggestion on modifying some rule-related matters arising in the current Party work and reflecting them in a draft amendment to the Party rules.

The meeting discussed an organizational matter as its fourth agenda item.



13th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Seventh Central Committee of the WPK Held



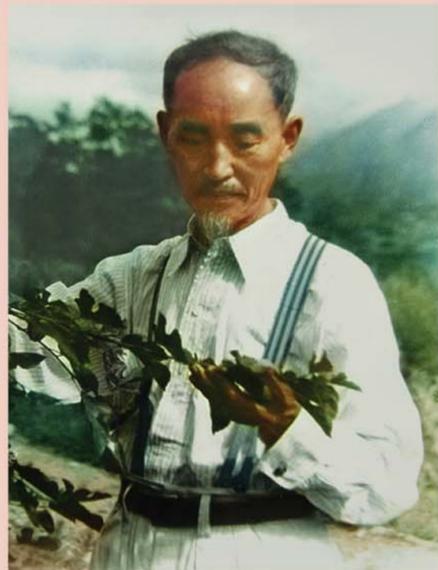


At the national conference of active officials of the agricultural cooperatives in February 1956



At an experimental plot of the Commission of Agricultural Science in September 1962

Honourable Life of a Scientist



Kye Ung Sang

President Kim Il Sung was the benevolent father of the Korean people, who ensured that they, oppressed and maltreated for centuries, enjoyed the genuine life and happiness.

Among them who glorified their lives under the meticulous care of the President were numerous

intellectuals, including Kye Ung Sang, a renowned scientist in genetics and sericulture.

Kye Ung Sang was born into a poor peasant's family in the then Jongju County, North Phyongan Province, in December 1893, and showed a burning desire for learning since his childhood. He entertained an ambition of recovering the traditional sericulture of Korea which had as good as disappeared in the first half of the 20th century owing to the military occupation of Japanese imperialism, so he went abroad to work his way through university. When he studied in a foreign country and then wandered several East Asian countries for research work, he keenly felt the sorrow of intellectuals without their own country.

Even after he greeted the country's liberation (August 15, 1945) in Suwon, Kyonggi Province of south Korea, he had to experience the same miserable fate.

In 1946 he received a letter from President Kim Il Sung inviting him as a lecturer of Kim Il Sung University to be instituted in Pyongyang and came over to the north.

The President met Kye Ung Sang on October 27, 1946 and discussed the issues and ways to develop the country's sericulture. Afterwards, he met him on several occasions and took care of his work and life.

The President's affection and trust was the source that inspired Kye to commit himself to

developing the country's sericulture and training promising biologists.

According to the President's instructions, *Kye Ung Sang's Selected Works* that included his research achievements on anatomical physiology, genetics and breeding of silkworm were published in three volumes.

In his lifetime Kye was elected a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, won the People's Prize and was honoured with the titles of Labour Hero, academician, professor, and PhD.

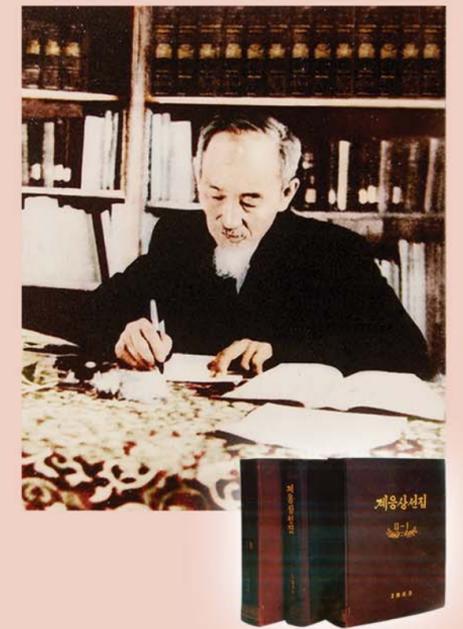
Article: Choe Ui Rim



Kye Ung Sang devoted his whole life to the sericultural research



At an international scientific seminar in Beijing in 1964



Kye Ung Sang's Selected Works were published

Gifts of Boundless Reverence



Ivory work "Eggplants"
from the staff of Kuwol Bookshop.
April 1962



Copper vase engraved with a tiger from
Minami branch of Chongryon in Ibaragi.
April 1962



Glassware from Korean residents in Czechoslovakia.
April 1972



Dedicated poem from the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon.
April 1982



Gem work from the Standing Committee
of Gifu Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryon.
October 1975



The National Gifts Exhibition House is situated in the Mt Ryongak area, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

It houses gifts presented by the Koreans at home and abroad to their great leaders. And among them are those presented to President Kim Il Sung, who illuminated the road ahead for mankind by authoring the immortal Juche idea, a new people-centred philosophical ideology, and devoted his whole life to the prosperity of his dear country and nation.

The Korean compatriots in Japan sent a dedicated poem and other gifts, reflecting their boundless reverence and gratitude for the President, who opened the road of their repatriation and made painstaking efforts to ensure their independent dignity and life in a foreign country.

Horn work "Gold Fish," an openwork ceramic vase and other gifts from the Korean compatriots in China, Russia, the US, Canada and other countries and regions of the world show the dignity and pride of the nation in having the peerlessly great person

admired by the whole world.

There are also a lot of gifts presented by the south Koreans from all walks of life, who are fascinated by the President's great personality with magnanimity and generosity.

Along with the gifts that will be handed down to posterity, President Kim Il Sung will always live in the hearts of the people.

Photo: Ri Kwang Song
Article: Ri Mi Ye



Optical work "Congratulatory Message" from
Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryon.
April 1982



Car from Kim Sin Rak (Rikidozan),
world pro wrestling champion.
April 1962



Crystal vessel set from Choi Hong Hi, president of the International Taekwon-Do Federation.
April 1983



Ceramic pot from Choe Tok Sin, head of Paedal National Council in the Americas.
May 1984



Plastic work "Deer" from the 35th home-visiting group of Korean residents in the USSR.
November 1990



Openwork ceramic vase from the 87th home-visiting group of Korean residents in China.
September 1991



Horn work "Gold Fish" from a TV broadcasting delegation from Yanbian, China.
April 1993



Gem sculpture "Two Running Horses" from the delegation of the Kungangsan Trade Firm in Dandong, Liaoning, China.
May 1994





The Korean people won victory in the Fatherland Liberation War by displaying mass heroism and the spirit of safeguarding the country

Located at the foot of Mt Sokbak in Sosong District of Pyongyang is the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery where remains of heroic martyrs are placed.

The Korean people, who had been liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialists on August 15, 1945, had to fight the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) against imperialist aggressors.

As they felt keenly in such a short period of five years the preciousness of the Republic which made them owners of the land and factories, they turned out in defence of their homeland and fought bravely in order not to suffer again the lot of colonial slavery, dedicating their youth and even lives.

As they defended every inch of the land at the cost of their blood and lives during the fierce three-year war, the fireworks were set off in celebration of victory in July 67 years ago.

The Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery was laid out in 2013 by the state measure to hand down to posterity the feats of the heroic soldiers performed in the war.

Photo: Pak Chang Bok
Article: Choe Ui Rim

Monument Dedicated to War Heroes



Golf Course by Lake Thaesong



Lake Thaesong is some 20 minutes' drive along the Youth Hero Motorway to the southwest of Pyongyang.

Being the biggest lake in the Pyongyang and Nampho areas, it is renowned among holidaymakers as a golfing resort.

Pyongyang Golf Course is laid out by the lakeside on nearly 200-hectare site, with 46 hectares of turf area and a golf course of 10.2 kilometres.

The 18-hole course stretches to 6 777 yards, the shortest being 130 yards and the longest 580 yards.

The course accommodates 200 people a day, and has several service facilities, boating ground, angling site, and lodging quarters for families and individuals.





Last year it newly built a service complex furnished with a wading pool, billiard room, fitness room and restaurants.

A good harmony of a hillock thick with pine

trees, a lake of limpid water and a green field sets off the scenery of the locality in fresh air.

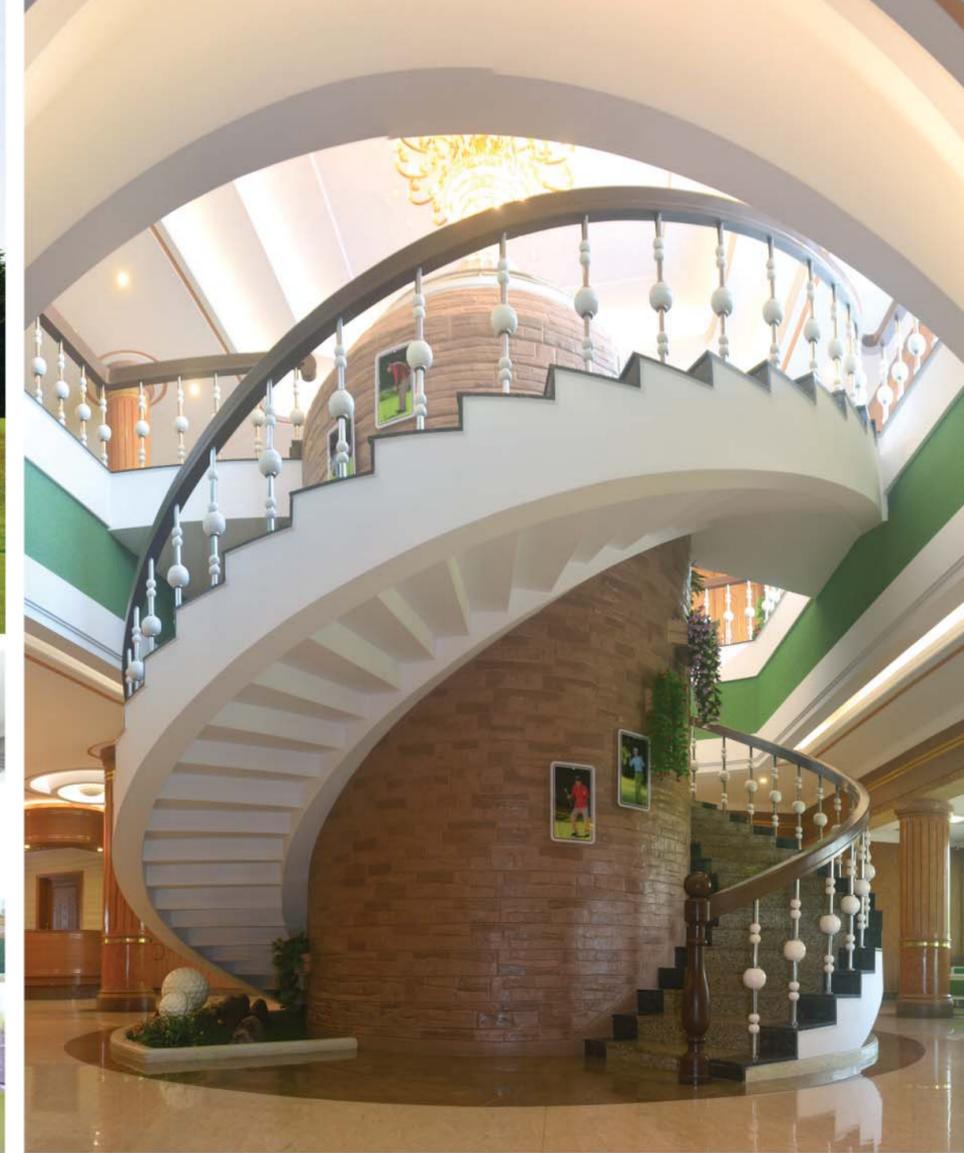
Pyongyang Golf Course is attracting not only professional and amateur golfers but also ordinary

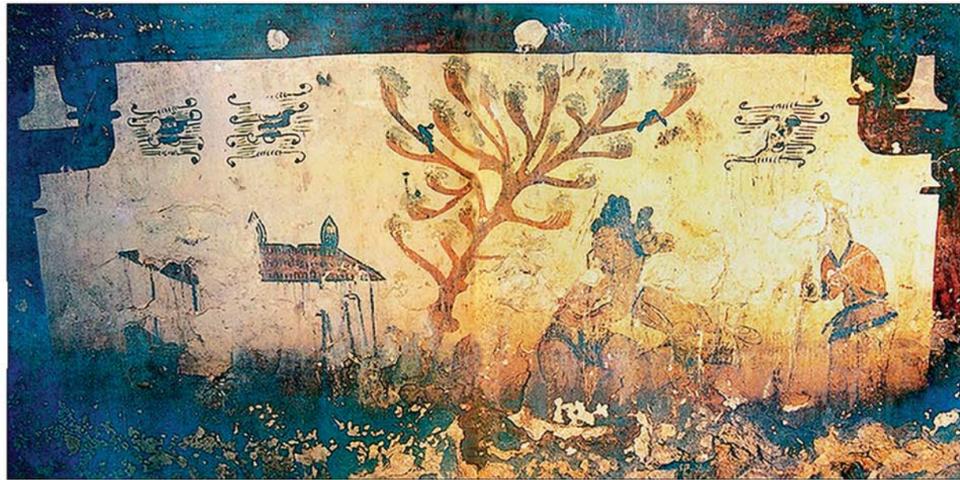
people to its wonderful recreational facilities and kind servants.

Photo: Pyon Chan U, Hong Kwang Nam

Article: Jong Ki Sang







Mural of the *Ssirum* Tomb dating back to the period of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668)



Korean painting *Ssirum* by Kim Hong Do in the 18th century

Traditional Sporting Event, *Ssirum*

Ssirum (Korean wrestling) is one of the cultural assets of the Korean nation.

Since long ago, Korean people enjoyed playing *ssirum* during break times on the edges of fields, on the grass, and on riverside or seaside sandy soil. On folk holidays, in particular, wrestling grounds laid out at scenic spots were thronged with people, young and old, playing the game.

It is well illustrated by the mural painting of the *Ssirum* Tomb (late 4th century) in Ji'an, China. In the mural dating back to the period of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668) are seen two contestants, wearing only shorts and gripping each other by the

thigh band, and a grey-haired referee with a stick in his hand observing the match.

Ssirum was widely played across the country as a popular sport in the periods of Koryo and feudal Joseon dynasty. At that time those especially good at *ssirum* were called *yongsa*, *ryoksa* or *himjangsa*, meaning men of Herculean strength.

In the past *ssirum* was played in three events according to the players' ages and technical skills.

What distinguishes it from wrestling styles of other countries is to use the thigh band.

If one applies a proper combination of manoeuvres largely composed of arm, leg and body



tricks, he can easily defeat a heavier rival. Herein lies an appeal of the Korean *ssirum*. He who forces his opponent to touch the ground with any part of his body other than the ankle is announced as the winner.

Ssirum is now attracting more attention of the Korean people, regardless of professionals and amateurs. Typical event is the Grand Bull Prize National *Ssirum* Contest held every year on Rungna Island to mark *Chusok* (15th day of the eighth month by the lunar calendar), a Korean folk festival.

It is also a popular event in various sports games held in Pyongyang and provinces, including National Inter-Provincial Games.

Im Sung Bin, PhD, associate professor and section chief of the Academy of Social Sciences



Ssirum loses none of its original popularity





Paintings of the hospital help children alleviate their pain



Hospital in a Fairy World



The Okryu Children's Hospital opposite the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital gives such a feeling of calmness as a baby nestled in mother's bosom.

The exterior of the hospital looks like a building of lego bricks while its inside is reminiscent of a fairy world. The

walls of corridors, staircases, wards and treatment rooms are decorated with paintings of fairy tales for the children, totalling over 1 720.

In several places of the hospital are laid out playgrounds furnished with amusement and recreational facilities as

Hospital in a Fairy World

well as soft chairs in various colours and forms.

Little visitors to the hospital take pleasure in looking carefully at the paintings or playing at the resting places, often forgetting that they are in the hospital.

Parents and doctors unanimously appreciate the environment of the hospital conducive to the treatment of the children.

The hospital is amply equipped with modern facilities for treatment, a telemedicine system with children's hospitals in every province, and a heliport for transporting emergency cases. Besides, it has classrooms so that little inpatients can study without letup.

Since its inauguration in October 2013, it has brought health and laughter back to a lot of children.

Though short, its history tells of miraculous stories about how its doctors resuscitated in 18 hours an infant who fell unconscious from toxic dyspepsia, and cured a boy who could neither hear nor speak for over a decade.

Photo: Son Hui Yon
Article: Kim Son Gyong



Simple exercises and intelligent games are conducive to the children's recovery

Tree Nursery in North Hwanghae Province

A modern tree sapling production base has newly been built in the Songmun-dong area, Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province.

Covering an area of some 20 hectares, it has seed selection and sowing grounds, plastic panel greenhouses, outdoor cultivation ground, substrate production ground, etc.

Advanced achievements were actively introduced into construction, and facilities and processes were newly established as suited to the actual conditions of the province.

The nursery officials and workers pressed forward with the preparations

for producing on time tree saplings needed for the forest restoration campaign in the province as soon as the nursery was put into operation.

They exerted laborious efforts to solving the problem of water, a vital issue for the management and a basic guarantee for production, and thus set up a gravitational waterway system.

As it has put production on a scientific, industrial and intensive footing, the tree nursery raises various good species of saplings in large numbers.

Photo: Ri Myong Guk
Article: Kim Phil



Promising Stone Dressing Plant



The Aeguk Stone Dressing Plant located in Yonha-dong, Haeju, South Hwanghae Province, is famous for quarrying granite which conforms to all the qualitative requirements for the building stone at a higher level. Its annual quarrying capacity is tens of thousands of cubic metres.

Visible across the factory is a long stretch of the Suyang Mountains marked by huge deposits of granite. The amount of dimension stones quarried during the past ten odd years is no more than a sucker plucked from an arm of a giant octopus.

The plant has several workshops equipped with modern machines to process granite blocks extracted at the plant and serpentinite and syenite taken from South Hwanghae Province into slabs, railings, banisters and border stones in various sizes.

All production lines ranging from processing to forwarding are supervised and controlled by the integrated system.

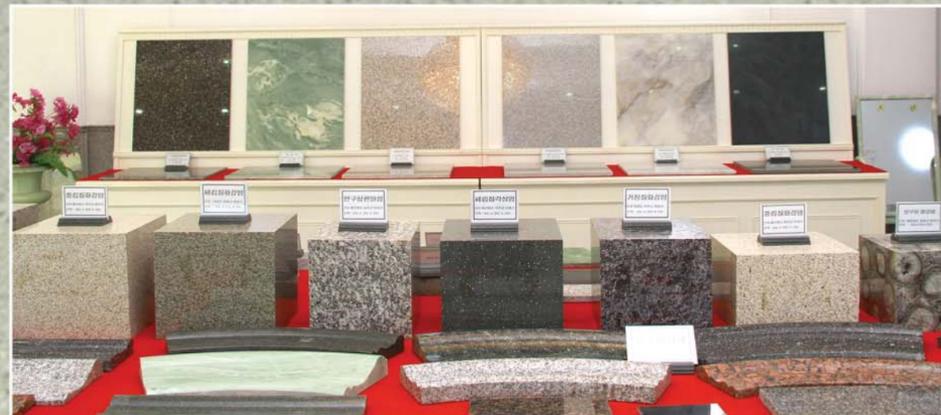
Its products are widely used in newly-built magnificent structures and enjoying a growing demand as days go by.

*Photo: Hong Kwang Nam
Article: Choe Kwang Ho*



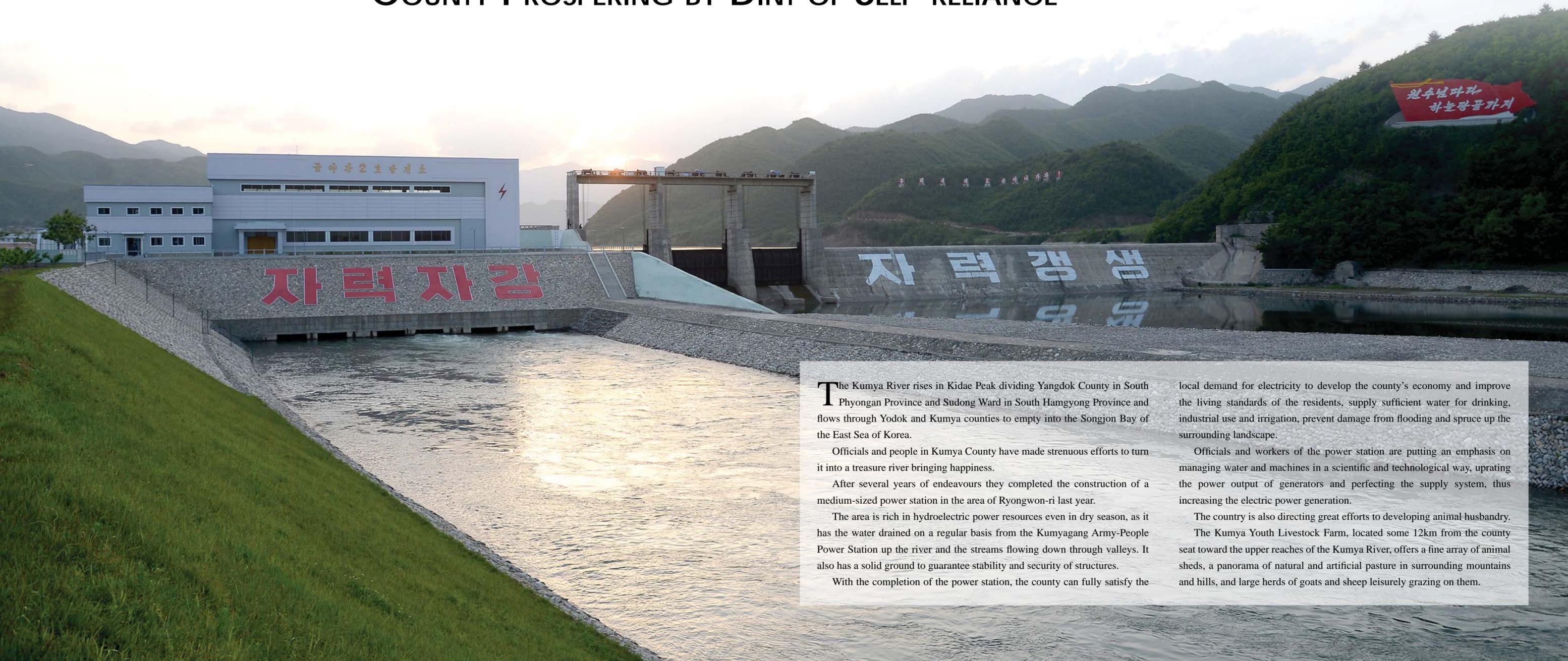


Some products of the plant





COUNTY PROSPERING BY DINT OF SELF-RELIANCE



The Kumya River rises in Kidae Peak dividing Yangdok County in South Phyongan Province and Sudong Ward in South Hamgyong Province and flows through Yodok and Kumya counties to empty into the Songjon Bay of the East Sea of Korea.

Officials and people in Kumya County have made strenuous efforts to turn it into a treasure river bringing happiness.

After several years of endeavours they completed the construction of a medium-sized power station in the area of Ryongwon-ri last year.

The area is rich in hydroelectric power resources even in dry season, as it has the water drained on a regular basis from the Kumyagang Army-People Power Station up the river and the streams flowing down through valleys. It also has a solid ground to guarantee stability and security of structures.

With the completion of the power station, the county can fully satisfy the

local demand for electricity to develop the county's economy and improve the living standards of the residents, supply sufficient water for drinking, industrial use and irrigation, prevent damage from flooding and spruce up the surrounding landscape.

Officials and workers of the power station are putting an emphasis on managing water and machines in a scientific and technological way, uprating the power output of generators and perfecting the supply system, thus increasing the electric power generation.

The country is also directing great efforts to developing animal husbandry.

The Kumya Youth Livestock Farm, located some 12km from the county seat toward the upper reaches of the Kumya River, offers a fine array of animal sheds, a panorama of natural and artificial pasture in surrounding mountains and hills, and large herds of goats and sheep leisurely grazing on them.



Kumya County puts much effort to developing animal husbandry, taking advantage of the favourable natural conditions.

The farm pushes forward the raising of goats, sheep, rabbits and other grazing animals by a proper combination of collective and individual breeding methods.

The county has also the Kumya Cattle Farm on the lower Kumya River.

The cattle farm has several hundred hectares of the grazing land thick with feed crops for preparing quality fodder to keep milk production on a normal basis even in winter.

The livestock farms in the county are provided with regular systems of

rearing superior breeding stock and adopting veterinary and anti-epizootic measures as well as sci-tech learning spaces for making all the farmers well versed in science and technology in livestock farming.

They have modern milk-processing bases and their products enjoy popularity.

Photo: Choe Won Chol, Hong Thae Ung

Article: Pak Pyong Hun



Bumper Harvest of Seaweed

When May and June come around, offshore culture stations along the east and west coasts of Korea greet a harvest season of kelp.

Coastal areas of the country with clear water and free from pollution are suitable for offshore fish farming and shallow-sea culture. However, sustained abnormal weather conditions throughout the world have also affected offshore fish farming.

Despite the conditions, offshore culture stations in South Hwanghae Province and other parts of the country have exerted steady efforts into the cultivation of marine animals and plants, including kelp, oarweed, laver, oyster, mussel and scallop.

They are paying special attention to increasing the production of kelp. As a treasure trove of nutritive elements, kelp is enjoying a growing demand in foodstuff and pharmaceutical manufacturing sectors.

Last year many stations introduced a new variety, which grows fast and is highly productive, while expanding the breeding grounds and finishing a massive task of seed distribution by the end of the year.

And from the beginning of this year they introduced rational methods of culture as suited to the water temperatures and sunshine conditions, and scrupulously tended them at every stage of growth.

Amid a brisk campaign among the stations to exchange and learn good experiences and timely introduce advanced technologies, many of them drastically increased the kelp production without spending much effort to provide additional seedlings.

Thanks to their endeavours, offshore culture stations across the country reaped a bumper seaweed harvest.

*Photo: Sin Chung Il
Article: Kim Phil*



Among eminent women doctors whom the Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering is proud of is Sin Kum Sun.

Born into a military officer's family in November 1955 in a mountainous village in Kungang County, Kangwon Province, Sin was good at school and especially fond of maths and physics. When she graduated from the senior middle school, she was enrolled at the Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering to major in the engineering of construction machines as she wished.

Her fellow students and even lecturers marvelled at her excellent academic performance supported by great enthusiasm. And, as an undergraduate, she designed a fish processing machine and put it into practice.

Sin graduated the university summa cum laude in 1981 and became a lecturer of her alma mater.

Her lectures are so comprehensible and profound that they are highly acclaimed by students.

It owes much to her painstaking efforts to acquire a wealth of versatile knowledge and the art of skilful lecturing.

In this course she created a score of new teaching methods and wrote several textbooks and references on the mechanical engineering.

Sin has proved herself adept at



Whole Life Devoted to Teaching

mechanical invention.

Her research in the 1990s was aimed at improving the capacity of winching facilities, and she designed a tensiometer for wire rope, the first of its kind in the

country, which she continued to upgrade as suited to actual conditions.

The portable tensiometer for wire rope and other machines and facilities invented by Sin have been well commended at a

national festival of mechanical designs and other sci-tech festivals and are highly profitable in reality.

*Photo: An Chol Ryong
Article: Kim Son Gyong*



During an online lecture



Sin takes an active part in solving scientific and technical problems arising in reality

Winners of Brain War



Kang Chol Ryong (left) and Kim Song Un (right)



Codechef is a monthly internet program contest participated in by programmers and university students from many countries and regions across the world.

Students from Kim Chaek University of Technology in the DPRK had achieved remarkable successes in the contest for the past consecutive years. They again took the first and second places last May.

The contest held between May 1 and 11 was divided into two categories and drew more than 20 000 contestants from 80 odd countries, including the DPRK, China, Russia, Canada and India.

The DPRK students, who retained the leading places in the rankings from February to April, competed in the May contest in the group of a higher category, with nine problems and one challenge problem.

They waged an intensive brain war, with the intention of giving full play to ample knowledge and ability they acquired at the highest institution of scientific and technological education.

Kang Chol Ryong, fourth grader of the applied maths faculty, and Kim Song Un, second grader of information science and technology faculty, won by a huge margin and took the first and second places in the contest.

*Photo: Mun Un Gyong
Article: Jong Ki Sang*



Unjong Tea

Tea culture has a long history in Korea. The Korean people drank teas made by steeping in boiled water the dried fruits, roots and leaves of herbs and trees with pharmacological effects, such as insam, senna, *Schizandra chinensis* and pine needles.

Among various kinds of teas is Unjong tea.

Unjong tea plants are cultivated in Kangnyong County of South Hwanghae Province and Kosong County of Kangwon Province and similar regions featured by temperate climate.

The leaves of the tea plant are harvested four or five times a year, and those from the first harvest are acknowledged to be the best in quality and quantity. In general, when there grow five fresh leaves, three of them are plucked, with the two left for the growth of

new shoots.

The plucked leaves are processed in various methods, according to which they are classified into green and black teas.

Unjong tea with unique flavour and aroma is very good for health.

Experts say that this tea contains a rich amount of medicinal properties, essential amino acid, vitamins C and E, and other nutrients, so its regular drinking is very effective in preventing arteriosclerosis, hypertension and cardiomegaly, improving heart functions, relieving fatigue and retarding aging.

Many tea houses in Pyongyang and other parts of the country serve Unjong tea, making people enjoy more affluent cultural life.

Photo: An Chol Ryong

Article: Choe Ui Rim





Producer of Elegant Pianos

- Pyongyang Piano Joint Venture Company -



The Pyongyang Piano Joint Venture Company is a producer of grand and upright pianos that are largely played at home and highly commended by professionals and fans for their clear and rich sound and remarkable timbre.

Established over 30 years ago, the company occupies 13 000 square metres of area in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

It has a complete arrangement of machinery and equipment for piano making, and employs materials accredited worldwide and timbers of spruce, *Acer triflorum* and linden available at home.

Its staff with rich experience and a long term of service carry out with exquisite artistic sense, and dexterous and correct workmanship all the processes, ranging from the selection of materials, manufacturing and finishing to assembling and inspection.

Management and technical personnel of the company work out a high development strategy to manufacture better pianos as required by the people's cultural and emotional feelings and tastes and strive further to this end.

The company's products are enjoying much popularity.



Photo: Ri Myong Guk
Article: Choe Kwang Ho



Quality Hard Glassware Are Produced



Huichon Hard Glassware Factory in Huichon, Jagang Province, was inaugurated in September 2005. And it has already achieved its fame across the country for producing various kinds of utensils.

It is equipped with ample processes and automatic machines and facilities for glassware production, ranging from raw materials feeding to packaging via melting, blowing, pattern decorating and heat treating.

It turns out more than 40 kinds of hard glassware such as vessels, bowls and plates, relying mainly on rich deposits of high-grade silica and feldspar in the area of Nyongbyon County, North Phyongan Province.

The factory officials and technicians pushed forward creating designs of new products that are diversified in shape, size and utility and easy to handle, and introduced advanced methods into planning and manufacturing scores of moulds.

They also developed painting materials for ornamental patterns, applied various adhesive techniques to production, and extended the lifespan of furnaces with home-made refractories.

A rational mixing ratio of raw materials has been defined to increase the production of molten ingredients by over 10%.

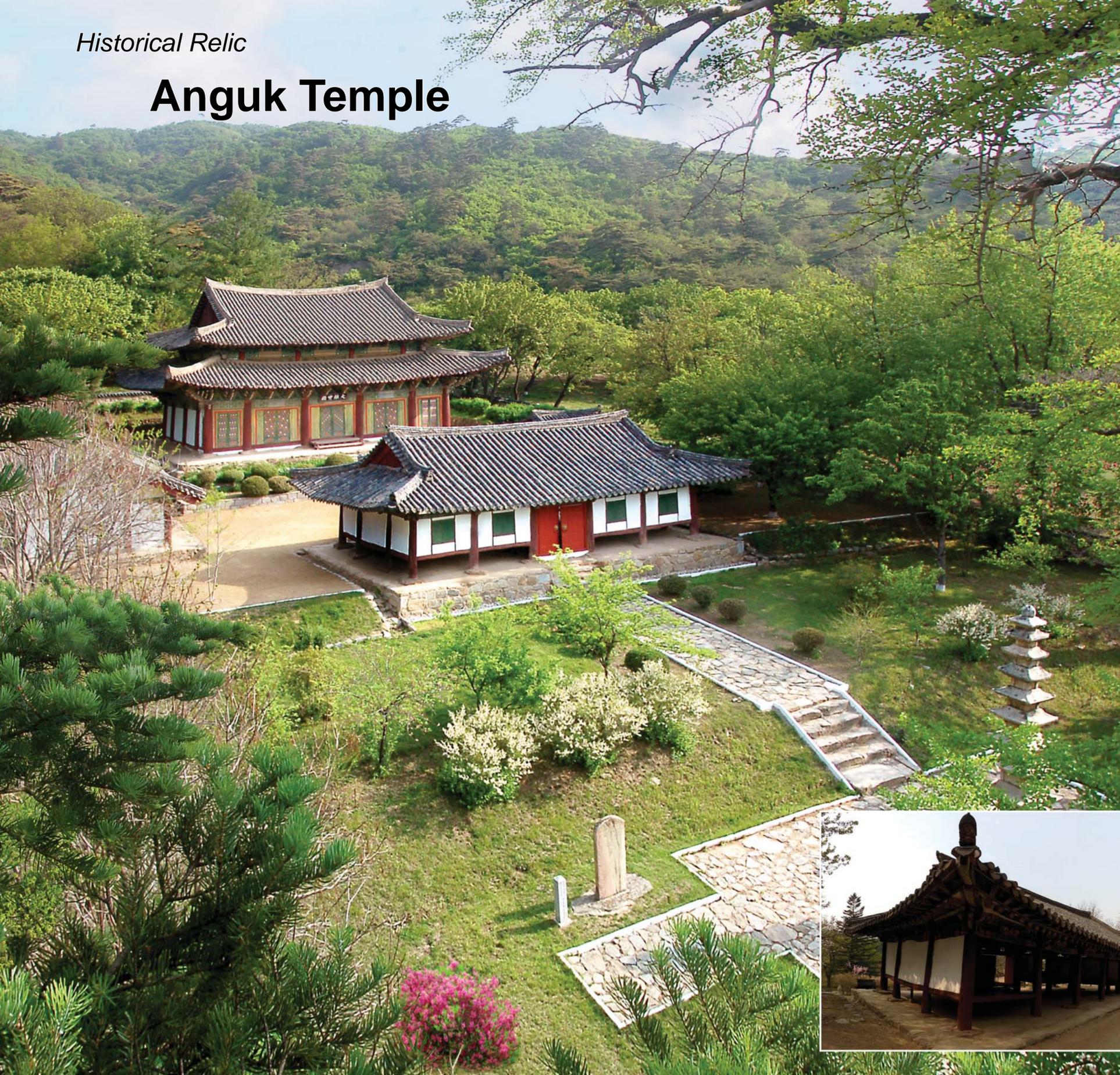
At the same time, a great effort is being exerted to improving the quality of products, in terms of colour, mechanical strength, heat resistance and caking ability.

As a result, factory's glassware enjoy popularity for their quality. The hard glassware set won the December 15 quality medal for the best products of the country in 2015.

*Photo: Ri Myong Guk
Article: Pak Pyong Hun*



Anguk Temple



Nine-tiered pagoda



Stupas

Anguk Temple, which is situated at Ponghak-dong, Phyongsong in South Phyongan Province was built in Koguryo period (277 BC-AD 668).

Old historical documents read that the temple was built for over 20 years after its groundbreaking in 503.

Since its reconstruction in 1419, it underwent similar projects several times afterwards.

At present several architectural structures remain in the temple.

Taeungbo Hall, the main building of the temple, is a two-tiered, double-eaved gabled house with five bays (17.04m) on the front and four bays (13.2m) on the flank. It was built on a platform atop the embankment and painted in *kumdanchong*, the most gorgeous decorative style. The hall houses Buddhist images placed on a large altar stretching the length of three bays, and Buddhist paintings behind them.

In front of Taeungbo Hall stand Thaephyong Pavilion, in the west a dormitory for Buddhist monks, and in the east Juphil Pavilion.

Thaephyong Pavilion is a gabled building with double eaves, which has five bays (19.25m) on the front and two bays (6.8m) on the flank.

In front of the pavilion is a nine-tiered pagoda erected after the middle period of Koryo dynasty (918-1392). It is a 6.23m-high tower in the shape of a regular tetragon.

In the temple there is a ginkgo tree which is known to be planted around 1400 and is 27m tall and 10m round at the bottom. It is on the list of the national living monuments.

Anguk Temple is preserved in its original state thanks to the country's policy of preserving the national cultural heritage.

Photo: An Chol Won
Article: Kim Son Gyong



Thaephyong Pavilion, dormitory for Buddhist monks, Taeungbo Hall and Juphil Pavilion

