

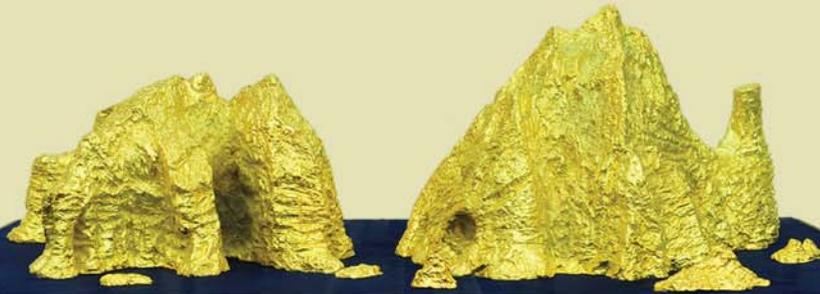


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10

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2005년 4월 15일
평화자동차 임직원 일동

Gilded craftwork

Tok Islets

A gift presented to President Kim Il Sung by overseas Korean Pak Sang Kwon, Secretary General of the Federation for World Peace in April 2005



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and Devotion

Socialism in Korea has turned the country into something like a large harmonious family under the warm care of President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un.



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Front Cover: A couple of scientists (July 2019)

*Photo by
Ra Phyoung Ryol*



Back Cover: The May Day Stadium, venue of the grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance *The Land of the People*

Photo by Kim Ji Ye

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Large Socialist Family Based on Love and Devotion

BLUE IS THE SKY AND HAPPY IS MY HEART.
*The sound of an accordion rings out
far and wide.*

*What a wonderful homeland we have
A land filled with harmony and hope.
Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung,
Our home is the Party's bosom.
We are all blood brothers and sisters.
We are the happiest in the world.*

This song came into being in 1961 three years after the socialist system was established in Korea. The song is still popular as it reflects the Korean people's boundless love for their socialist country.

Singing the song the people remember Kim Il Sung, the eternal President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

One December day in 1958 the President inspected a department store. Feeling the quilted clothes of a saleswoman, he said it was good and that it, however, was not well-designed. Then he looked down at her shoes. Feeling carefully the shoes of the woman overwhelmed with gratitude, he said that officials should become parents of saleswomen and that if their parents saw them work in a cold place, their hearts would ache badly. His words made the accompanying officials filled with a sense of duty.

Out of such profound affection, he took care of all the people across the country. It was his pleasure to look after them, young and old, men and women. So he was always with the people.

During the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, a rural woman was anxious to know about her husband who had gone to the front. The President, regarding her anxiety as important as his own daughter's, made sure she heard of her husband.

When he heard from some people that floor-heating system was the best for old people, he saw to it that many-storeyed apartments had such a system.

During his on-the-spot guidance, he used to have a talk with peasants sitting on a ridge between rice-fields together with them, and take the grease-stained hands of factory workers while asking affectionately about their life. Indeed, he was a great father and head of the entire nation as a large family. This is how the foundation of the large harmonious family was laid. Whenever a glad thing happened to them and they pictured their happy future, the Korean people, looking up at the portrait of the President, sang loudly, "Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung, we are all blood brothers

and sisters."

In June 1964, when Kim Jong Il started to work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said: When someone has a worry you should share it with him, and when he has a tangled problem you should regard it as your own and make sincere efforts to solve it in a responsible manner with maternal affection whereby a mother values and loves her child.

Maternal affection—this was what Chairman Kim Jong Il always kept in mind while striving to take responsible care of all the people's life and provide them with a happier life. At every opportunity, the Chairman earnestly told officials to reflect on whether they as the servants of the people were working properly to feed and clothe them well.

The 1990s was a period decisive to the destiny of socialism worldwide. At that time socialism collapsed in east European countries, the ideal of socialism was becoming worthless, bloody conflicts took place between nations, between tribes and between regions, and some countries and nations were at a crossroads of rise or fall due to the high-handedness and arbitrariness of imperialism.

Chairman Kim Jong Il braved all adversities for the sake of the people during the Arduous March and the forced march. While taking a bowl of gruel for meal, the Chairman bestowed great favours on the people like a father should do his children. Once visiting a newly-wed couple's house he named their future baby; once he was so worried that an official, who had been criticized for his failure to work properly, might lose heart that he went back to inspire him with confidence. In those days of trials, he was quite worried about the sufferings of the people, and very glad when he heard something good had been done for the sake of the people.

The people therefore unhesitatingly overcame trials and difficulties singing inwardly the song *Pyongyang Is the Best*, part of which reads *the world is quite wide as you see, but Pyongyang is the best where I live*. They are now pushing ahead with the building of a powerful socialist nation with the confidence that they are the happiest people with plenty of spiritual wealth.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un is taking warm care of all the people like a mother who makes no discrimination among her children, good and bad, embraces an injured child more warmly.

In late August 2015 there were posted on the Internet satellite photos of flood-afflicted Sonbong District, Rason, in northern Korea. According to the photos the district as a whole was in such a mud

▶ that it could not be believed to be a place where people had been living. The world press was commenting that the district completely lost its function as a town, and that it was impossible to know how many years it would take to rise again.

At the time, under the guidance of the Supreme Leader, there was held an enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea which dealt with the reconstruction of the damaged city of Rason as an important item.

Soldiers were immediately mobilized to reconstruct the area. Thus the area turned into a fairytale in 30-odd days, without any traces of tragic damage. And the flood victims moved into new houses bringing nothing with them as the houses were all provided with TV sets, furniture, kitchen utensils and even firewood.

In recent years the Supreme Leader inspected the Samjiyon Potato Farina Factory four times.

In his first visit to the factory he was glad to hear that many university graduates had volunteered to work there. Referring to it as factory with plenty of university students, he had photos taken together with them. He stopped his steps three times to see again and again piles of potatoes

that filled the storehouse as spacious as a football ground, and sat on a pile to have a photo taken. Seeing the scenes the Korean people keenly realized what is the greatest joy and happiness to him. A new scene attracted his special attention. Potato sorters were working while sitting on chairs.

In the previous year he was sorry to see them working in a standing position. But now he was very glad to see them working while sitting on chairs. He asked them if the chairs were low and told them to sit back on the chairs.

Seeing them again and again he said with satisfaction that he was very glad that the workers were working in a sitting position.

While inspecting the construction sites of the Pyongyang Baby Home and the Pyongyang Orphanage, he said that not only orphans and childless old people but also disabled people should be taken warm care of, and earnestly stressed the need to make it a social habit and a custom of the country as a large family.

Under his meticulous care baby homes, orphanages and primary and secondary schools for orphans and old people's homes have appeared across the country, and national measures for ▶

▶ disabled persons are taken one after another, including the Korea Rehab Centre for Children with Disability.

His noble idea of human love has led to good deeds. In Korea it is regarded as basic ethics and morality in life to think of others before oneself and save one's colleagues even at the cost of one's own life. Its society is characterized by the way all its members form a large family, helping and leading one another and sharing sweets and bitters with one another under the collective principle of "One for all and all for one."

A man saved someone else's child from drowning when his own child was going dead in water; young women marry honoured disabled soldiers or take sincere care of orphans or childless old people; a teacher carried a disabled child on the back to school trying to cure the child's disease and leading the child to be engrossed in study; an eye doctor

put a scalpel on his wife's eye in order to restore a young man's sight; a couple adopted scores of orphans; and a medical worker spent eight years performing over 100 large and small operations on a young woman worker's seriously burned face in order to restore her beauty.

These good people are members of the large family formed by the Korean people who support the intentions of the President and the Chairman, and follow the Supreme Leader in noble traits.

It is said that nothing is stronger than the power based on love and devotion. The aphorisms "Love is a supreme power and weapon in a human society," "What dominates a human society, a country and the world is love," and "Love triumphs over swords" are already known by the world.

The Korean people with such a weapon are confident of their victory.

Kim Hyang Suk

People move into new houses in Rason thanks to the State measure only some 30 days after the region was stricken with flood.



An enjoyable life is afforded at the old people's home.



Students of the Pyongyang Primary School for Orphans learn to their heart's content.



Socialist Morality of Korea and Its Foundation

FROM ANCIENT TIMES the Korean nation created and developed lofty and cultured moral traits, and thus Korea was referred to as a country of courteous people in the East. Now in Korea the socialist moral traits based on the Juche idea have been established, so the country's morality is developing on a new higher stage.

The Juche idea is an original one based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. It clarified for the first time in history that man is a social being with independence, creativity and consciousness, and the only being that transforms and changes nature and society in accordance with his will and requirement. On the basis of this it illuminates the way to build a society that meets man's intrinsic requirement.

The Korean people, regarding the Juche idea as a guiding principle, not only built the people-centred socialism but also carried forward and developed the nation's traditional good manners and customs to suit the socialist way of life, creating the most beautiful and noble socialist ethics and morals.

The whole society formed a large harmonious family and the country is dynamically advancing forward along the road of socialism despite the severe environment and hard trials in recent years—this vividly proves the superiority of the Juche idea and that of the socialist morality based on the idea.

The socialist morality of Korea is the man- and people-centred one which regards the independent requirement and interests of the masses as the standard of morality, and appreciates people's moral value

according to the extent to which they help realize the independent requirement and interests of the masses. This finds expression in its thorough embodiment of collectivism.

Man is an individual being as well as a social being who can live and develop only in the social collective. Consequently, man has both individual and collective interests. The collective and individual interests should be ensured simultaneously for the existence and development of the social collective and its members, and collectivism satisfies such requirement. Hence, collectivism becomes the inherent requirement of man as social being.

The principle of collectivism is "One for all and all for one" and its main requirement is to put the interests of the collective above those of individuals, combine the interests of the collective with those of individuals and realize the interests of individuals among those of the collective.

The socialist morality of Korea is a social code of conduct which correctly embodies the principle and main requirement of collectivism, and it leads the Korean people to cherish collectivism as their conscience and perform their responsibility they assume before the society and people. All the successes achieved in Korea are the clear reflection of the mental and moral traits of the Korean people who are conscious of their moral responsibility.

The Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station, which was inaugurated in October 2015, is associated with the self-sacrificing efforts of the young builders of Korea who broke down rocks, removed mountains of earth, built a dam and excavated a wa-

terway in the severe cold. Their merit is a legend of the heroic youth which cannot be created by means of gold, by any pressure or from a sense of obligation—it vividly shows the noble mental and moral world of the Korean youth.

Today all the Korean people regard it as their greatest honour and pride to dedicate themselves to the society and collective, and those who have rendered a great service to the country's prosperity and people's happiness are respected and admired by all of the people.

The man- and people-centred socialist ethics of Korea is also based on the love for man. Unity and cooperation are the mode of existence of man as social being, and the unity and cooperation between people are based on love. There is a beautiful human life where there is love, and there are caused separation, antagonism, isolation and misfortune where there is no love. People therefore establish relations of affection with one another out of their intrinsic desire to live and develop as social beings.

The popular masses are the social collective with the working people as its core united for their common independent requirement and creative activity, thus the interests of individuals and the collective agree, and the relationship of love and obligation exists between the collective and the individual and between individuals.

The Juche idea raised the matter of moral relations between the collective and the individual and between individuals as the main question of moral philosophy, and clarified that the common moral principle working between the collective and the individual and between individu-

Missed Photo

ONE OF THESE DAYS I got on the Pyongyang-Tumangang train on my way for news coverage. The train ran pleasantly along the shore of the East Sea of Korea, and the passengers in my coach talked about the prides of their own localities and workplaces, sharing foods and fruit or holding a recreation party like in a family. The night fell quietly, and the moonlight was reflected on the windows.

Suddenly an urgent voice from the train radio shook the silence. "Attention please. Our train has an emergency case. Medical workers on our train are kindly requested to come to coach No. 5."

I hurried to the coach where I found many people offering their help. I pushed my way through the crowd and stood on tiptoe to see a young man earnestly massaging the hands and feet of a passenger who was trying to bear his pain.

Among the crowd there was a man who introduced himself as a medical worker trying to rush his way through the crowd, another man trying to approach the scene saying the patient's illness was similar to his old disease, an old woman bringing

wild honey she had prepared for her daughter delivered of a child, and a student bringing a package of fruit.

With the passage of time the patient's face gained colour. Back to consciousness he thanked those who had taken care of him and said he had incurred such a thing because of his carelessness.

On his way back from the visit to the Pyongyang Footwear Factory the worker of the Hamhung Footwear Factory had eaten ice cream too much at a time as he had felt too hot. The saleswoman had warned he might have a trouble, but he didn't mind it saying he had lived for 28 years in good condition.

As he repeatedly thanked the passengers around, the latter expressed their joy with his resuscitation, giving him medicines and heated wine. A medical worker, who arrived belatedly pushing his way through the crowd, said he was still worried and sat next to the passenger to examine him.

The scene reminded me of the doctors of the Chollima District People's Hospital in Nampho I had previously met for news coverage as they had managed to revive a young man

who had had a third-degree burn on 70 percent of his body. The patient was a worker of the Chollima Steel Complex. He told me that he could be saved from the jaws of death thanks to the doctors who had donated skin and made every sincere effort for him, and that his existence was and would be ensured by the grateful socialist country. At the time the doctors said they had only fulfilled their duty.

Such deeds are commonplace in the country. A young lady adopted orphans to look after them as her own children, and many people took childless old people to their home to help them lead a happy life.

The Korean people live by dint of virtue and affection. This can be said to be the true image of the Korean society.

Now, instinctively as a reporter, I groped for a camera on my shoulder only to realize that I had forgotten to bring my camera with me as I came in haste with worry about the condition of the patient.

Sorry to fail to take a photo of such a scene, I went back to my seat and wrote an article titled *Missed Photo*.

Kim Yong Un

als is obligation based on love. The establishment of the socialist moral ethics based on love and obligation in Korea changed the whole of society into one large harmonious family, and the people have relations of revolutionary comradeship and obligation.

O Ryon Hwa, teacher of Chimchon-ri, Hwangju County, took Jin Jong Suk, a girl who lost one of her legs, on her back to and from the school every day to give her primary and middle

school education, bringing the child up into a top student. And Choe Hyong Min, freight agent at the Kaechon Railway Station, during a railway project, gave up his life at the age of 32 to save a dozen workers by checking with his body a defective mine car running down the track.

In Korea it is commonplace to take warm care of war veterans and disabled soldiers and adopt and bring up orphans into fine persons.

The single-hearted unity of Korea is so solid and mighty as it is based on love and obligation as well as on the Juche idea.

Foreign visitors to Korea are amazed to see its people lead a harmonious life free of pessimism and full of confidence and optimism despite the worst sanctions against them. This is an inevitable result of man- and people-centred ideology and moral ethics.

Kim Won Sik

One Family



Kim Yong Song (centre).

ON THE 11TH OF LAST APRIL THERE TOOK place a wedding ceremony of a young woman amidst congratulations from managers of the Tongdaewon District People's Committee, Pyongyang, residents of the district and workers of the Tongdaewon Unha Garment Factory. The bride was Kim Yong Song, a worker of the factory. At the time she looked back upon the past days.

One autumn day two years ago Yong Song returned home after finishing her military service. But she did not have a family to welcome her because she had lost her father in her childhood and her mother had died of illness a year before.

She did not realize that she was not alone at all but would live among kind-hearted people until the next-door woman and other villagers visited her at home in the dusk of the evening. They each produced before her what they had brought—different kinds of special foods. Then came an official of the District People's Committee, who offered her new clothes and shoes, saying that they would take care of her like her own parents should do.

This is how Yong Song formed relationship with them. On her birthday they would come bringing foods they had prepared with sincerity and have a pleasant time with her singing and taking photos of her. And they would spend red-letter days with her to gladden her. Gradually she felt kinship with them.

One October day in 2018 there was an accident. One wall of her house collapsed in an unseasonable spell of rain and an accompanying typhoon. Then residents of the district and workers of her

factory built a new house for her saying that “our daughter” should not be without her home even for a moment. Thus the new house was completed in a fortnight.

Now she became confident that the Korean society is a family in which all people are connected with one another through kinship affection and obligation and that she is a member of the great harmonious family.

One day early last April, several days before her wedding ceremony, the district officials and her factory, learning of her wedding, provided her with all household goods. Some people presented her with wedding gifts they had prepared for their own children. Her wedding table was also prepared by such sincere people.

In the wedding ceremony Yong Song sang a song in tears of happiness. It was a song of her thanks to the kind-hearted people, the great happy family, who took good care of her.

*Blue is the sky and happy is my heart.
The sound of an accordion rings out
far and wide.*

*What a wonderful homeland we have
A land filled with harmony and hope.
Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung,
Our home is the Party's bosom.
We are all blood brothers and sisters.
We are the happiest in the world.*

Then she was determined to live as a daughter of the great family all her life.

Kim Son Myong

Devoted People

A KOREAN SAYING GOES that “Well fed, well bred.” This means that one who is well-off can offer help to other people. But in Korea where there is established the ethics and morality whereby people think of the collective before themselves and care about others, it is commonplace that women adopt orphaned children, and young women marry honoured disabled ex-servicemen or take good care of childless elderly people.

Not long ago I was waiting for a Pyongyang-Onchon bus to go to the Ryonggang Spa in Onchon County, Nampho.

Presently I saw two women coming to the bus stop, pushing a wheelchair in which sat an honoured disabled ex-serviceman, who was Sin Chol Ryong, 51, a resident of Neighbourhood Unit No. 5, Pulgungori-dong No. 2, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang. One of the two women was the man's wife Nam Sun Bok and the other Kim Ok Sun, head of Neighbourhood Unit No. 15 of the same dong.

Soon afterwards, the bus arrived, and the conductor, Cha Mi Gyong, said that she had known them for two years, and told me the following story.

It was one spring day in 2009 that Kim Ok Sun got acquainted with the ex-serviceman.

Seeing the man in his wheelchair on the bank of the Taedong River, pushed by his wife, Ok Sun readily told the wife to let her try and push the wheelchair, and asked about how her husband became disabled.

Sin Chol Ryong had joined the Korean People's Army 20-odd years ago. Then he got injured in an accident while carrying out a military mission. Lots of doctors tried to treat him, and

the latest expensive medicines were administered to him but to no effect. He could not recover from paraplegia due to a compound fracture of pelvis. The State had him held in respect as an honoured disabled soldier, and made sure that he had had no inconvenience in his work and life.

That day, feeling as if she had seen her own brother, Ok Sun had a pleasant time together with the couple all day long.

From then on, she frequented their home to see if they were short of something on ordinary days, as well as on holidays. In the course of this she brought them a new-model TV set and other daily necessities. Occasionally she brought the man thick chicken or rabbit broth, honey and tonics lest he should become weak. She also brought a lot of books including those of general knowledge.

One day two years ago Ok Sun unexpectedly hurt her waist and had to go for a hot-spring cure. Even during her treatment she never forgot Chol Ryong.

One day when she heard that Ryonggang hot-spring bath

is quite good for a urethral problem, she immediately returned home to take him to Ryonggang.

Foreigners as well as Koreans frequent the Ryonggang Spa as the water is good for the treatment of arthritis, neuralgia, neuritis, lumbago, different aftereffects of various injuries and operations, chronic inflammation of female reproductive organs, ovarian malfunction, sterility, chronic gastritis, chronic colitis and skin diseases such as eczema and skin itch.

Finishing the story the bus conductor said they were the honoured disabled soldier's companions, and giving him a free ride to the Ryonggang Spa that day. Kim Ok Sun said that what she was doing for the disabled man was not great, and that her villagers and doctors of the Okryu Children's Hospital were all making sincere efforts for him.

I saw in the people the true image of the Korean society in which all are connected with one another through virtue and devotion under the slogan “One for all and all for one!”

Sim Chol Yong





WPK's Mode of Existence

OFFICIALS SHOULD make selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people with the ennobling view of life that they have nothing more to wish for even though their bodies may be scattered like the grains of sand on the road for the good of the people.

This is a quote from the words of Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea. He often says that the spirit of making selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people is just his view of life and that it is the most important part

of his heritage from President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

Kim Il Sung, founding leader of the Workers' Party of Korea, wrote in his reminiscences **"With the Century"**:

"Go among the people!"

"From that time on this became my motto throughout my life.

"I started my revolutionary activities by going among the people and today, too, I am continuing to make the revolution by mixing with the people. I am also review-

ing my life by going among the people. If I had neglected contact with the people just once and forgotten the existence of the people even for a moment, I would not have been able to maintain the pure and genuine love for the people which I formed in my teens and become a true servant of the people."

Kim Jong Il, eternal General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, was also just the same people-favouring leader as the President. He was travelling on a train to see the

▶ people when he passed away at work.

Following his demise in December 2011 Kim Jong Un was elected supreme leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the State. Holding high the slogan **"Everything for the people and everything by relying on them!"** he pursued the policy of giving top and absolute priority to the needs of the people. In his profile the Korean people saw the image of another great leader, just like President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

Top and absolute priority to the needs of the people—this is the starting point in whatever he thinks and executes, and it serves as the supreme principle and ultimate aim of his revolutionary leadership.

His warm care and affection reaches wherever there are people, whether it is a small mountain village in the northern tip of the country or it is a deep underground cutting face. And wherever he goes there come legendary tales of his tender care for the people and exciting changes.

One day while inspecting the construction site of the Ryugyong Health Complex, Kim Jong Un looked into a public bathroom. There he, holding a rail attached to a bathtub, scrutinized the edge of the seating platform on the floor of the tub. After a while he told an official to make a blunt edge lest

people should get hurt.

And wherever he goes he leaves behind his advice for the good of the people. What he is interested in is which the people prefer, and he says that the people's convenience should be the first consideration, that they should be friendly towards the people, that they should make it a favourite haunt of the people, and that they should make it a perfect work for the people by sparing nothing for it as it would serve the people.

If it is a building for the people, he feels the floor himself, and he tries a chair himself if it is to be used by the people. Even if it is a building still under construction, he readily climbs the staircase without railings, giving specific instructions; he does not hesitate to brave a gale at a construction site, drawing a sketch in his notebook, so as to make the project both fantastic and exquisite.

Thanks to his loving care wonderful and valuable things are provided to the people as a whole. Seeing an ever-increasing number of structures, the people feel their leader's love more keenly.

Kim Jong Un understands the mind of the people with such a care as the mother's. Once when he inspected the Cho Islet Defence Unit, he was happy to see family members of the service personnel who were excited to meet him, and posed

for a souvenir photograph with them, praising their lifelong, faithful effort in their husbands' post. When he meets with cooks in mess halls, he shakes hands with them, asking them to look after the service personnel and workers with motherly care. The day he visited the Kyongsang Kindergarten, he was so kind as to see the performance of the children, expressing his wish for their bright future.

His friendliness is the source of warmth for all people, and his humble and yet great virtue touches the heartstrings of anyone who meets him.

The Korean people say in unison that they will never give up his embrace even if they are offered the whole world.

Hearing their voice, Kim Jong Un renews his sense of responsibility as servant of the people. I ought to continue to work for the people faithfully, and I have to do more good things for the sake of the people—this is what he tells himself at every moment of his life. He urges himself to work hard while talking with the people inwardly.

In his speech at the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea he put forth the slogan **"Let the whole Party make selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the great people!"** This political ideal of his is a powerful magnet for the people.

Jong Nam

Profile of Korea— Single-hearted Unity

Kim Jong Il, eternal General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, dedicated his all to the harmonious whole of the Party and the popular masses throughout his revolutionary career.

Following are some stories about his love of and trust in the people whom he led officials to value and spare nothing for.

Flower and Butterfly

ONE SUMMER DAY IN 1970, during his on-the-spot guidance tour, Kim Jong Il stayed at a lake for a short time.

Observing for a good while the scenery of the lakeside where various beautiful flowers were in bloom, he told accompanying officials that if they looked carefully at the movement of bees and butterflies, they could easily tell which flower was fragrant, and that such a logic works just in human life as well.

He went on to say that as a flower with fragrance attracts bees and butterflies warm-hearted Party officials alone can be friendly. The fragrance of a Party official just means humanity and human feelings, he noted.

Listening attentively to him, the officials realized anew the logic of life and that of Party work through the single natural phenomenon.

Looking round them, the leader said:

Bees and butterflies come to fragrant flowers because the flowers have nectar which is the main sustenance of their life. The flowers give off fragrance because they can be well pollinated to bear fruit only when bees and butterflies come to them. The logic also works in the relationship between the Party and the people. The popular masses can have a high political integrity only when they entrust their fate to the Party and

are led by the Party that is their vanguard organization. And the Party can emerge victorious in the revolution only when it rallies the masses around itself. In other words, the Party can win the revolution and maintain its own existence only when it forms a harmonious whole with the people.

Now the officials realized anew that the harmonious whole of the WPK and the popular masses is the mode of existence of the Party.

Manure and Fruit

One May day in 1973 Kim Jong Il had a talk with some officials.

He told the officials: What is most important for Party officials in acquiring a correct method of work and the art of leadership is to have the spirit of serving the people and the spirit of self-sacrifice. They should obediently devote their all to the revolution.

He went on to say that Party officials' efforts were not well noticed by people because their efforts were like underground manure helping crops grow.

He added: Party officials should not intend to show their faces in doing anything but go deep among the masses mixing themselves with the latter and substantially backing and actively encouraging administrative and economic officials in their work so as to achieve a suc-

cess.

His words constituted a valuable guideline awakening Party officials to the motto of their work and life.

Read the Mind

It was one day several months after Kim Jong Il began to work in the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on June 19, 1964.

While having a talk with officials, he stressed the need to turn the Party work into the one with people, and explained matters of principle for Party officials to abide by in the work with people.

He said: What is most important in the work with people is to read their mind. If you want to understand their inner thought you should go among them, and acquaint yourselves comprehensively with their work and life. If people have a certain worry, you should share it with them. If they have a tangled problem, you should regard it as your own and go all out to untangle it to the end. Only then will people follow Party officials and open their heart.

He added that Party officials should have warm comradeship and do the work with people functionally so that the masses themselves can approach the Party organizations unreservedly to tell and discuss without hesitation the problems arising in and out of their work. □

Under Banner of Self-reliance



Ri Il Sop.

*SOME TIME AGO A KOREA TODAY REPORT-
er had an interview with Ri Il Sop, Chairman of
the Kangwon Provincial Sci-tech Committee.*

I know that a dynamic campaign is in full swing in your province to be an invariable pacemaker in the building of a powerful socialist nation, and a precious and patriotic province which attains self-sufficiency, achieves prosperity and develops itself. And I think your committee plays a great role in this endeavour.

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April last set forth a new strategic line of bringing about a great upsurge in socialist construction by holding fast to self-reliance as weapon

of prosperity.

The entire people in my province, absolutely supporting the line, called on the working people in the whole country to wage an all-people general offensive and death-defying campaign to implement the line. What is most important in implementing the line put forth by the WPK is to rapidly develop science and technology. Hence my committee's mission is very important.

Today your province is regarded as a model of self-reliance, and a standard of the whole country. In the past the economic foundation of the province was weak with little natural resources. But now it has reached the stage of growth with its own strength and technology, and I think it is attributable to your committee that has paid due attention to the sci-tech development.

My province mapped out a long-range plan of sci-tech development and is conducting in a far-sighted way the work to develop its economy by relying on science and technology. Based on the detailed task to implement the plan we are earnestly carrying on its implementation.

First of all, we choose the sci-tech development plan correctly and intensify the control of it. We see to it that a habit of giving top priority to science and technology is established in all sectors and units. We put emphasis on solving all problems arising in production and sci-tech development by dint of our own strength, technology and natural resources under the slogan of self-sufficiency and self-reliance. As a result, over 300 sci-tech ideas have been introduced into production practice ▶



A part of the Kangwon Provincial Tree Nursery.

▶ in the province in recent three years.

Next, my committee has registered a lot of successes not only in the work to give sci-tech guidance but also in the work to introduce valuable sci-tech research projects.

We put in great efforts to revitalize basic industries like metal, chemical and machine-building industries. The greatest success is that we have established the Juche-based system of making iron. In close cooperation with technicians and workers of the Munchon Steel Factory we established a reduced iron production process based on anthracite gasification. Then we helped the factory build a new graphite electrode production base relying on the raw and other materials in the province, and helped the Munphyong Smeltery establish a Korean-style alumina production process. We thus laid a firm foundation to establish the Juche-oriented metal industry in the province.

Meanwhile, we newly built a sodium carbonate factory to produce enough sodium carbonate, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and other basic chemical products needed for the economic sectors in the province. Together with this, we have created bases for production of wind-driven generators of 0.5 kw and 1kw capacities, an enamel copper wire production base, a process for production of adaptors

of different standards, a process for production of various moulds by CNC-based vertical machining centre (RV-300), and an air-purifying disinfectant production base at industrial establishments in the province.

We also have achieved a number of successes in the building-material industry and light industry sectors. By intensifying cooperation with technicians of the Wonsan Glass Bottle Factory we saw to it that the factory established a heat-ray-reflecting glass production process based on a chemical evaporation method by the end of last year. The first products from the factory were used for the construction of the Maebongsan Mineral Water Factory, and they were favourably commented upon by people. And we succeeded in developing Korean-style lithium-gel batteries and arranged a related production process at the Wonsan Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory, thus making it possible to produce such batteries in a serial way.

Besides, we arranged an artificial turf production process and a process of making paper from a kind of stone, and built an alumina refractory brick production base, a white cement production base and a base for production of glass beads for wall decoration. All those successes achieved in the eco-

▶ nomic development of the province are associated with wisdom and efforts of researchers and technicians of my committee.

I want to know your committee's future plan.

In a word it is our plan and goal to promote the economic development and better the people's life in the province by dint of the province's own strength, technology and raw and other materials as we did in the past. According to it, 20-odd self-reliant bases have been revitalized, and the construction of a light-burned magnesia-based furnishings production base, a phosphate-silicon-potassium combined fertilizer production base and a geothermal pump production base have been propelled at the final stage. And a great effort is put in to set up a liquefied brown coal-based fuel production process. The establishment of this process will make it possible to fully provide the province with fuel it needed.

Through their arduous and worthwhile creative activities, the people in my province felt actually that self-reliance and self-sufficiency are an all-powerful key to prosperity and happiness of the province. In the future, too, we will hold fast to self-reliance and science and technology, and better our life with our own hands. □



Heat-ray-reflecting glass.



Lithium-gel batteries.



An artificial turf-planting machine.



A reduced iron production process has been set up at the Munchon Steel Factory.



A view of a sci-tech exhibition.



Various corn products are turned out.



How It Becomes Popular

THE PYONGYANG CORN Processing Factory, located in Jonjin-dong, Rangnang District, Pyongyang, turns out different kinds of corn products which are very popular as they are both simple to cook and highly nutritious.

Modernized in 2015, the factory consists of a general control room, a noodle shop, a granulated corn shop, a jelly shop, a biscuit shop, a laboratory, and other facilities. While introducing advanced technologies actively, the factory is successfully conducting the campaign of developing new kinds of products and celebrated products by pooling the creative wisdom and efforts of the employees.

Ryom Sol Mi, general manager

of the factory, said to us, "My factory produces over 30 kinds of corn products like instant noodle, corn noodle, jelly, granulated corn and corn oil. Adopting it as our direction to develop corn products which suit the palate and needs of the people, we are now conducting research, development and production to the end." Then, she added that they had recently developed instant noodle and vacuum corn granules, which are to the liking of the people.

The factory is also investing effort in improving the quality of products. Technical officer Kim Chol Hun said, "My factory organizes two lessons every week to let the workers learn sci-tech knowledge and hygienic safety



rules. We also have an exhibition of new products every month to develop them better." He said that all the employees from the general manager to ordinary workers are assiduously studying hard to solve sci-tech problems for development of new products and improvement of quality.

At 6 p.m. after the day's work one can see many of the workers heading for the sci-tech learning space in the factory. Some of them are ex-soldiers, some college graduates, and others novices who have just begun to work there after they finished middle school. Although they have different ages, school careers and jobs, they share the same aspiration, which is to develop into pillars of the factory by combining their experience in actual work with modern sci-tech knowledge. Even managers spend their time in the sci-tech learning space. Although they are busy with many things, they enroll at on-line colleges to learn.

The improvement of ability brought about desired results. The general manager completed a research project of processing noodle with the use of pulverized corn, which brought her top



Working people have their meals at a corn food restaurant.

award at the 33rd National Sci-tech Festival last year. Yu Pyong Hun, leader of the oil workteam, presented a method of raising the quality of oil from granulated corn to this year's 34th National Sci-tech Festival, which was also highly evaluated.

Meanwhile, the factory is pushing the effort to remould the equipment so as to put the production of new products on a normal basis as required by the people, and the project of expanding the material storehouse.

The enterprising general

manager said, "We know it is important to give priority to science and technology if we are to develop products good enough to meet the growing level of life. We have many things to do. We are going to do more jobs seeking our pleasure and worth of life in the growing demand for our products."

The products of this factory are supplied to the people through food supply stations, shops, restaurants and other service establishments in Pyongyang.

Kim Tae Song



A sample products room.

Popular Glassware Produced

LAST APRIL FOUR KINDS OF PRODUCTS from the Taean Friendship Glass Factory were registered on the list of February 2 Products, the title which is awarded to famous products. The four kinds are made of general plate glass, tempered plate glass, frosted glass and heat-ray-reflecting glass, and they are associated with the creative wisdom and devoted efforts of the employees of the factory.

An example came when there was a project under way to lay a process for production of sulfurous acid gas necessary for the production of plate glass. Technicians and workers of the factory set a goal of producing the gas by themselves. Some doubted if they could do it because the factory had no experience in the production of the gas and no relevant data. The technicians, however, visited a factory that was producing the gas to learn the related fundamentals.

But as seeing is different from doing, they, back at their factory, found it difficult to draw relevant designs, calculate numerical values and build a furnace.

Managers of the factory regarded the setup of the sulfuric acid gas production process as a mat-

ter decisive of its destiny, not merely a concern of some technicians, and pushed ahead with the project as an undertaking of the factory as a whole.

The day came to test the furnace they had built through days of hard work. It was switched on amidst the expectation of the managers and workers. In a while sulfuric acid gas issued from it, polluting the surrounding air. This meant failure. Then all made efforts to find out the cause of the failure.

At last the furnace was completed with the finding of the numerical values for oxygen to blow into it. Then there was a test run of the furnace, which turned out to be a success. This was the fruit of efforts of scores of days. And it was a creation of self-reliance.

Meanwhile, the technicians and workers transformed parts of major equipment, thus making it possible to substitute domestic products for previously imported ones.

They got 80-odd state certificates of registered and introduced inventions.

On the basis of this the factory set a goal of producing glass products for different uses, including tempered plate glass, frosted glass, curved glass

▶ and heat-ray-reflecting glass.

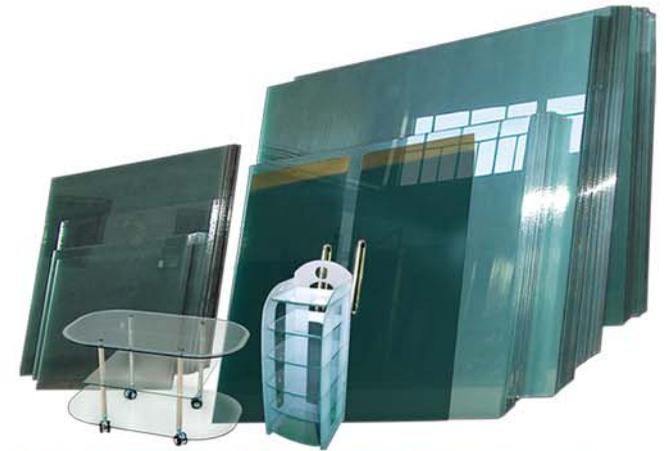
Curved glass, for example, is now used widely for trolley buses and underground trains, but there was a failure in producing it at first. The technicians and workers of the factory, however, established the relevant production processes one by one with their own technology and effort.

Now quality was an important matter in the production of different kinds of glass. As products of poor quality would not be liked by the people, the technicians put efforts in to improve the quality of the products. They visited advanced units to learn new techniques from them and applied the techniques to production, and workers strove to raise their own technical and practical skills. Thus they succeeded in making cabinets and doors with tempered plate glass and other things with heat-ray-reflecting glass for different uses and of different colours.

Glass products from the factory are popular at home as they are good to look at and convenient to use. Such products received certificates of authentication at a national quality control achievement exhibition.

The technicians and workers of the factory are now striving to make famous glass products of much more kinds.

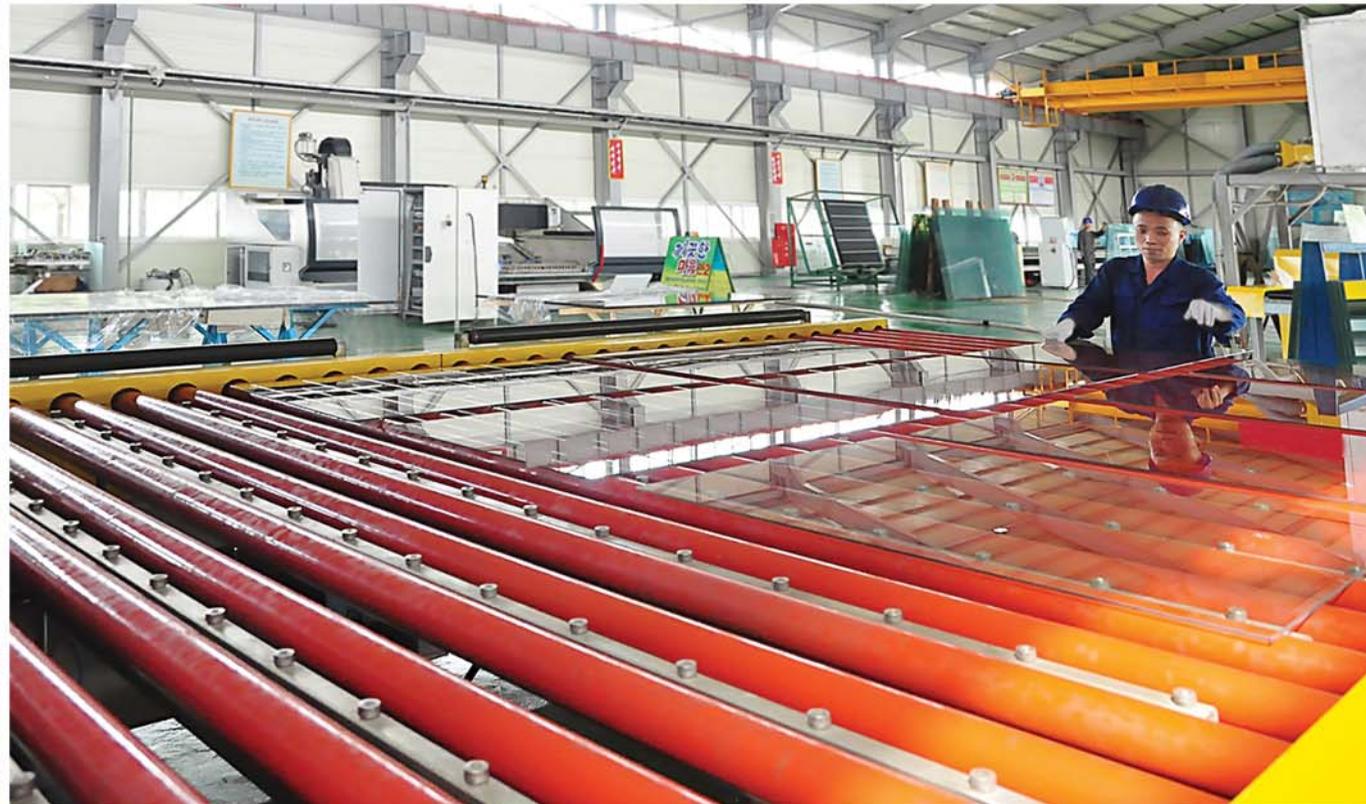
Kim Il Ryong



A plate glass production process, and some of the products.



Plastic frame and glass compressing processes. Processing of both edges.



Couple of Scientists

KWON SOK HO, A SECTION Chief of the Ragwon Ryonun Technology Company, and Han Dong Suk, a researcher of the same company, are a couple who developed Ragwon-410 Plant Growth Stimulant.

It was not easy to meet them in the company. Only on a farm field in Phyongwon County, South Phyongan Province could I meet them.

Han was already a holder of eight state patents in her girlhood and her husband began to be regarded as a promising talent in his university days. After marriage, they always conducted research together.

One day they witnessed an amazing phenomenon: Maize and beans grew well beyond comparison around a settling pond where they collected the by-product of a lubricant they were making. Others would not believe that the crops were from such stony sterile land.

Then it occurred to the couple that the by-product might contain a material good for the growth of crops. The result of analysis proved that a microelement in the by-product had an obvious effect on the growth of crops. If they developed a plant

growth stimulant by using this microelement, it would be able to bring about progress in agricultural production.

But it was not an easy job. They had to separate the necessary microelement from a natural sulfur compound and change the microelement into a form of salt to be absorbed by crops—this was a field still unexplored.

They, however, took the task upon themselves. Despite repeated failures, they steadily pushed ahead with the research, helping and encouraging each other, and thus developed the new plant growth stimulant based on a new technique.

They did not rest on their laurels. In the course of its introduction, they came to know that its characteristics varied according to the kinds of crops. They were engaged in the experiments on all kinds of crops according to sorts of soil day and night. At last, they completed ten kinds of plant growth stimulants for different crops. Soon the stimulants were very popular among farms. They helped ensure for the first time a high yield from a salty tideland-turned rice field that had remained harvestless for some years, and increase

crops from earth mixed with crumbly stones and clayey soil several times.

Last year the stimulants ensured good crops despite natural calamities caused by a high temperature of over 40°C, a severe drought and a flood, to the farm workers' amazement. And thanks to the stimulants beans grew so high as to be called *bean trees*.

The plant growth stimulants won gold medals at an intellectual products exhibition held at home and the 15th national invention and new technology exhibition, and the technique of making them was registered as a DPRK patent in 2016.

In April 2019, the couple was awarded the Medal for Inventors and certificate from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Many people advised them to write a doctoral thesis.

But they are still working on fields saving every bit of time in order to help all cooperative farms across the country harvest a bumper crop.

They value the fruit of their wisdom and enthusiasm more than honour or position, and take pride of life in their research work.

They are ordinary researchers, but a happy couple of scientists held in high esteem by people.

Rim Ok

A WIPO certificate and medal of the couple scientists.



Toward Cutting Edge



ON MAY 3 LAST THERE was held the closing ceremony of the 34th National Sci-tech Festival. Trophies, medals, certificates and letters of commendation, and the relevant awards were conferred on those units and participants who presented inventions conducive to realizing the domestic production of raw and other materials and equipment, and perfecting modernization of production process and independent economic structure.

Among the participants were researchers of the analysing apparatus institute, the metal engineering faculty, Kim Chaek University of Technology, who won first place at the festival by presenting a near infrared spectrometer.

The invention of the apparatus has the following story.

A few years ago Ri Jun Gi, head of the institute, and other researchers visited the Tudan Duck Farm in the suburbs of Pyongyang. There they saw the managers of the farm feeling sorry that they failed to produce more ducks and eggs as the analysis of feed was not done on a scientific footing. Seeing them striving to improve the people's dietary life the researchers were determined to give them a helping hand.

After acquainting themselves with what kinds of feed were used in duck breeding the researchers decided to invent a near infrared spectrometer capable of analysing the quality and quantity of feed simultaneously. Pooling their wisdom they pushed ahead with the research, and finally found out a principle that a near infrared spectrometer only absorbs the light of wavelength peculiar to combination of organic substances. Based on the principle they set a goal of developing an analyser capable of measuring the varieties of organic substances and the quantity of each substance.

Now they started to design and make such devices as light source emitting near-infrared rays, a contact device for transforming DC into AC, and a spectrograph. They completed the development of a high-accuracy analyser in three months whose analysing time is about two minutes, and its trial operation succeeded at a time. They continued to develop the relevant analysing system and program, and did an on-the-spot test at the aforesaid duck farm which proved successful. They introduced the apparatus in the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory, the Pyong-

yang Children's Foodstuff Factory and others, gaining favour from the users.

The spectrometer won the special prize at the 13th National Invention and New Technology Exhibition, and was placed on the top of the list of the DPRK ten best inventions.

The World Intellectual Property Organization conferred a medal and diploma on People's Scientist and Associate Professor Ri Jun Gi, Ri Won Gil, a section chief, and researchers Jon Ryong Jin and Kye Myong Ho. Because they developed a cutting-edge technical product which can rapidly analyse in a short span of time the fixed quantity of different organic substances used in foodstuff, chemical and animal husbandry sectors without using any reagent, and is free from imitation and repetition but based on a new and unique idea of invention.

The analyser can be widely used in analysing the composition of organic matters included in food, feed, plastic product and oil.

Today the researchers are devoting all their wisdom and zeal to development of new advanced apparatuses.

Sim Chol Yong

Contents and Methods of Education Get Better

The PYONGYANG UNIVERSITY of Mechanical Engineering is enhancing the quality of education by improving educational contents and methods steadily.

Kim Myong Sik, dean of the Material Engineering Faculty, says, "My faculty is training

students into talented personnel by creatively introducing experience in advanced education in accordance with the requirement of talent training."

The faculty is leading the university in making educational contents of subjects practical, comprehensive, modern and IT-

based. This makes it possible to acquire faster and apply better new and useful knowledge as required by the current age in which the amount of knowledge increases explosively and the cycle of its upgrading shortens rapidly, thus ensuring the efficiency of educational contents.

The dean says, "My faculty is making both basic and special subjects composed of the contents required by the reality and applicable to practice. We interlink the related contents of the subjects and renew them uninterruptedly with latest sci-tech achievements."

The department of metallic materials, for example, is steadily improving the contents of education with an aim of making the students ready to design and make new materials and apply modern sci-tech knowledge admirably. For several years the department has developed new subjects and combined the contents of education with practice. An example came when the department added the matter of solution of various machine parts to the contents of education. Now the students could conceive an idea, draw a design and develop it. The next stage was application.

The faculty created practice shops where the students could consolidate what they learned while making what they conceived.

This not only helps them raise their practical skills but also inspires them with greater creativity and confidence.



Efforts are put in to train creative personnel with high practical ability.



► Students from the university presented five valuable research ideas, including that of "Research on medium-carbon wear-resistant steel alloy containing small quantities of titanium, boron and rare earth," to a national exhibition of university students' IT achievements held in October 2018, and the ideas won first place.

The faculty is also putting in efforts to improve methods of education, which is one of important aspects in training talented personnel.

What is important in this respect is to create a teaching method by which to help students become positive learners instead of being initiated into knowledge as before.

Many countries are now introducing diversified and advanced contents and methods of teaching with the aim of giving full play to students' individuality and training them into persons of creativity and high practical ability.

► Emphasis is put on the CDIO



engineering instruction system.

On the basis of the previously established education system the faculty introduced the aforesaid system in accord with its actual condition, thus making the contents and management of education connected functionally. In the course of this the faculty invented a method of inquiry-based teaching by which to help students improve their comprehensive practical skills through a virtual environment for material engineering practice, and introduce it across the country.

Many products, including a

nano-based sterilizing air conditioner and a pelletizer used in casting iron with graphite, from the faculty's practice shops are those made by the students and introduced into reality, being favourably commented upon.

Jong Nam Chol, head of the metallic materials department, says, "We are constantly developing new things in order to train talented persons. It is just the opinion of our educators that there can be no satisfaction in improving the contents and methods of education."

Kim Il Bong

Through Improved Lessons

SOME TIME AGO I VISITED THE PIPHA Senior Middle School in Moranbong District, Pyongyang, where I had a talk with its deputy principal O Yong Ran.

When I asked about how her school had become known as school of high ability in the city in recent years, O said it was attributable to the improvement of the quality of 45-minute lessons, and went on to tell the following story.

Several years ago there took place an examination of the abilities of schoolchildren in the district. The ability of the school's students was not as high as expected. It was because the school had not striven to improve contents and methods

of education to suit the condition under which the universal 12-year compulsory education was introduced.

Now the school attached primary importance to demonstration lessons done in accordance with teaching plans for 45-minute lessons. It was the opinion of the school administrators that in order to raise the ability of the students it was necessary to make good preparations for lessons and then enhance the level of lessons.

The administrators turned the work into that of the school as a whole, and encouraged the teachers to create new methods of teaching and demonstration lessons. Each department began to organ-

▶ ize demonstration lessons to be given by teachers of rich experience and emulated by other teachers. It then developed into emulation between departments.

On the increase was the number of the teachers who drew up teaching plans of high level whereby students could understand ten things from one they learned. Teachers practised for the next day lessons. Quite impressive was a physics lesson Kang Ok Ju gave using a video program and other visual aids for students to understand with ease how fish can live in water. Other teachers of the physics department fully displayed their wisdom to make pictures and video programs enabling students to find out points in question through discussions and debates between themselves while seeing them.

Mathematics, chemistry, mother tongue and all other departments, too, strove to create and generalize model lessons, and invented and introduced new practical and superior methods of teaching.

In the course of this not a few teachers were rated as excellent in a national teaching contest held every year.

As a result, the deputy principal and two other teachers received academic degrees, and 70 percent of the school's teachers, including principal Kim In Chol, were honoured with the title of October 8 Model Teacher. Thus the ability of their students improved to be regarded as excellent in the city again.

O Yong Ran said, "The 45-minute lessons of ours will continue to be renewed."

Sim Chol Yong



Students improve their ability through different forms and methods of study.



Masters of Special Prizes



Ri Kwon Yun and Yu Jin A in Poland.

IN MAY LAST THE 27TH INTERNATIONAL Fryderyk Chopin Piano Competition for Children and Youth was held in Szafarnia, Poland. At the competition the Korean children Yu Jin A and Ri Kwon Yun from the Kyongsang Kindergarten won special prizes. Yu also participated in the model performance of prize winners.

Flag of the Republic the Teacher Gave

Yu Jin A's mother specialized in piano at the Kim Won Gyun University of Music. As she perhaps inherited her mother's musical talent, Yu was good at hearing from her childhood. When she began to lisp, she would follow the songs from TV and radio correctly.

Admiring the kid, her nursery teacher often taught her hearing and sight reading. In her days at the Kyongsang Kindergarten she read music books faster than other children and distinguished herself in assimilating what she had learned. She often played the baby to her parents, but once she sat before the piano, she played it until she mastered a piece of music.

Ri Mi Yang, her piano teacher who has trained several international piano contest winners, did not merely teach her how to play the piano. The teacher made efforts to help her develop the ability to control psychology and master a perfect playing posture, and explored a new teaching method. In the course of this the child's skill of playing the piano improved day after day. Yu was always highly appreciated at frequent artistry presentations, and

would play a piano solo in performances.

She says, "When I left the country to take part in the International Fryderyk Chopin Piano Competition for Children and Youth, my teacher put in my hand the flag of our Republic. And I returned home with that flag in my arms after winning special prize at the competition. My teacher told me to become the person who will add lustre to the flag in the future, too. I will keep it dearly."

"Is It True?"

Ri Kwon Yun was chosen by teachers of the aforesaid kindergarten who had come to his nursery to find out those children with musical talent, so he started to learn at the kindergarten after leaving nursery.

"Ri cut his figure when he started to learn the piano. He skilfully played the piano with his quick dexterity and easily understood the contents he had learned," said Choe Sun Yong, his piano teacher.

She had an opportunity to see him with a new viewpoint. One day she stopped her steps quietly when she entered the classroom. Because the boy immersed himself in playing the piano without knowing his teacher's coming. What was surprising was his manner of playing full of enthusiasm. Now the teacher understood that though he spoke few words in ordinary time, he was richer in emotion than other children and able to do any presentation.

Since then she made an exact demand on the boy. For him it was hard to be praised by the teacher. When his parents heard that he was to play a piano solo in the performance given by the children of the kindergarten, they could hardly believe it, and asked the teacher if it was true. And when the boy was to participate in the aforesaid competition they also asked if their son was really good at playing the piano.

When the boy returned home with the special prize he had won at the competition, they asked in tears if it was true that their son would become a wonder pianist. His father is a researcher, and his mother a teacher of Kim Chaek University of Technology. Labour Hero and People's Teacher Ri Kang Juk, head of the kindergarten, told them, "His artistic talent even you did not know developed at my kindergarten. I'm sure he will become an outstanding pianist."

Rim Sang Jun

Pride of Developers

NOW DRUG-FREE TREATMENT is drawing the attention of many people in the world. Isn't it possible to cure diseases without using chemical medicines that have negative effects on internal organs or without using traditional Korean medicines that should be taken for a long time? And isn't it possible to make patients recover from diseases without feeling physical pains owing to acupuncture and moxibustion? These were the questions of patients and doctors.

An interference low-frequency treating device developed by the Medical Appliances Institute of the Medical Appliances Industry Management Bureau, the Ministry of Public Health, gives satisfactory answers to those questions. The institute had already developed and introduced a low-frequency treating device into clinical practice. It was a medical appliance for the treatment of different nervous system disorders. But the device had a flaw: its efficiency declined during the repeated treatment of those patients with advanced illness.

So the institute decided to develop a new device, that is, an interference low-frequency treating device which cures diseases with special low frequency. When the two low-frequency electric currents with quite small difference

in frequency electrovert the human body crosswise, an interference electromagnetic field forms at the crossing, thus treating a disease. The interference low frequency of the new device has very strong penetrability compared to other waveforms, and its action of vasodilatation is greater than other low-frequency treating devices.

The important task of the researchers was to develop a control program and make an electromagnetic wave. Ri Myong Chol, head of a laboratory and the main developer, says, "It was difficult to understand interference principle of low frequency and synthesize interference low frequency according to diseases."

The youngest researcher of the bio-information processing laboratory took upon himself the project. He had already engaged in the development of a bio-resonance diagnostic and treating device, and thus had experience in synthesizing waveforms. Consequently, he developed the control program and an interference low frequency transmitter.

The device is stable and easy to use compared to the imported one. And it is designed to treat two patients simultaneously.

Many patients have benefited from the device.

Ri Song Ryong, a resident of

Neighbourhood Unit No. 108, Obong Workers' District, Tongnim County, North Phyongan Province, says, "When I was admitted to Kim Man Yu Hospital, I got slipped disk treatment by a low-frequency treating device before getting the treatment by the newly-developed interference low-frequency treating device. The two devices contrasted with each other in efficiency. When I got treatment by the new device, I felt warm as if I got powdered red pepper poultice. Such feeling lasted long after the treatment. I was helped into the treatment room, but I came out of the room by myself with the back straightened."

Kim Chung Gum, a resident of Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, who had suffered from a blood circulation disorder for several years, says, "I felt heavy in the body and chest. After getting the interference low-frequency treatment for 20 days, I felt no numbness in my hands and feet anymore, and became able to breathe with ease."

As the device gained greater favour, the one for family use was developed. Those who had suffered from kinetic dysfunction and neuralgia completely recovered from the diseases or got better thanks to the device.

The researchers say, "Those who have recovered from their diseases thanks to the device we developed send us letters of gratitude. Each time we feel pride as servants of the people."

Kim Chol Hyon



By New Operation Method

IT WAS LONG PAST THE evening rush hour, but Ryu Yong Min, head of Abdominal Surgery Department of the Kim Man Yu Hospital, sat on his chair, fixing his eyes upon a case history sheet on the desk. The case's name was Kim Hye Gyong

who was diagnosed with cancer of pancreatic head.

The doctor had done many related operations and achieved successes, but Kim's case was unusual. Because a large tumour Ryu had never seen before pressed the peripheral organs

and the bile duct, the patient had severe jaundice over her whole body, and could not eat at all. In order to remove the tumour, a caput pancreatis duodenectomy had to be given to her. As she had already gotten an abdominal operation, adhesion of her organs was serious, and it was difficult to assure that the consequence of another operation would be good. The patient suffered from pancreas attack which had occurred weekly or less and the pain from it for a dozen years, so it seemed she herself almost gave up her living.

Ryu, however, groped for a treating method which could recover the patient. He did simulation operations more times than counted. Through his painstaking effort he found out a rational operation method, based on his surgical experience of dozens of years and advanced technology. ▶

▶ The operation took 14 hours, which ended successfully. The doctor was more pleased to save a life from the jaws of death rather than establish a new operation method. The patient completely recovered in 60-odd days and returned to her house where her three-year-old son was waiting for her.

One day in 2016 an elderly woman was rushed to the hospital. She was Ri To Hwa at the age of 92 who was diagnosed with cholecystitis gangrenosa combined with peritonitis. Her condition was very critical. None of doctors in the department was able to guarantee the stability of her life indexes after operation. But the operation was successful, and she was restored to her health one month later. Leaving the hospital she said, "I

was born again in my advanced age of over 90."

The doctors of the department also cured those patients suffering from congenital biliary tract dilatation, pancreatic cyst, pancreatolithiasis, and intestinal obstruction. A young woman worker from Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, who was in a critical condition with a huge tumour in her abdomen, recovered after getting treatment from the department, and now she is a mother of a child.

The department also does laparoscopic surgery. In the past the doctors made several holes, but now they make a single hole to carry out operations on different diseases. As it gives the patients less burden of operation and ensures quick recovery and high cosmetic effect, the surgery

encourages many people to have a hope of new life.

Foreign doctors have performed some joint operations with the doctors of the department. Prof. and Dr. Steven Eubank from Florida Hospital of the United States said that though he had given lectures and operations in over 120 countries in the world, he had never seen doctors with an ardent desire for learning and smart techniques like those of the department. Finnish Prof. Uhany Billysand said that the operations done by the Korean doctors were so flawless that he could not find any mistakes. Italian doctors said in admiration that the Korean doctors' method was a unique one they had never thought of.

Rim Ok



A panorama of the hospital.



A joint operation with a foreign doctor.

Promising Gymnast

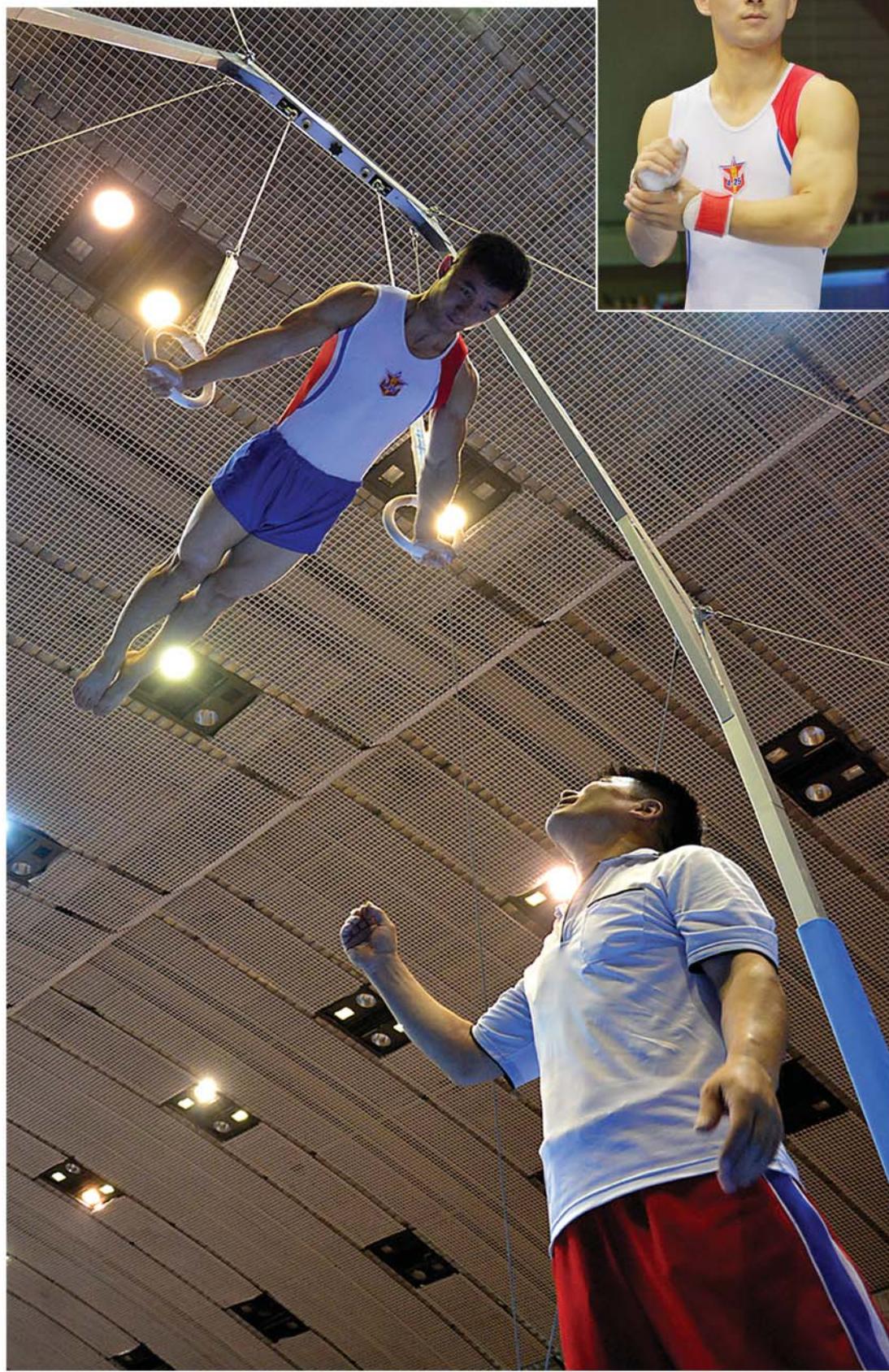
IN MID-MAY LAST A DPRK GYMNAST stood on the platform of honour by winning first place at the 2019 FIG Artistic Gymnastics World Challenge Cup held in Guangdong Province, China, shedding tears while looking up at his national flag hoisted to the melody of the national anthem. He was Kim Hyok, an artistic gymnast of the DPRK's April 25 Sports Club, who made his international debut.

Born as a son of a worker of a factory in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, Kim used to be praised by his village seniors as he played the Korean flute well from his childhood. As parents wish to bring their children up into fine persons, the boy's father Kim Yong Chol wanted to train his son into a talented artist. So the father would drop in at the kindergarten to see his son playing the flute with his small hands. It continued until the son graduated from the kindergarten. The son often played the flute solo before many people at the kindergarten.

In his primary school days, too, his father always encouraged him to play the flute. No one thought the boy would be familiar with gymnastics.

When he was nine years old, he looked round the Sariwon Municipal Juvenile Sports School. There he was attracted by artistic gymnastics players performing movements skilfully. This made him go to the sports school after study. Kim Hyok's coach Jang U Hyon says, "We chose him as a reserve player because all of his movements were flawless, and his kinesthetic sense was unusual. The fact that he loved music from his childhood tells all his faculties of sensation are unique."

During his days at the sports school Kim always ranked among top three winners at national junior gymnastics competitions and participated in national games seven times including the DPRK championships, winning medals. He got ▶



▶ into the habit of performing all his movements perfectly, and implemented the day's training task without fail. He was obsessed with the thought of earning fame in the international arena.

One day Ri Se Gwang from a sports club came to see Kim. Ri was a world-famous veteran gymnast who had created the "Ri Se Gwang movements" at an international championship. He told the boy, "At first I was keenly eager to distinguish myself at an international competition. But when my coach told me that one should value the honour of the country than his own, I reproached myself. Now I understood that one should find one's honour in the country's."

Later Kim Hyok put his

heart and soul into training lest there should be any trifle mistake in his movements. He did his best to master a straight-body 900° forward somersault and a straight-body 900° backward somersault, most difficult movements in the event of the vaulting horse.

In May 2019 he took part in an international competition as he had long wished. Though it was his debut, he entered for the vaulting horse event of men's individual apparatus finals, and did all movements perfectly, winning a gold medal by getting the highest score of 14.275.

Later, his father said to people, "The country cultivated my son's talent."

Sim Chol Yong

Nano-sized Natural Aromatic Dispersant Developed

RECENTLY RESEARCHERS of the Flavourings Research Institute of the Pyongyang Flavourings Factory developed a nano-sized natural aromatic dispersant. Made mainly of a natural kind of aromatic essence which is collected in the mountains and fields of Korea, it is a re-

inforced insecticide which makes it possible to decrease the amount of agrochemicals sprayed to fruit trees by some 10 percent. The product was evaluated highly at a national sci-tech festival and registered on the national list of high-tech products.

Pak Thae Ho



Worth of Endeavour

THERE IS A FOOTBALL TRAINING FIELD of Hwaepul (torch) Sports Club in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. In the field football players and coaches of the club are sweating in training day after day to become a torch to raise a flame of enthusiasm for football across the country.

Though it is merely several years since the establishment of its football team, the team has scored good results in national and international competitions. It won both the first and second rounds of league matches of the men's football event in the Pochonbo Torch Prize Games in 2013, the DPRK

A tactical discussion.



- Championships in 2014, the Osandok Prize Games in 2015 and the Paektusan Prize Games in 2016. It also came within the top three winners in the EAFF East Asian Cup 2015.

The coaches and players are regarding it as their important mission to exalt the dignity and honour of the country with gold medals, says Jo In Chol, head coach of the team.

Jo asks every newcomer why they intend to become a footballer, and they reply, "To do sports, I want to play football, and once in a match I want to score lots of goals to be held in respect by all people."

Then Jo says, "It's not easy to become a footballer. Moreover, everyone cannot score in a match. Only a man who is conscientious in training and thinks of the honour of the country first can become an excellent player and gain the respect of all people."

He pays close attention to their edification as well as their training. He was strict with his players so that they trained their will and mastered their fortes through repeated training. In particular, he directed a great effort into encouraging them to cultivate team spirit. Running with the players around the green field, he awakened them to the weight of drops of their sweat, saying, "The weight of drops of our sweat is that of conscience of the players who want to bring glory to the country."

Thus the players began to regard the green foot-



ball field as part of the country, and ran and ran with the idea that defending the goal is just to defend the country and bring glory to it.

In those days, the coach made strenuous efforts to put the scientification of training on a high level and raise its effectiveness, thus introduced in practice training methods of developing the players' speed power and raising the effectiveness of two- and three-man combination.

People expect much of the team, and its players and coaches are now training hard to become an ever-lasting torch.

Kim Il Bong

On Visit to Korea

Korean Children Are Lucky



Artem Anatolyevich Samsonov, first secretary of the Vladivostok Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, and member of the Maritime Territorial Legislative Assembly.

WE SAW A GOOD performance of the Korean children at the Songdowon International Children's Camp. I know Comrade Kim Jong Un is looking after the children with substantial care, not nominal. His real love for the children is to be felt at the Songdowon International Children's Camp and the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace.

The Korean children are provided with all conditions for developing their talent. As they are under the care of such a leader they are really lucky, I think.

The afterschool education is on a very high level in Korea.

Koreans offer the best things to their children—this is a pleasant thing.

I saw the grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance "The Land of the People." It left us with a great impression. The children's part was particularly impressive because they performed beautiful and precise movements all at once.

And looking round the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace I learned where the talented children are trained.

I Wish to Come Again

THIS IS MY 20TH VISIT TO Korea. And this time I am here with my family. Korea is far away from Germany, and my children are here for the first time. At the Songdowon International Children's Camp they have made friendly ties with



Manfred Schneider, Director of the MS Korea Travel.

many children from different countries, such as Korea, India, Laos, China and Vietnam. They have been to the Masikryong Ski Resort, and they have probably had a wonderful experience at the top of Taehwa Peak.

Germans and other foreigners come here to Korea with a misunderstanding because they are exposed to radio and other media's propaganda about Korea. Seeing is believing, and here in Korea they see this is a completely different country from what they think.

Here in Korea we saw the grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance "The Land of the People," and we found it quite original. They taught mass rhythmic exercise at Songdowon, which is sort of a small-sized mass gymnastic exercise. It was rather a task.

And here I was surprised to see such a large number of people present a grand mass gymnastic performance.

It was a comprehensive, gigantic masterpiece presented by a huge number of people. Not only the background but also the combination of music, dancing and gymnastic movements and the illumination as a whole are what can be done by Korea alone, I think.

I want to see the performance again. My wife saw the grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance "The Glorious Country" last year. Not only my wife but the tourists to Korea under the care of my travel company say they want to see it again.

Youth Lies in Mind

YOUTH IS THE PRIME OF HUMAN LIFE full of dreams and hopes. The period is characterized by ardent zeal and ambitious spirits. Everybody values the period and wants to live always in the prime. Youth, however, is not merely counted by years. I realized this anew when I met an elderly man recently for my article.

The man is Ro Jae Hyok at the age of 68 this year. Ro had once enjoyed popularity as a movie star and won people's favour as assistant manager of the Changgwang Health Complex, a modern comprehensive welfare service facility in Pyongyang.

Towards the age of 60 he began to think about his future life as a pensioner. He would be able to spend the rest of his life under his children's care and thanks to the State's policy for pensioners. In fact, he had been introduced as "assistant manager with a patent" in newspapers several times. He had two certificates of patent, and received several medals at national invention and new technology exhibitions.

His research theme was on the leaves of pine trees found everywhere in Korea. While travelling across the country for film-making, he experienced pine needles' effect of removing inflammation, checking bleeding and relieving a cough. So he was always interested in the effect of the leaves, before being appointed as assistant manager of the health complex. Then, during his visit to the Grand People's Study House, he read the following part of *Hyangyakkjipsongbang*, a classical medical book from the 15th century.

"If one eats pine needles, one will keep one's bone green, have green hair grow on the body (This means growing young again.), become high-spirited, feel light in body and have dark hair on the head. If one takes the leaves for a long time, one will neither get hungry even without eating grains nor feel thirsty, and become a spirit." This excited him. While reading through the book he became confident that pine needles have unique merits as the king of natural substances that can be dissolved in water to drink or apply to the body, and that they are a silent "private doctor" protecting and ensuring the life of man.

He had pine needle tea made and served to customers. It created a sensation. The tea with aroma

of pine had a good effect on the digestive system, and acted as a tonic. Those who drank the tea after having saunas pleasantly said they felt as if they had been in a pine wood. Out of constant uninterrupted inspirations he developed pine-needle medicine for steam bath, hair conditioner made from pine-needle extract, nutritive solution made from natural pine needles and so on.

His research did not stop even after his retirement.

His daily routine is the same as before. In the morning rush hour he, too, leaves home to go to learn about the relevant users' opinion or go to the aforesaid study house or the Sci-Tech Complex to study necessary data. Last year he got a medal at a national invention exhibition and a certificate of registered sci-tech achievement.

He is greatly satisfied with the fact that his research theme is drawing special attention of people as it helps them remain young. What makes him more satisfied is that he himself is as enthusiastic as in his youth.

During a talk with other pensioners in his spare time he advises them to remain those needed for the society as before.

To those who only want to enjoy the rest of their life, he says, "Youth lies not merely in appearance but in mind. You are well advised to live in such a way as to be respected by your children and younger generation to the end of your life. Unabated vitality of life lies in creation."

Yom Song Hui

Ro Jae Hyok and his wife.





Ryugyong Rose House

SOME TIME AGO I VISITED THE Ryugyong Rose House situated in Mirae Scientists Street. Its three-storey building decorated with green and white tiles looked neat and clean. When I entered the entrance hall of the ground

floor, I found the floor patterned with roses, a rose-shaped chandelier and a reception decorated with rose patterns. Everything else in the hall was patterned with roses, and I felt as if I were in the world of roses.



▶ Welcoming me, Ro Un Hyang, a staff member, said, "Our Ryugyong Rose House is a public welfare service centre for teachers, scientists and researchers. The main service here is rose bath in rose water with rose petals floating in it, and it makes the skin soft and beautiful." She added that the house serves some rose products like soap containing the essence of rose petals, rose-water lotion and rose perfume along with bathing by using rose-flavoured moisturizing foaming essence.

Then I heard some people chatting while drinking iced rose water in the hall just after bath. "I feel refreshed. It seems I've got free from the stress of the whole day." "What a wonderful bath! It is six months since I began to take a bath here, and now pimples have gone from my face."

Among the people was Kim Ok, doctor and associate professor from the Information Sci-tech College of Kim Chaek University of Technology, who said, "We women all love flowers and aspire to beauty. But previously I was often indifferent to them as I was engrossed in the educational work and scientific research. Now I feel as if I were a beautiful rose."

Now I went upstairs where there were a resting room in which one can get rid of physical fatigue, a facial and massage room, a table tennis room, a squash court and a fitness room and so on.

I first went to the fitness room where customers were turning rings to light music. There I met Dr. and Prof. Choe Sun Bok from the Mechanical Sci-tech College of Kim Chaek University of Technology, who said, "Growing older, I was anxious for my mental degeneration, in particular, obesity. Since I began to come here to have exercises, I was com-

pletely free of anxiety. Now I come here every evening after work." I heard similar words everywhere else on the first floor.

Then I went up to the second floor and met Ri Su Gyong, another staff member. "On the second floor we serve meals and soft drinks. What is most conspicuous here is rose tea, which is highly efficacious in face treatment, urination and liver protection," she said with pride.

While looking round the house, I also felt refreshed by the constant rose smell. When I stepped out of the house in the evening glow, my ears were still ringing with words of Pang Jong Chol, manager of the house, who said, "A saying goes that everything has its prime of life, either a flower or a butterfly. But here in this house everyone can enjoy themselves having the smell of beautiful roses to their heart's content. This is why scientists and researchers call it Rose House with constant smell of roses."

Choe Sol Mi



▶ Working people are provided with different services.

I'll Remain a Winner

(1)

Kang Ho Jin

1. Who Am I?

HOW DO YOU FEEL when you look back upon your past? You may miss your past life and regret your failure to realize your dream, if any.

In a word it is no more than recollection. Usually a man who lives on recollection alone does not have hope and future. With this thought Sun Hui scrutinized the face of Jong Sun standing opposite to her.

Jong Sun was an old friend of hers who started to learn judo together with her in her childhood. But now she was working at a service establishment that had nothing to do with sports at all. Dressed in elegant clothes heavy with perfumes, she shows no image of her past when she was engrossed in training alone wearing her sweat-smelling judo uniform merely for the purpose of winning a gold medal.

She is now eagerly giving Sun Hui advice about the latter's future as if she were her senior in life.

"In fact you can say proudly that you've now done all you can do, can't you? And you've been especially honoured a lot. So it can be now above board that you do anything anywhere. Am I right? Even if you go to a different sector from sports, you will be able to work enjoying respect," Jong Sun said.

What else can I do instead of

sports? No, judo uniform is the fittest for me, Sun Hui thought.

But now Sun Hui was unable to compete in judo uniform any longer, for she was discharged from the national team earlier that day. Since she was 16, she had been a member of the national team. She therefore thought stopping her career as a sportsperson meant the end of her life.

Coming out of the training hall of the national team, she thought everything ended and that there was no longer Kye Sun Hui as a judoist. She was now 33. Women of her age are usually mature and become ever beautiful. But it is the age past retirement for a sportsperson.

Of course, she, once a famous athlete, was invited to come to work as a sports technique instructor or coach by many units. The Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports proposed to transfer her as a sports technique instructor and different national sports clubs invited her to work as a coach with them.

In fact, she, with her past feats, could work with ease anywhere. She, however, disliked such a way of life. She wanted to live the way she had been a sportsperson. She wanted to struggle like in the past days when she had striven to win a gold medal. But now she felt as if she were a little girl who stopped at a loss to know what



to do when the rainbow she had been pursuing disappeared all of a sudden.

She was not sure what and how she had to do. What on earth shall I do? Can I do anything worthwhile to defend and add to my past honour?

Then Jong Sun's voice aroused her from the deep thought.

"Shall I make a suggestion?" asked Jong Sun.

"What?" Sun Hui asked back automatically.

"How about a job in the foreign affairs section of our management bureau? It provides good conditions for both work and life. If famous Kye Sun Hui chooses to work there, the bureau director will perhaps welcome it. In fact the director is a judo enthusiast," Jong Sun babbled on.

"Do I know about foreign affairs?" Sun Hui doubted.

"Why! You were a world judo star who has been everywhere in the world. Can't you deal well with such affairs? If you show up, foreign counterparts will vyingly come to do business with us," Jong Sun exclaimed.

"So you mean I'll be an advertisement for you?" Sun Hui asked with a bitter smile.

▶ Jong Sun hastily shook her hand, saying, "Oh, no, no."

Then Sun Hui declared, "That's enough. Such a job is not fit for me, and I don't know how to do it."

Now, having read her mind a bit, Jong Sun muttered, "Indeed, judo uniform is the fittest for you."

At unexpected words, Sun Hui looked up and down at her own clothes anew. They were new ones not behind the fashion at all in quality and cutting. She, however, felt somehow uncomfortable and unnatural in movement.

"You're right. I feel most comfortable in judo uniform. But now," Sun Hui faltered with a cheerless countenance.

As if she had understood Sun Hui's feelings, Jong Sun gave vent to a light sigh and consolingly said, "Anyway, you cannot act as a player all your life. The days of athletes like us end when they stop their career."

Sun Hui nodded casually, and asked herself, *What shall I do?*

Then followed the question, "Who am I? I am not a judoist any more. What can I do?"

As a judoist it had been difficult to advance, but she had always had a hope and made painstaking, yet worthwhile, efforts to win a gold medal. Now it seemed as if she had abruptly reached a foggy fork. *Where shall I go? Where?*

The abovementioned was what had happened just a few days before. In the days she had had a lot of thoughts, and was worried unnoticeably. Today, however, a senior official of the aforesaid ministry advised her to work as a judo coach of the Moranbong Sports Club.

▶ "After much thought," the

senior official explained, "we decided to appoint you judo coach of the Moranbong Sports Club. As you know, women judoists there have failed to achieve good results. Once the club had a domestic reputation for producing female judo stars like you and An Kum Ae. Now, however, its female judo event has not developed anymore. This is because it has no able coach. We hope that you will be responsible for the female judo event of the club, and help maintain its tradition of female judo by training world-class female judoists as excellent as you. Will you be able to do it?"

Through his words Sun Hui felt that their trust in and expectation of her were great. As he said, the Moranbong Sports Club, though small in scale, had produced many world-class women judoists, and been widely known in Korea as it had been one of a few clubs that started female judo for the first time in the country. The sports club would be counted the first nationwide in terms of female judo. But in recent years the club had failed to achieve success in the event as before.

The reason was that it lacked able coaches and had no judoists of special skills. Whenever female judoists from the club were helplessly defeated by their rivals from other clubs, and failed to rank among the top three winners in domestic competitions, Sun Hui was chagrined. Although always acting as a member of the national team, she was really sorry about such depression of the club as she had acted as one of its members in her childhood as a whole.

Now, however, she could not give a reply at the thought that she would have to be responsible

for removing the depression.

Will I be really able to raise the level of the sports club's female judo event to that of the past? Thus she left the ministry without giving a satisfactory reply to the senior official. She made for the sports club before she was aware.

She wanted to meet its female judoists, not those active in practice but reserve judoists at the Moranbong District Juvenile Sports School. This was because she thought possibility of developing the club's female judo event was just among the reserves. *How many promising reserves will I be able to find there?*

Sun Hui stopped before the gate to the judo training hall of the sports club. Previously she had unhesitatingly opened the gate like she did in her house. Now, however, the gate seemed to be that to the last memory. If it was opened it seemed that different kinds of memories would all flood her mind. Inside the gate she had spent her both childhood and girlhood. In the course of this she had experienced the joy of worthwhile success and the agony of bitter failure, and risen up again surmounting frustration.

Now she stood before the gate once again. From here she had to start something anew. What kind of life would it be? She was not sure yet.

"You've achieved the greatest successes as a judoist. But you know, I think, it will be difficult to expect to achieve such success as a coach. So you'd better work at the Federation of Sports Techniques or a big sports club, I think. If you strive to train little children, even your past success might be ruined."

(To be continued)

Functional Health Food— Nutritious Jam

“I WAS 166CM TALL, AND I WAS THE shortest in my class. I wished I were a little taller, and so did my parents. When I was 27, I thought I would not grow any more. But after I began to combine a regular diet and exercises while eating a growth-stimulating jam I grew 3.5cm taller to my surprise. My classmates all say the jam is wonderful.”

This is what Kim Chol Song says, who is a student of the Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce and resident in Neighbourhood Unit No. 3, Pongnam-dong, Phyongchon District, Pyongyang.

The jam the student mentioned means the functional nutritious jam developed by the Pyongyang Taehung Trading Company. Kim Kang Ho, director of the company, says, “Man’s desire to live long in good health is coming true with the advent of functional health foods. My company developed a kind of jam to go with the current trend of making foods

functional, and it is becoming a popular food abroad as well as at home.”

Blood, blood vessels, skin, fat, bones, all the internal organs, the brain and sensory organs that constitute the human body consist of cells, and the development of the body and the speed of its growth depend on how properly all of them perform their function.

The nutritious jam for growth stimulation is a functional food made to suit the human constitution by combining high proteins and different nutritive substances. The food helps a man to grow tall by maximizing the activation of the bones which make up 25 percent of the body weight, muscles, circulatory system, immune system and all other internal organs of the human body, and it has no contraindication.

Hyon Kyu Thae, a first-degree pharmacist and researcher, says, “Height is not an inborn quality, and genetic effects on height are merely 23 percent. ▶

▶ What is most important for height is to take enough nutritive substances and combine a regular diet, exercise and rest in the period of growth. Then, anybody can realize their hope.”

The jam developed by the technical group is a food made from protein insects, called king of animal protein, processed by a method based on advanced bioengineering. It was authenticated by the WHO and awarded a DPRK patent.

And the nutritious jam for recuperation of respiratory organs and the one for tonic—also developed by the company—won DPRK patents in 2015 and 2017 respectively. In September 2017 the foods were registered as February 2 products regarded as famous products in the country, and in May 2018 they received the food safety management system ISO22000. In October 2018 a functional drink they developed from a kind of plant won a DPRK certi-

cate of invention.

Meanwhile the company has developed functional nutritious spices, dragees, nucleic acid jam and other nutritive products, all of which won gold medals and certificates at different sci-tech exhibitions and shows.

A European researcher, who participated in the Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair held in the country this year, analysed the ingredients of the nutritious jam from the company, and commented that it rates as an ideal protein-rich nutrient, or the best nutritive food, good enough to be used for astronauts’ food.

The company is accelerating the development of functional health foods and intensifying exchange and cooperation with its counterparts in other countries in this respect.

Sim Chol Yong

A discussion on the development of functional health food.



Japan's Vicious Oppression of Chongryon

JAPAN'S RECKLESS ACT of hostility towards the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), an overseas citizens' organization of the DPRK, is recording a serious rise in its level. At its ministerial meeting the Japanese authorities, finding fault with Chongryon, defined it as an object of investigation according to the "law on prevention of subversive activities," and concluded that it "is likely to do violent and subversive activities" in the future.

Japan's definition of Chongryon as an "anti-state organization" is an intensive expression of its deep-rooted hostile policy against the DPRK, and revealed its sinister attempt to suppress and stamp out the organization by all means.

For over 60 years after its founding Chongryon has invariably conducted activities to defend and ensure the life, rights and interests of Korean residents in Japan, and form friendship with the Japanese people as its program clarified. The organization has carried out legal activities in conformity with the international and the Japanese laws, without interfering in the internal affairs of Japan, and promoted mutual understanding and friendly exchange between the peoples of the two countries.

However, the insular country distorts the reality, holding

that Chongryon is engaged in the "abduction issue," "illegal export incident" and "work of sci-tech support to the DPRK." This is aimed at creating a reckless feeling of hostility toward Chongryon, regarding it as an object of suppression and obliteration, and cooking up the public opinion that it is an "organization doing violent activities" so as to stamp it out. Historically, Japan has taken Chongryon as the first target of its anti-DPRK acts, and committed countless plots and repressive acts against the organization. Furthermore, the present Japanese authorities have taken hostility towards the DPRK as its state policy, so their anti-Chongryon moves are becoming more wicked as the days go by.

In February last year there was an incident of random pistol shooting at Chongryon Central Hall, followed by the customs authorities' fascist outrage against students of the Kobe Korea Higher School on their return from a visit to their homeland, hurting the pure mind of children and threatening seriously the security of life of the Korean residents in Japan. In March this year the right-wing "first party of Japan" behaved rudely uttering wild words to students of the Korean school, and they are justifying their government's suspension of subsidy payment to the Korean schools,

trampling on Korean children's right to national education.

How can we explain the present Japanese authorities' attempt to deprive the Korean residents of all their democratic national rights such as human rights, living rights, business rights and other legal rights recognized by the international law?

The Korean residents in Japan are those who crossed the Korean Strait in the last century to seek a way to make a living owing to the Japanese imperialists' military occupation of Korea, and the descendants of those who were forcibly taken to the insular country for labour conscription and military service and narrowly saved from death. They should be protected in accordance with the international law, and Japan as a war criminal has an obligation to provide them with their rights.

The Japanese reactionaries' villainous discrimination against and oppression of Chongryon and the Korean residents merely because of their nationality cannot escape the condemnation and curse from the international community as well as the whole Korean nation.

The Japanese authorities should withdraw at once their hostile policy toward Chongryon and the Korean residents in their country.

Kim Kwang Hui

Global Peace and Security—Requirement of Times

OCTOBER 24 IS THE DAY of the UN. It is commemorated by the UN and its member nations through different activities on the themes of global peace and security, economic and cultural cooperation between countries, sovereignty and equality.

The day makes the international community look back upon the 70-odd-year-long history of the UN once again. The UN is an international organization formed with the aim of keeping and solidifying global peace and security, mediating international disputes in a peaceful way and developing friendly relations between countries.

The first half of the 1940s before the establishment of the UN was a period of disturbances in which the scourge of the Second World War was sweeping the world. The war took tens of millions of lives. Undergoing the war that inflicted immeasurable sufferings and pains on mankind, the international community earnestly hoped that such a war would not break out again.

In this atmosphere there was brought up for international discussion the matter of founding a united organization for global peace and security. In the course of this there was adopted the Charter of the United Nations. And the organization was established as the charter became effective on October 24, 1945.

Great is the international community's expectation of and interest in the organization be-

cause of the importance of its position, mission and role.

Over the past 70-odd years, however, wars and disputes have continued across the world, and political interference, economic sanctions and military threat and blackmail against sovereign states have been there all the time. This is because the UN aimed at keeping global peace and security has failed to fulfil its responsibility.

Still working is the logic of power that denies the equality of sovereignty in the international relations. International laws and orders are broken and violated by special forces' arbitrariness and high-handedness, and despicable attempts are intensifying to overthrow social and political systems of other countries by means of plots.

It is natural for the international community to demand that the UN should reform its structure in order to discharge its duty in preventing the scourge of war and defending global peace and security.

As is known, the UN Charter was drawn up when the second World War was not brought to the final end, so its structure was arranged in such a way as to give greater authorities to the major victor nations in the war.

This shows that the UN cannot help but act in accordance with several powers' subjective will and selfish purpose without fully representing the common will and stand of mankind in its

activity.

The core of the UN reform is that of the Security Council. This matter was decided by Resolution No. 47/62 of the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1992, and it has since been put on the agenda of the UN General Assembly every year.

The international community demands that the Security Council should reject its abuse as a means of realizing a special country's strategic interests, and that it should ensure responsibility, transparency and fairness in its activities, and that it should ensure full representative rights of the non-aligned and developing countries.

The 73rd Session of the UN General Assembly adopted it as the main item on the agenda to discuss how to build the UN for all and how to ensure global leadership and common responsibility for a peaceful, equal and sustaining society. This reflects the desire and expectation of mankind hoping that the UN, through democratic reform, will overcome its limits and become an international organization worthy of the name making a contribution to the realization of global peace and security.

The UN is well advised to fulfil its mission and duty faithfully, so as to win the trust of the international community and actively help ensure global peace and security.

Kim Kwang Song

Mt Kumgang (8)

Inner Kumgang (1)

INNER KUMGANG IS A SCENIC SPOT situated in the western part of Mt Kumgang. It adjoins Outer Kumgang, bounding by Piro Peak, the main peak of the mountain, and other central chain of peaks—Ongnyo, Sangdung and Onjong peaks to the north and Wolchul, Ilchul, Chail, Paengma and Kuksa peaks to the south.

Superb natural beauty is to be found everywhere in the area, with lots of waterfalls, pools, thick foliage, fantastic cliffs and rocks—all in good harmony with one another. Deep-seated ravines with all kinds of scenic spots are characteristic features of the place. According to its regional characteristics and sightseeing courses, it is divided into Manchon, Manphok, Paegundae, Myonggyongdae, Manggun-dae, Thaesang, Kusong and Pirobong districts.

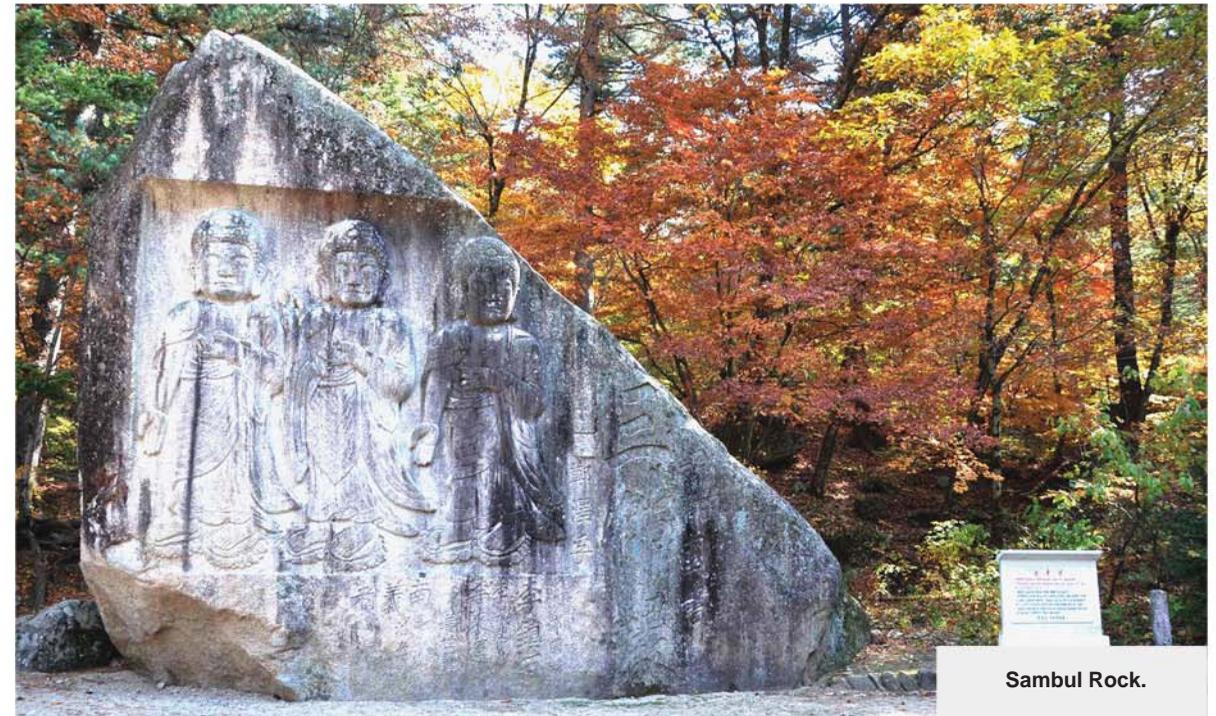
Manchon district is a beautiful place where the clear water of the East Kumgang Stream meanders through the thick forests of fully grown pines, firs,

nut pines and maples, collecting water from all brooks in the central part of Inner Kumgang. There are a good many things of historical importance as well as scenic spots. It is divided into Naegangdong, Kumjangdong, Jangandong and Phyohundong.

On the bank of a river north of Naegangdong is the site of Jangan Temple against Satgat Peak which commands a good view of the East Kumgang Stream.

In Kumjangdong there are Pidan Falls, Hwabyongdae Falls and the site of Kumjang Hermitage. Covered with azaleas, royal azalea, nut pines, firs and pines, it is very beautiful all the year round.

Hwabyongdae Falls cascades in two tiers down a deep channel between cliffs. The upper part is some 30 metres high while the lower one is about 10 metres high, so it is not so big in size, but its shape is curious. Under the falls are bathtub-shaped pools. The name Hwabyongdae comes from the appearance of the location which looks like a flower screen in spring when flowers come into bloom on



Sambul Rock.

► trees growing on steep cliffs. The place is used as a flower game ground in spring, a summer resort and a place for an excursion for viewing scarlet maple leaves in autumn.

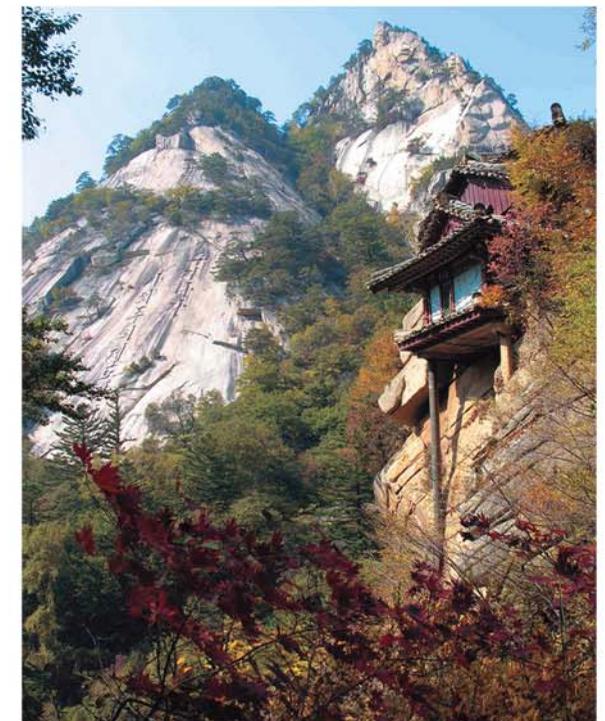
In Jangandong there are noted places like Jijang Peak, Phyongnyu (the flow of blue waters), Ulso (crying pool), Sambul Rock and the site of Jangan Temple. Ulso, it is said, was named so because the sound of the falling water in a narrow gap between cliffs, surrounded with thick forests, is similar to human crying. It is round and longish with an area of 600 square metres. Near the pool is Sambul Rock with reliefs made during the Koryo dynasty. The front of the rock is engraved with images of Maitreya, Shakyamuni and Amida, the left side with those of two smaller Buddhas and the back with 60 images of Buddhas in sitting position.

Past the place is Phyohundong, which is a quiet place surrounded by wide forests of pines and nut pines and other peaks topped by fantastic rocks—Chonghakdae, Oson Peak, Tondo Peak, Panggwangdae and Chonildae. Through its centre flows crystal clear water down along round rocks, adding to the beauty of the valley. There can be seen many sites and remains including stone monuments like a monument to the memory of Saint Sosan, stupa, Phyohun Temple, Jongyang Temple and its three-

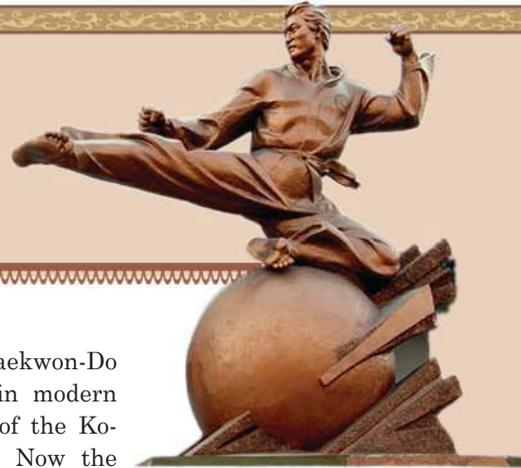
storey pagoda and stone lantern. A hill behind Phyohun Temple is well known as a place which commands a fine view.

Pak Thae Ho

Podok Hermitage.



Taekwon-Do



EVERYBODY CAN PERFORM Taekwon-Do movements in Korea. Taekwon-Do is a kind of bare-handed martial art with which to defend oneself against any opponent's attack of any type without any use of weapons or tools. In other words, it is an exercise to attain an ability to give full play to all spiritual and physical potentialities through strong physical training.

Taekwon-Do has long been an orthodox martial art of the Korean nation. This is to be simply verified through a mural painting in Anak Tomb No. 3, which dates back to the period of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668). The painting shows two warriors who practice movements of *subak*, which is regarded as the prototype of the Korean bare-handed martial art during the periods of Ancient Joseon (early 30th century BC-108 BC) and Koguryo. *Subak* means hitting with the hand, and *thaekyon*, a developed version of *subak*, was to strike the opponent with kicking as well as with the use of hand.

Subak and *thaekyon* developed mainly in Pyongyang and the neighbouring areas over the historical eras like those of Ancient Joseon, Koguryo and Koryo (918-1392). Through the stage of development in the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910), *thae-*

kyon was renamed Taekwon-Do by Choe Hong Hui in modern times, who was one of the Korean martial artists. Now the martial art made a leap forward in its progress.

In the word of Taekwon-Do, *tae* stands for the heel, *kwon* for the fist and *do* for mental culture. The name carries the message that the martial art takes over the techniques of using hands and feet, which were important in the Korean ancestors' way of fighting.

There is a total of 3 200 technical movements of Taekwon-Do, and they have been all systematized and divided with the emphasis on the movements of the hands and feet. The typical movements like jump-punch and jump-kick were modeled on technical movements of *Pyongyang Thaekyon*, or *Pyongyang Nalpharam*.

All movements are based on specific consideration of sci-tech principles like the one of force and reaction.

In technical terms Taekwon-Do is made up of basic movements, pattern, sparring, training and self-defence.

There are 24 patterns of Taekwon-Do movements, which are named after patriotic military commanders and historic events recorded in the national history.

Essential about Taekwon-

Do is mental culture, that is, cultivation of courtesy, patience and indomitability, which make up the spirit of Taekwon-Do.

Taekwon-Do performers have to survive the ultimate point of physical training, and this provides them with a condition to train themselves both mentally and physically. Taekwon-Do exercise helps to develop strong muscles, brisk motor nerve, solid bones, greater capacity of the lungs, and better function of the heart, thereby bringing a harmonious physical development. Harder physical training, in particular, is helpful for acquiring patience, agility and fighting spirit.

In Chongchun Street, Pyongyang, Korea, you can see the Taekwon-Do Holy House and the Taekwon-Do Palace. The Korea Taekwon-Do Committee ensures coordinated technical development of Taekwon-Do, and the Taekwon-Do Science Research Institute is professionally engaged in studying Taekwon-Do science.

Each province has a Taekwon-Do club and school; colleges, primary, junior middle

Through Wonderful Tactics

IN 172 FOREIGN AGGRESSORS invaded Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668). Having received the urgent report that the large enemy forces were intruding into the country, King Sindae of Koguryo immediately called his ministers including Myongnim Tappu (67-179), the chief minister, into his palace.

"Large enemy forces are invading our country. What shall we do?" the king asked.

Then a minister said, "If we don't counterattack the enemy because we are not ready to fight, they will make lighter of us and act more violently. So we must go to war right now."

Another minister next to him said, "He's right. Although the enemy is large in number and our troops are less, we will have nothing to be afraid of if we fight making good use of the topography of our country with steep mountains and narrow roads, I think."

Other ministers nodded.

Then Myongnim Tappu took a step ahead towards the king.

"I don't think so," he said.

The other ministers looked doubtfully at him.

"Why?" asked the king.

"According to the rules of

war, one should know about oneself first and then about the enemy. The abovementioned suggestion is a measure based on the awareness of our own situation, but not on the idea of the enemy's situation, I think," the minister replied.

"The enemy's situation?" asked the king.

"Yes, Your Majesty. Knowing about the enemy means knowing their weakness. If the enemy forces are to intrude deep into our country, they have to cover a long distance. Then they will run out of provisions they've brought, and they won't be able to bring any more because of the long distance. If we take advantage of this and leave the fields empty and hold the fortresses for several days, the enemy will be unable to fight any more because of hunger. Then we should attack them with strong troops, and they will retreat without resistance. If we take the opportunity to strike the enemy using steep mountains and narrow roads, we will win the war with ease, I think," Myongnim Tappu explained.

After a while of thought, the king decided to follow his plan.

The king soon gave an order

for the entire country to leave not a single grain of cereals on fields and not a handful of salt in villages and to be fully prepared to fight in every fortress.

Afterwards, the enemy forces came so far to attack the Winaam Fortress, cheated by Koguryo troops' tactics of allurement.

But unable to break the stubbornly resisting fortress, the enemy had to encircle and hang round it.

Having run out of provisions at last, the enemy, hungry and tired, gave up and were going to retreat.

Then the grey haired veteran commander Myongnim Tappu led his soldiers to take up a position in Jwawon (upper reaches of the Thaeja Stream), and when the enemy entered a field there, he had the left and right accesses of the field closed and launched an all-out attack, thus exterminating the invaders.

It is said that not even a single horse of the enemy survived the battle.

The battle is called the Jwawon Field Battle in which Koguryo won a brilliant victory using the empty-earth and holding-out-the-fortresses tactics.

Rim Ok

► and senior middle schools give Taekwon-Do lessons to students and pupils; industrial establishments and farms also run Taekwon-Do clubs to provide related instructions.

The Korean martial art has now developed into a global attraction. Taekwon-Do grounds have been laid in more than 120 countries and regions around

the world with a total of 60 million trainees.

There is the International Taekwon-Do Federation which is engaged in popularizing and developing Taekwon-Do around the world and organizing international competitions including the biennial Taekwon-Do world championships.

All events and judging terms

of Taekwon-Do competitions are based on the Korean language, and courtesies and greetings are expressed in the Korean word of "Taekwon."

Taekwon-Do, pronoun of the Korean nation, was registered as No. 9 on the list of National Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Rim Ok

Tangun, Father of Korean Nation

TANGUN FOUNDED Ancient Joseon (early 30th century BC–108 BC), the first class state in the Korean history, and opened up the era of civilization in the country.

In the period of his growth there were frequent wars between tribes for more wealth. And the confrontation and disparity between classes became intensified owing to a widening gulf between privileged classes formed in tribes and the poor commoners of the communities, and the degradation of war prisoners to slaves.

At that time, Tangun was born as a son of Hwanung, chief of the community formed with various tribes in the Pyongyang area. He spent his childhood training himself in martial arts like archery, spearmanship and swordsmanship and striving to know the laws of nature and society. In this course, he had a great ambition to reorganize and reform the society.

After he became the chief of the community in succession to his father, he gradually reorganized and developed the primitive political structure into a violent structure to control the confrontation between classes and between tribes. Based on such social reform, Tangun founded a country in the early 30th century BC with Pyongyang as its capital, and named it Joseon (Ancient Joseon).

He encouraged the people to engage in occupations like farming, hand weaving and animal husbandry and lead a cultured life. And he readjusted the state ruling system of control over society, the economy and culture and expanded the territory by merging neighbouring tribes.

Thanks to his positive ac-



tivity, Ancient Joseon, which emerged as a small country in the Pyongyang area, gradually developed into a powerful country of great territory by conquering neighbouring minor tribes.

Tangun was born in Pyongyang and was buried there. He had four sons, namely Puru, Puso, Puu and Puyo. The eldest son Puru succeeded to his father and developed the latter's cause of building the country, and the other sons, too, made a great contribution to the consolidation of the state founded by their father.

With the establishment of Ancient Joseon by Tangun, the Korean nation put an end to the primitive times, entered the era of state and civilization and laid a practical guarantee to develop as a homogeneous nation. For the reason they revered Tangun as the progenitor of the nation and organized various customs associated with him.

For a long time King Tangun had remained a myth and a legend until 1993 when it was scientifically proved that he was a man who existed in reality with the discovery of his grave in Kangdong town, Kangdong County, Pyongyang. According to the measurement of the age of

his bones, it was confirmed that he was born 5011 (±267) years before (from 1993).

President Kim Il Sung, who had acquainted himself with the legend of Tangun associated with Mts Kuwol and Myohyang and the data on his tomb in Kangdong County, proposed to excavate the tomb. After the date was affirmed scientifically through the excavation, he visited the tomb. Looking at the unearthed relics one by one, he instructed that the history of Tangun and that of Ancient Joseon be studied and systematized in a correct way.

Chairman Kim Jong Il organized a group specializing in the research on Tangun and Ancient Joseon and provided it with all necessary conditions.

Saying that the tomb should be reconstructed as befits that of the father of the Korean nation, the President and the Chairman taught in detail about the scale and style of the tomb to be reconstructed.

Thus the Tangun Mausoleum was splendidly reconstructed on a hillock at the foot of Mt Taebak in Munhung-ri, Kangdong County, Pyongyang, in October 1994.

Choe Sol Mi

Daesong Department Store



