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Building 10 000 Flats Held in Pyongyang**

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**New-type Tactical Guided Missiles Test-fired
Pyongyang Metro**



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

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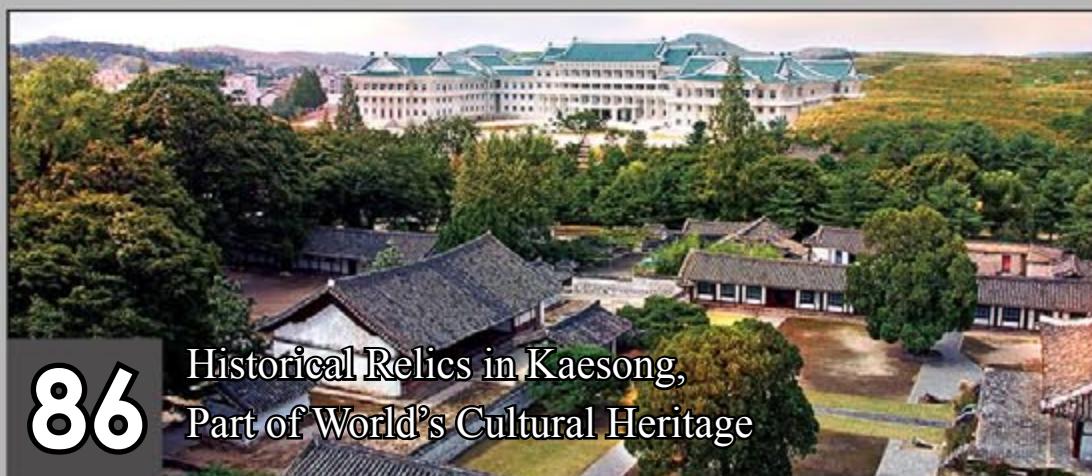
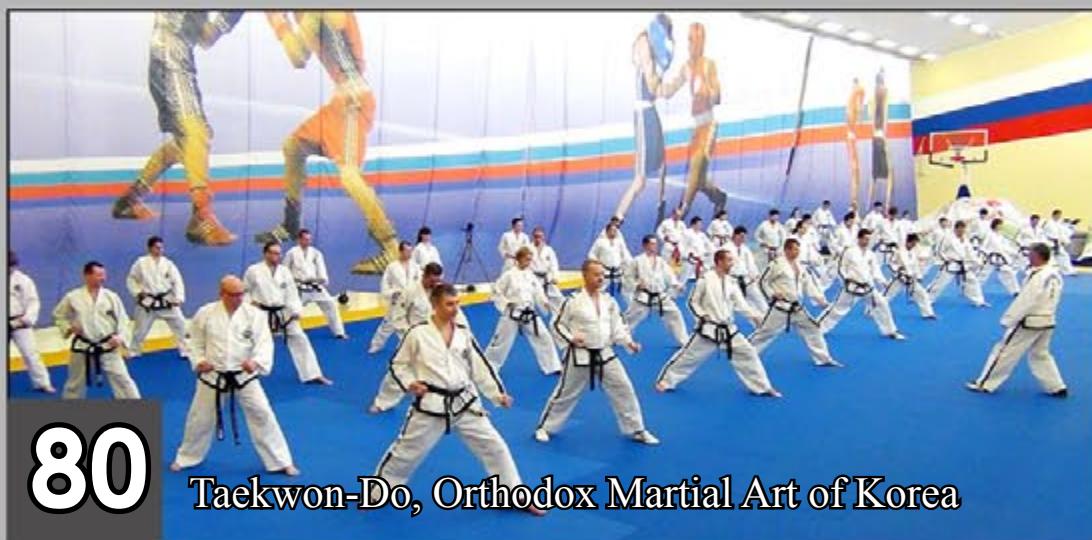
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Ground-breaking Ceremony of Project for Building 10 000 Flats Held in Pyongyang



Modern houses for 50 000 families will be built in Pyongyang during the period of the new five-year plan for national economic development.

A ground-breaking ceremony of the project for building 10 000 flats in Pyongyang took place in the Songsin and Songhwa areas of Sadong District on March 23.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, attended the ceremony with senior officials of the Party and state.

Kim Jong Un made an enthusiastic speech full of warm love for the people and deep trust in the builders.

When he concluded his speech, all the participants broke into enthusiastic cheers and thunderous shouts.

Then he personally awarded the leading officials the flag of the headquarters of the construction of 50 000 flats in Pyongyang.

Korean People's Army Vice Marshal Kim Jong Gwan, minister of National Defence, made a pledge on behalf of the builders.

There was a blasting, signalling the ground-breaking for building 10 000 flats in Pyongyang. Following the blast, a large number of excavators started working all at once with the spirit of all the builders rising high in the vast construction site.

Kim Jong Un warmly encouraged the builders who launched into the responsible and honourable construction project for keeping the promise the WPK made with the people in the name of the dignified Party congress.



Speech of General Secretary Kim Jong Un at the ground-breaking ceremony of the project for building 10 000 flats in Pyongyang

All the builders and service personnel who have turned out in the honourable project for building up the capital city,

Today we are honoured to set up another meaningful landmark in the history of building up our capital city.

The Eighth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Second Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party held early this year decided on building 50 000 flats in our capital city and, to this end, building 10 000 flats every year while pushing ahead with the construction of houses across the country in the five-year plan period.

The most worthwhile and glorious revolutionary task of the weighty and gigantic fighting tasks decided by the Party Congress will start to be undertaken full steam today.

Building 50 000 modern flats in Pyongyang, the capital city of our great country, is something our Party has long intended, made preparations for and aspired to do in order to provide the citizens of the capital city with more cultured and stabler living conditions.

The Party and the government acquainted themselves with the number of households that need houses and made an in-depth study of the measures for solving this problem. And they have regarded this project as their most important task.

Having accepted this colossal project willingly as an honourable revolutionary task which it must implement without fail however difficult the conditions and environment may be, the Party Central Committee reaffirmed its plan of architectural development and construction policy on the principle of applying the people-first principle more thoroughly.

It redefined the orientation and order of construction, ensured that a large share of the total state budget for construction was allocated for the construction of houses and, on the basis of plans and preparation to this end, made the construction of 50 000 flats a policy at its Eighth Congress.

This large-scale operation for building flats unfolded by our Party and state is not something for pursuing any economic profits; it is an ennobling undertaking to turn the assets of the state and fruits of creative labour of the working masses thoroughly into their benefits.

If we build from today 50 000 flats until 2025 when we will greet the 80th founding anniversary of the Party—10 000 flats every year—we will have almost 70 000 flats built, including the over 16 000 flats now under construction, thus solving the housing problem of the citizens of the capital city once and for all.

Undertaking the project of building houses in the capital city

Let Us Renovate Our Capital City Splendidly Once Again by Building 50 000 Flats

in a bold way and on a large scale is of great significance also in demonstrating the unquenchable fighting spirit of our state and people that are advancing audaciously against manifold difficulties.

As you must all know, this project was decided after much thought.

To tell the truth, to undertake this large-scale project in the circumstances of today, when the challenges and difficulties are harsher than ever before, is something beyond imagination.

Construction of 10 000 flats this year is to be conducted in the circumstances completely different from when we started building Ryomyong Street five years ago; worse still, we have to do in a short time the amount of work many times larger than that of those days.

Our Party, however, decided to push ahead with the project unconditionally as it is directly related with the living of the citizens of the capital city and as it is an important political undertaking of the first year of implementing the decisions of the Party Congress to the letter.

We have the proud dignity and pluck that we are conducting a gigantic and wonderful project in the most trying days; we also have the self-confidence, experience and assets for surely carrying it out.

If the characteristic multistoried and skyscraping apartment houses which we see in the architectural formation plan now are built in these Songsin and Songhwa areas by the end of this year, the potential of our state and the creative strength of our people will be displayed to the full once again.

In the course of this, our Juche-oriented architecture will make another leap of development and our construction aimed at creating a new life of our own style by our own efforts and with our own hands will gain a bigger momentum.

The advanced architectural technologies and construction methods such as green architecture and dry-building methods will be introduced in an aggressive and innovative way, the foundations of the industrial bases that produce building equipment and materials will be further expanded and strengthened, and our construction units and builders will become more powerful and skilful.

The grand construction of today will be of monumental significance in the history of building the capital city.

The project of building 50 000 flats, which begins now, is a historic one of building modern, large-scale streets, expanding the urban areas of Pyongyang, the capital city, to the direction of east, west and north.

If 10 000 flats and distinctive public buildings are built every year in the areas of Songsin, Songhwa, Sopho, Kumchon and September 9 Street, respectively, the capital city of our state will witness a more magnificent change and they will become significant monuments, symbolic of the most arduous yet glorious third decade of the 21st century.

The citizens and their offspring who will live in the new streets we are building will remember down through the generations the builders of our era, who built the enormous architectural groups of world class by overcoming the worst trials, as heroic people.

Today's large-scale construction is, indeed, a great undertaking

for writing an era of glory in history.

Comrades,

Construction is an ensemble of the mental standard of the relevant era and the strength of the relevant nation and a long step towards civilization and development.

Today, when we are advancing to achieve prosperity and development upholding our state-first principle, this project will constitute a major thrust area symbolic of the era of a fresh upsurge and massive transformation in socialist construction.

Through this project, we will renovate the appearance of the capital city once again and usher in an era of fresh dynamic advance which will develop socialist construction by stage with confidence.

When mapping out this project of a massive scale, the Party Central Committee paid its primary attention to forming the major forces which would play the main, powerful role in the project.

What our Party Central Committee believed first when deciding on this project was none other than the revolutionary armed forces that are boundlessly faithful to the Party and the people.

While performing its mission and responsibility of staunchly defending the country and the people, the People's Army has always played a big role also in creating the people's happiness.

Only when the People's Army which has performed heroic feats in numerous grand construction projects and in the theatres of rehabilitating damaged areas undertakes a major project, can a sure victory be achieved in the overall construction projects.

I know our People's Army better than anybody else.

I am convinced that the officers and men of the People's Army will fully prove themselves worthy of the expectations of the Party and the people with thoroughgoing implementation by giving full play to their militant temperament in this creative struggle of construction, too.

Also participating in the current grand construction are the major civilian construction units including the Capital City Construction Commission, High-Speed Youth Shock Brigade, Revolutionary Site Construction Bureau and External Construction Bureau that have performed remarkable feats at major construction projects like that of building Ryomyong Street.

Success or failure in this grand construction depends on the commanding officials, service personnel and civilian builders who are in direct charge of it.

The construction policy and guidance of our Party and state are ultimately translated into reality by the creative enthusiasm and endeavour of every commanding official, and the Party places its belief first in the ardent patriotic spirit and skills of our builders.

The task facing the sector of designing is most important.

Construction itself is a highly creative undertaking, and buildings are now getting formative, artistic, multi-functional and intelligent. This adds to the importance of designing.

What our Party asks of the sector of designing is that a single dot or a line placed on a blueprint should reflect the ideology, soul and vibrant spirits of our times and embody the lofty ideals and standards of civilization that can proudly lead the world.

Let Us Renovate Our Capital City Splendidly Once Again by Building 50 000 Flats

In accordance with the street formation plan and the designing plan which have already been decided and issued, the designers should draw up all the designs of the project on a perfect level to fully embody the Party's idea on architectural beauty, and hand them over to the construction sector as soon as possible.

All the construction units responsible for building operations should start construction work without delay and execute their daily, weekly and monthly plans without fail according to schedule to complete the frameworks of the buildings in their charge within the first half of this year in the main.

All the construction detachments and units should regard it as their main task to improve the quality of construction, and consistently hold fast to the principle of ensuring quality throughout the whole process of construction work.

When all the officials and builders always maintain the stance and attitude that their loyalty, patriotism and conscience will be verified by the Party, state, people, posterity and history, all structures can become excellent creations of our times both in name and reality.

The construction supervision sector should enhance its role so as to ensure that the construction policy of the Party and state is executed and the people's demands and interests and the stability of architecture are thoroughly met.

It is necessary to supply on a top priority and timely basis the materials and equipment needed for the construction of 10 000 flats.

Factories and enterprises assigned for the production of cement, steel materials and various other building materials and equipment should fulfil their production quotas satisfactorily on schedule by giving fullest play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of the working class, thus ensuring the success of the construction of the flats in the capital city.

The rail and other transport sectors should also launch a vigorous campaign for increased transport to ensure prompt transportation of the materials needed by the grand construction sites in the capital city and by the production bases of steel and other building materials.

We should give precedence to political work and ideological offensive in all undertakings so as to give full play to the loyalty, patriotism and creative wisdom of the soldiers of the People's Army and other builders, and make all the construction sites seethe with a high spirit from the beginning to the end of the projects.

In this way, we can not only enlist the masses in the worthwhile struggle for construction, but also turn the present gigantic capital city construction sites just into fierce revolutionary battlefields and excellent schools that produce a new spirit of the times and train brave practitioners and stalwart socialist working people.

We should also attach utmost importance to taking good care of the health and life of the soldiers and other builders engaged in construction.

In keeping with the requirements of the state emergency epidemic prevention system, it is necessary to build epidemic prevention stations and facilities and establish a climate of observing the epidemic prevention regulations voluntarily and thoroughly

throughout the construction sites. Utmost concern should be directed to preventing all kinds of accidents and disasters and making the builders engage in their work without feeling any inconvenience.

Supply service for the soldiers and other builders should not be left only to the units concerned, but the state supply system should be scrupulously organized so that the exact amount of supply for each builder is given to him.

Comrades,

Today we are breaking ground for this project, but some months later a new street for the people, a splendid architectural group we will all feel proud of, will be built in this area.

Nothing is more worthwhile and honourable and happier than to unhesitatingly dedicate our sweat and passion to building an ideal street which will be a dear cradle for nobody else but our people who are the best and greatest in the world.

For the future of our capital which will become more beautiful and magnificent,

For our parents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters who will create and enjoy there a new civilization to their heart's content, and

For the brilliant implementation of the decisions of the Eighth Party Congress,

Let us all fight vigorously.



General Secretary Kim Jong Un Presents Plan to Create Riverside Terraced Apartment House Area Near Pothong Gate



Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, presented a plan to build an area of riverside terraced apartment houses near the Pothong Gate and looked around the site with senior officials of the Party and government.

He explained the plan to form a modern terraced apartment house area along the picturesque banks of the Pothong River meandering through the central part of the capital city and lay out multi- and low-

storey dwelling houses in a harmonious way so as to turn the area in a distinctive way.

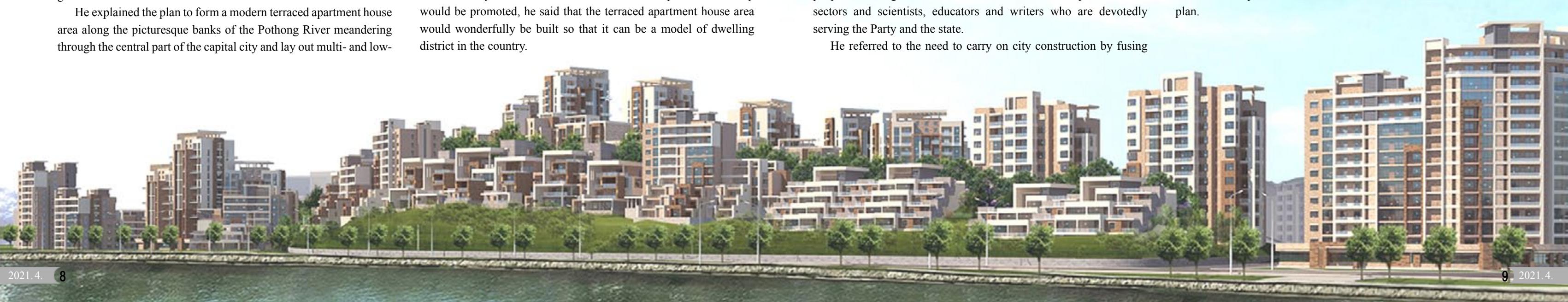
Pointing to the need to preserve the specific features and charm of the city by working out proper designs for structures and landscaping in such a way that the wonderful natural landscape of the country would be promoted, he said that the terraced apartment house area would wonderfully be built so that it can be a model of dwelling district in the country.

He said that the Party Central Committee is going to directly push the construction of the riverside terraced apartment houses for 800 families apart from the construction of 10 000 flats in Pyongyang, complete them within this year and give them as gifts to working people including labour innovators and meritorious persons in all sectors and scientists, educators and writers who are devotedly serving the Party and the state.

He referred to the need to carry on city construction by fusing

buildings and nature into one and laying out the living space and ecological space in a scientific way so as to ensure the organic combination of work, relaxation, traffic and others.

As he looked at the formation plan of the new house area, he indicated the specific direction and tasks related to the construction plan.





General Secretary Learns about Trial Products of New Passenger Buses

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, learned about trial products of new passenger buses.

Always being considerate of public transport in the capital city, the General Secretary unfolded the far-reaching plan for taking a decisive measure to improve public transport for Pyongyang citizens though he was busy guiding the Second Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party Central Committee, and made sure that detailed consultation was made on issues arising in the development of traffic network in the capital city.

In hearty response to the tasks set forth by Kim Jong Un, the officials and workers of the Pyongyang Municipal General Passenger Service Enterprise and the Pyongyang Bus Factory developed a passenger bus and double-decker in a short time.

Kim Jong Un saw the trial products of passenger buses at the office building of the Party Central Committee together with senior officials of the Party

and government.

He got on the buses and learned about the details of their technical specifications one by one. He said that it is admirable that Pyongyang Municipality set out to make buses by relying on its own technical force and production foundation and settle the problem of public transport means. Then he instructed that passenger buses that help beautify the city and are convenient for the people to use should be mass-produced, noting that the Party would actively support it.

He emphasized that to ease the strain on passenger transport in the capital city and serve the convenience for public transport of the citizens to the maximum is one of the fundamental issues for the administration of the capital city and it is of great significance in providing the people with better conditions for their social and cultural life.

Learning about the issues arising in the production of passenger buses, he indicated the production goal according to the year and took measures for attaining it.



Veteran Statesman of Independent Politics

Marking the 109th birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung (1912-1994) on April 15 this year, the Korean people and the world's progressive people look back upon the great exploits he performed for the cause of global independence.

President Kim Il Sung authored the Juche idea, the guiding ideology in the era of independence, and made selfless devotion throughout his life to the struggle to accomplish the cause of global independence in his country and the rest of the world.

In his lifetime he conducted energetic external activities, travelling 520 000 kilometres on 106 occasions and paying official visits to 16 countries. He also met a total of 70 000 foreigners, including party leaders and heads of state and government, from over 130 countries.

The international community highly praised the President as a veteran of world politics.

Over 480 streets, institutions and organizations in 100 odd countries were named after the President, and many countries and international organizations awarded him orders, medals and honorary titles totalling over 370. The President received more than 70 000 gifts from heads of state, party and government and prominent figures of over 170 countries.

President Kim Il Sung's exploits performed for the cause of global independence will be remembered for ever.

Text: Han Su Yong



Indelible Memory of April

Among many state leaders who showed ardent respect and admiration for President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK was Sukarno (1901-1970), first president of the Republic of Indonesia.

President Sukarno, when he visited the DPRK in November 1964, invited President Kim Il Sung to his country.

And President Kim Il Sung paid an official visit to Indonesia to participate in the celebrations to mark the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference (the first conference of the Asian and African countries held in Bandung, Indonesia, in April 1955).

When the DPRK President arrived in Jakarta of Indonesia on April 10, 1965, Sukarno warmly greeted him at the airport and made a speech in the welcoming ceremony. He said with excitement in the following vein: I have longed for the visit to Indonesia by President Kim Il Sung, and even though circumstances did not allow him to do so, I was not disappointed but waited for him. Now over a hundred million Indonesian people welcome his arrival.

President Kim Il Sung said in his return speech that he visited the beautiful country of Indonesia with friendly feelings of the Korean people towards its people at the kind invitation of President Sukarno. Saying that he had long wished to visit Indonesia and meet its people, he expressed his expectation that during the visit he would witness valuable achievements performed by the heroic Indonesian people in their struggle and learn from them.

That day there was a ceremony to award President Kim Il Sung the Order of the Republic 1st Class of Indonesia. Conferring the top order of Indonesia on him, Sukarno said that the DPRK President was not only the friend of Indonesian people and the Republic of Indonesia but also his dear friend. He continued to say that all successes the Korean people made in their economic construction were of direct help to the struggle of the Indonesian people for building a just, prosperous society.



Indonesian people enthusiastically welcoming President Kim Il Sung in April 1965



President Sukarno presenting Kimilsungia to President Kim Il Sung in April 1965

In his welcoming address made in the banquet, Sukarno said that the Indonesian people and the Korean people were friends and comrades-in-arms in the anti-imperialist struggle as well as in the building of a new thriving society, adding that he wished Kim Il Sung would stay longer in his country.

In his return speech Kim Il Sung said that the peoples of the DPRK and Indonesia had formed firm and friendly bonds since long ago and liberated their countries from the imperialist colonial rule through protracted struggle and that they were on the common front of anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle.

On April 11 Sukarno invited Kim Il Sung who was on a visit to Bandung, capital of West Java Province, to a session of the

Provisional People's Consultative Assembly of Indonesia. The latter modestly declined the request, saying that he had no just reason for his participation in the session discussing the internal affairs of Indonesia. But Sukarno insisted that the latter would be present at the session, for the meeting was timed to coincide with his visit to Indonesia.

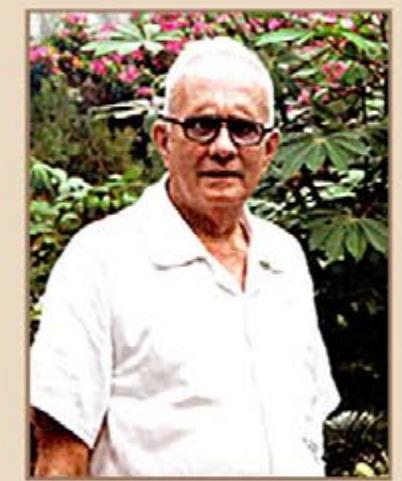
Delivering a policy speech at the session, which was known to the world as the switchover in Indonesia, Sukarno first mentioned that President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, father of the famous self-reliance and bold, successful performer of a self-supporting economy, attended the session and suggested to all the participants that they welcome the DPRK president with enthusiastic applause.



Kimilsungia



Bogor Botanical Garden



C. L. Bundt, Indonesian botanist who bred Kimilsungia

Noting that the Korean people built a solid, self-supporting national economy under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, so that they were independent of any forces politically and economically, he encouraged his people to build the self-supporting national economy with the spirit of self-reliance following the example of the DPRK.

During his stay in Indonesia, Kim Il Sung greeted his 53rd birthday.

On April 13, Sukarno accompanied Kim Il Sung to the Bogor Botanical Garden which was called a "flower garden of Indonesia".

His intention of inviting the DPRK President to the botanical garden was not merely a ceremonial etiquette for a foreign president,

but to present a rare flower he had long prepared with utmost sincerity for the latter.

After enjoying the flowers in the garden, Kim Il Sung stopped at a bewitchingly beautiful flower, carefully examining its petals and praising that it was very beautiful and fragrant. He expressed his thanks for showing him such a beautiful flower and congratulated the florists on their success in breeding it.

Then Sukarno proposed naming the flower Kimilsungia after the DPRK President, saying that the idea of Kim Il Sung was so great that it moved the world and that it was not too much to say that he had the whole world in possession.

Though Kim Il Sung declined modestly, Sukarno insisted that



President Kim Il Sung was awarded the title of Honorary Doctor of Engineering of the Indonesian University in April 1965



Order of the Republic 1st Class
of Indonesia (April 10, 1965)



Silver dinner service and flower vase
(April 15, 1965)



Bronze and silver gongs
(April 15, 1965)



Wooden sculpture Garuda
(April 15, 1965)

Order and gifts presented to President Kim Il Sung
during his visit to Indonesia

the former had already rendered enormous services to mankind so he deserved a high honour.

This is how Kimilsungia, immortal flower in high praise for a great man, came into being.

On the early morning of April 15 Sukarno sent his personal message and a floral basket to congratulate Kim Il Sung on his birthday and paid a visit, together with his family members, to the latter to present gifts.

That day a splendid ceremony was held at the state palace to award the title of Honorary Doctor of Engineering to the DPRK President.

He also arranged that the *Song of General Kim Il Sung* was played in the banquet given on April 17 in honour of the participants in the celebration to mark the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference. Noting that the immortal revolutionary song was familiar to him and the entire Indonesian people, Sukarno said it was a world-famous song as President Kim Il Sung was a world-famous person.

Even today the peoples of the two countries vividly remember the boundless admiration for President Kim Il Sung cherished by President Sukarno.

Text: O Hae Yon

Jis

Gift car presented to President Kim Il Sung by Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on October 26, 1950



I. V. Stalin had a sophisticated armoured car manufactured for the work and personal safety of President Kim Il Sung leading the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) to victory.

Traces of Friendship in Vladivostok



The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un met with President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin of the Russian Federation in April 2019



Kim Jong Un and Putin had talks in April 2019

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin of the Russian Federation in Vladivostok, Russia, in April 2019.

The respected comrade Kim Jong Un paid an official goodwill visit to the Russian Federation in order to boost the DPRK-Russia friendship as demanded by the new era and new situation. President Putin managed to

take time off his crammed political schedule and came to a remote border city far away from Moscow to warmly greet the Korean counterpart.

The two leaders had one-on-one talks and other meetings in an unreserved and amicable atmosphere, informed each other of the situations in their countries and agreed on the concrete ways and measures to further promote mutual understanding and trust, friendship and cooperation and propel the progress of the bilateral friendship in the new

century. They also had a serious discussion of issues on immediate cooperation and reached a satisfactory consensus of opinion.

In the banquet given to welcome Kim Jong Un's visit Putin recalled the history of the bilateral friendship and significant meetings between preceding leaders of the two countries and voiced Russia's willingness to continue mutual cooperation for defusing tension on the Korean peninsula and strengthening security in Northeast Asia as a whole. He expressed

his conviction that the goal of ensuring durable peace and stability and achieving prosperity on the peninsula and in the region would surely be attained by the active involvement of the international community and all the interested countries.

In his return speech Kim Jong Un made an acknowledgement for kind invitation by the Russian President and his warm hospitality and said the peoples of the two countries were closely bonded together with the feeling of comrades-in-arms through the

joint struggle in the great anti-Japanese war in the last century and the brave officers and men of the Red Army unsparingly devoted their warm blood to the liberation of Korea. He added that the Korean people did not forget the noble internationalist exploits

of the sons and daughters of the Russian people, who laid down their precious lives for the sacred cause of Korea's liberation, though several decades passed, and would always remember them in the future, too.

The first meeting of the two leaders,

their candid and meaningful dialogues on important issues of mutual concern, and intimate relations established between them served as a significant occasion for bolstering the strategic and traditional DPRK-Russia friendship.

During his stay in Russia Kim Jong Un paid a floral tribute to the Monument to Military Glory of the Pacific Fleet.

He was also invited to a luncheon hosted by the governor of Maritime Territory of Russia. The luncheon was arranged at the





Resnaya Zaimka Restaurant in Vladivostok Chairman Kim Jong Il had visited during his tour of the Far Eastern Region of Russia in August 2002.

Looking at the commemorative plaque to Kim Jong Il's visit at the main entrance of the restaurant, Kim Jong Un expressed deep gratitude to the friends in Maritime Territory for treasuring and handing down the cherished memories of the Chairman through generations and had a photograph taken with the restaurant as a backdrop.

Kim Jong Un's visit to the Russian Federation amid special concern and warm hospitality of President Putin, Russian government and people was recorded in golden letters in the history of friendship between the DPRK and Russia.

Text: Yom Song Hui



Russian president gave a splendid banquet in honour of his DPRK counterpart in April 2019

The Chollima Statue Tells



The Chollima Statue was unveiled on April 15, 1961



President Kim Il Sung cuts a red ribbon at the unveiling ceremony of the Chollima Statue (April 1961)

Sixty years have passed since the Chollima Statue was erected on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang.

The word *Chollima* originally referred to the legendary winged stallion that could cover a thousand *ri* (about 400km) a day, and the term has been used by the Korean ancestors to symbolize a very fast thing.

The latter half of the 1950s was a period full of gigantic leap forward and innovation effected one after another in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea even in difficult and complicated internal and external situations.

President Kim Il Sung convened a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in December 1956 to put forward a policy of bringing about a new upswing in socialist economic construction, saying that if the revolutionary zeal of the masses of the people was mobilized the high goals of the national economic plan could certainly be attained.

Under the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the President

who relied on the masses with a firm belief in their strength, particularly in times of difficulty, the Korean people worked the miracles unprecedented in the national history.

Workers at the Kangson Steel Plant, cherishing a firm determination to live up to the expectation of the President who placed them in the van of the effort to bring about a revolutionary upsurge, made great innovations in production. By tapping all reserves and maximizing the utilization of production equipment and waging a forceful struggle against passivity, conservatism and fear of technology, they produced 120 000 tons of structural steel using a blooming mill with an annual rated capacity of 60 000 tons.

The torch of the grand Chollima march kindled by the workers in Kangson inspired the working people across the country to effect a great upsurge in all fields of economic construction by displaying the spirit of self-reliance under the revolutionary slogan, "Let us dash forward at the speed of Chollima!" advanced by the President.

The workers at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works produced

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE!



Workers at the Kangson Steel Plant made great efforts to implement the decision of the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee held in December 1956 and worked a miracle of producing 120 000 tons of structural steel by using a blooming mill with a rated capacity of only 60 000 tons. Kangson became a historic place where the first torch of the grand Chollima movement was kindled.



The Pyongyang speed was created in the house construction, which meant assembling one flat in 14 minutes.

270 000 tons of pig iron by means of the equipment with only an annual capacity of 190 000 tons, and the workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works erected a large blast furnace in less than a year.

The industrial production plan for 1957, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, was overfulfilled by 17 per cent, industrial production increased by 44 per cent as against the previous year, and the plan for grain production by 12 per cent.

In the midst of the revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction the Chollima Movement started in the DPRK.

The President ensured that the work of laying foundations for socialist industrialization was stepped up by giving spurs to the great revolutionary upsurge of socialist construction.

True to his intention, the workers and technicians in the field of metallurgical industry built a new blast furnace with a capacity of 300 000-400 000 tons in less than a year and supplied iron and steel needed in various fields of national economy.

Those at the machine-building industry made marvellous achievements by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and overcoming passivism and conservatism; they manufactured a *Chollima* tractor in a little more than a month, a *Sungni-58* truck in 40 days, and then an 8-metre turning lathe, 3 000-ton press, a *Chollima* excavator, large-sized *Ragwon 1* water pump and a *Pulgunbyol 58* bulldozer.

Miracles were wrought in all parts of the country: Machines produced machines, and factories gave birth to factories. More than 13 000 machine tools were produced in addition to the plan within a year.

A revolutionary upsurge was also effected in other branches of the national economy.

Amid a dynamic campaign to introduce irrigation to a million hectares of land, 9 900 odd irrigation facilities were constructed in only six months and 377 000 hectares of crop fields were brought under irrigation.

The Jangjingang Power Station was technically reconstructed, and the Jangjagang and other large, medium and small power stations sprang up in the electric power industry.

The Juche-oriented vinalon industry was founded in the DPRK, and vinalon speed and Pyongyang speed, symbolic of the Chollima speed in socialist construction, were created. The construction workers of Pyongyang built 20 000 flats with the materials and funds for 7 000 flats, and the railway workers laid in only 75 days 80km-long standard-gauge railway lines between Haeju and Hasong, which would have taken three or four years in other times.

Through a nationwide campaign to build at least one locally-run factory in all cities and counties of the country, more than 1 000 local industry factories were built within three to four months, which increased to over 2 000 in a little over a year. As a result, one half of the total consumer goods needed in the country were produced by them.

The great upsurge effected in all spheres of socialist construction rapidly developed the country's economy. The industrial output value in 1958 grew by 40 per cent over the previous year and by 53 per cent in 1959 as compared to that of 1958.

The Chollima Movement created by President Kim Il Sung became a revolutionary movement of the working millions of the country, sweeping away everything old-fashioned from all spheres

of the economy, culture, ideology and morality, and constantly making innovations and accelerating socialist construction.

The world people highly praised the DPRK as Chollima Korea, attributing the Chollima Movement in the country to the outstanding and seasoned leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the genius of creation and construction.

On April 1, 1959, when the Chollima Movement was at its height in the country, the President visited the Moranbong Youth Park under construction and instructed that a monument symbolic of the present era should be erected on Mansu Hill. He also specified that the statue should represent a horse.

On November 17 that year he examined the draft designs of the statue created by sculptures, along with the master plan for the construction of Pyongyang.

He pointed out the shortcomings of drafts and specified the ways for their correction. He continued to say in the following vein: It is more desirable that the statue represents one horse with wings and a man and a woman on horseback. The man had better sit in front holding aloft the "red letter". If there is only one rider, our descendants might think in the distant future it is the statue dedicated to a certain hero. So it is advisable to seat a man depicting a worker in front and a woman depicting a farmer behind.

While examining in late February 1960 another three draft designs, the President grasped the good points and shortcomings of each design and gave detailed guidance to perfect the design. And in early March he clarified the orientation and detailed ways for creating the statue, saying that an actual-size model should be first produced for visual examination and public opinion.

On June 10 that year he looked around the Moranbong Youth Park, saw the model of the Chollima Statue and instructed that the statue should be made larger.

Energetic guidance of President Kim Il Sung to make the statue a monumental structure in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea which perfectly reflects the revolutionary aspiration and spirit of the Korean people and remains immaculate even in the distant future inspired all the creators and builders to create the Chollima speed in erecting the statue. Sculptors resolved to complete within 40 days the execution of the statue, which was the biggest equestrian one in the world at that time and would take more than six months to produce from a conventional viewpoint, and completed the work in 36 days. Builders pooled their creative wisdom to speed up its construction.

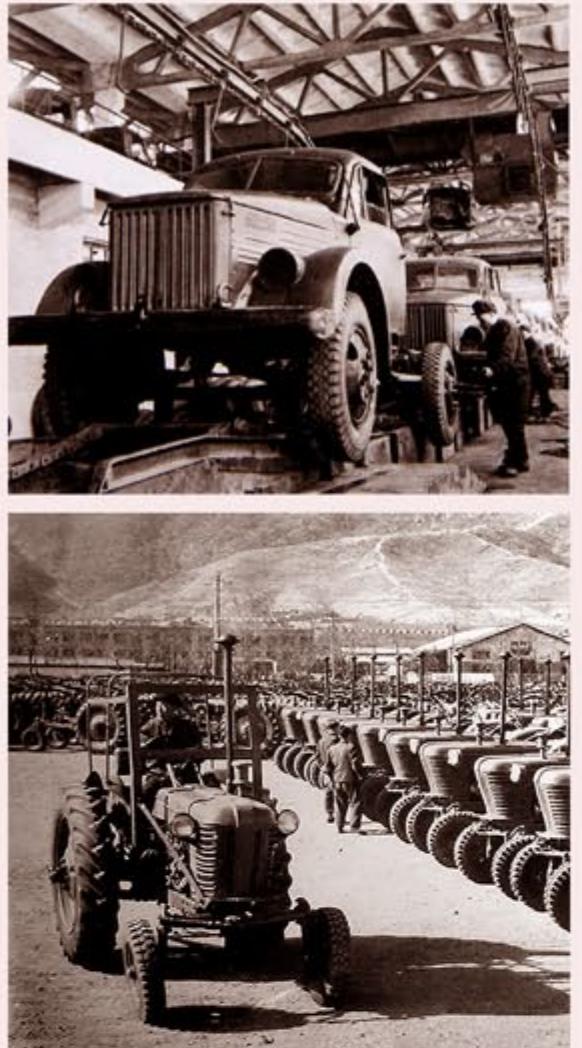
The unveiling ceremony of the Chollima Statue took place on April 15, 1961, to mark the 49th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung.

From early on the morning of the auspicious holiday, people thronged to the Mansu Hill and the surrounding area at the foot of Moran Hill to see the statue.

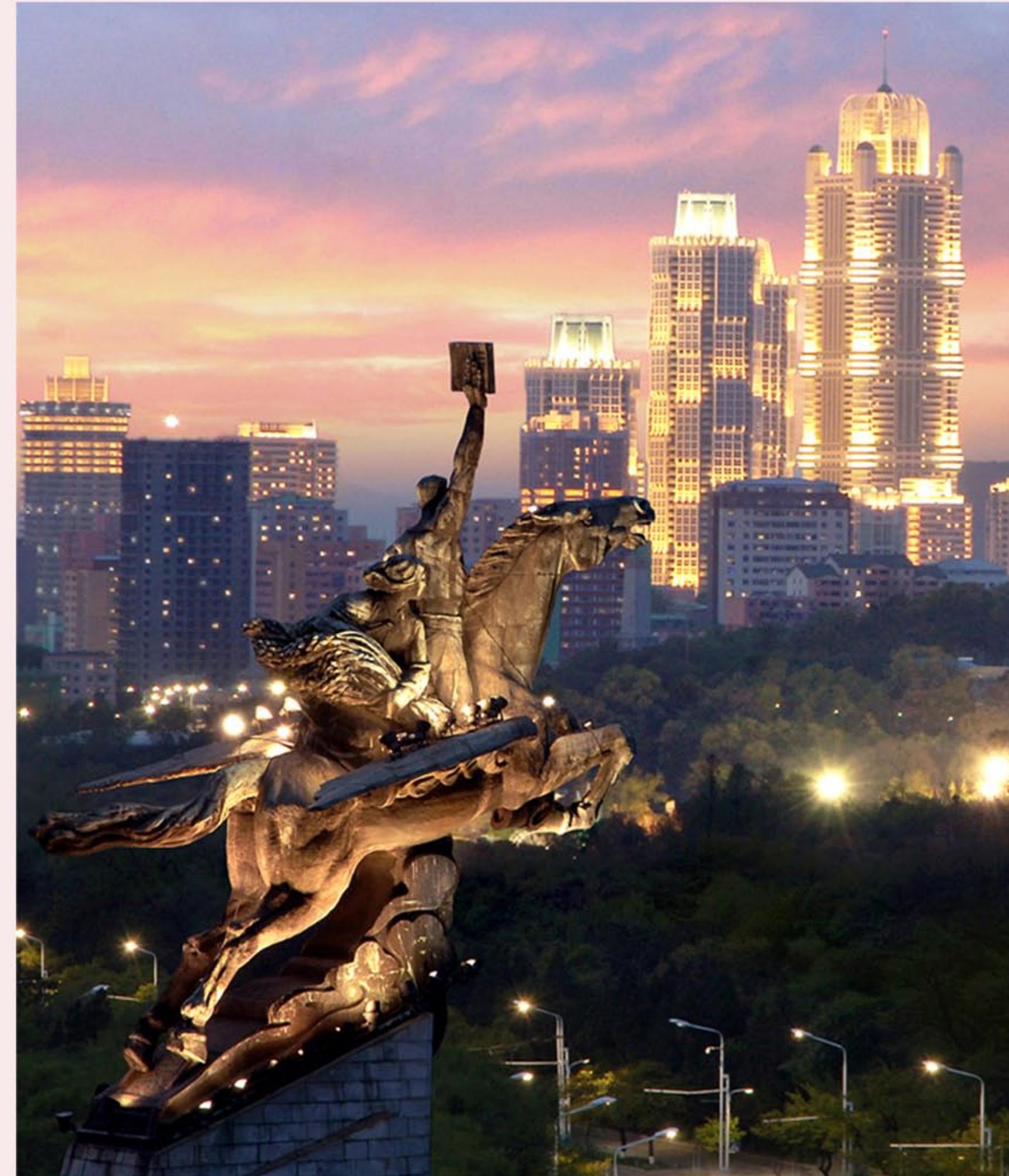
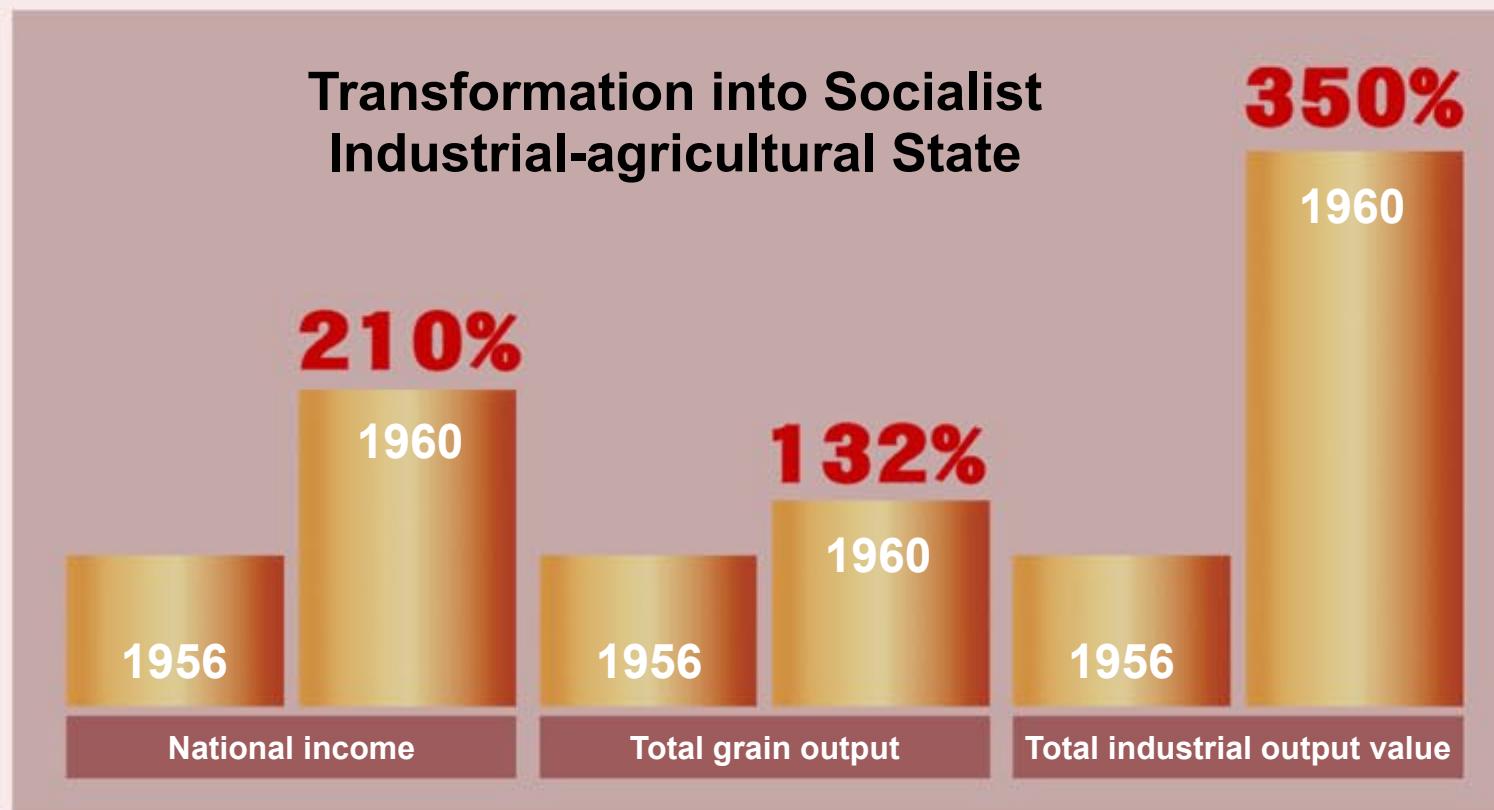
President Kim Il Sung cut the red ribbon in the unveiling ceremony and looked round the Chollima Statue with the creators. He highly praised the creators and had a photograph taken with them.

This is how the Chollima Statue was erected on Mansu Hill, demonstrating the heroic spirit of the Korean people and the mettle of socialist Korea which soars higher and faster towards a bright future in the face of all hardships and obstacles.

Text: Choe Kwang Ho



Workers at the machine-building industry manufactured by their own efforts and technology the first tractor in a little over a month and the first truck within 40 days.



New-type Tactical Guided Missiles Test-fired



On March 25 the Academy of Defence Science of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted a test-fire of recently-developed tactical guided missiles of new type.

The new-type tactical guided missile is a weapon system whose warhead weight is 2.5 tons while using the core technology of the already-developed tactical guided missile.

The two test-fired ones accurately hit the target set in the waters 600 kilometres away in the East Sea of Korea.

Right after the test-fire, the Academy of Defence Science announced that the test-fire was very successful just as it had been confidently predicted, adding that the reliability of the improved version of solid fuel engine was confirmed through rounds of static firing tests of motor and their test-fire, and that the irregular orbit characteristics of low-altitude pull-up mode already applied to other guided missiles were also reconfirmed.

Ri Pyong Chol, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said that the test-fire served as an important process in implementing the policy of national defence science set forth at the Eighth Congress of the WPK and that the development of the weapon system was of great significance in bolstering up military capabilities of the country and deterring all sorts of military threats existing on the Korean peninsula.





TOP

Priority Given to Cement Production for House Construction

The area of Myeongdang Workers' District, Sangwon County, North Hwanghae Province, is noted for its large deposit of hundreds of millions of tons of quality limestone. Based on it, the Sangwon Cement Complex was built along the Sangwon Stream, a branch of the Taedong River, in the mid-1980s. Twenty-five per cent of gross investment in the construction of the complex with an annual production capacity of millions of tons of cement was spent on the environmental conservation project.

That is why the complex has so far remained free of dust and smoke, though it has been in full operation for decades, and its employees are very proud of their workplace, likening it to a factory in a park in full verdure and with flying birds.

They feel a greater pride in working at the Juche-oriented and

modern complex.

From the outset of its operation, the complex has adopted the floating-calcination method relying on anthracite instead of heavy oil. Brown coal rich in the country has replaced heavy oil in igniting the charges, and the refractories are produced through the process introduced with high-temperature air combustion technique by anthracite gasification.

All the processes ranging from the crushing, blending and storing of raw materials to burning and grinding clinkers are automated and remote-controlled at the central control station, thus leaving few workers on the spot.

Not content with the present achievements, the complex makes further strives to steadily consolidate its own technical forces and

production foundations and continuously exalt the honour of being a leading cement producer of the country.

Based on the last year's successful project for the expansion of the production capacity, the complex has turned out in its effort to increase production from the outset of this year, the first year of the new five-year plan.

All the processes from raw materials feeding to forwarding are monitored and controlled in the central control station so as to increase production in terms of quantity and quality.

Workers and technicians at the calcination workshop turn out clinkers of good quality by managing equipment in a scientific and technological way.

Workshops for mixing raw materials and pulverizing coal

operate machines and facilities at full capacity and ensure technical requirements in production. The cement workshop is putting an emphasis on making its workers well versed in new machines, thus overfulfilling its daily tasks.

Sangwon Limestone Mine, Samchong Mine, Hwachon Coal Mine and other units under the complex supply sufficient amounts of raw materials and coal by raising the operation rate of mining and transporting equipment.

The complex is now pushing ahead with the work to establish advanced system of controlling continuous processes, modernize business management and reenergize production.

Photo: Song Tae Hyok

Text: Choe Kwang Ho

Hospital Village in the Munsu Area



**Socialist medicine—preventive medicine
Free medical service
District doctor system
Telemedicine system**

Socialist Medicine—Preventive Medicine

Article 3 of the DPRK Public Health Law stipulates that prophylaxis is the basis of socialist medicine and that the state shall consolidate and develop the prophylactic system applying the principles of socialist medicine in public health services.

One of important features of the health care system of the DPRK is that preventive measures are taken in advance to protect people against diseases.

Hygienic information agencies are set up in the capital city and provinces and the regular system of distributing hygienic information

established in not only the public health sector but also working people's organizations and press organs.

Amid nationwide efforts for hygienic and anti-epidemic work in an all-round and planned way, people's living and working conditions in urban and rural areas have been improved in a cultured and hygienic way so as to remove the root cause of the threat of infectious diseases.

As all the people have their doctors, they can prevent diseases and improve health systematically.

Every year preventive vaccination campaigns are carried out to safeguard all the residents from epidemics.

Free Medical Service

All the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are entitled to free medical care.

The universal free medical care system was enforced in the DPRK during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) against the imperialist invasion.

Though everything was destroyed and all human and material resources had to be mobilized for the victory in the war, the country directed great efforts to protecting the people's lives and health.

While paying primary attention to reconstructing and readjusting hospitals, clinics and factories of medical appliances and medicines

and training medical workers, it put the free medical care at the state expense into force in January 1953.

After the war it pushed ahead with socialist construction, laying solid foundations for self-supporting national economy and consolidating the material and technical foundations in the public health sector. Based on it, it effected the complete and universal free medical care system in 1960.

Since then, all the people in the country, regardless of sex, age, religious belief, residence and occupation, have enjoyed the benefits of the free medical care.

Not only all forms of medical service, including diagnosis,

treatment, laboratory test, and preventive vaccination, are free of charge, but also round trips to sanatoriums are covered by the state. Even supplementary living allowances are given to those in medical treatment.

District Doctor System

All the people in the DPRK are benefited throughout their life from the district doctor system enforced during the First Seven-year Plan (1961-1967) before the socialist industrialization.

Medical workers always check health conditions of the households and residents under their charge, take preventive steps and give prompt treatment.

Medical service networks for children, women, traditional therapy and other types of treatment were established from the capital to every province, city, county and ri, and in step with the increase in the number of doctors the district doctor system gradually developed.

Doctors at factories and enterprises take charge of workshops.

District doctors frequently visit households and workplaces under their charge to take preventive steps against all types of diseases in consideration of working and living conditions of the people, their way of life and constitutional characteristics, and give medical service.

Telemedicine System

The DPRK has set forth the development and introduction of the telemedicine system as a state policy and pushed ahead with it.

A nationwide telemedicine system was set up between 2009 and 2012, embracing four central hospitals, ten provincial (municipal) people's hospitals, 190 odd city and county people's hospitals and ten provincial maternity hospitals. Afterwards, the telemedicine system expanded to people's hospitals and polyclinics in every province, city, county and ri across the country.

Thanks to this system, local medical institutions can make correct diagnoses through the consultation with central hospitals, and doctors in remote areas can perform difficult operations, which was inconceivable in the past, with the assistance of prestigious doctors from hospitals at higher levels.

The regular online workshops through the system help medical workers of local hospitals improve their technical levels and bring about remarkable progress in treating the patients with chronic illness.

*Photo: Son Hui Yon, Ri Song Ik, Kim Song Chol, An Chol Ryong
Text: Kim Son Gyong*



Pyongyang Maternity Hospital



Founded in July 1980

Total floor space: about 70 000m²

Beds: more than 1 900

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, with three main blocks and three auxiliary ones, is a standardized maternity hospital devoted to gynecological treatment and prophylactic work, technical and methodological guidance, scientific research, clinical education and reserve-training. It has departments for pregnancy and delivery, gynecology, babies, function



diagnosis, first aid and other specialized treatment.

More than 510 sets of triplets and quadruplets were born at the hospital until March 2021.

Pregnant women who have been confirmed to carry three or more babies are dispatched promptly to the hospital and receive medical assistance until they get well after delivery. They can leave hospital when their babies weigh more than four kilograms.

The country gives as gifts silver daggers to boys and their fathers and gold rings to girls and their mothers.



Breast Tumour Institute of Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

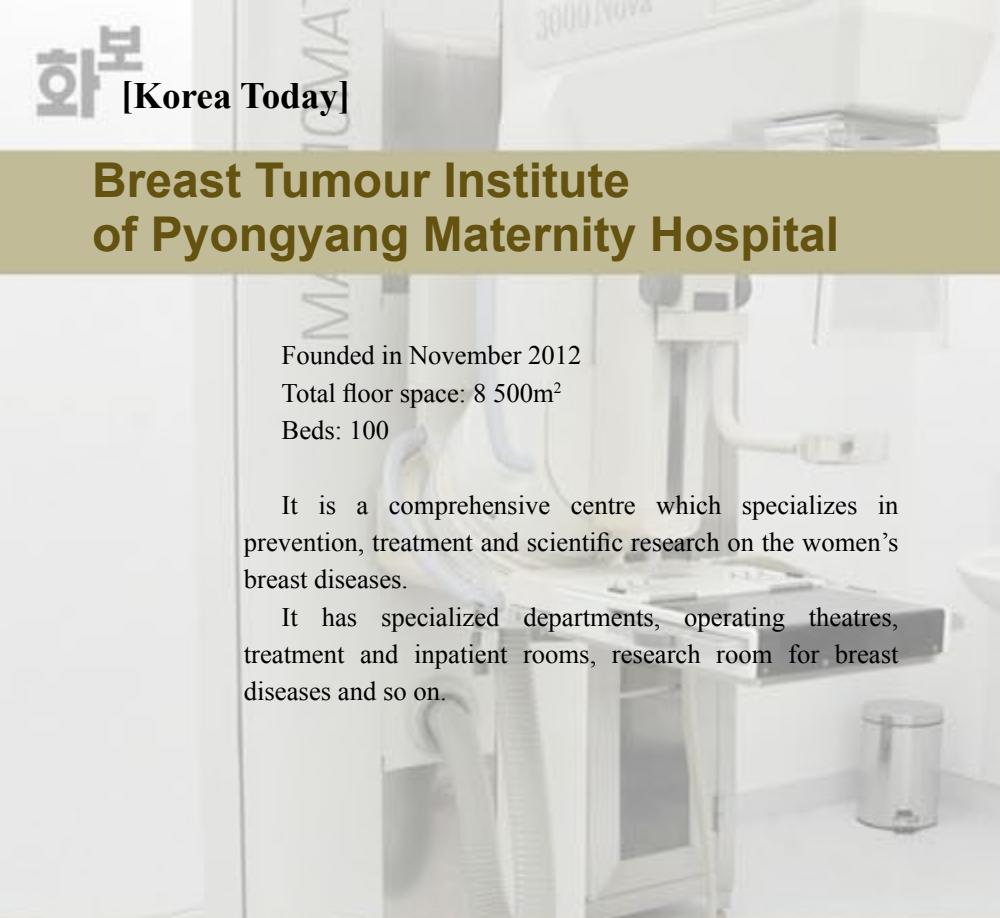
Founded in November 2012

Total floor space: 8 500m²

Beds: 100

It is a comprehensive centre which specializes in prevention, treatment and scientific research on the women's breast diseases.

It has specialized departments, operating theatres, treatment and inpatient rooms, research room for breast diseases and so on.



Ryugyong Dental Hospital

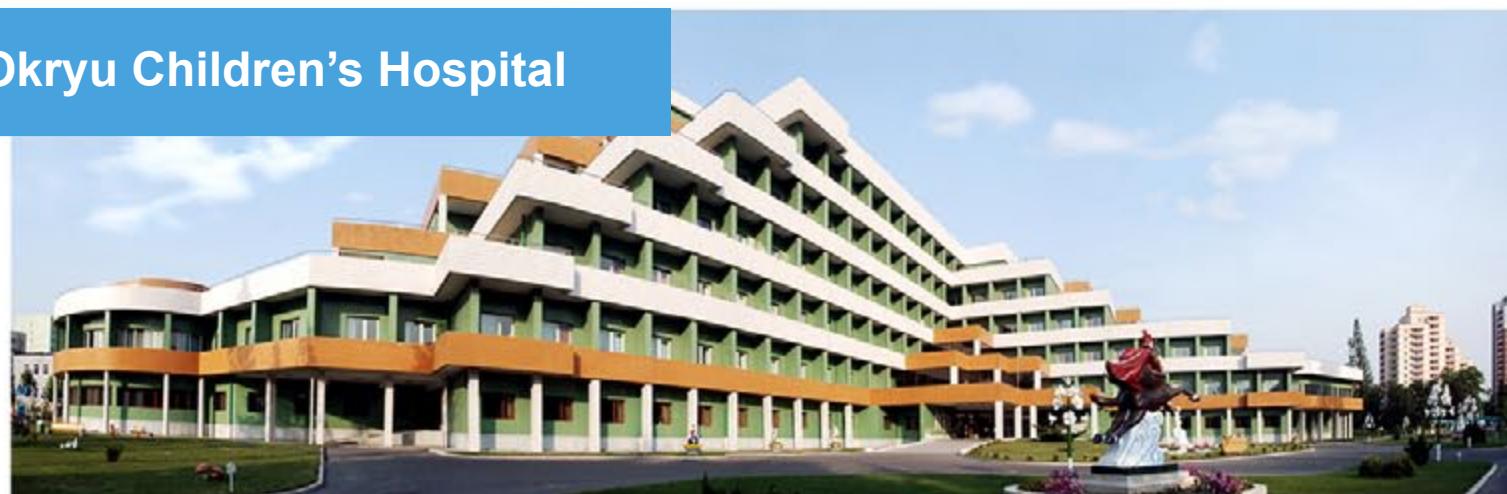
Founded in October 2013

Total floor space: 5 802m²

Number of facilities: 827 in 118 kinds

The hospital, a three-storey building, is amply provided with all conditions for dental treatment including function diagnosis, conservative dental treatment, paediatrical treatment, prosthesis, orthodontics and implant dentistry, dispensary and playing area for children.

Okryu Children's Hospital



Founded in October 2013
Total floor space: 32 800m²
Beds: 300

As a general medical service centre in the field of paediatrics, the hospital has 16 specialized clinical departments, auxiliary departments for function diagnosis and imaging diagnosis, four operating theatres, genetic diseases and growth promotion research section. Study rooms for kindergarteners, primary and secondary school students are furnished in the hospital for little inpatients.



Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital

Founded in November 2016
Total floor space: 11 800m²
Beds: 110

It consists of four-storey outpatient ward and eight-storey inpatient ward, and there are over ten test rooms, eleven specialized departments, five operating theatres, and nearly 30 inpatient rooms. It has also a glass shop as befits a multifunctional and comprehensive medical service base specializing in ophthalmic treatment.





Koryo Medicine General Hospital

Founded in April 2001

Total floor space: 14 560m²

Beds: 400

It plays a pivotal role in the treatment, prevention and research of diseases by Koryo medicine, and in the training of traditional medical workers.

It has hospitals of surgery, internal diseases and acupuncture, a polyclinic for outpatients, institutes for studying physical constitution, Koryo basic medical science and Koryo medicine, and a postgraduate school.



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세계보건의 날
World Health Day



Pyongyang Metro

The Pyongyang Metro which was built through several stages during the 1970s and the 1980s has served as an effective means of solving traffic problems in the capital city of Pyongyang.

Pyongyang citizens have warm affection for and strong attachment to the metro, a fast and convenient means of transportation, and another great attraction is the feature of the metro as a grand monumental edifice, an art gallery, reflecting the development of socialist Korea and happy life of its people in a comprehensive and intensive way.

Each splendid and spacious station is decorated with large mosaic murals, sculptures and bas-reliefs according to its theme.

Kaeson Station houses the statue of President Kim Il Sung delivering a speech on his triumphant return home after having liberated Korea from the





Japanese military occupation and large mosaic murals of the Korean people greeting him with hearty cheers and struggling to build a new country.

Jonsung Station has the wall painting *Fireworks of Victory* portraying Kim Il Sung who is waving back to the enthusiastic cheers of the people in celebration of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Recently the Pyongyang Metro has been refashioned more wonderfully.

Every station looks more splendid with gorgeous architectural styles and decorations of the ceilings, walls, floors and pillars. New illumination effects and appliances are introduced to make surroundings brighter and softer.

Photographs of the newly-erected architectural structures, such as the Masikryong Ski Resort and Mirim Riding Club, and cultured life of the people adorn the underground halls, corridors and escalators.

Along with the appearance of the country, above and under the ground, undergoing remarkable changes every year, the Pyongyang Metro is being constantly refashioned.

*Photo: Ri Kwang Song, Ri Myong Guk, Ri Chol Jin
Text: Rim Ok*





Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant



Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant located in the picturesque place in the East Pyongyang area is a public catering establishment that accommodates 1 500 people at one time.

The scenery presented by the restaurant in the shape of a ship anchored along the Taedong River blending well with Changjon Street and Okryu Restaurant across the river, Chongnyu Cliff of Moran Hill and May Day Stadium on Rungna Island is suggestive of a

beautiful picture.

The restaurant is a three-storeyed building occupying a total floor space of over 24 000 square metres.

On the first floor are dining spaces furnished in various forms, and what attracts visitors first is more than 20 indoor ponds, big and small, with swarming sturgeons, Ryongjung fish, salmon, rainbow trout and other fish. Some sturgeons weigh 200 kg or more.



People can select on the spot any fish they want to eat and see their choice being prepared promptly into appetizing dishes.

The Noodles Hall and Hwanggumhae Dining Hall which serve noodles of marinated fish filets

and other fish dishes have a full house every day.

The dining halls arranged on the second floor serve over 300 tasty and highly nutritive dishes, including sushi, traditional Korean dishes, and foreign dishes. Some dining rooms are furnished





for family, and Pommaji Dining Hall is for banqueting.

And the shop on the same floor sells a wide range of processed fish products from the bases in the country, including 70 kinds of canned fish, smoked sturgeons and rainbow trout, pickled salmon roes, and processed scallop.

There are a buffet, a coffee shop, a round

dining hall and soft drinks on the third floor.

Fish ponds and mobile service facilities are also laid out in a unique style outside the restaurant.

Since its opening in July 2018, the restaurant has catered for a lot of people.

Photo: Pang Un Sim, Son Hui Yon

Text: Han Su Yong





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To Develop New Products



"The development of the artificial intelligence has propelled the global economy and human life to a new age of civilization," says Han Chol Ho, president of the Amnokgang Technology Development Company.

At present artificial intelligence (AI) is recognized as one of 20 most potential cutting-edge technologies.

Relevant research and development was launched in the early 1980s in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Amnokgang Technology Development Company is the pacesetter.

From the outset of its establishment the company directed main efforts to developing biometric identification technologies. After several years of efforts, its researchers developed the technology of identifying fingerprints and, based on it, made the first photoelectric fingerprint identification device in 1988.

Many of their products were awarded gold prizes at the exhibitions held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Afterwards, researchers intensified their study of various domains

of biometric identification technology.

At the turn of the 21st century they developed the technologies of identifying face, voice, palm print, irises and veins, and applied them to make hi-tech products.

Such hi-tech products as face identification key, security monitoring system based on the depth nerve network technology and smart IP camera were highly appreciated at several international exhibitions and expos, and nominated as best products in several countries.

Scores of years of effort has radically improved the level of the technical staff and business management of the company.

Now the company has hundreds of competent personnel in their twenties and thirties. Based on them, it is pushing ahead with the research and development work on pattern recognition, security, device manufacturing and other artificial intelligent techniques.

It has integrated the production of IT goods and IT exchange and service and is conducting joint AI research and development with

prestigious companies in over 20 countries.

At present the company is serving AI-based finished or semi-finished products and nucleus modules to order and has over 50 selling agents in several foreign countries and regions.

It is aiming to tap into more IT and AI products markets across the world by channelling big efforts into developing low-cost hi-tech products of high quality and high performance. To this end, it adheres to the principle of giving priority to talents, seeds and investment.

The company plans to increase investment on mining, construction of roads and hotels, service industry and other fields as well as to put greater emphasis on merchandise trade and intermediary trade.

With a firm will and redoubled efforts, the company will achieve greater successes in the development of cutting-edge technologies and thus become a pacesetter for a new age of civilization.

Photo: Ri Song Ik

Text: Kim Son Myong



생체식별기술제품

Biometric Identification Products

Mt Paektu,

Ancestral Mountain of the Korean Nation



Altitude: 2 750m

Area of Lake Chon: 9.16km²

Maximum depth: 384m



Sunrise over Mt Paektu. By Hong Hun



Lake Chon on Mt Paektu in the glow. By Ri Yong Nam



Lake Chon on Mt Paektu in thawing season. By Ri Myong Il





Lake Chon on Mt Paektu. By Kim Yong II



Coach of Herculean Women

Nine weightlifters coached by Kim won 64 gold medals, 51 silver medals and 19 bronze medals at international games, including the 2012 Olympic Games.

Kim Chun Hui, a weightlifting coach of the Kigwancha Sports Club as well as a national coach, is widely known among professionals and amateurs for producing many world-famous women weightlifters.

Most of women weightlifters who rose to worldwide fame in the 2010s, including Rim Jong Sim, twice Olympic gold-medal winner and world champion, were coached by Kim.

Kim Chun Hui was born in August 1977 as third daughter of an ordinary white-collar worker in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

She was very fond of sports since her girlhood, so she played speed-skating in her primary school days and then track and field

at the Central Physical Training College.

When she was 15, Kim was advised to shift to weightlifting by an instructor who perceived that she had a suitable constitution for weightlifting.

At that time the women's weightlifting event was in its early days of development in the DPRK, so Kim readily accepted the proposal.

However, her parents were very reluctant to agree with her, trying to persuade her that weightlifting is a sport for manhood. Kim was adamant about her decision and, without their approval, she began weightlifting. When she was studying at the Korea



Women weightlifters
coached by Kim



Kim Su Ryon



Rim Un Sim



Kim Ok Byol



Kim Su Jong



Rim Jong Sim



Choe Hyo Sim



Kim Un Ju

University of Physical Education, she won a gold medal in the women's weightlifting event of the national university student games. Only after that, her parents gave their approval.

After graduating from the university, she became an instructor at a juvenile sports school in Pyongyang. Since then she visited every school and even playground to observe children and select reserve weightlifters.

Her first choice was Rim Jong Sim, and afterwards she selected Ryo Un Hui, Rim

Un Sim, Kim Un Ju and other reserves.

While training the girls, Kim read avidly materials of sports science and technology, steadily studied various training methods and techniques and applied them to the players as suited to their ages.

Her coaching ability was demonstrated when Rim Jong Sim took the first place in overall standing in the women's 48kg category of the Mangyongdae Prize Games in 2008.

Since she became a weightlifting coach of the Kigwancha Sports Club in December



2008, Kim intensified her guidance on the training.

Her efforts paid off: Rim Jong Sim finished runner-up in the total rankings in the women's 58kg category of the world juvenile weightlifting championships held in Thailand in May 2009. Later she won gold medals in the women's 69kg category of the 30th Olympic Games held in Great Britain in July 2012, and in the 75kg category of the 31st Olympic Games held in Brazil in 2016 respectively, thus becoming a twice Olympic gold-medal winner.

Not only Rim but also Ryo Un Hui, Rim Un Sim, Kim Un Ju, Kim Su Ryon, Choe

Hyo Sim, Pak Jin Hae and other women weightlifters selected and trained by Kim produced good results at international competitions.

Kim employs several methods in training, such as selecting reserve players with suitable constitutions and introducing scientific training methods, but her first priority is to inspire players to give full play to their spiritual strength, and she always demands her weightlifters to lift barbells by dint of their spiritual power before relying on their physical strength and techniques.

Under her training, women weightlifters cultivated their spiritual strength and

demonstrated it fully in competitions. During the 2015 world weightlifting championships Rim Jong Sim was hurt midway through the game, but continued to play to the last with dogged determination, striking the audience with admiration.

Kim is a stern coach in training, but shows deep concern for the players like their mothers would do. She pays attention to providing them with meals and nutritious foods as suited to their physical constitutions as well as adequate conditions for relaxation. Her tender care is another dynamic force that inspires players for a higher goals.

It was in 2012 that Kim Chun Hui was

first nominated as top ten coaches of the DPRK, and she was named coach of the year on several occasions.

She insists the player is a diamond and the coach a jeweller.

She is now a winner of Kim Il Sung Prize, Labour Hero and People's Athlete.

She is married to Im Yong Su, People's Athlete and also a weightlifting coach at the same club. He is her close colleague, and they help each other in work. They have two sons.

Photo: Son Hui Yon

Text: Kim Son Gyoung



Taekwon-Do, Orthodox Martial Art of Korea



Taekwon-Do is a traditional martial art of Korea which embodies the spirit and soul of the Korean nation.

Tae means heel, *kwon* fist, and *do* cultivation of spirit. In other words, Taekwon-Do is a martial art comprised of high foot and hand skills and strong mental power.

From ancient times Korean people were noted for their high spirit of attaching importance to military affairs and liked practising martial arts. During the period of Koguryo Kingdom (277 BC-668), *subak*, a game of punching and blocking with bare hands, was encouraged as an important event in training martial arts. It

developed into *thaekkyon* and *nalpharam*, martial arts of both the feet and the hands, through the periods of Koryo (918-1392) and feudal Joson dynasty (1392-1910).

Choi Hong Hi (November 1918-June 2002) introduced scientific principles into the traditional martial art of Korea with a long history based on its technical movements and training methods, and named it Taekwon-Do in 1955. Then he founded the International Taekwon-Do Federation on March 22, 1966, with an aim of disseminating the Korean martial art throughout the world, and became its first president.

Technically, Taekwon-Do is composed of main movements, patterns, sparring, self-defence and training.

The main movements are individual movements used in patterns, sparring and self-defence, which number over 3 200.

There are 24 patterns; each pattern is composed of movements and technical elements for defence, attack, moving steps, whirling and jumping according to certain principles and intentions, which can be applied to a virtual opponent through defined pathways as suited to the changing situation.

Sparring means applying to an actual opponent as suited to the

changing situation the technical movements for defence and attack acquired while practising the main movements and patterns.

Self-defence is an ensemble of technical ways and methods for protecting oneself when one is suddenly attacked by opponents unprepared.

Training means intensive moral cultivation and physical training.

In terms of technical grades, Taekwon-Do has ten *kups* for trainees and nine *tans* for experts.

The levels of trainees who are allowed to practise designated ones among 24 patterns according to their *kups* and *tans* move from



the tenth *kup* to the first *kup*, and those of experts move from the first *tan*. Experts with the first to the third *tans* are called *pusabom* (competitor), those with the fourth to the sixth *tans sabom* (instructor), and those with the seventh and the eighth *tans sahyon* (master). The grand masters with the ninth *tan* earn the highest honorary rank of *sasong*.

Practitioners wear white uniform known as *tobok* which the





Choi Hong Hi (November 1918-June 2002), first president of the International Taekwon-Do Federation founded on March 22, 1966, introduced scientific principles into the traditional martial art of Korea with a long history based on its technical movements and training methods, and named it Taekwon-Do in 1955.



태권도

International Taekwon-Do Federation worked out in 1982 in reflection of the traditional costume colour of the Korean nation. It consists of *jogori* (coat), *paji* (trousers) and belt. Coloured belts indicate the ranks of trainees with *kups*, and the levels of experts with *tans* are distinguished by the existence of black lines stitched on *jogori* and *paji* and Roman numerals marked on the black belts which indicate their *tans*.

Taekwon-Do is now widely disseminated across the world.

There are the Taekwon-Do Holy House and the Taekwon-Do Hall in Pyongyang, capital city of the DPRK, which serve as centres for showing the history of Taekwon-Do and propagating and developing it.

The Korean Taekwon-Do Committee has its own Taekwon-Do team, and every province or municipality has their Taekwon-Do teams and schools for training Taekwon-Do instructors. Taekwon-Do hobby groups are active at schools of all levels.

The traditional martial art is so popular among everyone, from kindergarteners and schoolchildren to the elderly people, that it has

become a major event of sports games organized by the country, provinces and individual units.

The Korean Taekwon-Do Committee directs much effort to widely disseminating Taekwon-Do and promoting friendship and unity among its practitioners across the world in keeping with the growing popularity of the Korean martial art.

Korean Taekwon-Do demonstration teams and instructors are invited by many foreign associations, and workshops and home-and-away matches are frequently organized.

The International Taekwon-Do Federation has tens of millions of practitioners as its members and organizes biennial Taekwon-Do world championships, junior and veteran Taekwon-Do world championships and continental Taekwon-Do championships.

To date there have been 21 rounds of Taekwon-Do World Championships.

Photo: Jong Mun Il
Text: Pak Pyong Hun



Historical Relics in Kaesong,

Part of World's Cultural Heritage



Kaesong, located 160km south of Pyongyang, abounds with places of historical interest associated with its 1 100 odd-year-long history. More than a hundred historical remains and sites have been found and registered so far, a larger proportion of which date back to Koryo (918-1392), the first unified state of the Korean nation. Kaesong was the capital of Koryo.

The Kaesong area has a mild temperature and a wide alluvial plain along the Ryesong and Rimjin rivers, and is close to the West Sea of Korea and along the large rivers. Such features offer favourable conditions for Kaesong to develop agriculture and waterborne transport. And it is situated in a geographically important point of inland transport leading to all cardinal points on the Korean peninsula.

What was more, Kaesong was the birthplace of Wang Kon (877-943), founder king of Koryo, as well as his support base.

Towards the end of the 9th century Later Silla was suffering from peasant uprisings all across the country and thus gradually losing its sphere of influence. At that time the Wang family began to emerge as a magnate in the Kaesong area.

Wang Ryung, Wang Kon's father, suggested to Kungye (?-918), king of Thaepong (one of the Later Three Kingdoms, together with Later Paekje and Later Silla), that a fort be built at the foot of Mt Songak in Kaesong, and Kungye accepted the proposal.

The Parocham Fort was thus built in the southwest of Mt Songak in 898 under the supervision of Wang Kon, who was a military general in his twenties and later became the lord of the fort.

Since the erection of the fort, Kaesong began to prosper.

In 918 Wang Kon, by relying on the soldiers and people who rose against the despotic rule of Kungye, overthrew the old kingdom and established a new dynasty. The following year he moved the capital from Cholwon in Kangwon Province to Kaesong and used the Parocham Fort as an imperial fort.

Koryo developed handicraft and commerce, and its capital city of Kaesong was one of major trade centres in East Asia.

The appellation of Korea derived from Koryo.

Historical relics of Kaesong offer an in-depth glimpse of the developed culture of the Korean nation in those days.

Twelve historical remains, including Nam Gate in Kaesong, Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, Koryo Songgyungwan, Kaesong Chomsongdae Observatory, Sonjuk Bridge, and Phyochung Monuments, showing brilliant culture and history of Koryo, were registered as the world's cultural heritage in 2013.

*Photo: Pak Chang Bok
Text: Ri Jin Bom*

Nam Gate

Nam Gate in Kaesong was built between 1391 and 1393 as the south gate of the inner fortress of the Kaesong Fort. It is the only surviving one of the seven gates built in those days. The gate also houses the Bell from the Yonbok Temple, one of five famous bells in Korea.



Bell from the Yonbok Temple

The bell was cast in 1346 and hung at the Yonbok Temple in Kaesong. When the temple was burnt in 1563, the bell was moved to the Nam Gate.

The bell is 1.9m in circumference around the lip, 3.3m in height, and 23cm in thickness and weighs 14 tons.

The bell's lip circumference is rhythmically curved and carved with various patterns of fish, dragon and other animals swimming to the waves.

The bell with refined and gracious decorative patterns on the surface has beautiful and clear sound, and it was said the bell sound was heard even at the distance of 40km.

The Bell from the Yonbok Temple, a copper alloy product, shows the high level of metal-casting technology and metal workmanship of Koryo.



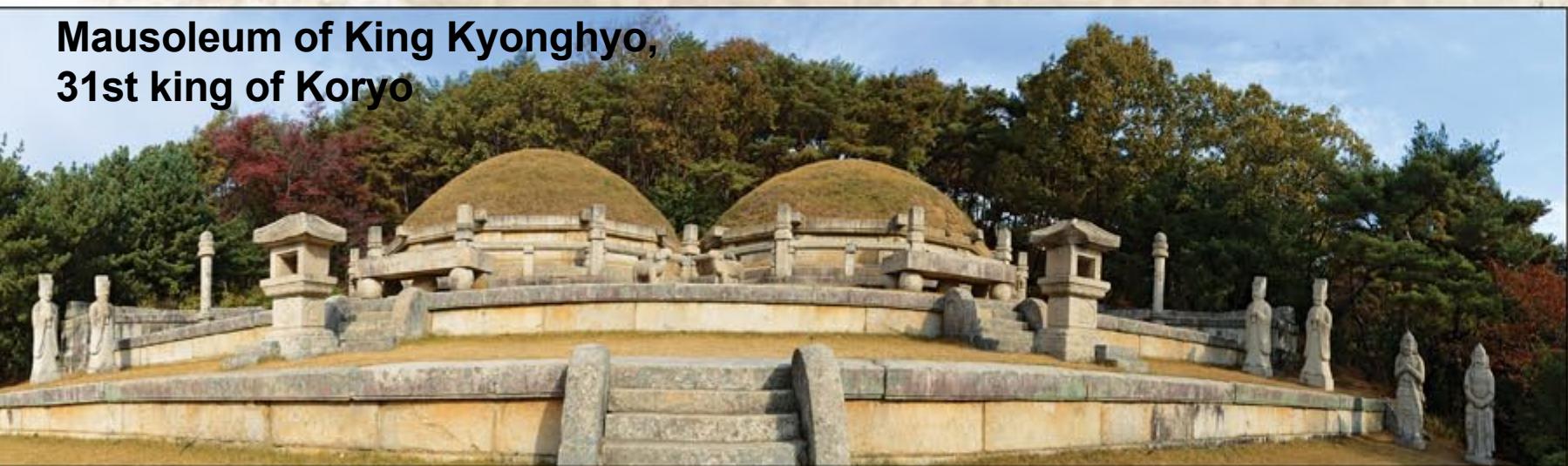


Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, founder of Koryo

The mausoleum is in Haeson-ri, Kaesong.
It was first built in 943 and was reconstructed extensively in 1994.



**Mausoleum of King Kyonghyo,
31st king of Koryo**



**Manwoltae,
site of royal palace of Koryo**



Portrait of Wang Kon



Koryo Songgyungwan

Koryo established Kukjagam in 992 as an educational institution with six courses for training government officials with high practical qualifications.

Kukjagam was renamed Songgyungam in 1298 and Songgyungwan in 1308.

Koryo Songgyungwan, one of the earliest universities in the world, clearly shows the development of education and culture during those

days.

From 958, when Koryo enforced the government-service examination system, to 1392 over 18 400 passed the examination and most of them were graduates from Songgyungwan.

Koryo Songgyungwan produced a lot of patriotic-minded military generals and government officials, eminent academic scholars, scientists and inventors.



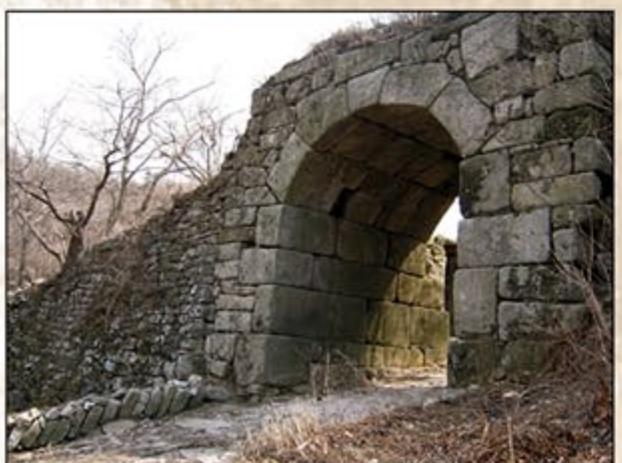
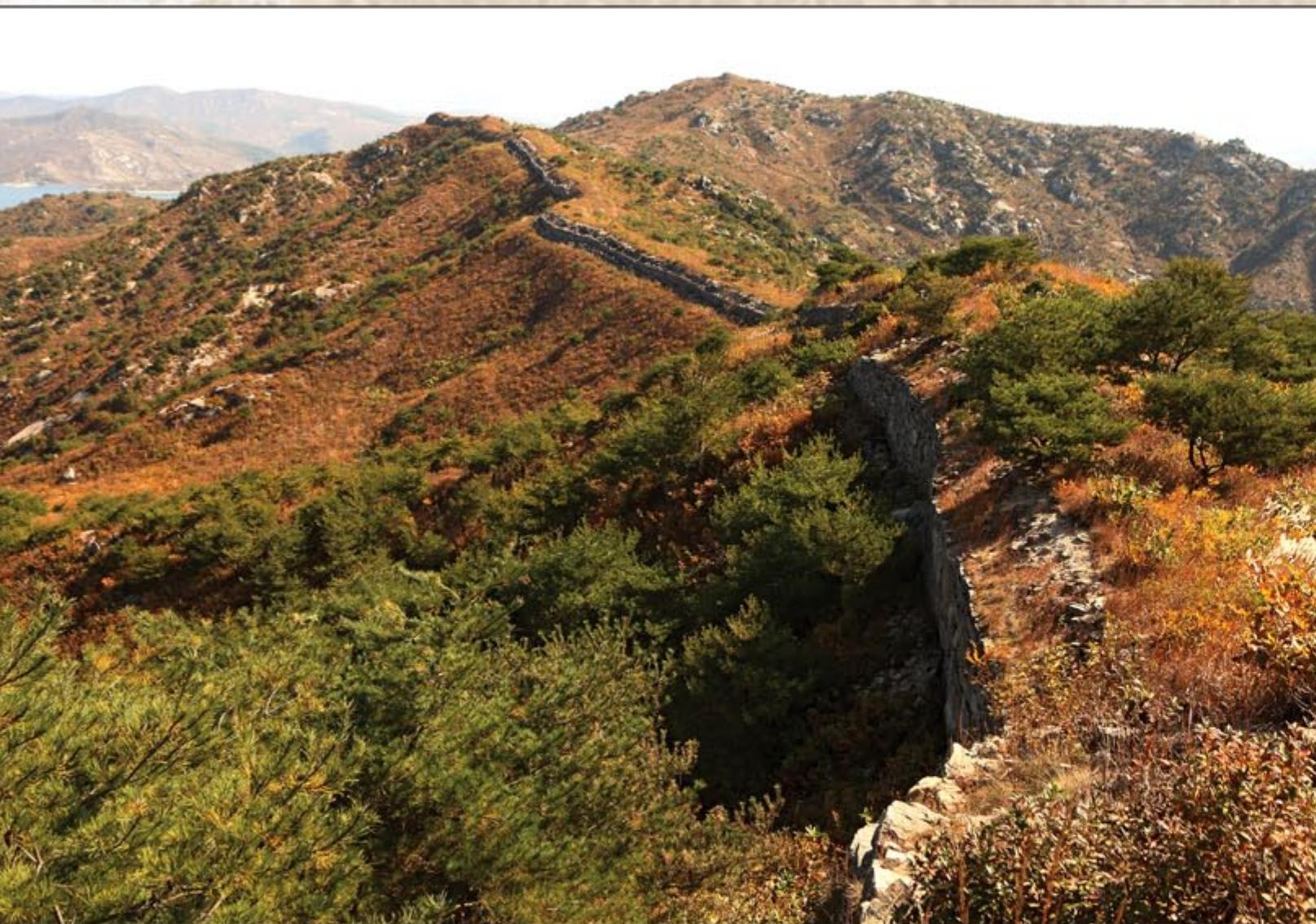


Kaesong Fort

The fort constituted a major element in the defence system of the capital in the Koryo dynasty and exerted direct influence on the formation of city, its development and management.

The Imperial Fort was built in 919, and the Outer Fort was constructed between 1009 and 1029, measuring 23km in circumference.

The Inner Fort, 11.2km in circumference, was erected between 1391 and 1393.



Kaesong Chomsongdae Observatory

The Kaesong Chomsongdae Observatory was constructed simultaneously with the royal palace in the early days of Koryo.

The observatory, its embankment measuring 2.8m high and each side 2.6m long, was long operated for astronomical observation, but was closed with the ruin of Koryo.

The astronomical journals in the *History of Koryo* carry 50 odd records of solar spots observed from 1105 to the end of Koryo, which testifies that Koryo started observation and research of solar spots several hundred years prior to Europe.

Another record says that observation instruments were made in 1281 to observe the motions of the sun and the moon and study their positions.



Sonjuk Bridge

Sonjuk Bridge was initially called Sonji Bridge when it was built in the early Koryo dynasty.

It became famous after Jong Mong Ju (1337-1392), who was a loyal official and Confucian scholar in the closing years of Koryo, was assassinated on the bridge, and was so renamed because it was told that a bamboo sprouted on the spot he was killed.



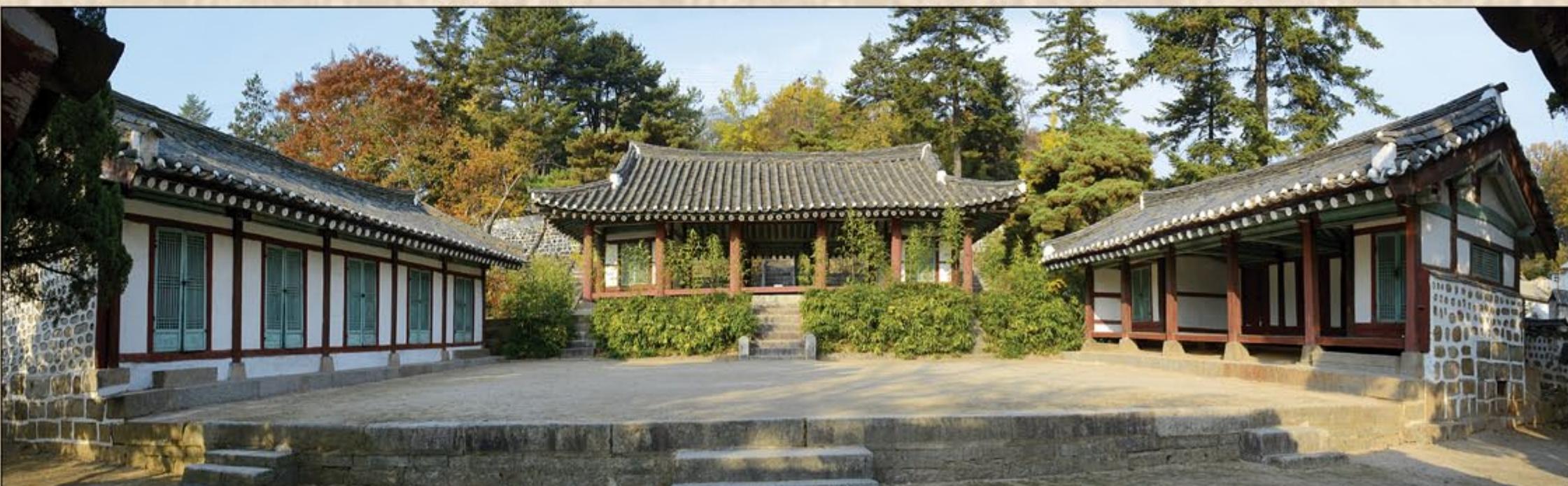
Sungyang Confucian Shrine

The Sungyang Confucian Shrine was a private educational institution built on the site where Jong Mong Ju's house stood.

Built in 1573, it was first called Munchungdang (Munchung is the posthumous title of Jong Mong Ju) and renamed Sungyang Confucian Shrine in 1575.

It shows the typical layout and architectural styles of Confucian shrines in the feudal Joson dynasty.

Portrait of Jong Mong Ju



Phyochang Monuments

The Phyochang Monuments is comprised of two monuments dedicated to the fidelity displayed by Jong Mong Ju, and they are the largest and most excellent in artistic description among the old Korean monuments.





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