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Metalwork “An Eagle on the Globe”

A gift presented to President Kim Il Sung by the members of the White Line Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung, Japan, in July 1984.



CONTENTS

3 Opening New Era of Peace and Prosperity

Last year Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un, through three rounds of historic summit meetings and talks and north-south declarations, opened a new phase of the cause of national reunification.



4

4 Sacred and Great Signature

6 Strenuous Efforts for Independent Reunification

7 Father of Nation

8 The Kumsusan Palace of the Sun

10 Story of the Humbertos

11 Matter of Greatest Priority



12



Front Cover: An international march for peace, prosperity and reunification of Korea proceeds past the Monument to the Three Charters for National Reunification in 2018

*Photo by
Hwang Jong Hyok*



Back Cover: Sobaek Stream in summer

*Photo by
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- 12 Spirit of Martyrs Inherited
- 14 Kept in the People's Mind
- 18 Motive Power of Production
- 20 *Ongryonsan*-branded Foodstuffs
- 22 Answer They Have Found
- 23 First Step of Biologist
- 24 Reserve Talents Trained
- 26 Cradle of Musical Prodigies
- 28 Sports Science Researchers' Pride
- 30 For Winning Victory
- 32 Believe in Yourself
- 34 For Increased Mushroom Production
- 36 People Who Embroider National Soul
- 38 A Teacher and His Disciple
- 40 Rural Community Gets Better
- 42 Secret of Success
- 43 National Intangible Cultural Heritage (32)
 - Bean-curd Making
- 44 Mt Kumgang (5)
- 46 Brisk Activities for Supporting Children
- 47 Historic Event Indicating Cuban People's Road of Victory
- 48 Sinister Plot



Opening New Era of Peace and Prosperity

Panmunjom heralds spring

PANMUNJOM IS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE of a line that divides the Korean peninsula into the north and the south. It had been overcast with the sense of confrontation and tension all the time over the past 70-odd years since the peninsula was split into the north and the south.

In April 2018 Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un crossed the division line to go to the House of Peace in the south Korean area of Panmunjom. Hand in hand with south Korean President Moon Jae In who was out there to have a meeting, Kim Jong Un freely walked back to the north and then to the south across the line, taking the first step towards reconciliation and unity of the nation.

Prior to the talks he wrote "A new history starts now. At the starting point of the history, an era of peace. Kim Jong Un, April 27, 2018"

in the visitors' book in the House of Peace to mark the historic inter-Korean summit meeting. In the talks frank and open-hearted opinions were exchanged about north-south relations, peace in the Korean peninsula, denuclearization of the peninsula and other matters of mutual concern. Kim Jong Un signed the "Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula" together with Moon Jae In.

In honour of the historic north-south summit meeting Kim Jong Un, together with his south Korean counterpart, planted a pine tree as a symbol of peace and prosperity in Panmunjom which was symbolic of confrontation and tension.

An "Appeal to All the Korean People" issued by the central committee of the Anti-Imperialist National Democratic Front reads in part: "When we saw and experienced the invaluable live report for the exciting, breathtaking 12 hours, all of us Korean people were assured that the dream of one country is no longer something in a haze. The advent of spring of peace which has finally replaced the winter of war is in no way a heaven's gift. It is a precious fruit of fervent love for the nation, a firm will of reunification, a big calibre and daring decision of the peerlessly great man."

Pyongyang in autumn, great season

Autumn of 2018 was quite an epochal season to be etched in the annals of the nation as it witnessed a historic Pyongyang meeting in September.

President Moon Jae In visited Pyongyang on September 18. Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un was so kind as to meet him at the airport and guide him to his lodgings, after taking a measure to accord a great welcome. During Moon and his wife's stay in Pyongyang Kim Jong Un shared most of his time with them, sitting side by side with them to see a welcoming performance, arranging a great banquet for them and having a luncheon and dinner with them at the famous Okryu Restaurant and the Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant which is a special catering establishment.

Kim Jong Un, together with Moon, signed the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration. The historic declaration meant an important landmark in opening a heyday of peace and prosperity by implementing the April 27 Panmunjom Declaration faithfully and in an all-round way as desired by all the Korean people.

A military agreement between the military authorities of the two sides was also concluded to implement the historic Panmunjom declaration.

Kim Jong Un saw a grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance together with his counterpart.

The two top leaders climbed Mt Paektu which is a symbol of the Korean nation, leaving an indelible trace in a new era of development of the inter-Korean relations, peace and prosperity. Walking along the shore of Lake Chon on the top of the mountain together with the south Korean president and his wife, Kim Jong Un made a meaningful remark, proposing to write a new chapter of history of reunification by dipping the brush fully in the water of the lake. His proposal found its way into the hearts of the Korean people as a monumental axiom.

Autumn of 2018 in Pyongyang was an unforgettable season which brought the Korean people a greater pleasure and happiness while giving a momentum to the effort of the nation for peace and prosperity.

Ri Jong Nam



Sacred and Great Signature

ETERNAL PRESIDENT Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a great man who started his career sharing weal and woe with his nation and worked devotedly to the last moment of his life just for the sake of his nation.

One day in April 1992, his birthday month, he said that he could say, in short, that the 80 years of his life as a son of the people had been years of struggle devoted for the people, that one thing that concerned him was that he had not met his nation's desire to live happily

together in a reunified country, and that to reunify the country was the long cherished common desire of his nation as well as his own pledge to his nation.

Bearing the noble sense of responsibility the President spent the last decade of his life making tireless efforts for reunification of his country, which is inscribed indelibly in the annals of the Korean nation.

In the 1990s Kim Il Sung worked still more energetically to make one Korea as desired by the nation. Under his guidance a pan-national dialogue for reuni-

fication took place, pan-national united fronts, typically the Pan-National Alliance for Korea's Reunification, were formed and successful inter-Korean dialogue was held leading to the adoption of a north-south agreement and a joint declaration on denuclearization. Meanwhile, he published *Ten-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country*.

He opened the way to DPRK-USA negotiation and inter-Korean summit talks, and personally met south Korean en-

voys of reunification from all walks of life. Thanks to his effort, Reverend Billy Graham of the US visited the DPRK in April 1992 bringing with him a verbal message of the American president Clinton, which signalled the beginning of negotiation between the two countries.

Finally the US responded to the proposal of bilateral talks in June 1993, and thus the first-stage talks took place in New York, the US, resulting in the publication of a joint statement which was the first ever event in history. The statement stipulated the principles of rejecting any threat or use of armed forces including nuclear weapons, respecting each other's sovereignty, avoiding interference in each other's internal affairs, and supporting peaceful reunification of Korea.

Despite the agreement the American rulers drove the situation to the extreme by ratcheting up sanctions against Korea.

On April 16, 1994, answering the questions raised by a journalist delegation from the American newspaper *The Washington Times*, Kim Il Sung declared that his people set great store by peace and did not want war, that if anybody breached their sovereignty and attempted to conquer them by force of arms, they would be obliged to exercise their right to self-defence and counter him with armed force, and that the Government of the DPRK and his people were firmly determined and prepared to defend the freedom and independence of their

country from any encroachment.

The American administration had no choice but to return to the table of negotiation. In June 1994 former US president Jimmy Carter paid a visit to Pyongyang, when President Kim Il Sung, talking to him, suggested a number of reasonable proposals to get rid of the confrontation between the DPRK and the US. Even though Carter came from an enemy country, Kim Il Sung, treating him like an old friend, raised a topic of acute and sensitive matters and put forward bold and fair ideas for the settlement. Carter was so impressed by Kim Il Sung's love of peace and his calibre and generosity that he, after his Pyongyang visit, said that Kim Il Sung was very energetic and intelligent, that he not only had meticulous and ample knowledge of all matters but also was remarkably broad-minded. He stated that President Kim Il Sung was greater than

specific reunification proposals and that the south Korean chief executive had to produce his own idea of reunification.

Thanks to his suggestion, the first ever inter-Korean summit talks since the national division was promised to be held in Pyongyang. It was an ecstatic event that brought the entire nation a fervent hope and expectation for peaceful reunification of the country.

On July 7, 1994 Kim Il Sung signed "Kim Il Sung July 7, 1994" on a document concerning the inter-Korean summit talks. It marked the last signature of his, for he passed away at 2 a.m., July 8, 1994, leaving behind the document on national reunification.

All the Koreans, who had been carried away with the hope for the nation's peace and reunification in the run-up to the historic inter-Korean summit talks, shed tears of blood over the grief.

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary (August 15, 1995) of national liberation from the Japanese imperialists' military occupation, a monument inscribed with Kim Il Sung's last signature was erected at Thongil House in Panmunjom.

Later, visiting the monument, Chairman Kim Jong Il made a meaningful remark that though the President's signature consisted of only nine letters (in Korean) its meaning was so sacred and great that it could never be substituted with thousands of monumental letters.

Ri Jong Nam

Strenuous Efforts for Independent Reunification

BY OUR NATION ITSELF IS THE BANNER Chairman Kim Jong Il, eternal General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, held high for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

From the outset of 2000, the Chairman strove to make a turning point in the endeavour to reunify the nation. As a result, in April 2000 there was made public the April 8 north-south agreement on holding the inter-Korean summit meeting and talks in Pyongyang in June of the year. At last, the historic summit meeting and talks took place from 13 to 15 in June in Pyongyang for the first time 55 years after division of the nation.

On June 14 Chairman Kim Jong Il had an one-on-one talk with President Kim Dae Jung. In the nearly four-hour long talk the top leaders of the north and the south broadly and frankly discussed the principled and important pending problems arising in realizing inter-Korean dialogue and reunification, for example, the method of reunification including the matter of achieving independent reunification by concerted efforts of the nation; exchange of visiting groups of separated families and relatives; cooperation and exchange in different fields; and resumption of dialogue between the authorities of both sides. Then they signed the North-South Joint Declaration.

The gist of the historic declaration is national independence plainly and clearly expressed by the phrase of *By Our Nation Itself*. It meant that the Korean nation should achieve its long-cherished desire for its reunification by its own effort and on the thorough principle of independence without any foreign intervention.

All the Korean people were enraptured by the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration; they shed tears of emotion, cheering and applauding. The declaration made a milestone for national reunification in the new century by which to turn the confrontation- and mistrust-ridden inter-Korean relations into those of reconciliation and cooperation. And the spirit of *By Our Nation Itself*, for its truthfulness and vitality, took root in the mind of the entire nation thanks to the adoption of the declaration.

Until April 2006 there were over 100 inter-Korean talks and contacts including the ministerial-level talks, the meetings of the North-South Committee for the Promotion of Economic Cooperation, and the talks and working-level contacts of the military authorities. This was an unprecedented

miracle in the history of inter-Korean dialogue.

The June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and the ideal of *By Our Nation Itself* brought about the events of re-linking the severed railways and roads. In May 2007 there took place trial operation of trains from Youth Railway Station in Mt Kumgang in the north to Jejin Railway Station in the south, and from Munsan Railway Station in the south to Kaesong Railway Station in the north.

And inter-Korean travel and contacts became brisk, widely spreading in all social aspects, which created an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust within the nation, and spurred the struggle to achieve inter-Korean cooperation. The sea route from the south to Mt Kumgang in the north was opened 50-odd years after national division, which enabled south Koreans to come to tour the mountain. Besides, different sports and cultural exchanges between the north and the south instilled hope and enthusiasm for reunification in the fellow countrymen.

Chairman Kim Jong Il's leadership for opening up the road to reunification by dint of national independence resulted in the second historic inter-Korean summit meeting and the adoption of the October 4 Declaration for practical implementation of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, making another great stride in the struggle for national reunification.

The Declaration for Development of North-South Relations, and Peace and Prosperity adopted on October 4, 2007, is a practical programme that elucidates concrete targets and tasks for developing the inter-Korean relations onto a higher stage by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation and achieving peace and common prosperity of the nation. The October 4 Declaration reaffirmed that the north and the south would adhere to and actively apply the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration which is run through with the spirit of *By Our Nation Itself*, and clarified both sides' common recognition of and the way to solve the matters of putting an end to hostile relations and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula on the basis of mutual respect and trust, and developing economic cooperation, exchanges in social and cultural fields, humanitarian cooperation, and cooperation on the international arena in the efforts to protect the interests of the nation and the rights and interests of overseas Koreans.

The October 4 Declaration, based on the main orientation of national reunification set by the June ▶

Father of Nation

AFTER WORLD WAR II, KOREA WAS forcibly divided by foreign forces into the north and the south, and two different ideologies and systems began to exist in the peninsula. However, the noble compatriotic feelings and affection of the Korean people, who had lived as one nation of the same blood on the same territory for five thousand years, have left traces in the annals of its history.

Song sung by south Korean fishermen

One day in late July 1964, a typhoon swept the whole western coast of south Korea. Many fishermen in the area centring around Kanghwa Island died in ship wrecks. Those who had narrowly escaped from death drifted to the territorial waters of the northern half of Korea.

When President Kim Il Sung received the sad news, he ordered the Navy of the Korean People's Army to dispatch its ships to save the fishermen. Thus, over 220 fishermen and more than 30 fishing boats were rescued. Most of the survivors were poor fishermen from the area of Kyonggi Province who were eking out a living with offshore fishery. After learning in detail about their status, treatment results and living conditions, the President instructed officials concerned to provide them with plenty of rice when they returned to the south, and let them meet during their stay in the northern half of Korea their parents, wives and children living there. After a while he repeatedly and earnestly instructed the officials to take compatriotic care of the fishermen and repair their wrecked ships well, and drew up the schedule for their visits and field trips before saying that a good farewell party should be given to them.

Besides, the President saw to it that medical workers correctly diagnosed the diseases of the survivors from the typhoon, who had been suffering hardships of life, and cured them completely, and that they were given birthday tables including 60th birthday tables. They shed tears of gratitude for such warm care, and spent dreamy days.

At last the day came when they were to leave

- ▶ 15 Joint Declaration, became the nation's practical programme containing the detailed activities to be done at that time.

By providing the historic October 4 Declaration Chairman Kim Jong Il accomplished immortal exploits to shine forever in the Korean nation's his-

for the south. Their fishing boats, which left a port amidst a send-off by many people, made a circle on the sea, and sailed back towards the port. And they repeated the movement time and again. Finally, singing of the immortal revolutionary paean *Song of General Kim Il Sung* reverberated on the boats.

The melody of the song echoing to the port fully reflected what they wanted to say.

Fatherly care

In late August and early September 1984 an unprecedented heavy flood hit the vast areas of south Korea including Seoul. Hundreds of people died, and hundreds of thousands of people were left homeless.

After hearing the report on the fact Chairman Kim Jong Il said to officials concerned that he could hardly eat at the thought of the homeless flood victims, and instructed the officials to think what measure they should take.

Next morning, after hearing what they suggested, the Chairman instructed them to take a large-scale relief measure for the compatriots of the same blood. Then he taught them in detail about the varieties and quantity of relief goods, and how to provide them. This led to the publication of the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society on sending 50 000 *sok* (one *sok* equals about 144kg) of rice, 500 000 metres of cloth, 100 000 tons of cement and large quantities of medicines as relief goods to the south Korean flood victims. At that time the relief goods amounted to US\$ 18 million.

The relief measure was unprecedentedly large in scale in the history of the international Red Cross relief movement spanning over one hundred and several ten years. Until that time US\$ 750 000 was the highest record in the international Red Cross relief movement, which Sweden offered to flood-afflicted India in 1983.

Later, many relief goods were delivered to the south Korean flood victims.

Kim Son Myong

tory of reunification movement.

The ideal of *By Our Nation Itself* still serves as the banner the Korean people invariably adhere to in the struggle for national reunification.

An Chol Ho

The Kumsusan Palace of the Sun



Story of the Humbertos

In his lifetime President Kim Il Sung met over 70 000 foreign figures from 130-odd countries including heads of state and government and party leaders. Among them are Humberto Ortis Flores, honorary director of the Voluntad Publishing House of Ecuador, and his family.

IT WAS ON OCTOBER 9, 1974 that Humberto met the President for the first time.

Humberto lost his parents in his early days. From then on he made his own way with painstaking effort. He learned the printing technique while working by day and studying the science of printing by himself by night. Thus, he could establish the aforesaid publishing house at the age of 20. This made him have much self-respect, and he hardly took his hat off to anyone else.

But in his first meeting with Kim Il Sung, he could not help being fascinated by the great personality of the President who came outside to receive him with a broad smile, taking him by the hand and thanking him for coming all the long way.

The President said to Humberto that he felt very happy to have such a good friend as him in Latin America, and instructed him in plain language the way and possibility for developing countries to cooperate closely with one another. He said: There are now over 100 developing countries in the world. If each contributed one good technique, that would make more than a hundred. Accordingly, if they learn from each other what they do not know and teach each other what they know, help each other and cooperate closely in the economic sphere, the developing countries can progress rapidly and dispense with the aid of the great powers with strings attached to it.

While lunching with Humberto the President told him to

come to Korea frequently in the future, and bring his wife and children with him next time, saying that it would be better if they spent their time together in a family atmosphere.

That day Humberto fully agreed with the President's idea that those who want to build a new society should support and cooperate with one another on the basis of independence, and he was impressed by his boundless kindness and modesty.

After returning home Humberto praised the President as a great teacher and benevolent father, and started to translate and publish his works. And he energetically gave publicity to the Juche idea and Korea where the idea was thoroughly embodied.

The relationship between the President and the Humbertos lasted two decades. In his whole lifetime the President met Humberto 12 times, always treating the latter as his friend, brother and comrade. He made sure that Humberto participated in the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, and the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. When he learned about the state of his health, he took a measure for him to get hospital treatment in Korea.

Humberto wanted his children to share his mind in following the truth of history, and strove to bring them up in that way.

On his eighth visit to Korea in 1987 he presented the President with a ring set with seven jewels, that is, a big jewel surrounded by six small jewels.

The small jewels mean Humberto and his wife and four children. It reflected Humberto's will to have all his family members revere and follow the President like the sunflower follows the sun through generations.

His children did so as he had expected. Even after he passed away, his children continued to follow the road their father had done. The eldest daughter Paola founded the Paola Publishing House with her husband after marrying him. They are publishing in numbers works of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, and books on Korea. The eldest son Nelson is the president of Tele Andina 23 TV Station and the Voluntad Publishing House. The TV station widely broadcasts programmes on the revolutionary activities of the President and the Chairman on major commemorative days of Korea and each Saturday. Especially, on the occasions of the President's birthday and the anniversary of his demise, it intensively broadcasts Korean documentary films like *President Kim Il Sung Will Live Forever* and *The Great Life in 1994*. The second son Alvaro, too, works at the Voluntad Publishing House.

The aforesaid publishing houses and the TV station of the Humbertos serve as the centres for the propagation of the Juche idea in Latin America.

The story of the President and the Humbertos is being told and retold among the Ecuadorian people through centuries.

Choe Sol Mi

Matter of Greatest Priority

MARCH 10 THIS YEAR witnessed the election of deputies to the 14th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the DPRK. 99.99 percent of all voters, except those abroad and deep-sea fishermen, voted for all the candidates.

This is a demonstration of the Korean people's full confidence in and support to their government that has thoroughly applied the people-first principle in all activities of the State and in all fields of social life.

The people-first principle is a political ideal of regarding the masses of the people as the masters of the revolution and construction, relying on them and serving them selflessly and devotedly.

The principle is based on the revolutionary philosophy of Juche that regards the people as the most precious and powerful beings in the world, and reflects the thoroughgoing stand of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and the Government of the DPRK to take loving care of the people and materialize their requirements and interests.

The WPK and the Government of the DPRK set it as a matter of the greatest priority to apply the Juche-oriented view on the people and a people-oriented philosophy, a crystallization of the people-first principle, in the activities of the Party and the State. This can be proved by the fact that in all spheres of State and social life the Party and the State give top and absolute priority to what are oriented to the

people and popular among them, and unsparingly invest everything for their wellbeing under the slogan of "Everything for the people and everything by relying on them!"

In recent years Korea has witnessed the mushrooming of modern streets and recreational centres including Mirae Scientists Street and Ryomyong Street, and Munsu Water Park. Now gigantic construction projects are being pushed ahead with in a big way and at a high speed, including development of Samjiyon County and construction of the Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Special Zone and the Yangdok Hot Spring Resort.

The people-first stand of the Party and the State finds expression in that they give top priority to the interests and convenience of the people in constructing even a single structure and making even a single product.

One September day in 2013

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visited the construction site of the Ryugyong Dental Hospital. While looking round different places he noticed a carriage porch at the entrance to the hospital. Mentioning that the carriage porch was for the cars of cadres, he instructed that entrances should be designed in various forms to suit the use of relevant buildings and to meet the convenience of the people.

Thus the hospital was completed in such a way as to ensure the best convenience for the people.

Meanwhile, the Party and the State regard the struggle against the abuse of power, bureaucratism and corruption as a matter with a vital bearing on the existence of the State, and defend the interests of the people firmly. In the course of the endeavour to apply the people-first principle in all the activities of the Party and the State and in all fields of social life, the Party, the State and the people have formed a community in which they share the same destiny with one another, and the country is advancing dynamically along the orbit of its own development, never flinching in the face of unprecedented trials and difficulties.

The Party and the State make selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people, and the people support them wholeheartedly, entrusting their destiny and future entirely to the latter—these are the genuine features of the State embodying the people-first principle.

In the policy speech he delivered at the First Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held in April last, the Supreme Leader said that the Government of the DPRK would invariably hold fast to the people-first principle as the core of its mainstay.

The WPK and the DPRK Government's efforts to hasten the bright future of socialism aspired after by the people by relying on their strength will bear good fruit.

Han Hyon Jong

Spirit of Martyrs Inherited

SOME TIME AGO, I visited the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery situated at the foot of Mt Sokbak, Sosong District, Pyongyang.

Established in July 2013, the cemetery keeps the remains of more than 570 martyrs. Its entrance pillars made of natural granite are decorated with carved flags of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and embossed figures of the years 1950–1953 symbolizing the period of the Fatherland Libera-

tion War.

When I reached the Memorial Tower for the Fallen Soldiers of the Korean People's Army after passing the entrance, lots of people were laying flowers and bouquets at the tower. In front of the monument is a wreath-laying stand called Soul of Heroes which depicts a submachine gun and a military cap put on the flag of the Republic covering the coffin model of a martyr. I felt as if the submachine gun and military cap had smelled of powder smoke.

Maeng Sung Ho, head of the cemetery management station, said, "On the day of its inaugural ceremony, the war veterans who visited it, said with tears that they had buried in trenches their comrades-in-arms who fell in battles, before charging at the enemy, and that now the comrades-in-arms could rest in peace." He went on to say that the State saw to it that the stone pictures of the heroes were fixed on their tombstones to show their images in their lifetime.

► Looking round the tombstones, I noticed the stone picture of Hero Ri Tae Hun, once a coastal artillery battery commander. He graduated from a military academy established for the first time in Korea after its liberation from the Japanese imperialists' military occupation in August 1945, and distinguished himself as a coastal artillery battery commander during the Fatherland Liberation War.

During the Korean People's Army's strategic temporary retreat in the war, his battery on Wolmi Islet used four guns to delay the enemy's attempt to land on the islet for three days from September 13 to 15, 1950 though



Working people visit the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery.

the latter's forces totalled over 50 000 troops aboard, over three hundred warships, along with some 1 000 aircraft. At the time the battery sank 13 enemy warships including three destroyers.

A Korean feature film *Wolmi Islet* was created to hand down the battery's feat through generations. Looking at his stone picture, I seemed to hear his excited voice calling his men to annihilate the enemy.

Maeng said, "The State saw to it that the remains of martyrs, known or not, were buried in the cemetery, that for those who left no remains their military uniforms, military caps, belts, handbooks and so on were buried there and that for those who left nothing pouches of soil from their hometowns were buried there."

There I also noticed some

students in their final year at the Wasan Senior Middle School, Sosong District. They were writing the heroes' names down in their handbooks. They said in unison that while looking round the cemetery they came to understand very well the meaning of fighting for the country and the people and how the martyrs could devote their springtime of life to the country and the people.

One of the students expressed his determination to fulfil his duty as a young man in military service for national defence keeping the noble spirit of war veterans in mind.

Feeling that the spirit of the martyrs is still carried on by the younger generations, I expressed my gratitude to the martyrs.

Sim Chol Yong

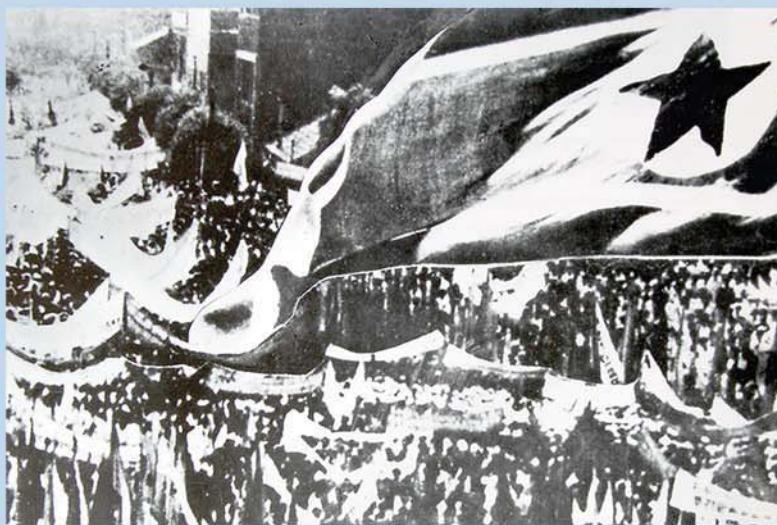


Kept in the People's Mind

EVERYBODY WANTS TO have a true and happy life. The desire takes shape and develops into reality in their country, and one of its symbols is the national flag. Not only a nation as a whole entity but also individual members of it cast their lot with the flag.

The national flag is generally regarded as the crystallization of the prestige and pride of the people of a certain country. The Koreans are fervently attached to the flag of their country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Because it carries the glorious history of their country which they regained, defended and established through their bloody struggle, as well as their proud and enjoyable life and the

A public procession of Pyongyang citizens moves in celebration of the DPRK founding in September 1948.



future of their country.

While they were under the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists, the Korean people were deprived of their national flag. The Japanese flag was drooping heavily in the sky, instigating the predatory pursuance of aggression and plunder.

A young Korean, named Son Ki Jong, won the marathon race in the 11th Berlin Olympics. Infuriated at the Japanese flag printed on his uniform, journalists of the Korean newspaper *Dong-A Ilbo* erased the flag from the picture of Son, which was carried in the newspaper. This brought the penalty of imprisonment to the chief of the editorial board and journalists concerned while the newspaper was put to



The Korean people created a legendary tale of the heroic Korea's victory in the war against the imperialists' armed invasion. (July 1953)

► indefinite suspension. Over the incident the Korean people felt the heart-rending sorrow as a stateless nation.

Through a 20-year-long

bloody struggle to cast off the yoke of stateless nation and regain their lost country they finally defeated the Japanese imperialists and won national liberation on August 15, 1945. Then they accomplished their historic cause of founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the day of the DPRK founding (September 9, 1948) they felt immensely happy to see their national flag fluttering vigorously in the sky of the country. The flag consists of a red part in the middle, a thin white strip on each of the upper and lower sides of the red part, a blue edge on each of the white strips, and a red five-pointed star in a white

circle on the red part towards the flagpole. The rate of length and width is one to two.

The flag is symbolic of the determination of the Korean people, masters of the independent sovereign country, to give eternal honour to their Republic which is a revolutionary achievement they won through a protracted bloody struggle. Under the flag they fought a grave war to repulse the imperialist aggression and defend their sovereignty, and successfully carried out the task of postwar rehabilitation and construction with their belt tightened, laying a foundation for self-sustenance. It was also under the flag that



Korean sportspeople win international games.

- ▶ they fought a heroic struggle to defend their socialism from the imperialist moves to isolate and stifle their country.

If you visit the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum you can see a flag of the DPRK which is torn in as many as 270 places due to enemy bullets and bomb shrapnel. The message of the flag is not limited to the fierceness of the war alone. It is what 12 soldiers held aloft in the war until they fell in battle. Among them were those who

had been a miserable servant of a landlord before national liberation, and who had worked as smelter and sheet metal worker before the outbreak of the war. They had lived not so many years in the people-oriented society of the DPRK but it was a period of time long enough for them to learn the value of a true human life and the preciousness of their country. That was why they held fast to their national flag until they fell in bloody battles.

One day ten years after the

Fatherland Liberation War ended in the victory of the Korean people, a Korean People's Army officer came to see Kim Jong Bi who was working at the Pyongyang Railway Bureau. Handing out a national flag that reminded them of the fierceness of the war, the officer told Kim, "This is the flag Hong Pyong Ok flew in battles. Handing this flag over to me after he was fatally wounded, Hong said, 'Please take this flag to my wife after we win the war. And tell her that I wished

- ▶ she would live a patriotic life for the sake of the country.' That was the last request of his."

The flag was what Kim had made herself and given to her husband who volunteered to go to war. And it had been Kim's steadfast company for the past 45 years in her endeavour to aid the army.

Kim Yong Man, one of those who had long been in prison in

me to convert, the more strongly our national flag fluttered in my heart; hearing the sound of the flag, I fought to keep my revolutionary faith and obligation, and finally I won the struggle to defend my country as befitting a son of it. The national flag with a bright star was just the banner of faith, and the source of my courage and iron will that helped me to survive the dead-

is hoisted and their National Anthem is played solemnly. Whenever such a scene comes on TV, the DPRK citizens shed tears together with the winners on the honour platform, regarding it as sign of their victory in the struggle to defend their country. And they turn out into the street to accord a warm welcome to the winners on their triumphant return home.



The Korean people support their government united single-heartedly behind their leader.

south Korea on the charge of his refusal to give up his political belief, wrote in his essay, "The hangmen could bind me with iron handcuffs, but they could never tear the flag of our Republic from my heart. I regarded the 3 square metres of my cell as the sacred territory of my country where the national flag was hoisted. When I thought like that I felt strong and fearless of any cruel torture. The harder the prison authorities pressed

ly 30-year-long ordeal behind bars."

The national flag defended by the older generations serves as the banner of struggle and mirror of life which tells the younger generations how to live and work for the sake of their country. The Korean people are building up their fortune in their own way and working miracles with their own efforts. Korean sportspeople often win international competitions, when the flag of the DPRK

The Koreans know that their dear workplaces and homes are inconceivable apart from the existence of their national flag, and they believe that the flag will surely bring their beautiful hope into reality.

The flag of the DPRK, the great country which bears the destiny and future of all the Korean people, is flying high in the sky as the everlasting banner of victory.

An Song Duk



Motive Power of Production

PAKCHON COUNTY, North Phyongan Province, situated at the confluence of the Taeryong River and the Chongchon River, has long been referred to as a delta rich in products. Especially, different silk fabrics from the county are widely known as specialities of Korea.

On August 10, 1948, the Pakchon Silk Mill was built which produces different silks and pile fabrics. At that time the volume of its annual cloth production was over 20 000 metres. Later the factory struggled to accelerate the modernization of its equipment and secure its own raw material resources. Thus it has turned into a large-scale silk production base which turns

out several million metres of different fabrics including silks and velvets, and hundreds of thousands of *Maansan*-branded blankets.

Today many people visit the mill to know about the secret of the growth in production, and its workers say the history of its change is not conceivable apart from science and technology.

The factory is renowned for its well-organized operation of its vocational school. It saw to it that senior middle school graduates and those workers with lower technical knowledge and skills attend the one-year course. The workers were given lectures on textile materials, designing of fabric composition and weaving before their on-the-

spot practice so as to improve their technical knowledge and skills.

In recent years the mill has improved the educational contents and methods of the school as required by the IT era in which science and technology develop rapidly: it has shortened the periods of its courses to three or six months and updated

► the educational contents with modern science and technology. And it has changed the methods of education into those with the main stress on practice rather than lectures.

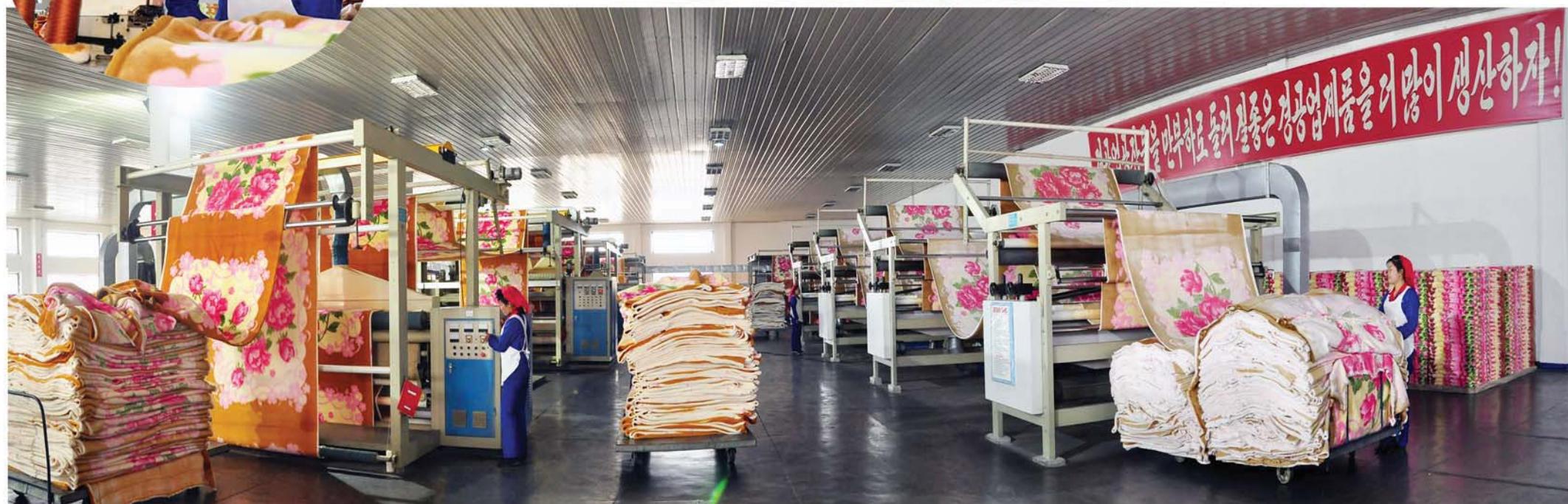
Now in the new century it runs its sci-tech learning space actively. In accordance with specialization introduced in production for different workshops like velvet workshop and blanket workshop, it has scrupulously organized the operation of the learning space for each workshop: A day is fixed for each

workshop to use the sci-tech learning space to attend one lecture on the latest science and technology. Meanwhile, it closely connected the learning space to workshops so that workers there could solve sci-tech problems arising in introducing new techniques via the national network. In particular, it strengthens the online education, and the number of its workers enrolling at the online college of Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry is on the increase year by year.

In accordance with the improvement of the workers' technical knowledge and skills and their growing interest in science and technology, the factory frequently organizes different contests and competitions and awards considerable prizes to those who have made technical innovations. In the course of this, it renovated by itself the frequency converter of a shearing machine, and made and fixed an automatic temperature control device to a high-voltage transformer, and about



Production goes up on the strength of science and technology.



80 technical innovations have been introduced in production in recent two years. Besides, the workers of the factory built by themselves belt and cardboard production bases, and they established an artificial turf production process in February this year.

The zeal for learning science and technology led to growth in production and raising quality, and the products from the mill were highly appreciated at several shows and exhibitions including the national consumer goods exhibition.

O Kum Dan, chief engineer of the factory, says, "My factory is filled with zeal for making science and technology mass-based. Herein lies the secret of our change."

Choe Sol Mi



Scores of kinds of foodstuffs are turned out.

Ongryonsan-branded Foodstuffs

NOT LONG AGO, I visited the Paegunsan General Foodstuff Factory in Hoesang District, Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province. Entering the compound of the factory, I was attracted by its neatness. Tall trees shaded it nicely, and different flowers planted around it emitted fragrance. The factory with its exterior walls decorated with clean tiles as be-

fits a foodstuff production base made me feel refreshed.

Welcoming me, Kim Ryong Hyon, 33, chief engineer of the factory, said it was inaugurated in 2009, and that it produces with raw materials available in the province nearly 50 kinds of processed foodstuffs of 14 varieties including candy, cake and bread.

The chief engineer led me

first to the sample room where different kinds of cakes, candies, bread, processed vegetables and beverages were displayed. All the products bore the brand of *Ongryonsan*. What attracted my eyes in particular were such staple foods as *Ogok* (five cereals) *Noodles*, *Corn Noodles* and *Mung-bean Noodles*. Mentioning that the staple foods won first place at the inter-provin-

►

cial general foodstuff factories' products exhibition, he said that his factory was actively tapping locally-available raw materials to increase the variety of its products and improve their quality. He went on to say that each of the products was associated with its workers' efforts to make them good enough to be popular with people.

Now I dropped in at the room for analysis. On a wall of the room was hung a board that read, "Analysis is an 'eye' of science and technology." Analyst Kim Won Ju said that the factory regarded it as an iron rule no one can violate to make all products good enough to be favourably commented upon by the people, and that they should guarantee the scientific accuracy of analysis to that end. His words enabled me to understand the workers' enthusiasm to perform their duty for the people.

Next I looked round the general control room. In the room an operator was absorbed in



monitoring and controlling the production processes by computer. Pointing at a production process diagram and the computer screen, the operator said that feeding of raw materials, production and packaging were all done by the equipment made by the workers of the Ryongsong Machine Complex.

Then I went to the bread workshop. It was filled with the smell of freshly baked bread, and its workers were smilingly taking well-baked bread out of ovens. Then, the chief engineer said, "Foodstuffs from my fac-

tory are supplied to the citizens through the service network, and they are favourably commented upon by the people. They say the *Ongryonsan*-branded foodstuffs always have their own fresh tastes and characteristics. Whenever we hear them say so, we are determined to keep working hard for the improvement of the people's living standards."

The workers of the factory were striving to hasten the happy tomorrow in the spirit of devotion to the people, I thought.

Sim Hyon Jin



Answer They Have Found

MATHEMATICS influences almost every aspect of human life and activity. Among the mathematicians who are expanding the area of applied mathematics in order to find correct answers to questions arising in developing the national economy and improving the people's living standards are the researchers of the Mathematics Institute of the State Academy of Sciences.

When the project of modernizing the Pyongyang Catfish Farm was planned, the primary task was to carry out a mathematical simulation of the whole process of production so as to put it on a scientific basis. Also, a tremendous mathematical calculation was necessary if they were to estimate precisely the ratio of feed mixture and the amount of water and energy and oxygen for the annual plan of producing thousands of tons of catfish, as well as potentialities of their supply.

The researchers of the above-mentioned institute made a successful estimation of catfish production and confirmed the preciseness of the estimation, thus deciding a scientific mode of production and management. In

this way they provided a condition to the farm to increase productivity remarkably, making a huge profit.

The researchers' effort is also to be seen in the Central Weather Forecasting Station of the State Hydro-Meteorological Administration, because the preciseness of weather forecast grew much higher since they improved the mathematical methods of weather forecast including the one of forecasting cloud and precipitation and introduced a damage-forecasting program.

The biological discernment technology they have developed for years has also turned out effective in different fields. Some of the typical techniques are a health-analysis program based on iris-related information, selection of sportspeople and assessment of their fatigue by referring to fingerprint and the iris, a retina image-analysing program, and a portable low-powered image-discerning device.

The health analysis program on the basis of iris makes it possible to learn the condition of a person by analysing the shape, colour, trace, pattern and other information on the iris. It presents a diagnosis according to

the changing biological values of each reflection area of the iris, relevant symptoms, methods of prevention and treatment, common diseases found in people of a certain constitution, and proper regimens for their prevention. The program has been introduced to hospitals as it helps to make a prompt and proper judgment of the health condition by analysing the image of the iris without any biological examination which brings a physical burden to people.

The retina image-analysing program is also popular as it helps to make an accurate diagnosis by analysing the colour, area and other values of the diseased area of the retina. (Such an analysis was done by naked eyes in the past.)

At the moment *Unhasu* is a favourite cosmetic brand of women at home and abroad. Recently a laboratory of a quality examination firm associated with a tumour science centre, which is a special quality analyser of the Eurasian Economic Union, examined 25 kinds of the *Unhasu* cosmetics, all of which received a Eurasian Economic Union certificate of quality. The Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory, manufacturer of the *Unhasu* cosmetics, ensures a scientific quality control using a program of rating the quality of each product in compliance with the national standard. This program was also developed by the researchers of the Mathematics Institute.

Whenever their achievements are highly evaluated at a national sci-tech festival and other festivals, exhibitions and presentations, Kim Song Yun, head of the institute, says, "I think we have found a correct answer because the people are satisfied with the result of our research project."

Kim Chol Hyon



First Step of Biologist

LAST YEAR THERE WAS HELD THE 13TH Community Wide Experiment on the Critical Assessment of Techniques for Protein Structure Prediction (CASP). Dr. Han Kun Sop of the University of Sciences, the DPRK, took part in the sector of estimating the accuracy of protein structure models and his method was rated as the best.

Relation

Han was born in Kumho-ri in Kumho District, South Hamgyong Province, situated on the Korean East Sea coast. His parents worked at a farm.

One year they had a drought, and the whole farm strove to find the source of water. One late evening Han and his elder sister left for a field to bring supper to their parents because they had not returned home yet.

Can't we have rice grow without water? He thought at the time. Whenever the distribution day came round he was the happiest of his family. Taking a handful of unhulled rice he often thought of his father and mother's exertion.

How can I make each of rice grains as big as a fist? He asked himself.

While studying at school, he came to understand that it was not an empty dream, and that its realization depended upon biology. So he harboured a hope to go to the Faculty of Life Science (the then faculty of biology), the University of Sciences, and was admitted to it with honours. This is how he began to specialize in biology.

Higher goal

Delving deeply into biology, Kun Sop came to take an interest in protein research. Protein plays an important role in an organism which has various biological functions. So protein structure prediction is one of the important scientific problems to be solved in the 21st century.

He intensified the research to illuminate protein structure by modelling protein structure by computer and estimating the accuracy of the model. This required him to be well-versed in different subjects like mathematics, computer and physics.

In those days, his essay "Research on the Methods of Global QA (quality assessment) and Local QA of the Protein Structure Model" was recognized as a valuable one, and thus he obtained a doctorate, and won certificates of invention and of



registered sci-tech achievement.

Last year he took part in the 13th CASP. It took place divided into six sections and he participated in that of estimating the accuracy of models, and his method of estimating the accuracy of protein structure models was rated as the best among those of 51 research groups.

Therefore, he was qualified to take part in the round table discussion consisting of six excellent members who read their papers and talked about research orientation and strategy on behalf of their own sections. And his paper was published on a special issue of the SCI magazine *Proteins*.

His new predicting method makes it possible to clarify structures of much more proteins correctly and improve people's health and well-being as well as cultivate good breeds and seeds of animals and plants.

That's not all.

He developed calculation biology which is a branch of cross-disciplinary science of biology and information, wrote over ten textbooks and reference books including *Bioinformation*, *Biochemistry* and *Molecular Biology* and trained several persons with academic degrees or titles.

Some time ago, he wrote a letter to his mother in his home village. The letter reads in part, "The green fields and fertile land in my home village were the cradle of my dream. It is my dream to develop new seeds of grains to present to the villagers. This time I've developed a new technique of predicting protein structure correctly, which is my first step to realize my dream. In the future I'll try to solve a more difficult sci-tech problem. This is what I have to do for my villagers."

Rim Ok

Reserve Talents Trained



Teachers build up their capacity.

THE JONSUNG SENIOR Middle School in Moranbong District, Pyongyang, is well known for its training lots of reserve talents since its establishment in July 1985.

The school is provided with good educational conditions and environment, in particular, it has made education IT-based on a high level.

Kim Yong Ok, headmaster of the school, says, "It is obvious that good educational

environment helps students improve their ability. Especially, IT-based education has a great influence on training talents."

A few years ago, the rate of its graduates being admitted into schools of higher grade fell as compared with the previous one. This shocked its teachers who thought highly of themselves in the aspect of qualification.

Realizing that it was due to the low level of its IT-based education, they concentrated

on raising the level of IT-based and modern education. But they found it very difficult to develop programs, make mathematical models and lay the foundation of intranet.

Still, out of their strong desire to carry on the tradition of the school which had taken the lead in training reserve talents, they made devoted efforts, thus developing an education supporting program and establishing a system of assessing students' academic performance and teachers' qualifications and work done.

As a result, the school began to conduct not only teaching and examination but also its management by dint of an information management system, making it possible to improve students' academic performance.

In keeping with the high level of its IT-based education, the school sees to it that teachers improve the contents of education and the methods of teaching.

Jon Hye Suk, chief of the Biology and Chemistry Department, says, "Teachers should be guides, not concluders of study problems." She sees to it that all teachers of the department give lessons after fully preparing practical and interesting teaching materials suited to students' psychology. And every Friday, the day for improvement of teachers' qualifications, the department discusses how to awaken students' zeal as well as their logical thought.



Students develop themselves into able personnel with comprehensive knowledge.

▶ Kim Hyon Gyong, a member of the department, gave a relevant demonstration lesson at the district's demonstration lesson meeting, and was highly appreciated. Now her teaching method is favourably commented upon by students.

Thus, the school has produced over 30 holders of the title of October 8 Model Teacher and over 70 winners of certificates of registered new teaching method, and won over 140 certificates of invented teaching aid.

Students of the school who took part in the National Physics Olympiad and the national composition contest were highly appreciated, and one of its students was awarded a national patent for his invention of colourful paints and its using method.

This year, more than 70 graduates of the school were admitted into universities and colleges, and the number of such graduates increases year after year.

Now the educational conditions, environment as well as teaching methods of the school are steadily changing for the better.

Kim Yong Un



A lot of trees are planted in the school ground.





Cradle of Musical Prodigies

THE TAEDONG GATE, one of the historical sites in Korea, is situated in Taedong-mun-dong, Central District, Pyongyang. It was the east gate of the inner wall of the Walled City of Pyongyang, once the capital of Koguryo established in the mid-6th century. Past the gate, over 100 metres down the Taedong River, there is the Central District Taedongmun (*mun* means gate in English) Kindergarten.

Some time ago I visited it on the occasion of the 40th birthday of its early-age music class.

Encircled by high and low apartments the kindergarten impressed me as a cosy place. It has an artificial turf-covered playground, a fence wall painted with sunflowers and red stars, and an area provided with different sporting and playing apparatuses and sculptures of rabbits, squirrels and roe deer.

There I met Merited Teacher

Kim Hyong Ae, head of the kindergarten, who has a career of decades as a teacher. The veteran educator said, "My kindergarten strictly selects children in the city with a good memory and a gift for music every year, and gives them special education in singing, piano, *kayagum*, *ounghum* and violin for two years."

Listening to her I stepped in the ground floor. A violin-shaped nameplate of the kindergarten

► was fixed on the front wall of the entrance hall, and a flower petal-patterned chandelier was hung on the ceiling. And corridor and stair walls were decorated with pictures relating to general information on hygiene such as toothbrushing and hand-washing, and that on greeting, speaking and other elements of etiquettes. Stairs were imprinted with patterns of footprints showing the order of walking on the right. What attracted my eyes particularly were different musical symbols such as musical notes and sharps painted on all vacant spaces of the corridor and

stair walls

Guided by the merited teacher I went into a hearing and sight reading room. In the cosy room there were children engrossed in hearing practice.

I could hardly turn my eyes from the children who were listening with bated breath to a piano tune played by a teacher. The head teacher whispered in my ear that her kindergarten was giving the children preschool education, that in singing and different musical instruments and special education in hearing and sight reading. It meant three teachers took

charge of one child, she added.

Now we silently left the room and went to a piano room where some children were practising the piano under the guidance of a teacher. Saying that there is an excellent teacher behind an excellent disciple the head teacher introduced teacher Nam Su Gyong to me. Nam was famous for training many piano prodigies like Ri Yon and Ho Jin Gyong. It was her forte to actively encourage her charges' merits and help them develop rich sentiments and fine technical skill, the head teacher said.



Early-age instruction is emphasized in training musical geniuses.

Sports Science Researchers' Pride

THE NAMES OF sportspersons who have won gold medals in international games are known, but the efforts of the sports science researchers who led them to victory are not.

However, researchers of the Sports Science Institute are spending days conducting research to put the sports of the country on a scientific basis. The researchers of the ball events laboratory developed a table tennis automatic analysing program and a table tennis instruction and training support program and introduced them into training and game, thus helping DPRK table-tennis players Kim Hyok Bong and Kim Jong win the mixed doubles event of both

New training methods, techniques and tactical systems are developed.



the 52nd ITTE World Championships (individual events) and the 17th Asian Games.

Later, the researchers introduced similar improved programs, thus helping table-tennis players win the events of men's and women's singles and doubles of the 2018 ITTF Challenge Pyongyang Open.

The researchers of the heavy weight events laboratory completed research for improving the players' physical ability and new training methods, techniques and tactical systems.

Once Pang Yong Gi, a researcher of the aforesaid laboratory, joined players in intensive training in an effort to complete

his research to assess their ability and create their best physical conditions, and got wounded. At that time, his children asked him why he did so as a researcher. Then Pang said the players should run and run for gold medal and that he should devote himself to their success. After his tireless efforts, he completed lots of books and reference books including *Creation of Player's Best Physical Condition*.

Kim Sung Hyon, a researcher of the cyclic events laboratory, synthesized and analyzed players' defects that had shown themselves in the previous canoe races, and developed a new apparatus to eliminate the defects, and created a simulated canoeing ground where the players can train indoors even in winter. A canoeing instruction and training support program

he completed plays a decisive role in having the players fully display their strength in games.

Kim Kwang Chol, secretary of the Korean Canoe Association, says, "In recent years many players and coaches of Asia have been struck with amazement by our players' practical ability displayed in international competitions. I can say clearly that these achievements are attributable to the selfless efforts of the sports science researchers."

In addition, the institute made a great contribution to developing the sports of the country scientifically by making public a hundred reference books and textbooks including *Scientification of Football Training Process*, *Marathon Training Method* and *Scientification of Physical Training Process* and more than 1 000 sports science videos.

Recently, it has developed and introduced an instruction and training support program to make scientific and IT-based the training and matches of the players who take part in international competitions like Olympic Games, world championships and Asian Games, and it is very popular among them.

The positive efforts of its researchers help the players accelerate their advance towards victory.

Ri Chol Min, vice director of the institute, says, "We researchers take pride in seeing our sportspersons stand on the podium for winners in international competitions while remembering our efforts for the players. Because their honour is just the one of sports scientists and of the country."

Rim Hye Gyong

"We are also putting an effort into early-age education in national instruments," she said, leading me to a music room where senior class children were practising the *kayagum* unison *Flower Viewing* on a stage arranged to the liking of children. Their teacher Ri Hui Song said, "Junior class children learn simple technical skills like pizzicato, and the general conception of time and tune. In the senior class they learn relatively complicated skills like two-string plucking, three-string plucking and continuous plucking. They hone such skills by playing

studies according to the relevant textbooks. Consequently, in the junior class, they play simple tunes, and in the senior class, they can successfully play solos, ensemble pieces, concerts and unison."

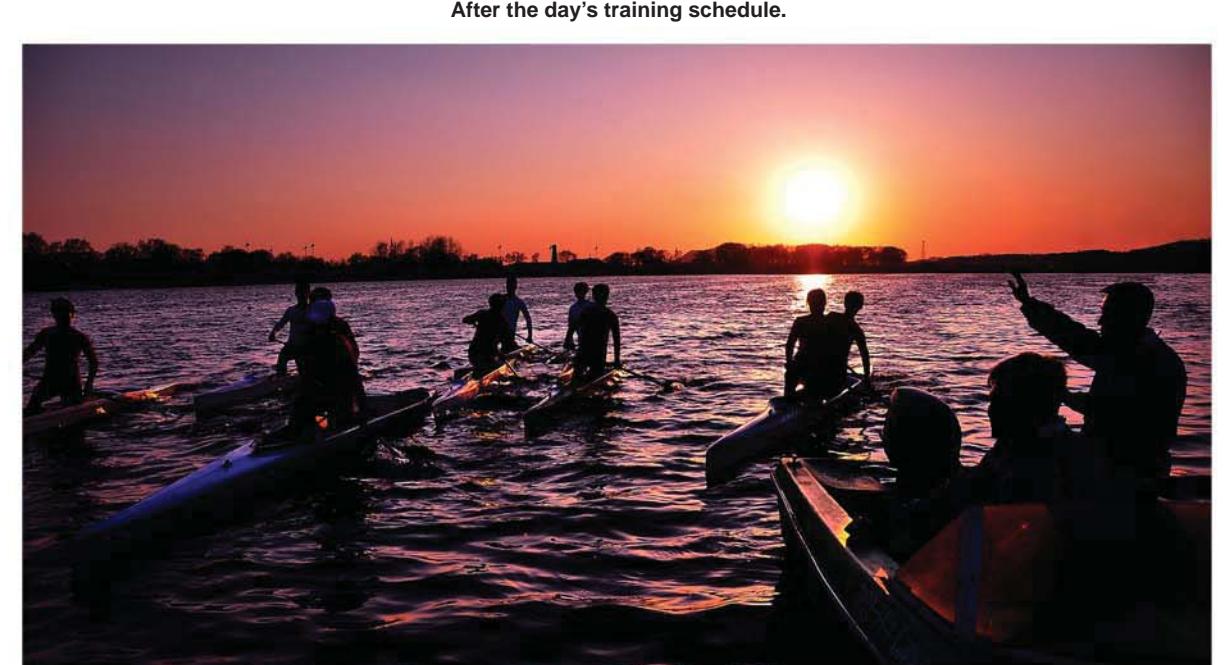
I was deeply impressed by the little *kayagum* players who were trying to maintain the unique tone quality of the national instrument and the national tune.

The head teacher also said that her kindergarten frequently organized concerts to have the children cultivate their courage on the stage and improve their

creative ability, and that almost all graduates of the kindergarten go to music schools and a conservatory to develop into professional artistes. Some of them including People's Artiste Sonu Hyang Hui are now active as instrumentalists and singers in national art troupes.

In a word the small kindergarten helps ensure the country's musical development, the future of its arts. I was convinced that its tradition of producing musical prodigies would be continued in the future, too.

Kim Son Myong



For Winning Victory

IN AUGUST LAST YEAR THE FIFTH National football tournament of school football teams took place in Pyongyang, participated in by 20 excellent school teams selected from across the country. The tournament was divided into the events of primary schools, junior middle schools and senior middle schools, and each event took place divided into four groups.

A men's football team of Tongan Senior Middle School in Central District, Pyongyang, beat its rival 3-0 in the semi-finals and another 4-0 in the finals. This drew the attention of football experts and fans. Until then the school had not been well known in the football world. Now the experts and fans had debates about the result of the competition.

Whenever people ask Ri Kyong Suk, the school's football instructor, about the secret of its team's success, she says, "I only wished to train the students of my school, who are good at their studies and music, into those good at sports as well."

Ri, once a member of the women's football team of the Pyongyang Sports Club, was appointed a physical education teacher of the school in 2016. She started her work with acquainting herself with the academic performance of the members of its football circle. It was her opinion that those who are low in academic performance cannot do any sports well. As she showed concern about the students' academic performance rather than their football training, the circle members and even some teachers could not understand her. Before starting training she told the circle members about the story of world-class footballers as follows.

A few years ago relevant scientists conducted research into the kicking ability and sense of ball

of the football aces as the top scorers in the world. And they made public the result of the research: the football aces do not kick balls blindly without calculation, but do under scientific calculation while dealing with different circumstances swiftly and correctly. This meant that they had high intellectual faculties.

The teacher's story awakened the students' enthusiasm for study, and greatly helped improve their football skills. As their skills improved, she often organized matches with football teams of other schools. In the course of this, she found out a serious weakness of her charges—with the intention of scoring each of them made a solo dash whenever they took the ball, thus failed to score even a likely goal.

Now she adhered to an effective training principle and playing method in her guidance and intensified the training. And she strove to have her charges share the same mind in both training and match: she saw to it that they were combined in technique and mind, and, on the basis

Strenuous exercise programmes are introduced to attain a higher goal.



of this, further polished the team's tactical system. Together with this, she continuously changed the training methods to have the students give full play to their skills and abilities.

Her painstaking efforts bore fruit. The school's football team began to distinguish itself a year later, and it ranked in the top three at the Pyongyang municipal football tournament of school football teams, thus qualifying for the aforesaid national football tournament.

In the course of training the students she, a Master of Sports, completed her research on the heading shot of young footballers, and was awarded a certificate of registered new teaching method. Every year many members of the football circle are admitted to the Amnokgang and other sports clubs after graduating from the school.

Today the members of the circle are training hard to attain higher goals under the guidance of the teacher.

Pak Yong Il



Believe in Yourself

(Continued from the last issue)

Thinking of Their Country

ON AUGUST 12, 2006 THE young women's football team of the DPRK left Pyongyang for Russia to participate in the Third U-20 Women's World Cup.

The Korean team checked into the Sport Hotel in Moscow.

On the 17th of the month there was a grand opening ceremony of the World Cup finals in Dynamo Stadium, Moscow. Sixteen teams, which had qualified for the World Cup in continental championships, entered the stadium flying their national flags at the head.

Divided into four groups the teams started the first-stage group league matches in different stadiums in Russia.

Belonging to Group C, the Korean team had their first match with the German rivals, the winners of the second World Cup, in Dynamo Stadium.

Before the beginning of the match the senior coach of the German team said boastfully in an interview with an ITAR-Tass correspondent, "We know the Korean young women's team is strong in Asia. But we don't mind it because Asian teams are no match for us. I'm sure we'll win the first match."

On August 18 at 5 pm the stadium was packed to the capacity with Russian fans and foreign cheering groups.

As soon as the match started the tall German players recklessly launched an all-out attack. Whenever they rushed towards the Korean team's goal area, shouting in haughty voices,

Kyong Hwa and other half-backs and backs of the Korean team defended their goal persistently and reliably, sometimes heading off the ball.

About 25 minutes after the beginning of the match Kil Son Hui got the ball from Kyong Hwa and passed it to Jong Pok Sim who was rushing directly to the opponents' goal. On a spot 5 metres away from the goal, Jong kicked a non-stopping shot.

"Goal!"

The whole stadium was filled with thunderous cheers and applause.

About ten minutes later the Koreans switched over to a speedy counterattack at once after frustrating the rival forwards' dribbling through surrounding team defence, and scored another goal.

As soon as the first half of the match finished the German senior coach blazed with fury while cursing his players.

In the second half the Germans, with their teeth set, consistently resorted to intensive offensive tactics in order to make up for their loss but in vain because of the Koreans' stubborn collective man-to-man zone defence.

The Koreans defended the two goals they had scored in the first half to the last moment of the second half, thus winning the match 2-0. This amazed the Russian and other foreign football circles because the Koreans defeated the likely winners of the World Cup.

On August 21 the Koreans won the match with the Swiss rivals by scoring four goals in succession without losing a single one.

The same was the case with the match with the Mexicans, the last of the group, and thus the Korean team proceeded to the quarter-finals as the top winner of Group C's first-stage league matches.

The press of many countries reported the news. The Xinhua News Agency reported, "The organizing ability and offensive power of the members of the Korean young women's football team, including No. 20 (Kim Kyong Hwa) who plays with incomparable courage, put in the shade even the German team known as the strong in Europe. The Swiss and Mexican teams did not dare to attack staggered by the Korean team's attacks. The Korean team proceeded to the top-eight tournament after scoring ten goals without losing a single one in the first-stage group league matches."

The Korean team had the quarter-final with the French in St. Petersburg.

From the outset the French team from Group D launched fierce attacks rushing to the opponents' goal area. The first half of the match, however, ended scoreless.

About 30 seconds after the beginning of the second half Kyong Hwa, as soon as she got the ball in the mid-field, dribbled it forward before passing to Kim Chun Hui, who was rushing ahead half sideways, shouting, "Give and go, Chun Hui."

Understanding Kyong Hwa's intention, Chun Hui got the ball and immediately passed it between two opponents back to Kyong Hwa, who, at her run-

ning speed, kicked a strong shot toward the left corner of the opponents' goal post as she saw the French goalkeeper standing on the right side. The ball flew a distance of 30 metres as fast as an arrow and nestled in the left corner.

Kyong Hwa delightfully ran around with her arms opened like a flying seagull. The thrilling goal added to the morale of the Korean team, and drove the French impatient and restless.

The French players then launched an all-out attack to make up for their lost goal. About 18 minutes after the beginning of the second half, the Koreans, excessively engrossed in attack, lost the ball to the rivals, who then switched over to a speedy counterattack. And they finally scored a goal by dint of a tall centre forward's heading.

About 26 minutes later the Koreans scored another goal, and thus they won the match 2-1.

On August 31 there was held the semifinal match between the Korean team and its Brazilian rivals in Locomotive Stadium, Moscow, and the Koreans won it 1-0 by employing a collective defence tactics.

On September 3 the Korean team was to have the final match with its Chinese rivals in the same stadium.

When the Koreans entered the stadium journalists gathered around them, triggering their cameras. An AFP reporter was the first to hold out a mike to Kyong Hwa, asking, "I know you're Kim Kyong Hwa, No. 20 half-back of the Korean team. How do you think of today's final match?"

Kyong Hwa replied, "We did not regard the Chinese team as our rivals in this World Cup. We regarded the German, French, Brazilian and American teams as our main rivals. But as you see, we already defeated the first three teams, and the Americans lost the semifinal match. Now that we are to have the final match with the Chinese team,

we'll do our best and win the match without fail."

"May I think your confidence means that of all your colleagues?" the reporter asked before going to Ma Xiao Yu, a scoring master of the Chinese team.

"Miss Ma Xiao Yu, how do you think about your final match with the Korean team?" asked the reporter.

The Chinese woman replied, "You'd better wait and see the match. We defeated the Korean team 1-0 in the last Asian championship. This time, too, we'll do, I think."

"All right. Most of football experts and journalists are commenting that you will do. And I wish you success," said the reporter.

It began to rain in torrents. From the outset, however, the Koreans, through scrupulous combination, threatened the rivals' goal area in succession, displaying their superiority in the number of attacks.

About 29 minutes after the beginning of the match, Jo Yun Mi scored the first goal for the Korean team. And six minutes later Ri Un Hyang got the ball passed by Kyong Hwa, and through combination with Jo, scored another goal by kicking a non-stopping shot on a spot 16 metres away from the opponents' goal.

Having lost two goals, the Chinese began to be upset.

In the incessant rain the seesaw battle between the two teams grew fiercer reminding the spectators of a water polo game.

About two minutes after the beginning of the second half, Kyong Hwa once again got the ball and passed it between two

rivals to Kim Song Hui, who kicked the ball with the instep on a spot 15 metres away from the opponents' goal, thus scoring another goal.

Now the Chinese did not hesitate to commit blatant fouls in an attempt to check their rivals by force. With the passage of time, however, they frequently

fell down as they lost heart and strength.

At about 65 minutes of the game Kyong Hwa got a pass and soon kicked a long distance shot on a spot 25 metres away from the opponents' goal. The Chinese goalkeeper managed to kick the ball out. Then Kim Song Hui, who was rushing in, kicked it into the left corner of the goal successfully.

Towards the end of the match, the Koreans scored another goal through three-person combination.

The Chinese players, disappointed by their lost five goals, crowded into their goal area, completely on the defensive.

When the chief referee whistled to signal the end of the match, they flopped down on the ground bursting into tears.

Standing on the podium for the winner, the Koreans received the trophy and gold medals.

Journalists from different countries, holding high their cameras, ran towards the Korean players and coaches.

Holding out a mike to senior coach Choe Kwang Sok, a Russian sports newspaper reporter asked, "What do you think has brought your team's win in this World Cup?"

"It is the indomitable spirit of my players. They have always fought to live up to the expectation of our great leader Kim Jong Il and our country.

The very spirit, along with the red pouch of our country's soil they brought with them, enabled them to display their inexhaustible strength and courage and translate our own tactical system of competition into reality, I think," said the senior coach.

"I myself noticed your players stroke the red pouches in the lounge. Do you mean they, here in Moscow, regarded the pouches as their country?" asked the reporter.

"Yeah. It means that they fought here thinking of their country."

(To be continued)

For Increased Mushroom Production



In a sci-tech learning space.

SOME TIME AGO, I LEFT for the Jongbangsan Mushroom Farm which was increasing mushroom production. When I got on a bus for Sariwon, I happened to hear a man and a woman beside me talking about their experience in mushroom production.

The man was the chief engineer of the Jongbangsan Mushroom Farm and the woman was a researcher of the Central Mushroom Institute. Knowing that I was going to the farm for news coverage, they told me about the farm.

The chief engineer said the

farm started mushroom farming in January 2013 and that it became well known across the country for its annually increasing production of mushrooms. Then he told me as follows.

Ten years ago, Mun Hye Sun, well known across the country as she produced a mushroom weighing 20 kg, was appointed as the manager of the farm. She started her work with spreading sci-tech knowledge among its workers. It was her opinion that the microbiological industry is inconceivable apart from science and technology, and that there will be no progress in the man-

agement activities of the farm apart from science and technology. She saw to it that all her workers knew well the physiological characteristics of mushrooms before having them work with a high sense of responsibility. Like a strict teacher, she herself taught them her experience and trends in mushroom cultivation. And she organized a team with technicians and experienced workers and appointed the chief engineer as its leader for the purpose of solving sci-tech problems arising in increasing the mushroom production.

Later other workers came to regard it as a matter of their own to solve such problems, and made many achievements, for example, they have established a production cycle and invented a new-type labour-saving slanting shelf based on an intensive technical method, making it possible to increase the production of mushrooms. In 2018 alone, the farm produced 14 varieties of mushrooms by developing a multifunctional ultrafine pulverizer to ensure raw materials. In this course, they introduced more than 50 technical innovations to production.

In a few recent years, the farm has received certificates of merit at the national invention

► and new technology exhibition, certificates at the intellectual products exhibition, and medals and certificates at the national invention exhibition. This showed the secret of the farm's leading the country in mushroom production, the chief engineer said.

"I'm learning a lot at the farm," the woman researcher said.

In the past, mushroom farms across the country made no achievement to speak of in increasing mushroom production as compared with raw materials put into it. At that time the countries producing mushrooms in an industrial way were increasing around the world, and they were putting in effort to introduce scientific and intensive methods of producing mushrooms. So the mushroom farms of the country made efforts to increase mushroom production but in vain.

But the Jongbangsan Mushroom Farm was making a great achievement in production using a multifunctional mushroom nutritive reinforcing agent it devel-

oped. Knowing this, the woman researcher went to the farm and learnt a lot from its workers. Solving sci-tech problems one by one by relying on their own efforts and technology, they already increased the production of King Oyster Mushroom and agaric by 50% and 100%, or 130%, respectively as compared with the invested raw materials.

Now they were making efforts to attain a higher goal of turning the country into a land of mushroom.

Encouraged by this, she buckled down to research for a

high-yielding substance needed in the reality. When many people suggested she make public the relevant research paper, she thought of the Jongbangsan Mushroom Farm first.

She said she was now going to the farm, and added that if the result of the research was proved successful at the farm she would introduce it across the country.

Listening to them, I had an urge to see the manager and workers of the farm. As if it had read my mind, the bus ran hurriedly towards Sariwon

Kim Il Bong



People Who Embroider National Soul

ON THE PICTURESQUE POTHONG riverside in Pyongyang there stands the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute where embroiderers create embroideries unique to the Korean nation.

Some time ago I visited the institute. In the Korean-style tile-roofed building I first dropped in at the original painting studio, where artists were engrossed in creating Korean paintings including *Moran Hill in Autumn* and *Mt Chilbo in Autumn*.

There I met vice director of the institute. He said that the artists nearly completed their works they had begun to create on the basis of sufficient

materials they had obtained from their field inspection several days before. The beautiful landscape pictures were very vivid.

The vice director explained that it was because Korean painting is suited to the Korean people's emotion and very popular with them and that the art of Korean painting has something in common with that of embroidery.

Korean painting is characterized by distinctness, simplicity and fineness, and embroidery, with various expressive means and techniques, can en-



Some of the embroidery works.

- ▶ sure different effects, quality and detailed depiction, just like Korean painting.

He went on to say, "Korean painting can express the external feature of a shape with only a single line and depict its internal power, motion and emotion, which help fully sustain the art of embroidery that requires delicate artistic skills."

For the reason, the artists were striving to employ the techniques of Korean painting including the methods of line drawing and gradation and single stroke technique.

Next we dropped in at the manual embroidery studio, where they were making works patterned after pine, magnolia, Phungsan dog and goshawk, the symbols of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

What specially attracted my eyes was a green pine. It looked like an actual pine for its vivid barks and needles. The head of the studio told me the following story.

Korean embroidery has a long tradition. From

of old, Korean women liked to make embroideries, and fabrics embroidered with different patterns in the periods of Koguryo (277 BC–AD 668), Paekje (the late 1st century BC–AD 660) and Silla (the early mid-1st century–935) were very popular with neighbouring countries. Later Korean embroidery steadily developed for hundreds of years decorating formal dress, wedding dress, pillow ends and quilt wrapper with patterns of flowers, birds and landscape. Its form and techniques further diversified in the





Foreigners look round the works on display.

- ▶ period of the feudal Joson dynasty (1392–1910).

Now it has developed into an art which is clear in pictorial characteristics and strong in national characteristics. In the past only over 20 traditional techniques were used but now more than 150 kinds of application techniques are used to create works suited to the modern sense of beauty.

The artists were also increasing the kind of embroidery like two-dimensional folding screen-style embroidery, three-dimensional embroidery, double-faced embroidery, double-faced embroidery in different colours and double-faced embroidery in different colours and forms.

Embroiderer Kim Song Hui said, "The double-faced embroidery in different colours and forms is based on a technique of embroidering two materials different in colour and form on both sides of cloth, which is a new phase of embroidery. Such embroidery is a difficult job if you don't have exquisite skills."

Looking at many excellent works like *Forests* and *Samjiyon in Autumn* which were rated as the best at a national art works and handicrafts exhibition and other works which were highly praised at handicrafts exhibitions held in Mongolia and other countries, I came to recognize their devoted efforts for the development of national embroidery.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of the embroiderers, not only nature and life but also the history and soul of the nation are embroidered.

Rim Sang Jun

A TEACHER AND HIS DISCIPLE

ON AUGUST 15, 2017, AN INTERNET message from an academic magazine publishing house of a country was sent to Kim Il Sung University. The message told that the findings of some research jointly carried out by researchers of the Physics Faculty of the university and a German researcher were published in the form of a treatise on *Applied Physics Letters*, an international academic magazine of worldwide authority.

The researchers whose success attracts the world physics circle are Dr. and Assoc. Professor Im Song Jin, a winner of the February 16 Sci-Tech Prize; Ri Chol Song, a post-graduate student; Pae Ji Song, a student of the Physics Faculty; Dr. and Assoc. Professor Han Yong Ha, a winner of the February 16 Sci-Tech Prize; and Joachim Hermann of Germany.

The main character of this article is Pae Ji Song. It was thanks to Im Song Jin, 39, a researcher of the Physics Faculty, that Pae, as a student, participated in the successful joint project.

▶ Im is a scholar widely known to the world scientific circle as a member of judging committees of the Optical Society and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers and other international academic organizations. He is also the head of a nonlinear optics research group. He has a high ability and the knack of singling out talented students. He says, "I paid attention to Pae because he did not yield first place to anyone else in academic performance from the first grade up to now. So I thought that I could train him into a man possessed of unparalleled high creative ability, and a world-class talent."

It was when Pae was 19 as a third grader of the aforesaid university. One day, thinking why Im had called him, Pae sat together with the doctor. The doctor unexpectedly asked him if he would like to join a nonlinear optics research group. After looking at him for a while the doctor said that he could do the work while learning, that as a branch of optics studying the strong interaction between light and matter nonlinear optics had rapidly developed with the emergence of laser, and that it now formed a new independent branch of optics.

Im continued to say that as a cross disciplinary science of nano optics, optics and materials science, nonlinear optics gives a theoretical and methodological basis for development of IT, nanotechnology, new energy technology and new material technology, thus becoming an advanced research field on which all first-class universities and research institutes were focusing. He finally told Pae to try to surpass him.

Pae's first task was to study by himself eight foreign technical books on nonlinear optics in a short span of time. It was not an easy job, but he managed to read all the books saving every bit of time. In the course of this, he acquired a profound knowledge of nonlinear optics and mastered enough data to engage in the research. Soon he was assigned to his first research task, the one of conducting a computer simulation experiment in the joint nonlinear optics research.

The day he was given the task, he burned with excitement, but the world of advanced science had nothing to do with emotion. He did the simulation experiment thousands of times, but failed each time. Once he went to Im for help, but the latter

only advised him to find the solution by himself.

One day in June 2017, over 70 days after he started the experiment again, he looked at the computer screen with his eyes wide opened: the experiment succeeded. Thus he completed the first task in more than two months, not four or five years which had been expected to take to do. And he got the most stable and effective experimental value possible in any other conditions.

The abovementioned message read in part: The results of the treatise are of great significance in making accurate and innovative nano devices, and the treatise is very excellent as it is concise and obvious and based on logical construction.

Later, Pae said that all the success was attributable to Im's teaching and the help of all other teachers in the research group.

In February 2018, Im was awarded the title of professor, and Pae a master's degree in physics.

Sim Chol Yong

Im Song Jin (left) and Pae Ji Song.





RURAL COMMUNITY GETS BETTER

Children grow happily and healthily at nurseries and kindergartens.



IN KOREA RURAL VILLAGES ARE changing into socialist paradises.

Among them is the Hamhung Vegetable Farm in Hoesang District, Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province.

The farm was established in 1956 to provide Hamhung citizens with fresh vegetables. With the help of the State, it has since strived to lay its solid material and technical foundation, thus building a hundred and several ten greenhouses (each of them is 100 m² in area) to cultivate vegetables all the year round and realigned its fields to befit the socialist land.

In winter the greenhouses annually produce thousands of tons of vegetables, including lettuce, crown daisy, spinach, bok choy, red radish, celery, chives, cucumber, pumpkin, tomato, pepper and eggplant.

Meanwhile, a large number of modern dwelling houses have been built for the better life of its workers. At the end of last year alone more than 200 families moved into new multi- and one-storey houses. In addition, there appeared a hall of culture, a nursery, a kindergarten, the Phyongsu Welfare House and a sci-tech learning space. The new 10-day kindergarten resounds with children's singing of happiness every day.

Wi Ki Chol, vice chairman of the farm, says, "We expect a still better future."

Mechanization Workteam leader Sin Tong Ryong, 47, who lives in Flat No. 102 of a multi-storey apartment, says, "I can hardly express my happiness fully—I have received this well-furnished dwelling house free of charge. I'll always take the lead in making our farm better."

His wife Han Song Gum, a technician of Vegetable Workteam No. 1, says, "Two years ago varieties of vegetables we presented in a provincial sci-tech exhibition of vegetable farming won first place for their high per-hectare yield. I'm going to develop

much more high yielding varieties."

Some of the farm's workers are getting technical education through an online education system, and they will lead the farm in future.

Out of patriotism, the management and workers of the farm are striving to better their village.

Sim Hyon Jin



Vegetables are supplied to citizens.

Secret of Success

IN APRIL LAST THERE was held a national industrial design exhibition in celebration of the Day of the Sun. On display at the exhibition were countless designs for industrial goods, light industrial goods, trademarks, architectural decorations, costumes and so on from famous units in Korea such as the Korea Industrial Art Studio and the Industrial Art College of Pyongyang University of Publishing and Printing Industry.

In particular, the designs presented by the Korea Industrial Art Studio drew the attention of the jury and participants. They included those of a cable car between the Rungna People's Pleasure Ground and Moran Hill as a scenic spot in Pyongyang, a rechargeable motorcycle, a truck for carrying building materials and a *Sinsollo* (a cooking brazier) for home use. Kim Su Il, vice-director of the studio, said,

"We are striving to create industrial designs befitting formative and artistic features and our people's thoughts and feelings and aesthetic tastes, and meeting the international standards."

The studio makes designs of different goods and those of advertisement and trademarks needed for different sectors of the national economy including industry, costume, commerce and architectural decoration by combining practical and aesthetic aspects organically. In 2018, it produced hundreds of designs for industrial and light industrial goods, 30 designs of the signboard for the Pyongyang Tae-donggang Fish Restaurant and illumination boards of its water tanks for fish, and hundreds of designs for different signboards for major establishments such as the People's Theatre and the Mansudae Art Theatre. Besides, it made over 470 mark designs

for a Koryo medicine factory, the Ponghak Foodstuff Factory, a corn institute, a field crops institute and so on, thus different kinds of designs of thousands of items that year.

The industrial designs, fruit of the designers' wisdom and efforts, prove their ability. Any good idea cannot bring about success without ability—this is the opinion of the studio's producers. In order to improve the skills of the designers it maps out detailed plans for on-the-spot study in spring and autumn and the work to improve their basic techniques by year, quarter, month and week, and pushes ahead with the plans constantly. It also puts emphasis on training talents by introducing advanced techniques in keeping with the global trends in the development of industrial art, and organizes panel discussions, skill presentations and competitions for prize so as to improve the designers' ability and qualifications.

The studio also organizes the study on creative skills based on a three-dimensional program once a month according to its actual conditions to help improve the formative and artistic level of industrial designs, and this undertaking is further consolidated through each production unit's creation of designs befitting its function. To this end, each unit has each advanced designer help two others improve their technical knowledge and skills, and the result is reviewed through a monthly summing up of design production so as to take necessary measures.

Meanwhile, the studio sets up a scrupulous plan of running the sci-tech learning space, puts its operation on a normal footing and ceaselessly updates the database to have all its members acquire advanced science and technology comprehensively. In the course of this, they made hundreds of three-dimensional



Designs created are used effectively to improve capacities.

designs needed for the economic construction such as those for the entrance pillars of the Pyongyang International Airport, a six-axle AC electric locomotive, the interior of subway train, a solar energy-powered excursion ship, tramcars for Ryomyong Street and other tramcars.

Now the designers of the studio are pooling their wisdom and strength to create new and unique designs which meet the people's demand and liking and reflect their noble personality and cultured way of life.

Pak Thae Ho

Artists create industrial designs.



National Intangible Cultural Heritage (32)

Bean-curd Making

BEAN-CURD MAKING belongs to the intangible cultural heritage of Korea. Koreans have long made and used the food in their dietary life. The Hamgyong provincial people had a custom of piling blocks of bean curd on a feast table along with rice cakes, and the custom, it is said, dates back to the period of Koguryo (277 BC–AD 668).

The method of making bean curd further developed in the period of Koryo (918–1392). An old collection of books contains a poem about bean curd, which tells that bean curd played an important role in the dietary life in that period.

Koryo people's experience in and tradition of making bean curd were handed down to the feudal Joson dynasty (1392–1910), and thus different kinds of bean curd were made and widely known to neighbouring countries. It is recorded in *The Chronicles of the Feudal Joson Dynasty* that a king of a neighbouring country said that the Korean women made different delicious foods quickly, and that he especially admired bean curd several times, saying that the food was purest, finest and tasty, and that the method of making it was excellent.

There were varieties of bean curd in the period of the feudal

Joson dynasty, including uncurdled bean curd, coarse bean curd solid enough to be tied with a string to carry, *pidan tubu* curdled in silk cloth, *pe tubu* curdled in hemp cloth, and *on* (frozen) *tubu*. Many kinds of bean-curd dishes have been handed down from olden times, including uncurdled bean-curd soup, bean-curd soup flavoured with bean paste, bean-curd casserole, and bean-curd ball.

Bean-curd making with a long history and tradition was put on the list of the national intangible cultural heritage, and its custom is still carried on intact.

Pak Un Yong

Mt Kumgang (5)

Outer Kumgang (4)

THE CHONBULDONG District in Outer Kumgang has unique natural beauties of mountains and valleys including Mt Chonbul with numerous pestle-shaped stone pillars like Chottae Peak stand, the Chonbul Stream boasting many waterfalls and pools and fantastic rocks. There are also noted places of Sonamdong, Chonphokdong and Chonbuldong.

Covering an area from Tujul Falls on the right branch of the Chonbul Stream to the Ryukson Rock, Sonamdong is distinguishable from Chonphokdong up the stream as it has a few waterfalls such as Tujul Falls and Idan Falls, Sonin Cave and Ryukson Rock and other fantastic rocks resembling tiger, wolf and so on.

Chonphokdong is characterized by many waterfalls like Sanju, Ryonju, Kyohyang (symphony) and Pidan (silk) and pools adjacent to the falls.

Sanju Falls is a tilted waterfall. Its clear water which rolls down along its gentle but layered wall breaks against the edge of a rock wall to spray before gathering again to flow down quietly. Around the falls are seen rocks of fantastic shapes like a stone pagoda, stone Buddhist image and some animals and birds. Above the falls are a few small waterfalls and pools. At a short distance from them is another tilted waterfall, Ryonju Falls by name, which looks like stringed beads. The top of the falls over-

looks the East Sea of Korea to the northeast.

Kyohyang Falls was named so as its sound resembles a symphony played by scores of musicians. Its water falls down divided into several currents breaking against a layered rock wall, which makes various sounds. Around the falls are a three-step tilted waterfall and a natural stone castle just like the one people built with stones they trimmed carefully.

Past the falls is Pidan Falls which looks like a hanging roll of white silk. It is a beautiful waterfall which changes its colour with each season. It is surrounded by a small two-step waterfall and Kunson Rock that looks like several men in ancient costume standing in a line.

In the valley of Chonbuldong where crystal water flows down there are eight small waterfalls and eight small pools adjoining each other which look like miniature versions of Manphokphaldam and Sangphaldam. In front of them is a three-step waterfall. In the valley there are also rocks of fantastic shapes, Paeksa Pool and Paeksa Falls and a five-step falls and Chonbul Falls.

The Sonchang District is one of the scenic spots in Outer Kumgang. The noted places in Sonchang Valley are largely divided into Pansok (huge rock) dong and Wonsok (round rock) dong.

The total bed of a brook in the valley is made of huge rocks, hence the name Pansokdong. It is characterized by special

beauty of valley in the mountain. There you can see fantastic rocks including Paeksang Rock looking like different shapes as people observe closely, Kunsang Rock looking like a group sculpture of scores of people and Pigeon Rock, a pool with two rocks resembling seals which seem to have just swum out, a pool with a rock as big as an island in its centre and other pools with crystal clear water in hollowed-out white stones.

On the top of Mt Huk, there is Kumgang Pond with clear water, which was called Lake Chon of Mt Kumgang. Surrounded by rock walls like a place where treasures are hidden, it boasts a good landscape going well with its surrounding thicket.

Wonsokdong was named so because the bed of the valley is covered with big round rocks. There are Sumun (floodgate) Pool, Unsil (silk thread) Falls, Kumju Falls looking like a miniature version of Kuryong Falls, Sonchang Falls and rocks of fantastic shapes like a warship, an army dog and so on.

Kumju Falls is magnificent. Its water falls down from a cliff, looking like Kuryong Falls. Beneath the falls is a not-so-big but deep pool, and down the stream are a tilted waterfall and other pools. White rocks standing straightly in a 2km-long section on the top of the waterfalls look like sharp-edged spearheads or crystal pillars standing upright.

Pak Thae Ho



Kuryong Falls.

Brisk Activities for Supporting Children

THE KOREAN ASSOCIATION for Supporting Children was established in 2013.

Its mission is to render assistance to the government in its effort to improve children's health, nutrition, intellectual development and livelihood and bring all of them up in good health so that they develop into the future pillars of the country.

The association plays a role as a centre for training experts in taking care of children's health and nutrition and developing their intelligence and in their life, a coordinating unit, a communication office and a channel of cooperation for children.

It has local branches and field offices, and runs children's clinics and information diffusion offices, giving assistance to children's hospitals, baby homes and nurseries according to stage-by-stage plans.

It gives priority to the information about, education in and services for the improvement of children's health, nutrition and living conditions. It gives section doctors and its members a short course in the way to increase the rate of preventive inoculation among children, and to health workers of children's clinics, baby homes and nurseries a short course in detecting and treating children's diseases in their early stages, nursing them and taking care of their nutrition.

In particular it is striving to satisfy the demands of the children who are in a poor position to receive adequate information about the improvement of their health, nutrition, education and living conditions and other services for some reasons.

Members of the association often go to relevant areas for medical care of children there and the work to inform the local residents of hygienic knowledge for reducing case rate and omission of preventive inoculation among their children. And they regularly acquaint themselves with the nutritive and hygienic conditions of children in baby homes, nurseries and kindergartens, and give education and conduct service activities to prevent various diseases among the children in good time.

The association is undertaking the advertising and information activities to introduce its existence, purpose and work. On the occasions of the International Children's Day, Child Health Day and World Health Day, it organizes a photograph exhibition and seminars on children's health, creating a social atmosphere of support for children.

It also promotes cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organs, national associations, social associations, charitable institutions, financial groups and individual personalities of other countries.

Kim Myong Chol, chief secretary of the association, says, "We'll more briskly conduct the activities for supporting children so that they grow up healthily and vigorously as pillars of the country."

Kim Chol Hyon

Children's activities are regularly estimated.



Historic Event Indicating Cuban People's Road of Victory

JULY 26, 1953 IS THE DAY the Cuban revolutionaries raided the Moncada military barracks, one of the strongholds of the Batista dictatorship. Batista seized the power with the support of the US, and his regime's fascist terror rule made the Cuban people turn out in the struggle against the US and dictatorship. Through their actual experience the Cuban people came to understand that they should wage more positive struggles like armed struggle in order to overthrow the reactionary ruling circles. So the Cuban revolutionaries organized an armed unit and prepared armed forces.

In 1953, under the guidance of Fidel Castro, 165 Cuban revolutionaries decided to raid the Moncada military barracks in the suburbs of Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, in the early morning of July 26, the day of an annual traditional carnival of the country. The barracks was the second largest military fortress of the Batista regime. They planned to raid the barracks to wrest weapons from the enemy and arm themselves, and attack the city to take the radio station and inspire all the people to an uprising. The revolt forces were divided into a Moncada barracks attacking team, a court attacking team, and other military barracks attacking team. After travelling 17 kilometres from Santiago de Cuba to Siboney they reached Avenida Garzon near the Moncada barracks.

The members of the first team aimed at attacking the Moncada barracks were aboard three trucks, and those on the first truck, as a scout party, approached the building where there was a radio after disarming the enemy troops at the third

sentry post. At this juncture, the second truck which was following the first truck at intervals of about 30 metres encountered an enemy patrol, and the raiders on the truck had to fire towards them. At the gunshots, the enemy raised an alarm and made desperate attempts to check the attackers.

The first team concentrated their fire on the main targets including the enemy's light machine gun—it was a fierce battle. And the scout party rushed into the barracks with an enemy sentry who had surrendered to them at the head of them. Over 50 enemy soldiers surrendered, but the rest of the enemy resisted, and the troops in other barracks came to help them, thus the battle went from bad to worse.

Meanwhile, the other team occupied a hospital and supported the scout party of the first team while the court attacking team climbed on to its roof to heavily fire down to the Moncada barracks.

The assault changed into position warfare, and the Cuban revolutionaries' uprising failed owing to the severe difference in force between them and the reactionary army, over 1 000 strong. Fidel Castro and many other combatants were arrested and imprisoned. On the pretext of the attack on the Moncada military barracks, the Batista clique cruelly killed as many as 20 000 patriots.

However, the July 26 uprising, the first beacon of armed struggle in the country, dealt a heavy blow to the pro-US Batista dictatorship, and developed the Cuban people's revolutionary struggle onto a new higher stage. And it was a historic event indicating them the road towards victory.

Later, the Cuban revolu-

tionaries organized an armed unit in Mexico to continue their struggle. Then they left a port of Mexico on November 25, 1956, aboard the yacht "Granma." The sailing was arduous, but they reached their destination on December 2 at last. Though they landed, they had no strength to move even their bodies as they went foodless for days. They were so exhausted that they only moved 300 metres in three hours. Nevertheless, the sense of their noble mission to make the gun report of revolution against the Batista regime awoke their spirit.

On December 5, the armed unit led by Fidel Castro had a fierce battle with the enemy troops owing to a betrayer. They rained bullets on the enemy, but only 12 of them with seven rifles survived in the battle due to the gap of force between them and the enemy troops. With the seven rifles the Cuban revolutionaries rose up again and established a guerrilla base, their unit multiplying into over 6 000.

Infuriated by this the Batista regime mobilized tanks, guns and planes to conduct large-scale punitive operations against the guerrilla base scores of times. However, they could not subdue the Cuban revolutionaries who were convinced of the justness of their cause.

On January 1, 1959, they brought down the Batista regime and won the victory of the revolution, which led to the birth of a socialist state. This shows the truth of struggle that one should rely on the strength of one's people and fight with arms against the enemy armed to the teeth, and that one should not lay down one's arms before achieving the final victory of the revolution.

Kim Kwang Song

Sinister Plot

A PRESENT HIGH-ranking official of Japan met the general director of UNESCO, and notified him of the Japanese authorities' request for reform of the registration system of the Memory of the World Register. During the meeting with the general director the Japanese official insisted that if the contents of application were related to several countries, the opinions of not only the applicant but also the countries concerned should be taken account of. This is not the first time that Japan raised such a request to UNESCO. Last year, during a meeting with the general director of UNESCO, Abe commented on the *injustice* of the registration system, grumbling that his country was being used politically.

Recently, the insular country has often suggested reform of the registration system of the Memory of the World Register of UNESCO. Then why is it impatient for the reform?

In 2015 the Nanjing massacre that Japan had committed in China in the past was put on the list of the Memory of the World Register. This means that the world officially acknowledged the past crime of Japan, which is a cause of anxiety to Japan that tries to cover its past crimes.

In recent years, the data on Japan's past crimes have been discovered constantly. Previously such data were made public through the testimonies of victims or documents concerned, but now videos, photos and other kinds of evidence prove the crimes more clearly.

Two years ago, a video of the Japanese army's sorrow-

ful sexual slaves overcome by anxiousness and fear was put on view shocking the world. And last year another video of the Japanese imperialists brutally massacring Korean sexual slaves at the close of the Second World War was opened to the public, revealing once again the heinous sexual slavery crime of the Japanese imperialists. The video shows scenes of Japanese aggressor troops mercilessly murdering in Yunnan Province of China in September 1944 the Korean women whom they took to battlefields and forced into sexual slavery.

Besides, the data were discovered which mark the Japanese army's "comfort stations" situated on Saipan.

Today many countries in the world are intensifying the education to have the rising generations recognize Japan's past crimes. One of them has newly established a website aimed at informing students of the history of the Japanese army's sexual slavery. The website, it is said, provides students with the historical background of the sexual slavery, videos, reference documents, important UN documents and major evidence.

And in Washington DC there was held the first international film festival for films dealing with the Japanese army's sexual slavery crimes. The theme of the film festival was "sexual violence in wartime, unhealed wounds."

Last year a joint statement on intensifying the education in the anti-Japanese war history was made public by the Chinese people's anti-Japanese war museum, the China-invading

Japanese army's Nanjing massacre victims museum and the September 18 history museum. The joint statement stressed that the museums should thoroughly check history nihilism and wrong tendencies by using different means to inform people of the truth of history and lead them to establish a correct outlook on history, disseminating widely the main idea of patriotism and building up an objective public opinion.

This reality is driving Japan into a worse tangle. As the saying goes, "*A drowning man will catch at a straw,*" the Japanese reactionaries call here and there trying desperately to cover their country's past extra-villainous inhumane crimes. When UNESCO discussed the issue of registering the data on the Japanese army's sexual slaves on the list of the Memory of the World Register, Japan impudently complained about it saying that it would suspend its allotted charges to the organization and withdraw from it. And when San Francisco decided to erect a statue of a girl sexual slave in it, Japan made a big fuss over it saying that she would break the sister relation with the city. All these show why Japan requested that the registration system of the Memory of the World Register be reformed.

The world public opinion, referring to the behaviours of the Japanese authorities as a mean trick to cover forever the data on the country's past crimes unfavourable to them, comments that Japan's impudence has not changed yet.

Kim Kwang Song



The Munsu Water Park offers the pleasure of sea bathing for all seasons.

