



朝鲜民主主义人民共和国  
**Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea**

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## 位置与疆域 Location and Territory



朝鲜位于欧亚大陆东部伸向太平洋的朝鲜半岛，北部为大陆，东、西、南三面临太平洋西北。从经度上看位于自东经124°10′45″（平安北道薪岛郡绯缎岛西端）至东经131°52′22″（庆尚北道郁陵郡独岛东端）之间；从纬度上看位于自北纬33°06′45″（济州道西归浦市马罗岛南端）至北纬43°00′33″（咸镜北道稳城郡丰西里北端）之间。朝鲜约占纬度10°，位于北半球温带中间偏南。

领土由朝鲜半岛及其周边3644个岛屿组成。朝鲜半岛总面积为224252平方公里，其中岛屿面积5851平方公里。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国北半部面积为123214平方公里，南半部面积为101038平方公里。

朝鲜领海宽度为12海里。

朝鲜领空高度为世界公认的人造地球卫星的最低轨道高度。

朝鲜领土面积不大，但周长却颇长。

Korea is located in the Korean peninsula projecting from the east of Eurasia towards the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded by the continent on the north and by sea on the east, west and south.

It lies between 124°10'45"E. (western tip of Pidan Island of Sindo County, North Phyongan Province) and 131°52'22"E. (eastern tip of Tok Islets of Ullung County, North Kyongsang Province) and between 33°06'45"N. (southern tip of Mara Island of Sogwipho, Jeju Province) and 43°00'33"N. (northern tip of Phungso-ri of Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province).

In terms of latitude, the peninsula extends for about 10° southwards from the middle of the temperate zone in the northern hemisphere.

The territory consists of the Korean peninsula and 3 644 islands around it.

Its total area is 224 252km<sup>2</sup>, inclusive of 5 851km<sup>2</sup> of islands.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (northern half of the Korean peninsula) covers an area of 123 214km<sup>2</sup> and the southern half, 101 038km<sup>2</sup>.

The territorial waters stretch seawards for 12 nautical miles from the starting line of counting.

The territorial airspace is as high as the globally-recognized lowest orbit of artificial satellite.

## 三千里锦绣河山 Golden Tapestry of Three Thousand Ri

### 地形和气候 Topography and Climate

朝鲜是多山国家。

陆地平均海拔为442米。其中山地面积为176404平方公里，占国土面积的78.7%，平原面积为47848平方公里，占国土面积的21.3%。

北部和东部地势高亢，向南部和西部渐次降低。

从白头山往南海岸九在峰伸展的白头山山脉为山脊山系，诸多支山脉由此伸展下来。

属于白头山山脉的白头山脉上矗立着朝鲜第一高峰——白头山将军峰（海拔2750米）。

白头高原、白茂高原、盖马高原等高原很多。江界盆地、会宁盆地等盆地也很多。龙门石窟、松岩洞窟等风景秀丽、闻名遐迩的地下洞窟也很多。

河川多，河谷发达，坡地多。

平壤平原、龙川平原、十二三千里平原等平原多半分布在朝鲜西海岸和朝鲜南海岸大河下游和海岸一带。海岸线长，富于曲折。

国土面积不大，但山地、高原、平原、盆地、河谷、海岸地形、喀斯特地形、风成地形等各种类型的地形发达。

朝鲜处于温带，四季变迁明显。

年平均气温10摄氏度，年平均降水量1000~1200毫米。

气候属于典型的季风气候，冬季刮来寒冷的西北风，多晴天。夏季则刮来南风或东南风，炎热多雨。春秋两季，大陆影响和海洋影响互相交替，因而风向不定，持续较暖的晴天。

Korea is a mountainous country.

The mean height of the land is 442m above sea level.

The highlands are 176 404km<sup>2</sup> (78.7% of the whole territory) and the lowlands are 47 848km<sup>2</sup> (21.3% of the whole territory).

The Great Paektu Mountains stretch from Mt Paektu to Kujae Peak on the south coast, constituting the spinal mountain range and spreading many branches, thereby forming a system of mountain ranges. Soaring on the Paektu Mountains is Janggun Peak (2 750m), the highest peak in Korea.

Korea abounds in tablelands like the Paektu, Paengmu and Kaema tablelands and basins like the Kanggye and Hoeryong basins. There are also many underground scenic spots like the Ryongmun Cave and Songam Cavern.

Pyongyang, Ryongchon, Yoltusamcholli and other plains are found mostly in the lower reaches of long rivers on the west and south coasts and in coastal areas.

The coastlines are long and very indented.

Korea has diverse landforms such as alpine areas, plateaus, plains, basins, river valleys, coasts, karsts and aeolian soil.

Korea is located in the temperate zone, and the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter—are clearly defined.

The average annual temperature is 10 degrees Centigrade and average annual precipitation is 1 000 to 1 200 millimetres.

The climate is influenced by typical seasonal winds. In winter clear weather prevails due to the cold northwest winds, and in summer south and southeast winds blow in, bringing heavy rainfall, and sultry weather lingers on, whereas in spring and autumn, the continental and oceanic seasonal winds alternate each other, thereby the direction of wind is indefinite and warm and cold weather is prevalent.

## Four seasons 朝鲜的四季

春天 (3月-5月) Spring (March-May)

夏天 (6月-8月) Summer (June-August)

冬天 (12月-2月) Winter (December-February)

秋天 (9月-11月) Autumn (September-November)



## 三千里锦绣河山 Golden Tapestry of Three Thousand Ri

### 地形和气候 Topography and Climate

#### 白头山 Mt Paektu

白头山位于朝鲜半岛北部，海拔为2750米，是朝鲜革命的圣山、朝鲜民族祖宗之山。

白头山天池面积9.16平方公里，最深384米，是世界高山地带湖泊中较大的一个。

Mt Paektu, the highest mountain in Korea and called the sacred mountain of the revolution and the ancestral mountain of the Korean nation, rises 2 750 metres above sea level in the northern part. Lake Chon on the mountaintop, one of the largest alpine lakes in the world, is 9.16km<sup>2</sup> in area and 384 metres deep at the deepest.



#### 金刚山 Mt Kumgang

金刚山位于朝鲜半岛东部，有许多山峰，千姿万态的奇岩怪石，悬崖峭壁，深山幽谷，跌落万丈深渊的飞瀑和渊池，海岸秀丽风景交相辉映，素称名山中的名山。

Situated in the east of the Korean peninsula, Mt Kumgang is the most famous mountain in Korea. It is blessed with many peaks, myriads of fantastic rocks, soaring cliffs, deep valleys, spectacular waterfalls, pools and superb seascape.



#### 妙香山 Mt Myohyang

妙香山位于朝鲜半岛西北部，雄伟奇妙的山峰、清澈见底的溪水、瀑布、树林茂盛，形成绝妙的仙境，还保存着许多古迹。

Mt Myohyang is situated in the northwest of Korea.

The majestic and queer peaks, crystal-clear streams and waterfalls and dense forests present a fantastic view. A lot of historical remains are preserved in the mountain.

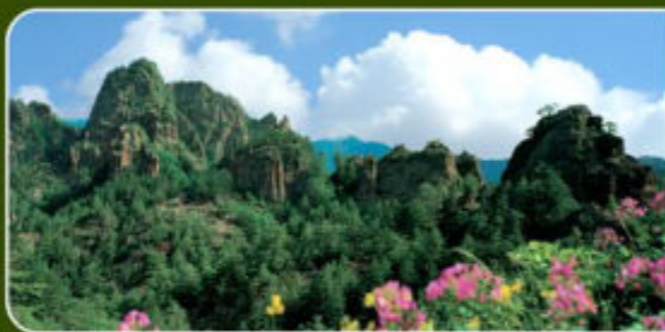


#### 七宝山 Mt Chilbo

七宝山自古被誉为“咸北金刚”。

七宝山有许多瀑布、山林和海岸，其景色宏伟秀丽，千岩竞秀，各种美丽聚集于此，故得其名。

Mt Chilbo, called Kungang in Hambuk (North Hamgyong Province) from olden times, is famous for its precious beauty with waterfalls, forests, seascape and sculpture-like rocks.

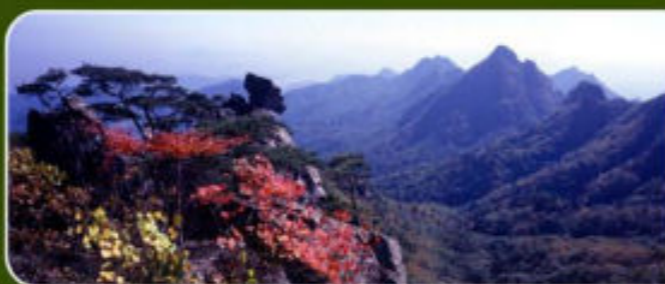


#### 九月山 Mt Kuwol

九月山位于朝鲜半岛西部，万木争荣，山高谷深，湖色碧绿，山涧急流，绝岩巨瀑，显现特异的山岳美和溪谷美。

Mt Kuwol lies in the western part of the Korean peninsula.

The thick forests and deep valleys, limpid and swift streams meandering through the valleys and waterfalls blend well with one another, unfolding an unusual natural beauty.



### 朝鲜的名山，有名的瀑布

### Celebrated Mountains and Waterfalls

金刚山九龙瀑布  
Kuryong Falls on Mt Kumgang

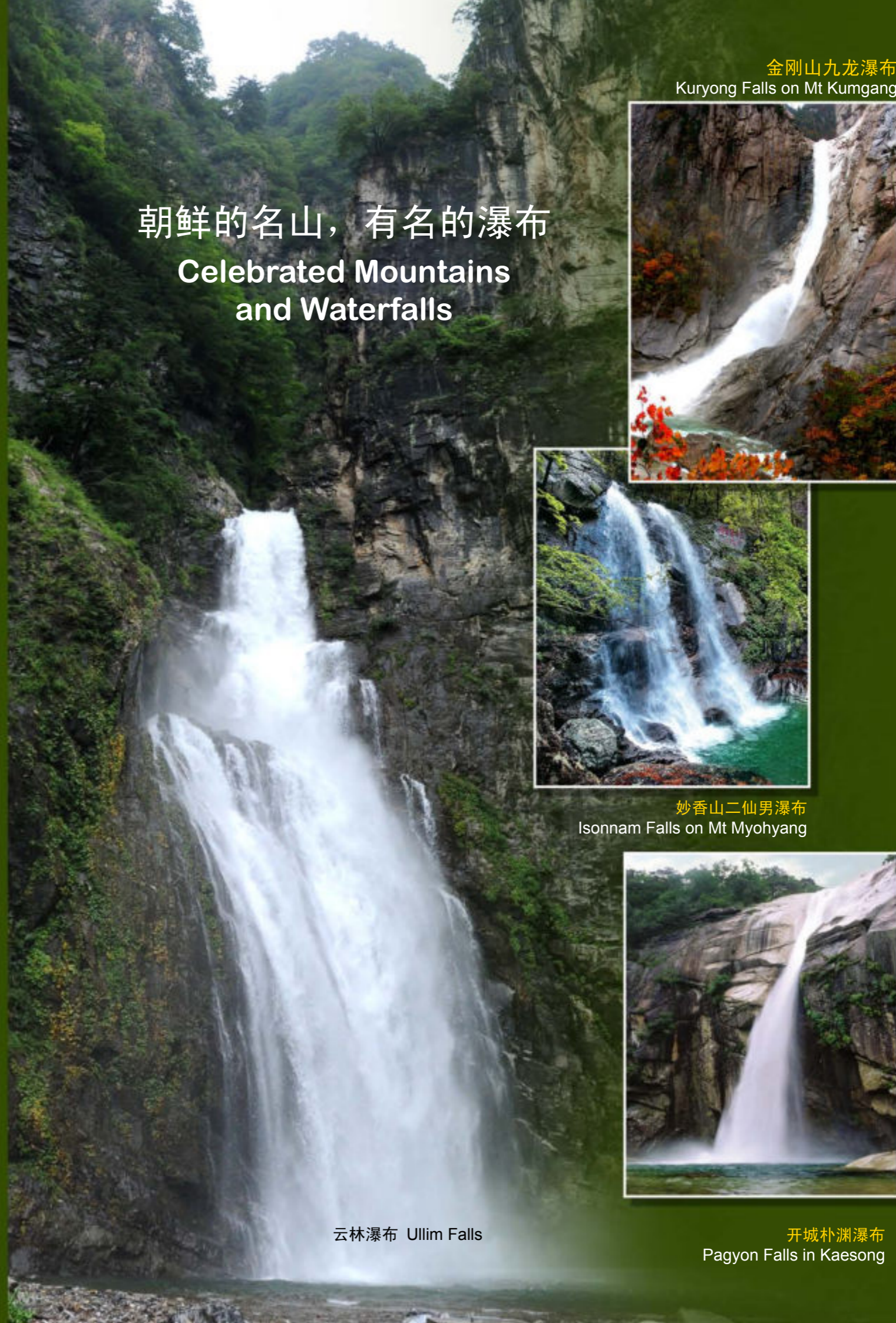


妙香山二仙男瀑布  
Isonnam Falls on Mt Myohyang



开城朴渊瀑布  
Pagyon Falls in Kaesong

云林瀑布 Ullim Falls



## 三千里锦绣河山 Golden Tapestry of Three Thousand Ri

### 地形和气候 Topography and Climate

朝鲜河川、湖泊、泉水多，水资源丰富，水质也非常好。

鸭绿江、豆满江、大同江、洛东江、汉江被称为朝鲜五大河。

代表性的自然湖泊有白头山天池、三池渊、三日浦、侍中湖、广浦、晚浦、洞庭湖，人工湖泊是经灌溉工程和水电站建设产生，有延丰湖、台城湖、满丰湖、长寿湖、银波湖、将子江湖、水丰湖等。

朝鲜是东、西、南三面环海的海洋国。

海洋总面积为222.93万平方公里，海岸线总长为7777.1公里（陆地海岸线）。其中，朝鲜东海面积为97.05万平方公里，朝鲜西海面积为43.61万平方公里，朝鲜南海面积为82.27万平方公里。海洋面积的约50%是大陆架。

朝鲜东海海岸线较缓慢，岛屿较少，朝鲜西海海岸线较复杂，大小湾和岛屿多，朝鲜南海海岸线富于曲折。

朝鲜领海水产资源多样而丰富。

Korea abounds in water resources with many rivers, lakes and springs, and the quality of water is very high.

The Amnok, Tuman, Taedong, Raktong and Han are called five major rivers in Korea. Typical natural lakes are Chon on Mt Paektu, Samji, Samil, Sijung, Kwang, Man and Tongjong. Noted man-made lakes are Yonphung, Thaesong, Manphung, Jangsu, Unpha, Jangjagang and Suphung built for irrigation and power generation.

Korea is a maritime country bounded by sea on three sides—east, west and south—covering 2 229 300km<sup>2</sup>, 970 500km<sup>2</sup> being for the East Sea, 436 100km<sup>2</sup> for the West Sea and 822 700km<sup>2</sup> for the South Sea. The coastline is as long as 7 777.1 kilometres. 50% of the total area of the seas is continental shelf. The East Sea is smooth in its coastline and has relatively a small number of islands, whereas the coastline on the West Sea is complicated and there are many large and small bays and islands there. The southern coastline is quite indented. The marine resources in the territorial waters of Korea are rich and diverse.



三池渊 Lake Samji



三日浦 Lagoon Samil



丛石亭 Chongsokjong



松涛园 Songdown

东海名胜——海金刚  
Sea Kumgang, a scenic spot  
on the East Sea

## 地下名胜 Underground Scenic Spots



龙门大窟 Ryongmun Cave



松岩洞窟 Songam Cavern



朝鲜国土面积不大，但有很多温泉和矿泉。著名的有，镜城温泉、温堡温泉、龙冈温泉、阳德温泉、外金刚温泉、信川温泉、云山温泉、达泉温泉、松禾温泉、瓮津温泉、白川温泉、吉州温泉等。

水温最高的是瓮津温泉（103-104℃），涌出量最多的是石汤温泉。

著名的药用矿泉有，三防矿泉、昌城矿泉、江西矿泉、玉壶洞矿泉、光明矿泉、砧桥矿泉、大同矿泉、玉流矿泉等。

侍中湖的淤泥等有很多疗效好的淤泥。

Compared to its territory, Korea is rich in spas and mineral springs. Famous spas are Kyongsong, Onpho, Ryonggang, Yangdok, Outer Kungang, Sinchon, Unsan, Talchon, Songhwa, Ongjin, Paechon and Kilju.

The spring in Ongjin is the highest in temperature (103-104°C), and the amount of spring yield is the largest in Sokthang.

Famous mineral waters include those in Sambang, Changsong, Kangso, Okhodong, Kwangmyong, Chimgyo, Taedong and Okryu. The mud in Lagoon Sijung and some other places is efficacious for medical treatment.



Ryongaksan Spring Water  
龙岳山泉水  
Famous Kangso Waksu (mineral water)  
出名的江西矿泉水

## 三千里锦绣河山 Golden Tapestry of Three Thousand Ri

### 动植物和地下资源 Fauna, Flora and Underground Resources

动物有11038种，其中脊椎动物有1535种，兽类97种，鸟类457种，爬虫类27种，两栖类16种，鱼类860种。特有的动物有朝鲜虎、牙獐、科拉克鸟、石龙子、黑带蛙等30多种。

分布在朝鲜的植物有9737种。其中种子植物有3290种，孢子植物有6447种。朝鲜的植物种类很多，居世界前列。

朝鲜蕴藏着400多种地下资源，储量丰富。其中有工业价值的有用矿物有200多种。

铁矿、锰、铬等黑色金属资源和铜、铅、锌、镍、钨、钼、钛、金等有色金属资源丰富，其中铁矿蕴藏量达数十亿吨，世界上需求量高的稀土类资源也很丰富。



### Korean specialties 朝鲜特产



Animal species that have been registered up to now amount to 11 038, of which 1 535 are vertebrates. Beasts number 97, birds 457, reptiles 27, amphibians 16, and fish 860. There are over 30 species of animals indigenous to Korea including tiger, Korean water-deer, white-bellied black woodpecker, *Eumeces coreensis*, *Rana plancyi* Lataste and *Rana chosonica*.

There are 9 737 species of plants. Among them, seed plants are 3 290 species and spore-bearing plants 6 447 species. The flora in the country is relatively more diverse than that in many other countries in terms of composition of species.

Korea has over 400 kinds of minerals underground. Of them, over 200 kinds are of great industrial significance.

It abounds in ferrous and non-ferrous metal resources like iron ore, manganese, chromium, titanium, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten, molybdenum and gold. Iron ore deposits amount to billions of tons, and rare earth resources in great demand worldwide are also found in profusion.





## 悠久的历史，灿烂的文化

### Time-Honoured History and Brilliant Culture

朝鲜是具有五千年悠久历史的国家。

朝鲜民族从人类发生初期起，原始社会、奴隶社会、封建社会的岁月里，生于斯长于斯，代代在这块土地上繁衍生息。朝鲜民族在遥远的原始时代，起源于以平壤为中心的大同江流域。从第一个古代国家古朝鲜（始祖檀君建立的，亦称檀君朝鲜）到第一个封建国家高句丽、第一个统一国家高丽，再到最后封建国家朝鲜封建王朝，在这一漫长的岁月里兴旺盛衰不断交替，发展出自己的经济、文化、科学和技术。

经过猿人、古人、新人等的人类进化发展创造了原始文化，从出现“大同江文化”的古代文明时期经过中世纪、朝鲜封建王朝时期，朝鲜民族在天文、气象、地理、医学、手工业、建筑、美术等领域显示出高超的才华和智慧，为人类的文明与发展做出了很大贡献。

高句丽壁画古墓、世界最早的金属活字（11世纪末-12世纪初）、数量庞大的佛教经典八万大藏经、世界最早的瞻星台、天文观测资料、最早装甲船——龟船、测雨器、珍贵的高丽瓷器等优秀文化遗产，不仅在亚洲，还闻名于世。

到了近代，拥有美丽的山川、丰饶的自然资源、优秀文化财富的朝鲜被日寇军事强占，沦为殖民地。

伟大领袖金日成同志进行长达20年的艰苦卓绝的抗日革命斗争，实现了光复祖国的历史事业，给民族受难的历史打上句号，建立了人民当家做主的新世道，从此，谱写了社会主义朝鲜辉煌的历史，迎来了民族繁荣的新时代。

Koreans are a nation with a 5 000-year history. They have lived on this land generation after generation through the primitive, slave-owning and feudal societies since the birth of mankind.

Originated in the Taedong River basin centring on Pyongyang in the primitive ages, they founded Ancient Joseon, or called Tangun's Joseon as its founder-king was Tangun, the first ancient state in the history of Korea. Experiencing rises and falls in the long period since then—Koguryo, the first feudal state, Koryo, the first unified state, and the feudal Joseon dynasty, the last feudal state—they developed their indigenous economy, culture, science and technology.

In the course of evolution from ape-man to palaeolithic man, and then to neolithic man, they created a primitive culture. And from the ancient days, when they created the Taedonggang Culture, to the modern days, when the feudal Joseon dynasty existed, they rendered a substantial contribution to human civilization and development by demonstrating outstanding talent and wisdom in astronomy, meteorology, geography,

medicine, handicraft, architecture, fine arts and other fields.

The mural tombs of Koguryo, the first metal types in the world (late 11<sup>th</sup> century to the early 12<sup>th</sup> century), 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures, Chomsongdae Observatory, the first observatory in the world, turtle ship, the first armour-clad ship in the world, *Chugugi*, the first rain gauge in the world, Koryo celadon, a treasure of the world, and other items of their cultural heritage are widely known in Asia and the rest of the world.

Entering the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Koreans were reduced to colonial slaves owing to the military occupation of their country by the Japanese imperialists (1905-1945).

As Kim Il Sung put an end to the national suffering by leading a 20-year-long, arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and achieving the historic cause of national liberation (August 15, 1945) and built a new society where the people became its masters, the brilliant history of socialist Korea began and it greeted a new era of national prosperity.



金属活字  
Metal type

测雨器  
*Chugugi*

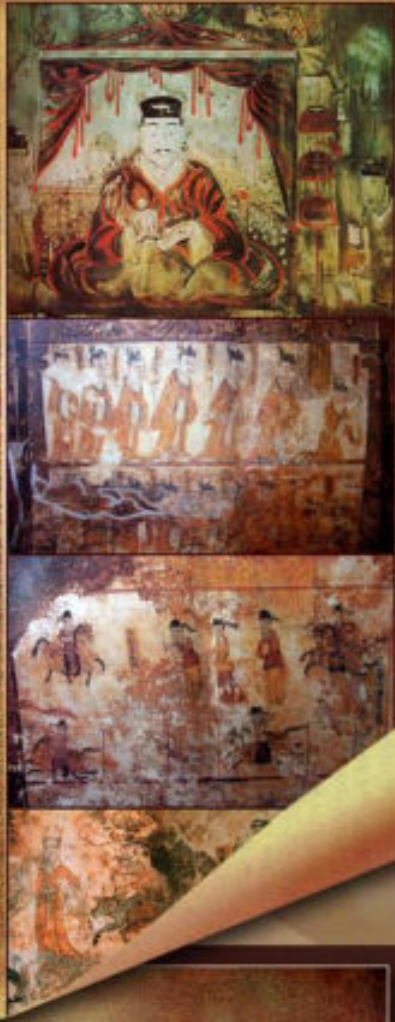
装甲龟船  
Turtle ship

高丽瓷器  
Koryo celadon

# 悠久的历史，灿烂的文化

## Time-Honoured History and Brilliant Culture

### 高句丽壁画古墓 Mural tomb of Koguryo



檀君（朝鲜民族始祖）陵  
Mausoleum of King Tangun, founder  
of the Korean nation



东明王（高句丽始祖）陵  
Mausoleum of King Tongmyong,  
founder of Koguryo



王建王（高丽始祖）陵  
Mausoleum of King Wang Kon,  
founder of Koryo

#### 奴隶占有制国家

- 古朝鲜（公元前30世纪初-公元前108年）
- 扶余（公元前15世纪中叶-公元前219年）
- 句丽（公元前15世纪中叶-公元前277年）
- 辰国（公元前12世纪以前-公元1世纪初）

#### Slave-owning states

- Ancient Josen (early 30<sup>th</sup> century BC-108 BC)
- Puyo (mid-15<sup>th</sup> century BC-219 BC)
- Kuryo (mid-15<sup>th</sup> century BC-277 BC)
- Jinguk (before 12<sup>th</sup> century BC-AD early 1<sup>st</sup> century)

#### 封建国家

- 高句丽（公元前277年-公元668年）
- 百济（公元前1世纪末-公元660年）
- 新罗（公元1世纪初中叶-公元935年）
- 渤海（698年-926年）
- 高丽（918年-1392年）
- 朝鲜封建王朝（1392年-1910年）

#### Feudal states

- Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668)
- Paekje (late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC-AD 660)
- Silla (middle of early 1<sup>st</sup> century-935)
- Palhae (698-926)
- Koryo (918-1392)
- Feudal Josen dynasty (1392-1910)



东边守护神青龙  
Blue dragon, guardian of the east



西边守护神白虎  
White tiger, guardian of the west



南边守护神朱雀  
Phoenix, guardian of  
the south



北边守护神玄武  
Tortoise and serpent, guardian of the north

江西三古墓（7世纪中叶高句丽壁画古墓）的四神图  
Drawings of four guardians in the three tombs in Kangso (mural tombs from the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century of Koguryo)

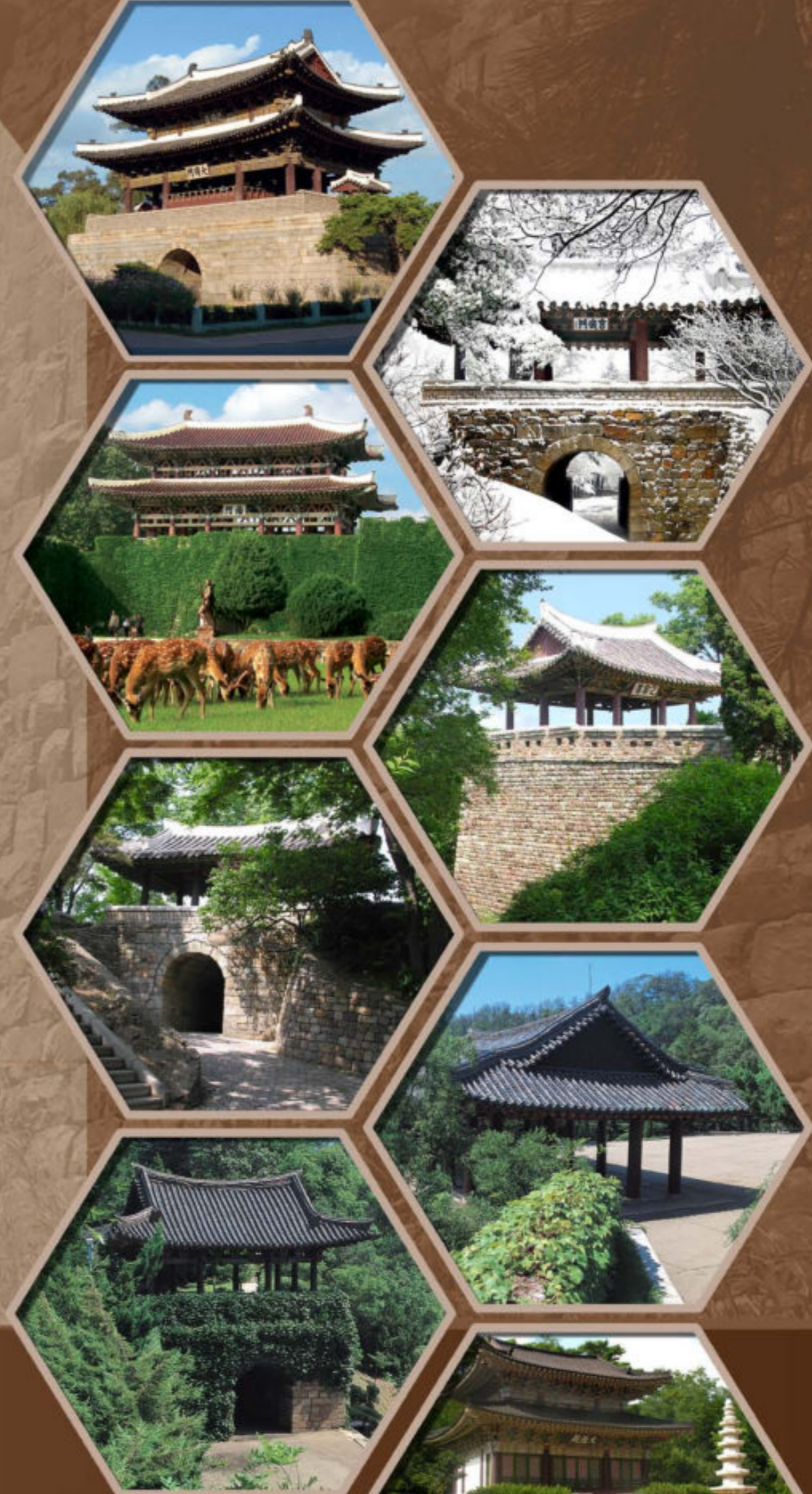


# 悠久的历史，灿烂的文化

## Time-Honoured History and Brilliant Culture



檀君朝鲜和高句丽首都平壤的部分历史遗迹  
Part of the historical remains in Pyongyang, the capital of Tangun's Joseon and Koguryo





### 妙香山历史博物馆

妙香山历史博物馆位于平安北道香山郡香岩里妙香山，照样利用普贤寺。普贤寺是显示朝鲜民族高超的建筑技术和出色的艺术技巧的寺庙之一。

普贤寺是代表11世纪初朝鲜建筑技术的著名寺庙。

博物馆占地面积为5万多平方米，有大雄殿和30多座木结构建筑、八角十三层塔等5座石塔、普贤寺碑等25座石碑。

### Myohyangsan History Museum

The museum, situated in Mt Myohyang in Hyangam-ri, Hyangsan County, North Phyongan Province, consists of the Pohyon Temple, which showcases the outstanding architectural and artistic skills of Koreans in the early 11<sup>th</sup> century, and its surroundings, like the Taeung Hall, 30 wooden structures, octagonal 13-storey pagoda and four other stone pagodas, monument to the Pohyon Temple and 24 other monuments. The museum covers an area of 50 000m<sup>2</sup>.



丹青 Colourful painting



高丽首都开城的部分历史遗迹



Part of the historical remains in Kaesong, the capital of Koryo



泡菜，世界五大保健食品之一  
**Kimchi, one of the world's five major health foods**

朝鲜食品大致分为日常食品、民族食品和饮料等。

日常食品由主食品和副食品组成。

传统的主食是饭，有大米饭、五谷饭、药饭、盖浇饭、紫菜包饭等多种。

糕和面条等也是朝鲜民族固有的传统主食。有糯米糕、松饼、蒸饼、蒸糕等几十种。面条既是日常食品，又是生日宴、婚宴等必备的食品。平壤冷面是面条之最。有话说：“去朝鲜没吃过平壤冷面的人别夸访朝。”

副食品有酱油、大酱、汤和泡菜等。其中酱是不可缺的。汤一般在早饭和晚饭时吃，通常吃热汤，但在炎夏，有时做凉汤吃。

泡菜是朝鲜最为讲究的传统食品。

泡菜，味道独特，多含维生素和营养素，益于健康长寿，饮誉世界。

朝鲜饮料有茶、蜜钱、酒、柿饼汁、蜜糯汤、甘酒、锅巴水等，别有风味。

酒类有用粮食酿造的药酒、浊酒和烧酒。

朝鲜名酒有平壤烧酒、平壤酒、甘红露、太平酒、开城高丽人参酒、山参酒、白头山地芬子酒等。

传统的糖果类有麦芽糖、米花果、蜜麻花、江米条、茶点、熟果、蜜钱等。

朝鲜人用餐时，等长辈先拿匙和筷后拿匙和筷，这是应守的规矩。

用餐时主人先拿起匙和筷，把好吃的饭菜放到客人面前让他多用。主人营造合家团圆的氛围，好让客人毫无拘束地用餐；为了让客人充分用餐，避忌主人先撂下匙和筷。

## Time-Honoured History and Brilliant Culture

### Food Culture and Table Manners



平壤冷面  
 Pyongyang cold noodles

五谷饭 Ogokpap

神仙炉 Sinsollo

Korean food is divided largely into usual diet, traditional dishes and drinks.

The usual diet consists of staple foods and side dishes.

One kind of traditional staple foods is *pap* (boiled cereals). There are different kinds of *pap* including rice *pap*, *ogokpap* (made with five cereals), *yakpap* (glutinous rice mixed with sugar, jujube, chestnut, pine-nut and sesame oil), *pibimpap* (boiled rice mixed with side dishes) and *kimpap* (rice rolled in laver).

Other staple foods indigenous to the nation include *ttok* (similar to rice-cake), noodles and so on. There are scores of kinds of *ttok* including *chalttok* (glutinous rice-cake), *songphyon* (half-moon-shaped rice-cake, stuffed with beans and steamed on pine needles), *swiumttok* (fermented rice-cake), *siruttok* (steamed rice-cake), etc.

Noodles are served not only in usual diet but also during birthday parties and wedding ceremonies. Pyongyang cold noodles are so famous that a saying goes, “Do not say you’ve been to Korea if you failed to eat Pyongyang cold noodles.”

Side dishes are soy sauce, bean paste, soup and kimchi. Among them soy sauce and bean paste are indispensable in diet. Warm soup is usually served for breakfast and supper, and often cold soup in summer days.

Kimchi is the most renowned traditional dish of Korea. It is known far and wide for its efficacy in health and longevity as it contains plenty of vitamins and other nutrients.

Among Korean dishes are exquisite drinks such as tea, *hwachae* (honey juice with fruits in it), *sikhye* (sweet rice drink), liquor, a fruit punch (made of honey, dried persimmon, pine nut and cinnamon), a sweet drink (prepared with rice and malt), scorched-rice tea, etc. Liquors include *yakju*, *thakju* and *soju*, all made by fermenting cereals.

Renowned brands of Korean liquor are Pyongyang Soju, Pyongyangju, Kamhongno Liquor, Taephyong Vodka, Kaesong Koryo Insam Liquor, Wild Insam Liquor and Paektusan Bog Bilberry Liquor.

Traditional sweets include taffy, *kwajul* (fried cake made of wheat flour, honey and oil), *yumilgwa* (oil-and-honey pastry), *kangjong* (fried glutinous rice), *tasik* (patterned savoury cake), *suksilgwa* (food made of steamed jujube or chestnut mingled with cinnamon powder, pine-nut powder and honey) and *jonggwa* (fruit jam).

Koreans take it for granted for elders to take spoons before young people. At the table the host takes the spoon first and helps the guest to take food, putting delicious and rare dishes near him and helping him have his full. He also tries to create a harmonious ambience for the guest to feel at home and avoids finishing the meal before his guest.



在劳动生活过程中创造并根据民族特点发展下来的朝鲜人的服饰，自古男装和女装的区别明显。朝鲜人服饰朴素，节俭，文明，穿戴干净，端庄，按年龄颜色、式样各异，夏天多穿白色的衣服。女装主要是裙袄。

From olden times the Korean garments that were invented in the course of labouring life and have developed as suited to the national character had clear distinctions between the male and female clothes. Koreans were simple, plain and cultured in their attire, and always dressed clean and tidy. The colour and form of clothes varied according to age groups, and summer clothes were mostly white.

The major traditional costume of Korean women is *chima* and *jogori*.

## Time-Honoured History and Brilliant Culture

### Costume and Dwelling

自古以来，朝鲜人的住房盖成平房，是暖炕房。住房构造因地稍有差别，但都烧炕。住房里铺上炕石，烧火取暖，烟筒伸到屋顶，保持房间空气清静。

现代城市住房大都是楼房，但在农村大都是烧炕的平房。

住房风俗独特，搬家的时候近邻都出来搬运行李，还赠送火柴或瓢等家什祝福。进房间时要一脱鞋，老人坐在热炕头，年轻人坐在炕梢。

The traditional dwelling of Koreans is a one-storey house with *ondol* (underfloor heating).

The structure of such dwellings differs a little from province to province, but something they have in common is the heating system, *ondol*. The floor with flat stones, when heated, keeps the room warm, and a chimney leading through the roof keeps the room air fresh and clean.

The present urban communities are dominated by high-rise apartment houses, whereas in the rural villages one-storey houses with *ondol* heating system are common.

There is a peculiar custom related to dwelling. When one moves to a new house, neighbours help him carry his household goods, present a box of match or a gourd as a souvenir and wish him a happy life.

When entering the room, they put off their shoes. In the room, young people offer their seniors the warmest part of the floor in winter and the coolest part in summer.





# 悠久的历史，灿烂的文化

## 民俗节日和民俗游戏

# Time-Honoured History and Brilliant Culture

## Folk Holidays and Games

赏月 Greeting a full moon



年节  
Lunar New Year's Day

正月十五  
Jongwoldaeborum (15<sup>th</sup> day of the first month by the lunar calendar)

中秋  
Chusok (15<sup>th</sup> day of the eighth month by the lunar calendar)

跳跳板  
Jumping seesaw



拔河 Tug of war



农乐游戏  
Singing and dancing by peasants



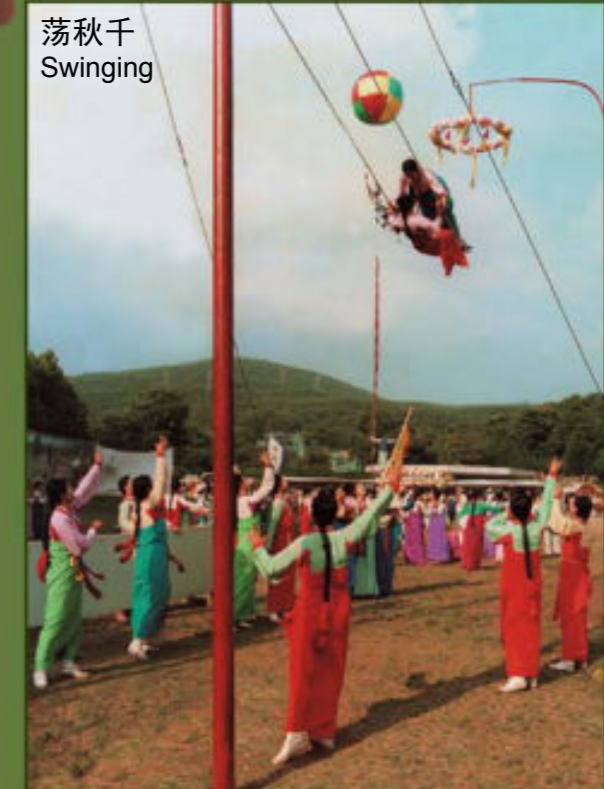
摔跤 Ssirum



朝鲜人传统的民俗游戏中有摔跤、拔河、跳跳板、荡秋千、象棋、围棋、尤茨、六子棋、农乐游戏、抽陀螺、跳绳、放风筝、滑雪橇等。

Folk games Koreans have played traditionally include *ssirum* (Korean wrestling), tug of war, jumping seesaw, swinging, *janggi* (Korean chess), *paduk* (go), *yut*, *konu*, singing and dancing by peasants, top-spinning, rope skipping, kite flying and sleighing.

荡秋千  
Swinging





朝鲜的政治理念是，人民群众是政治的主人，政治为人民服务。

以人民群众为中心的社会主义，基于对人民的无限热爱和信任，给人民群众保障国家和社会主人的地位，保证他们充分起到革命和建设担当者的作用。朝鲜人民在这一社会主义政治下享受一切权利，积极参加国家管理和社会活动，确信未来，满怀乐观精神，创造豪迈而幸福的生活。

The ideal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to regard the people as the driving force of politics and make politics serve them. Proceeding from infinite love for and trust in the people, it guarantees their position as masters of the state and society and ensures that they perform the role of the motive force of the revolution and construction. Thanks to this people-centred socialist politics, the Korean people take an active part in state administration and social activities, enjoying every right, and are leading a worthwhile and happy life filled with confidence in and optimism about their bright future.



## 人民的国家 People's Country

### 国家机构体系 Structure of State Administration

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国最高人民会议是朝鲜最高权力机关，行使立法权。最高人民会议由根据普遍、平等、直接选举的原则通过秘密投票产生的议员组成。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国务委员会是国家权力的最高政策指导机关。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国务委员会委员长是代表国家的朝鲜民主主义人民共和国最高领导者。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国务委员会委员长是朝鲜民主主义人民共和国武装力量总司令，指挥和统率国家的一切武装力量，领导国家全盘工作，直接领导国务委员会工作。批准或废除与外国缔结的重要条约；行使特赦权；宣布国家的紧急状态和战时状态，发布动员令。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国务委员会委员长发布命令。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国拥戴敬爱的最高领导者金正恩同志为朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国务委员会委员长。

内阁是国家主权的行政执行机关，是总括性的国家管理机关。

万寿台议事堂 Mansudae Assembly Hall



The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of state power in the DPRK. In other words, it exercises the legislative power.

It is composed of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The State Affairs Commission is the supreme policy-oriented leadership body of state power.

The Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the supreme leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea representing the state.

The Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, commands and directs all the armed forces of the state, directs the overall affairs of the state, personally guide the work of the State Affairs Commission, ratifies or rescinds major treaties concluded with other countries, exercises the right of granting special pardon, proclaims a state of emergency, a state of war and mobilization order within the country, and issues orders.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un is the Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK.

The Cabinet is the administrative and executive body of state power and organ of overall state administration.

## 爱国歌

一、朝日鲜明的此江山金银宝藏多么丰富，  
三千里锦绣河山我祖国有五千年悠久历史。  
灿烂的文化熏陶智慧的人民光荣无上，  
让我们献出身心永远保卫我朝鲜。  
灿烂的文化熏陶智慧的人民光荣无上，  
让我们献出身心永远保卫我朝鲜。

二、弘扬白头山的气概把勤劳精神坚持，  
为真理团结志坚如钢昂立在世界最前头。  
复兴强盛所向披靡依人民的意志来建国，  
让繁荣富强的我朝鲜永世放光辉。  
复兴强盛所向披靡依人民的意志来建国，  
让繁荣富强的我朝鲜永世放光辉。

## Patriotic Song

1. Shine bright, you dawn, on this land so fair,  
The country of three thousand *ri*,  
So rich in silver and in gold you are,  
Five thousand years your history.  
Our people ever were renowned and sage,  
And rich in cultural heritage,  
And as with heart and soul we strive,  
Korea shall forever thrive!  
Our people ever were renowned and sage,  
And rich in cultural heritage,  
And as with heart and soul we strive,  
Korea shall forever thrive!

2. And in the spirit of Mount Paektu,  
With love of toil that shall never die,  
With will of iron fostered by the truth,  
We'll lead the whole world by and by.  
We have the might to foil the angry sea,  
Our land more prosperous still shall be,  
As by the people's will we strive,  
Korea shall forever thrive!  
We have the might to foil the angry sea,  
Our land more prosperous still shall be,  
As by the people's will we strive,  
Korea shall forever thrive!



国花 木兰 National flower: Magnolia blossom



国树 松树 National tree: Pine



国鸟 苍鹰 National bird: Goshawk



国犬 丰山狗 National dog: Phungsan



朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的首都是平壤。

平壤是朝鲜民族的发祥地、朝鲜革命的心脏。这里有社会主义朝鲜的始祖伟大领袖金日成同志诞生并培养雄心壮志的万景台以及安放着保持生前容貌的伟大领袖金日成同志和伟大领导者金正日同志遗体的锦绣山太阳宫。

平壤有朝鲜人民一切胜利的组织者和向导者——朝鲜劳动党中央委员会和朝鲜民主主义人民共和国政府。

平壤不仅是国家政治中心，而且是科学、教育和文化的中心，拥有现代化的重工业、轻工业和发达的农业。

首都中心有金日成广场，有纵横交错的万寿台大街、黎明大街、未来科学家大街、仓田大街、千里马大街、琵琶大街、乐园大街、青年大街、苍光大街、红色大街、胜利大街、凯旋大街、光复大街、统一大街、纹绣大街、安商宅大街等，现代化的建筑、超高层住宅楼、纪念碑式创造物鳞次栉比。

万寿台岗上矗立的伟大的金日成同志和金正日同志的铜像、主体思想塔、凯旋门、千里马铜像、祖国解放战争胜利纪念塔、建党纪念塔、祖国统一三大宪章纪念塔特别引人注目。

朝鲜革命博物馆、三大革命展览馆、朝鲜中央历史博物馆、朝鲜美术博物馆、祖国解放战争胜利纪念馆、人民大学习堂、科学技术殿堂、平壤大剧院、人民剧院、大同门电影院、平壤高丽饭店、羊角岛国际饭店和平壤地下铁道等纪念碑式创造物数不胜数，大显优异的建筑美。

平壤是一座名副其实的公园里的城市。

绫罗人民游乐场、万景台游乐场、凯旋青年公园游乐场、大城山游乐场绿树葱茏，群鸟鸣啭，风景秀丽的牡丹峰、大同江、普通江、龙岳山游园地等市内多处建有特色的公园，人们络绎不绝地来度过休闲生活。

平壤拥有五千年悠久历史，有许多古迹。

The capital city of the DPRK is Pyongyang.

In Pyongyang, the cradle land of the Korean nation and the heart of the Korean revolution, there are Mangyongdae, where President Kim Il Sung was born and fostered the lofty aim of revolution, and the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, where Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il lie in state.

There are also the buildings of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea that organizes and guides all victories of the Korean people and the government of the DPRK.

Pyongyang is not only the political centre of the country but the hub of science, education and culture. It has modern heavy industry, light industry and developed agriculture.

At the centre of the city is Kim Il Sung Square, and there are many streets in various directions, such as Mansudae, Ryomyong, Mirae Scientists, Changjon, Chollima, Pipha, Ragwon, Chongnyon, Changgwang, Pulgun, Sungni, Kaeson, Kwangbok, Thongil, Munsu and An Sang Thae, in which stand many modern architectural structures, high-rise apartment houses, and monumental edifices.

What attract public attention are the statues of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il erected on Mansu Hill, Tower of the Juche Idea, Arch of Triumph, Statue of Chollima, Monument to Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, Monument to Party Founding and Monument to the Three Charters for National Reunification. Pyongyang has a number of monumental structures that demonstrate architectural beauty, including the Korean Revolution Museum, Three-Revolution Exhibition House, Korean Central History Museum, Korea Fine Art Museum, Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Grand People's Study House, Sci-Tech Complex, Pyongyang Grand Theatre, People's Theatre, Taedongmun Cinema House, Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, Yanggakdo International Hotel and Pyongyang Subway.

Pyongyang is, literally, a city in a park. The Rungna People's Recreation Ground, Mangyongdae Amusement Park, Amusement Park of Kaeson Youth Park and Taesongsan Recreation Ground covered with green foliage, and picturesque Moran Hill, Taedong River, Pothong River and Ryongaksan Recreation Ground are cultural resorts frequented by Pyongyang citizens.

Pyongyang has many historical relics and remains.



锦绣山太阳宫里安放着保持生前容貌的伟大领袖金日成同志和伟大领导者金正日同志遗体。

Kumsusan Palace of the Sun where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il lie in state



万寿台大纪念碑 Grand monument on Mansu Hill



建立在万寿台岗上的伟大领袖金日成同志和伟大领导者金正日同志的铜像

Statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il on Mansu Hill

## 伟大领袖金日成同志，朝鲜民主主义人民共和国永恒的主席

伟大领袖金日成同志于1912年4月15日出生在平壤万景台，早在十几岁时就踏上了解放祖国的革命征途。

他在摸索朝鲜革命的前进道路的过程中创立了主体思想，在其旗帜下进行历时20年的抗日革命斗争，1945年8月15日，完成了解放祖国的历史性大业。

解放后，金日成同志首先建立朝鲜劳动党，实行各项民主改革，建立了正规革命武装力量，在此基础上，1948年9月9日建立了朝鲜民主主义人民共和国。

帝国主义者发动侵朝战争（1950年—1953年），企图把成立不到两年的朝鲜扼杀在摇篮期里。金日成同志打垮帝国主义联合势力，光荣地捍卫了朝鲜的主权和尊严，领导战后恢复建设、社会主义革命和好几个阶段的社会主义建设取得了胜利，从而把朝鲜转变成自主、自立、自卫的社会主义强国。

金日成同志把以民为天作为一生的座右铭，为建立人民幸福生活的以人民群众为中心的社会主义制度，鞠躬尽瘁死而后已；提出了统一祖国三项原则、实现全民族大团结的十大纲领、高丽民主联邦共和国成立方案等统一朝鲜的根本原则和途径，为实现祖国统一事业殚精竭虑，直到一生的最后一刻。

他把自主、和平、友谊规定为朝鲜对外政策的基本理念，以精力充沛的对外活动，提升了朝鲜的国际地位。

在金日成主席华诞80周年之际，朝鲜授予他朝鲜民主主义人民共和国大元帅军衔。

1994年7月8日，他与世长辞，但他以社会主义朝鲜的始祖、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国永恒的主席、主体的太阳，永远活在朝鲜人民和进步人类的心中。

## Great Leader Kim Il Sung, Eternal President of the DPRK

Born in Mangyongdae, Pyongyang, on April 15, Juche 1 (1912), Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of revolutionary struggle for Korea's liberation in his teens.

In the course of groping for the path of the Korean revolution, he authored the Juche idea and conducted the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for two decades under the banner of this idea, finally achieving the historic cause of national liberation on August 15, Juche 34 (1945). After his triumphal return to the liberated homeland, he founded the Workers' Party of Korea without delay, carried out democratic reforms including the land reform, nationalization of key industries and enforcement of the law on gender equality, and founded regular revolutionary armed forces. Based on these achievements, he founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the first people's democratic state in the East, on September 9, Juche 37 (1948).

He creditably safeguarded the sovereignty and dignity of the country in the Korean war (1950-1953) the imperialists unleashed to wipe it out in its cradle. He carried out the postwar rehabilitation and socialist revolution in a short period, and led socialist construction of several stages to victory, turning his country into a powerful socialist country, independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in national defence.

Cherishing "The people are my God" as his lifelong motto, he administered ennobling benevolent politics, having a people-centred socialist system deeply rooted in the DPRK.

He advanced the fundamental principles and ways for Korea's reunification, including the three principles for national reunification, the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country and the plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, and devoted his all to achieving the national reunification cause until the last day of his life.

He defined independence, peace and friendship as the basic ideals of the DPRK's foreign policy, and enhanced its international prestige through his energetic external activities.

He was awarded the title of Generalissimo of the DPRK on the occasion of the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth.

Though he passed away on July 8, Juche 83 (1994), he will always live in the hearts of the Korean people and progressive peoples of the world as the founding father of socialist Korea, eternal President of the DPRK and the Sun of Juche.

## 伟大领导者金正日同志，朝鲜劳动党永恒的总书记、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国永恒的国防委员会委员长

伟大领导者金正日同志于1942年2月16日在白头山诞生。

在枪炮声连续不断的抗日疆场上，他以白头山的儿子诞生，为实现伟大领袖金日成同志的思想和事业献出了自己的一生。

1964年6月19日在朝鲜劳动党中央委员会供职，将近半个世纪来领导朝鲜执政党、军队和人民。

他把金日成同志的革命思想规定为金日成主义，把全社会的金日成主义化规定为朝鲜劳动党的最高纲领，英明地组织领导了实现这个纲领的事业。

在伟大领袖金日成同志逝世后，他创造实现领袖永生事业的楷模。

上世纪末，帝国主义联合势力把反社会主义攻势的矛头集中指向朝鲜的时候，金正日同志实行先军政治捍卫了社会主义朝鲜。

他点燃新的革命大高潮的火炬，领导新世纪产业革命的烈火熊熊燃遍全国。

他遵循金日成同志的统一祖国遗训，确定祖国统一三大宪章，发表朝鲜北南6·15共同宣言和10·4宣言，开辟了在由我们民族自己做主的理念下前进的自主统一运动的新时代。

他平生以不屈不挠的意志和超人的精力进行不眠不休的视察指导强行军，为民造福，于2011年12月17日在奔驰的列车上殉职。

他逝世后，朝鲜劳动党和国家追授他朝鲜民主主义人民共和国大元帅军衔，把他推戴为朝鲜劳动党永恒的总书记、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国永恒的国防委员会委员长。

## Great Leader Kim Jong Il, Eternal General Secretary of the WPK and Eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK

Born on Mt Paektu on February 16, Juche 31 (1942) as a son of guerrillas, Kim Jong Il devoted his whole life to faithfully supporting the ideas and cause of Kim Il Sung.

Having started working on the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on June 19, Juche 53 (1964), he led the ruling party, the army and the people for half a century, performing immortal exploits for the times and the history.

He formulated Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas as Kimilsungism and added lustre to it as the eternal guiding ideology of the WPK and the DPRK. He proclaimed modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism as the highest programme of the WPK, and wisely organized and led the work for its realization.

After the demise of Kim Il Sung, he set an example in realizing the cause of immortalizing the leader. In the closing years of the last century, when the DPRK was bearing the brunt of the anti-socialist offensive of the allied imperialist forces, he administered Songun politics, thus defending his socialist country.

Decade after decade, he kindled a torch of a new revolutionary upsurge and led the drive to make the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century flare up, with the result that the DPRK became able to manufacture and launch artificial satellites.

True to Kim Il Sung's instructions on national reunification, he formulated the three charters for national reunification and saw to it that the June 15 Joint Declaration and the October 4 Declaration were adopted between the north and south of Korea to usher in a new era of independent reunification movement advancing under the ideal of By Our Nation Itself.

He continued his forced march for field guidance day and night with an indomitable will and superhuman energy, regarding "The people are my God" as his lifelong motto, before passing away on a running train on December 17, Juche 100 (2011).

After his demise, the DPRK conferred the title of Generalissimo of the DPRK on him and acclaimed him as the eternal General Secretary of the WPK and the eternal Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission.



金日成广场 Kim Il Sung Square



**敬爱的最高领导者金正恩同志，朝鲜劳动党委员长、  
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国务委员会委员长、  
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国武装力量最高司令官**

伟大领袖金日成同志开辟、伟大领导者金正日同志发扬光大的主体革命事业，由敬爱的最高领导者金正恩同志继承下来。

他以纯洁无瑕的忠诚之心和崇高的道德情义，谱写了实现领袖永生事业的新篇章。在他的英明领导下，伟大领导者金正日同志作为永恒的太阳活在人民的心中，金正日同志的神圣的革命历史世代相传。

由于有他热情充沛的思想理论活动和英明领导，两位伟大领袖的革命思想被规定为金日成金正日主义，朝鲜人民满怀信心走自主之路、社会主义之路。

他完美地具备现代政治家的风格和资质，很早就同金正日同志一起进行革命领导，为加强和发展党、国家和革命武装力量而呕心沥血。

在他的英明领导下，新世纪产业革命的烈火更加熊熊地燃烧起来，不断创造了突破尖端等奇迹，在科学、教育、文学艺术等领域接连取得辉煌的成绩。朝鲜巩固政治思想强国、军事强国的地位，完成了奠定经济强国牢固基础的任务，从而打开了全面建设社会主义强国的广阔前景。

由于有他坚定不移的统一意志，朝鲜民族统一运动日益高涨。

他肩负朝鲜民主主义人民共和国武装力量最高司令官的重任，根据全体人民一致的心愿和意志，当选为朝鲜劳动党委员长、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国务委员会委员长，被授予朝鲜民主主义人民共和国元帅军衔。

**Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the WPK,  
Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK  
and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the DPRK**

The revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by Kim Il Sung and developed by Kim Jong Il is being carried forward by Kim Jong Un. By opening a new chapter of the cause of immortalizing the leaders with ennobling loyalty and moral obligation, he has ensured that the beaming image of Kim Jong Il is cherished in the minds of the people and the sacred history of his revolutionary activities goes on in Korea.

Thanks to his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and wise leadership, the revolutionary ideas of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il were formulated as Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, and the Korean people are advancing along the road of independence and socialism full of confidence. Kim Jong Un, who is possessed of the personalities and qualifications of a modern statesman and who had accompanied Kim Jong Il on the road of leadership over the revolution since long ago, has made devoted and painstaking efforts to strengthen the Party, state and armed forces.

Under his leadership the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century are flaring up more fiercely, working such miracles as breaking through the cutting edge and registering eye-opening achievements in the sectors of science, education, and art and literature.

While consolidating its status as a politico-ideological power and a military power, the DPRK has carried out the historic task of laying solid foundations of an economic giant, opening a broad avenue for building a powerful socialist country in an all-round way.

Thanks to Kim Jong Un's steadfast will, the movement of the Korean people for their national reunification is gaining momentum.

Having been appointed Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the DPRK, Kim Jong Un was elected Chairman of the WPK and Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and, in accordance with the unanimous desire and wish of all the people, he was awarded the title of Marshal of the DPRK.





# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK



伟大领袖金日成同志诞生的万景台故居  
President Kim Il Sung's native home in Mangyongdae



大城山革命烈士陵园  
Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong



祖国解放战争烈士陵园 Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery





# 人民的国家 People's Country

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朝鲜革命博物馆  
Korean Revolution Museum



青年运动史迹馆  
Youth Movement Museum



建党事迹馆  
Party Founding Museum



祖国解放战争胜利纪念馆 Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

国家礼物馆 National Gifts Exhibition House



主体思想塔 Tower of the Juche Idea



千里马铜像 Statue of Chollima



建党纪念塔 Monument to Party Founding



祖国统一三大宪章纪念塔 Monument to the Three Charters for National Reunification



凯旋门 Arch of Triumph



# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK



仓田大街  
Changjon Street



万寿台大街  
Mansudae Street



银河科学家社区  
Unha Scientists Street

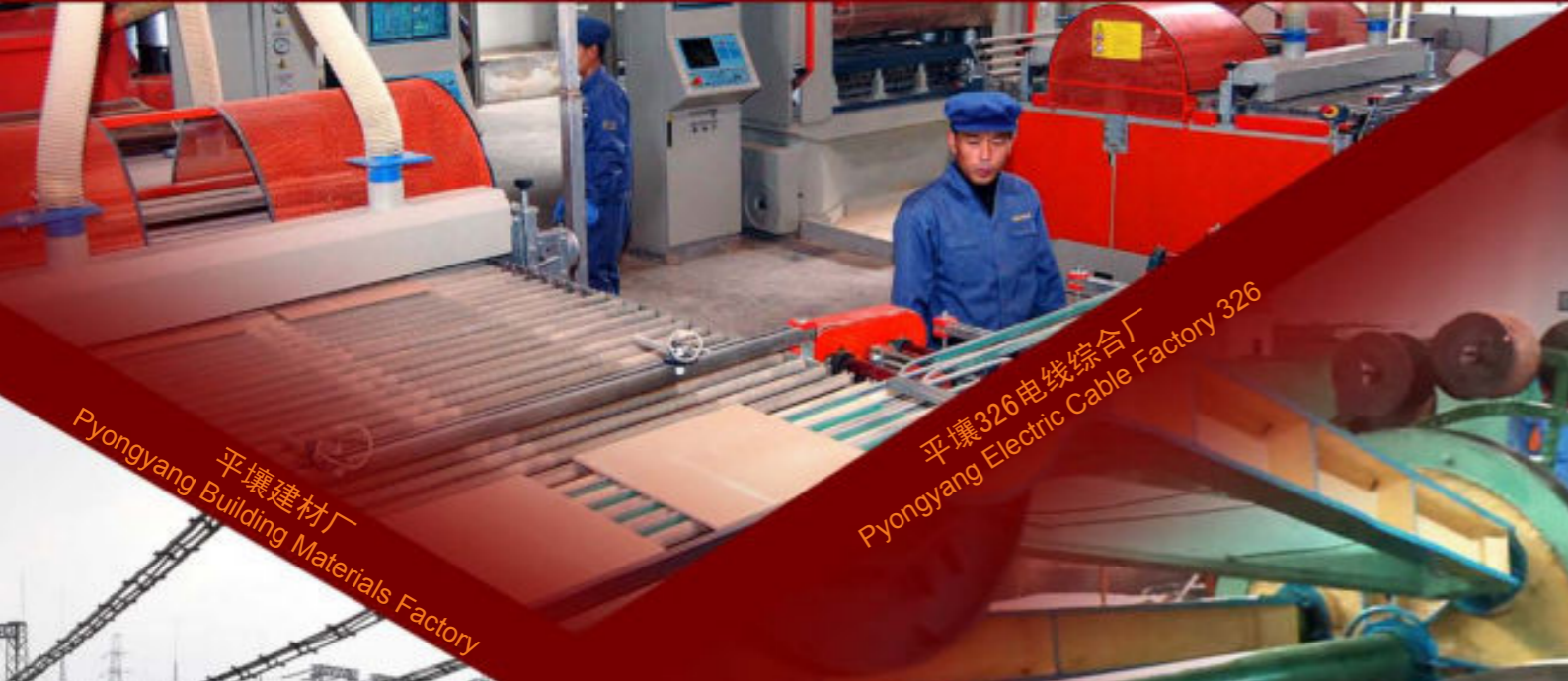


卫星科学家住宅区  
Wisong Scientists Residential District



未来科学家大街  
Mirae Scientists Street





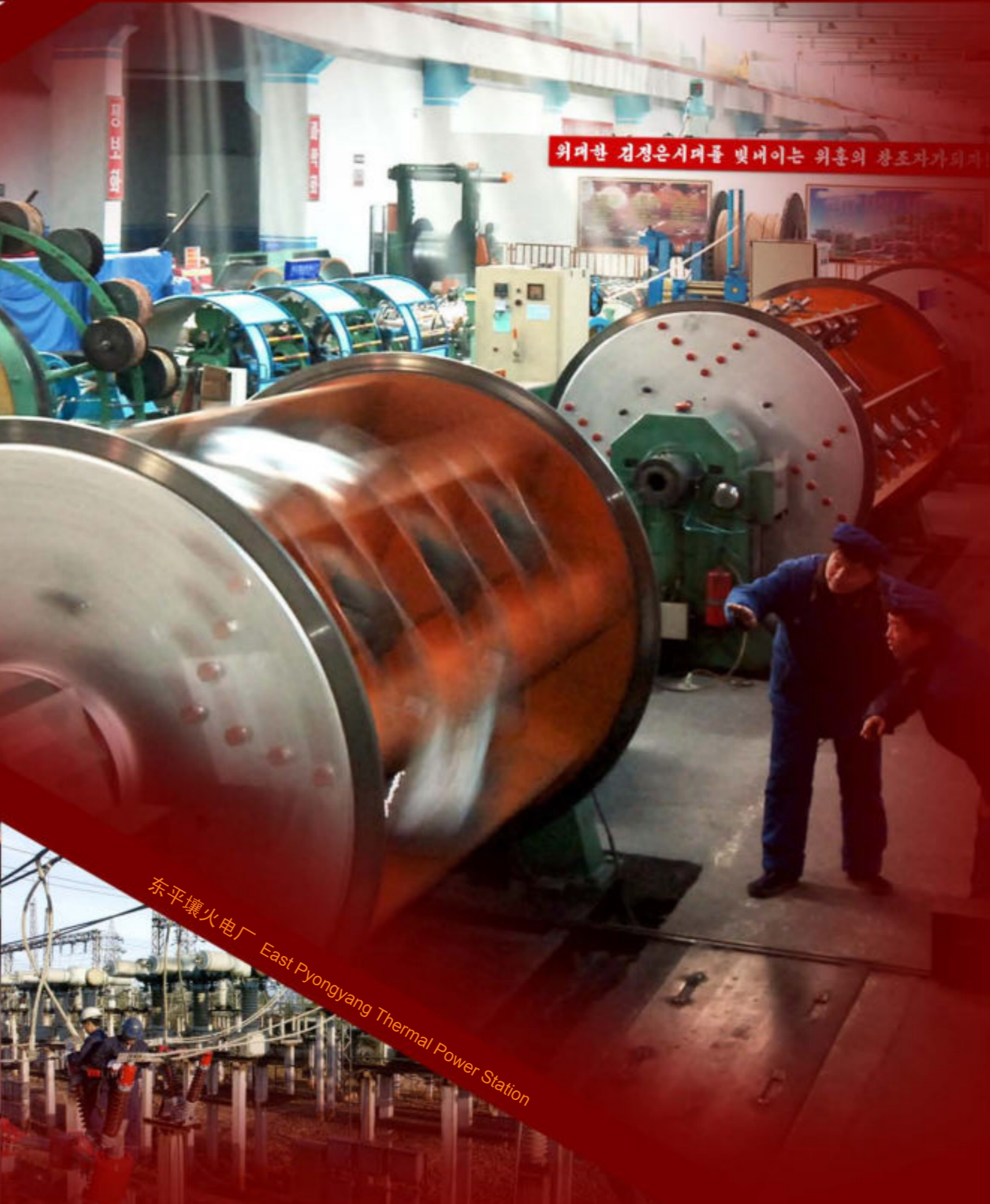
平壤建材厂  
Pyongyang Building Materials Factory

平壤326电线综合厂  
Pyongyang Electric Cable Factory 326



平壤热电联合企业  
Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex

金钟泰电力机车联合企业  
Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex



东平壤火电厂  
East Pyongyang Thermal Power Station

위대한 김정은시대를 빛내이는 위훈의 창조자가 되자



# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK

平壤金正淑纺织厂 Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill



平壤金正淑缫丝厂 Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill



平壤制袜厂 Pyongyang Hosiery Factory

平壤粮食加工厂 Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory



平壤基础副食品厂 Pyongyang Condiments Factory



平壤儿童食品厂 Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory



平壤面粉加工厂 Pyongyang Wheat Flour Processing Factory



# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK

金日成综合大学 Kim Il Sung University



万景台学生少年宫  
Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace



科学技术殿堂 Sci-Tech Complex



人民大学习堂 Grand People's Study House



人民文化宫 People's Palace of Culture





# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK

平壤市内部分剧院  
Some theatres in Pyongyang



万寿台艺术剧院  
Mansudae Art Theatre



人民剧院  
People's Theatre



平壤大剧场  
Pyongyang Grand Theatre



三池渊剧院  
Samjiyon Orchestra Theatre



# 人民的国家 People's Country

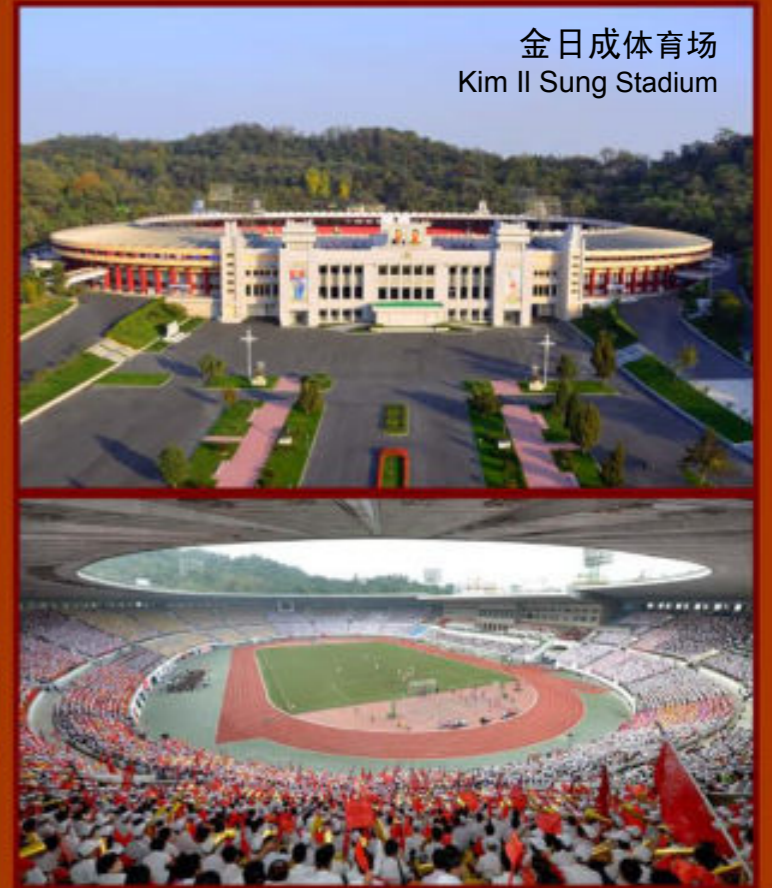
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK

平壤市内部分体育设施  
Some sports facilities in Pyongyang

青春大街体育设施 Sports Facilities on Chongchun Street



金日成体育场  
Kim Il Sung Stadium



跆拳道殿堂 Taekwon-Do Palace



五一体育场 May Day Stadium



滑冰馆 Ice Rink



平壤体育馆  
Pyongyang Indoor Stadium





苍光商店 Changgwang Shop



仓田日出餐馆的商店 Shop in Changjon Haemaji Restaurant



大城百货商店 Daesong Department Store



平壤儿童百货商店 Pyongyang Children's Department Store



万寿桥水产肉类商店 Mansugyo Fish and Meat Shop



普通江商店 Pothonggang Shop



普通门街水产肉类商店 Pothongmun Street Fish and Meat Shop



光复地区商业中心 Kwangbok Area Supermarket



玉流馆 Okryu Restaurant



清流馆 Chongnyu Restaurant



香满楼酒家 Hyangmanru Restaurant



柳京馆 Ryugyong Service Centre



仓田日出餐馆 Changjon Haemaji Restaurant



综合服务船“彩虹”号 Floating Restaurant Mujigae



平壤大同江水产品餐馆 Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant



# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK

中央动物园 Central Zoo



自然博物馆 Natural History Museum

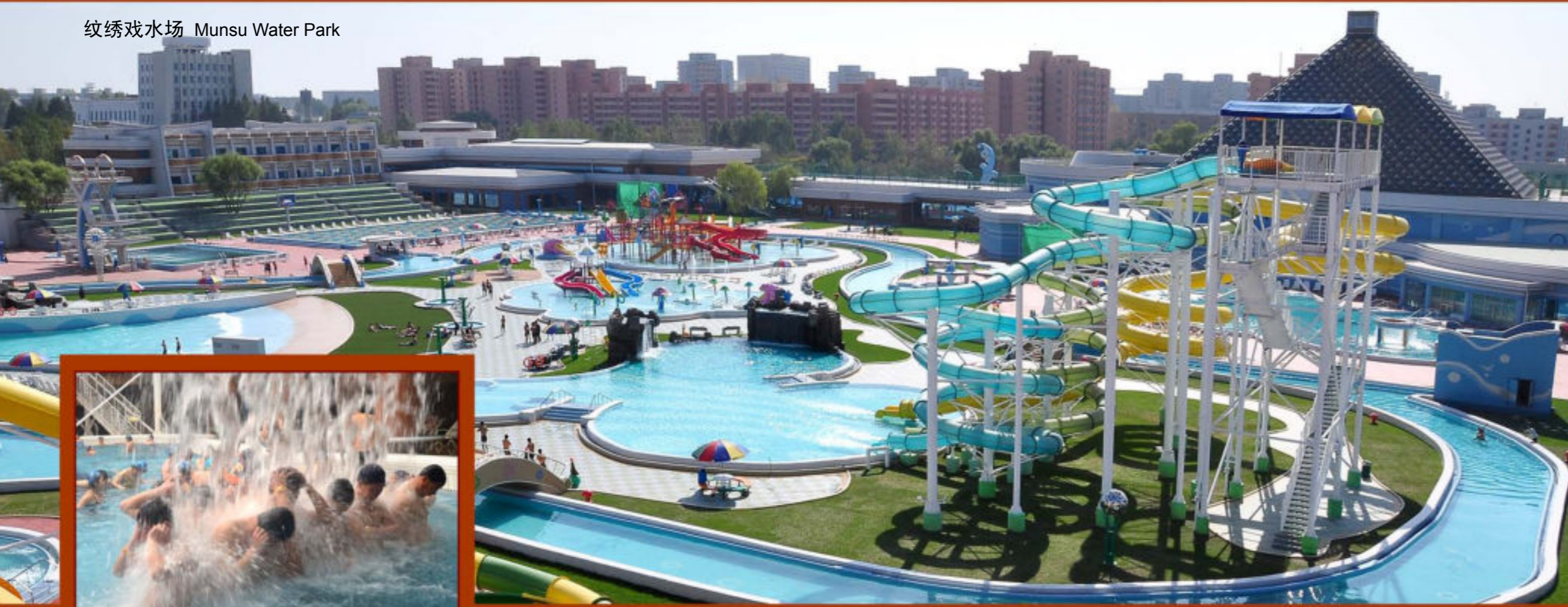




# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK

纹绣戏水场 Munsu Water Park



纹绣戏水场 Munsu Water Park

绫罗人民游乐场 Rungna People's Recreation Ground





绫罗海豚馆 Rungna Dolphinarium





# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK

凯旋青年公园游乐场 Amusement Park of Kaeson Youth Park



绫罗游乐场 Rungna Amusement Park







# 人民的国家 People's Country

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国首都平壤 Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK



美林骑马俱乐部 Mirim Riding Club



柳京院和人民露天滑冰场  
Ryugyong Health Complex and People's Open-Air Ice Rink



美林航空俱乐部 Mirim Aviation Club



回声射击馆 Meari Shooting Gallery



平壤保龄球馆 Pyongyang Gold Lane



平壤高尔夫球场 Pyongyang Golf Course



乙密台春色  
Ulmil Pavilion in spring



千里马大街之秋  
Chollima Street in autumn



平壤之夏  
Pyongyang in summer



大同门的冬天  
Taedong Gate in winter

## 免费治疗 Free Medical Service

朝鲜从1947年1月起根据社会保险制，对工人、职员及其家属实行免费医疗制，从祖国解放战争（1950-1953）正激烈的1953年1月开始实行普遍的免费医疗制，1960年2月开始实行全面的普遍的免费医疗制。

患者不用缴诊察费、出诊费、门诊治疗费、手术费、药费、住院治疗费乃至住院伙食费，甚至来往疗养所的费用，全都由国家负责保障。

从中央到地方建立井然有序的医生分区负责制，不是患者去找医生，而是医生去找患者。朝鲜人民根本不知道治疗费这一词。



Free medical service supported by social insurance mechanism was enforced in January Juche 36 (1947) for office and shop-floor workers and their dependants, and universal free medical service in January Juche 42 (1953), when the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) was at its height. A completely universal free medical service was enforced in February Juche 49 (1960).

Diagnosis, doctor's visit, outpatient and inpatient treatment, surgery, medicine, meals in hospital and travel to and from sanatorium are offered free to people at the state's expense.

District doctor system is well established from the capital city to every village in the regions, so that doctors visit patients, not vice versa.



平壤妇产医院  
Pyongyang Maternity Hospital



玉流儿童医院  
Okryu Children's Hospital



柳京牙科医院  
Ryugyong Dental Hospital



柳京眼科综合医院  
Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital

## 免费教育 Free Education

朝鲜实行免费教育，由学前教育、初等教育、中等教育、高等教育组成。

从1956年开始实行普遍的初等义务教育制，从1958年开始实行普遍的中等义务教育制，从1959年开始在所有教育单位实行普遍的免费教育制，从1972年开始实行普遍的11年义务教育制，从2012年9月通过了关于实行普遍的12年义务教育制的最高人民会议常任委员会政令。

从幼儿园到大学，所有儿童和学生不花一文钱免费学习，大学生反而从国家收到助学金。



Education, divided into pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education, is free. The DPRK enforced universal compulsory primary education in Juche 45 (1956), universal compulsory secondary education in Juche 47 (1958), universal free education in Juche 48 (1959), universal 11-year compulsory education in Juche 61 (1972), and in September Juche 101 (2012) the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a decree on enforcing universal 12-year compulsory education. The state grants scholarship for university students.



松涛园国际少年团夏令营  
Songdown International Children's Camp



江原道12月6日少年团夏令营  
December 6 Children's Camp in Kangwon Province



万景台少年团夏令营  
Mangyongdae Children's Camp

## 住房分配, 废除税金 Provision of Houses and Abolition of Taxes

朝鲜每年由国家建设现代化住宅无偿分配给劳动者, 人们不知道何为房租。

朝鲜实行人民性政策, 1966年废除农业实物税, 1974年废除工人和职员所得税, 从而完全废除了旧社会遗物——税收制度。

The state builds many houses every year and provides them to the people free of charge. Furthermore, it does not charge them any rent.

In pursuance of its people-oriented policy, the state abolished agricultural tax in kind in Juche 55 (1966) and the negligible income tax for shop-floor and office workers in Juche 63 (1974).



# 人民的国家 People's Country

## 社会福利 Social Welfare

在朝鲜，所有劳动者享受定期休假和补充休假。妇女除此之外不分工龄长短享受产前60天、产后180天的产假；有三个以上孩子的劳动妇女工作6个小时，领取相当于工作8个小时的生活费。

给三胞胎和多胞胎的生母和孩子配上负责医生，住房、药品、食品、家庭用品都由国家免费保障，享受特殊待遇和好处。

国家保障对残疾人的人格尊重，使他们享受跟健全人一样的社会政治权利、自由，受到同等利益。

在朝鲜劳动党和国家的关心下，在平壤和地方各地出色地建立育幼院和保育院、孤儿小学和孤儿中学，孩子们在这里无忧无虑地幸福成长；无依无靠的老年人由国家负担在一切生活条件齐备的养老院安度晚年。

The working people are provided with the regular and additional leaves. The working women, in addition to these leaves, are provided with the maternity leave of 60 days before delivery and 180 days after delivery irrespective of the length of service; those with more than three children receive the salary corresponding to 8-hour work even though they work for 6 hours a day. Women with multiplets including triplets and their children are looked after by the doctors in charge of them, and enjoy special benefits and treatment like receiving houses, medicines, foodstuffs and household goods from the state free of charge.

Persons with disabilities enjoy the same respect of their personalities and provision of socio-political rights, freedoms and interests as those enjoyed by healthy persons.

Orphans grow up without any worry at the baby homes, orphanages and orphans' primary and middle schools set up in various parts of the country under the concern and care of the WPK and the state, and the senior citizens without any one to support them spend the rest of their lives in the well-furnished rest homes at state expense.



元山育幼院和元山保育院 Wonsan Baby Home and Wonsan Orphanage



元山孤儿小学 Wonsan Primary School for Orphans



平壤孤儿中学 Pyongyang Middle School for Orphans



平壤育幼院和平壤保育院 Pyongyang Baby Home and Pyongyang Orphanage



平壤养老院 Pyongyang Old People's Home





## 革命的、人民性文学艺术

朝鲜的文学艺术主要采用革命的、工人阶级的社会主义内容和人民喜闻乐见的民族形式。

国家鼓励作家、艺术工作者的创作活动，使广大群众积极参加文艺活动。

新建或改建了人民剧院、平壤大剧院、国立话剧院、牡丹峰剧院、大同门电影院、平壤杂技院、三池渊剧院等4000多个剧院、电影院和文化会馆。

文学、话剧、电影、歌剧、音乐、舞蹈、美术、杂技等文学艺术的所有部门创作了许多优秀的作品。革命歌剧《血海》和《卖花姑娘》、轻喜剧《回声》、话剧《将回忆今天》、故事片《朝鲜的启明星》和《民族与命运》以及《桔梗花》、音乐、舞蹈、杂技作品博得了很高的评价。

荣获金日成奖的大型团体操和艺术演出《阿里郎》，获得了世界许多国家和团体授予的太阳大勋章、和平勋章，2007年8月获得了吉尼斯世界纪录证书。

朝鲜美术以朝鲜画为主，包括宝石画、油画、雕刻、出版画、刺绣、陶瓷、工艺、书法等，在国际上得到赞誉。

商业、服装、工业、建筑等工业美术随着建设社会主义强国、提高人民生活水平方面的长足发展，达到了新的境界。

What is essential in art and literature in the DPRK is revolutionary, working-class and socialist content and national form that are loved by people and agreeable to their tastes.

The state promotes creative endeavours by writers and artistes, and encourages the broad sections of the masses to take part in the artistic and literary activities.

It has built or renovated about 4 000 theatres, cinemas and halls of culture across the country, including the Samjiyon Theatre, People's Theatre, Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Taedongmun Cinema House, National Theatre, Moranbong Theatre and Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre.

Many works have been produced in all sectors of art and literature, like literature, drama, film, opera, music, dance, fine arts and acrobatics. The revolutionary operas *The Sea of Blood* and *The Flower Girl*, dramas *An Echo among the Hills* and *We Will Recollect Today*, feature films *Star of Korea*, *The Nation and Destiny* and *A Broad Bellflower*, and musical, dance and acrobatic works enjoy high reputation.

The grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Arirang*, winner of Kim Il Sung Prize, was awarded the Grand Sun Medal and Order of Peace by foreign countries and organizations, and registered in the Guinness Book of World Records in August Juche 96 (2007).

All the realms of fine arts of Korea, like jewel painting, oils, sculpture, publish art, embroidery, pottery, handicrafts and calligraphy with the traditional Korean painting as the main thing, enjoy admiration of foreigners as well. Industrial art for commerce, garment making, industry and architecture has reached a new high along with the remarkable development in building a powerful socialist country and improving the people's standard of living.

## People's Country

## Revolutionary and People-Oriented Art and Literature



## 人民的国家 People's Country

### 体育的大众化、生活化

### Making Physical Culture and Sports Mass-Based and Part of Daily Life

朝鲜实现体育的大众化和生活化，根据朝鲜人的特点和体质发展体育。

在家庭、学校和休息场广泛进行早操、工间操、集体跑步等大众体育活动以及足球、乒乓球、排球、篮球、网球、羽毛球等体育比赛。

还积极提倡荡秋千、跳跳板、摔跤等民族传统体育比赛。

朝鲜有朝鲜体育大学、青少年体育学校等培养优秀的体育健将和专家的基地。

平壤有金日成体育场、五一体育场、平壤体育馆、跆拳道殿堂、统一大街健身中心、人民露天滑冰场、回声射击馆等，全国各地建有许多体育设施。

朝鲜的运动员参加奥运会、世界及亚洲的各体育项目锦标赛、亚运会等国际比赛，获得了许多奖牌，为国争光添彩。



Physical culture and sports have become mass-based and part of daily life in the DPRK, and are developed to suit the characteristics and constitution of Koreans.

Such mass sports as morning exercise, exercises during recesses and collective jogging and such sports games as football, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, tennis and badminton are played widely by families and at schools and recreation places. Folk games such as swinging, seesawing and *ssirum* (Korean wrestling) are encouraged.

The Korea University of Physical Education, juvenile sports schools and other institutions train talented sportspeople and other professionals. There are the Kim Il Sung Stadium, May Day Stadium, Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, Taekwon-Do Palace, Thongilgori Fitness Centre, People's Open-Air Ice Rink and Meari Shooting Gallery in Pyongyang, and the number of bases for sporting activities is increasing across the country.

The DPRK's athletes won many medals in international games including the Olympics, world and Asian championships and the Asian Games.





朝鲜有统筹领导科研单位的国家科学院、社会科学院以及指导科技行政工作的国家科学技术委员会，在全国各地有各部门下属单位。

各科研单位里有现代化的研究室、实验室、分析室、中间试验厂等，应有尽有。

国家精心培养出来的几百万知识分子大军和人材，创造民族繁荣的今天，设计美好明天。

朝鲜正在突破宇宙技术、生物工程学、信息技术、纳米技术、CNC技术等先进科学技术的尖端水平。

科研工作不仅在研究室里进行，还和生产第一线挂钩，在广大范围进行。实现全民科学技术人才化，劳动人民都为发展国家的科学技术做出贡献。

而且，积极奖励同外国的科学技术交流。

朝鲜把重视科学技术作为社会主义强国建设的战略路线狠抓，朝鲜的科学技术依靠这一政策取得迅速发展。



As comprehensive bodies for providing guidance to scientific research institutions, there are the State Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences, and the State Commission of Science and Technology is a body for giving scientific and technological administrative guidance. And there are their subordinate branch units across the country.

Scientific research institutions are furnished with all the necessary conditions, ranging from up-to-date research rooms, laboratories, analysis rooms to pilot plants.

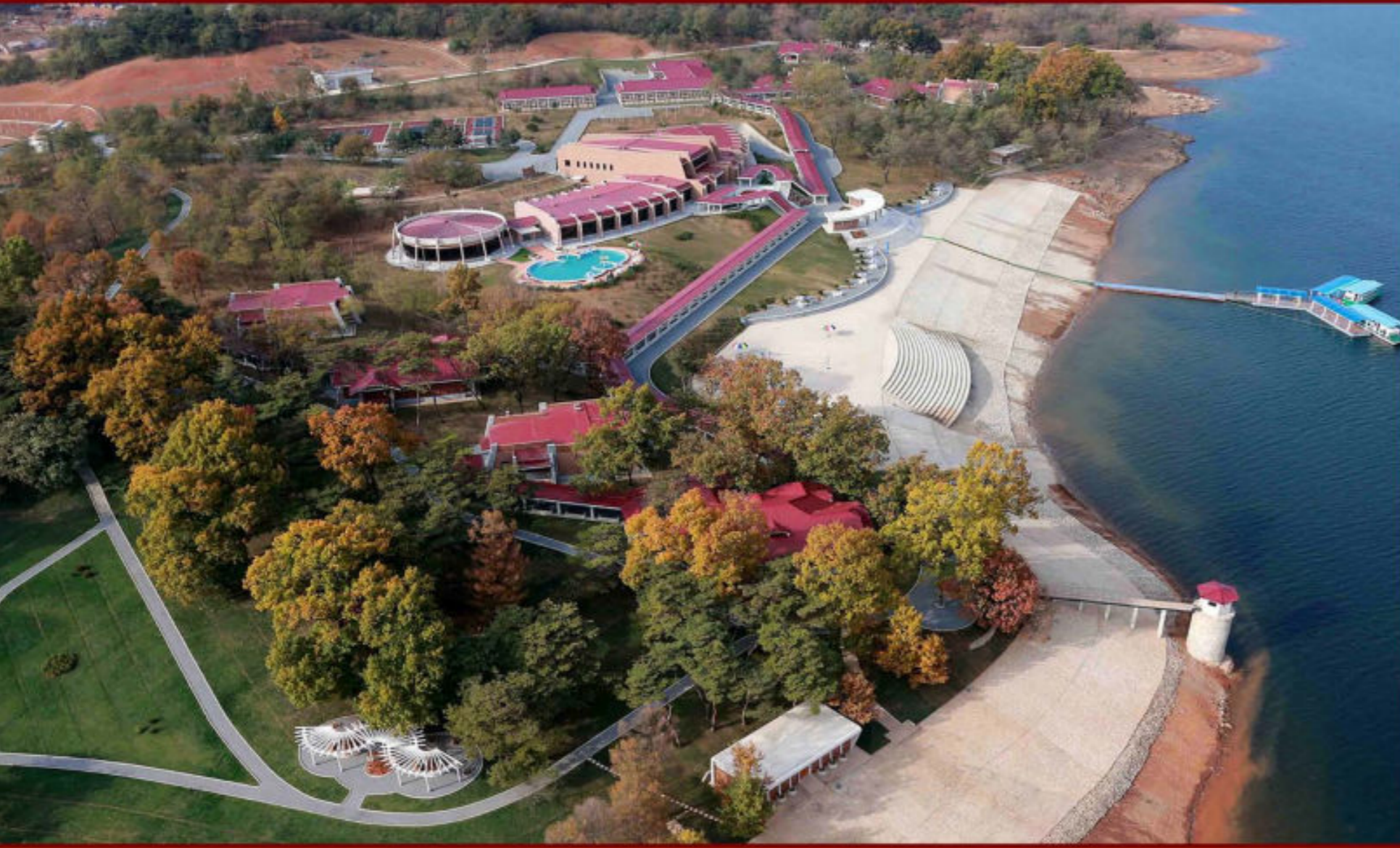
A large contingent of intellectuals and other talented personnel, millions strong, trained at state expenditure are ushering in the heyday of prosperity for the nation and mapping out plans for tomorrow.

Scientists are breaking through the cutting edge in the branches of modern science and technology including outer space, bioengineering, information, nano and CNC technologies.

Scientific research is conducted not just in research institutions but also at production sites; with the efforts for making all the people well-versed in science and technology being promoted, they are making contributions to the development of their country's science and technology. A great encouragement is given to exchanges in science and technology with foreign countries.

As the government regards attaching importance to science and technology as its strategic line in building a powerful socialist country, science and technology are making rapid progress in the DPRK.





## 一个疆土，一个民族 One Territory and One Nation

朝鲜民族是历来就在一个疆土上生活的单一民族，继承同一个血统、具有同一个语言和同一个风俗。

朝鲜人民砸碎日本帝国主义军事强占的锁链，获得了解放后对未来充满无限的希望，但与第二次世界大战结束的同时，被外来势力分割成北南两地，从而经受分裂的悲剧。

朝鲜把统一祖国作为民族首要的历史课题提了出来，提出统一祖国三项原则、实现全民族大团结的十大纲领和建立高丽民主联邦共和国的方案等许多祖国统一方针和路线，并为其实现展开顽强的斗争。

Koreans are a homogenous nation that has lived on the same territory for thousands of years, sharing the same language, customs and blood.

After the liberation of their country from the Japanese military occupation, they dreamed about a bright future, but they have experienced the tragedy of national division owing to the foreign forces since the end of the Second World War.

Setting national reunification as the most urgent national task, the DPRK has advanced a series of policies and lines for national reunification, like the three principles for national reunification, the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country and the plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, and



旅居日本等世界各国的海外朝侨达几百万人。

这些人的大部分是过去朝鲜沦为日本的殖民地以后，以征兵、征工的名义被拉到日本，或为寻找活路流浪到海外的人和他们的子孙。伟大领袖金日成同志把海外朝侨问题看做民族自主的问题。朝鲜政府制定并公布《朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国籍法》，依照法律保护他们的地位，还采取各种措施保护他们。

旅日朝鲜人总联合会（简称总联）于1955年5月25日成立。

总联，代表和维护旅日朝侨的民族权利和利益，依靠朝侨群众团结的力量开展为祖国、为民族的爱国斗争，是一个海外朝侨组织。

旅华朝鲜人总联合会于1995年2月2日成立，是以中国东北三省为中心的200多万旅华朝鲜人的海外侨胞组织。

凡朝鲜人，无论居住在北方、南方还是海外，都充满着为统一祖国和民族共同的繁荣要联合力量的意志。按照这种意志，祖国统一泛民族联合会于1990年11月在柏林成立。同年12月泛民联海外本部成立，1992年8月祖国统一泛民族青年学生联合成立。

strived for their realization.

Koreans of the diaspora number millions. Most of them are those, who had been drafted to Japan for forced labour or conscription or drifted to alien lands in search of living in the days of national ruin, and their descendants. Regarding the question related to the overseas Koreans as a question that has a bearing on the sovereignty of the Korean nation, Kim Il Sung ensured that the Law of the DPRK on Nationality was adopted, so as to guarantee and protect their status as citizens of the DPRK by law.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, founded on May 25, Juche 44 (1955), represents the national rights and interests of Koreans resident in Japan and strives to champion them. It also wages a struggle for the motherland and nation by relying on the concerted efforts of the compatriots in Japan.

The General Association of Korean Residents in China, founded on February 2, Juche 84 (1995), embraces two million Koreans living in China, especially in its three northeastern provinces.

As a reflection of the unanimous will of all the Korean people in the north, in the south and abroad to make joint efforts for national reunification and co-prosperity of the nation, the Pan-National Alliance for Korea's Reunification was formed in Berlin in November Juche 79 (1990), its overseas headquarters in December the same year, and the Pan-National Alliance of Youth and Students for Korea's Reunification in August Juche 81 (1992).

朝鲜在经济建设方面一贯坚持自立民族经济建设路线。

朝鲜贯彻1953年提出的关于优先发展重工业、同时发展轻工业和农业的社会主义经济建设的基本路线，在很短的期间内奠定了自立民族经济建设的雄厚的物质技术基础。在敌对势力明目张胆地进行侵略阴谋活动的20世纪60年代，朝鲜劳动党提出经济建设和国防建设并举的路线，在加强自卫的国防力量的同时把国家建设成社会主义工业国。上世纪末，各社会主义国家崩溃，借此机会，帝国主义联合势力露骨地进行孤立和扼杀朝鲜的阴谋活动，加上自然灾害连年不断，因此朝鲜不得不进行“艰难的行军”。

朝鲜胜利结束“艰难的行军”后到了21世纪，致力发展经济，打造了社会主义强国建设的牢固跳板。

2013年3月朝鲜提出了经济建设和核武力建设并举的路线，针对敌对势力的核战争威胁，建立了强有威力的战争遏制力，社会主义强国建设也取得了进展。

2016年5月举行的朝鲜劳动党第七次代表大会提出了各阶段的国民经济发展战略，大力推动了社会主义建设。

今天，朝鲜根据集中一切力量进行社会主义经济建设，高举自力自强的旗帜前进的战略路线，在党和国家的全盘工作中优先重视经济工作，把国家的人力资源、物质资源和技术潜力集中于发展经济。

The DPRK has consistently adhered to the line of building an independent national economy in economic construction.

In Juche 42 (1953) it put forward the basic line of socialist economic construction—developing heavy industry preferentially and ensuring the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. True to this line, it laid solid material and technological foundations for an independent national economy.

In the 1960s when the hostile forces' moves of aggression became undisguised, the WPK advanced the line of simultaneously carrying on economic construction and building up defences, thus establishing a socialist industrial state while increasing its defence capabilities.

At the end of the last century the country had to make an Arduous March owing to the collapse of socialism in several countries, unprecedented moves of the allied imperialist forces to isolate and stifle it and consecutive natural disasters. Having completed it with success, the country, in the new millennium, has developed its economy, thus creating a solid springboard for building it into a powerful socialist one.

Having advanced the line of conducting economic construction and building up its nuclear forces simultaneously in March Juche 102 (2013), the country is building itself into a powerful socialist one while creating a powerful war deterrent against the nuclear war threat by the hostile forces.

The Seventh Congress of the WPK held in May Juche 105 (2016) set forth stage-by-stage strategy for the development of the national economy, giving a spur to socialist construction.

True to the strategic line on concentrating all its efforts on socialist economic construction and holding fast to the banner of self-reliance and self-development, the DRPK gives precedence to the economic work in Party and state work, and is enlisting all the human, material and technological potentials of the country for its economic development.



## 自立民族经济 Independent National Economy

### 重工业 Heavy Industry

朝鲜重工业建设路线是建立自立的现代化重工业。

重要的是优先发展重工业，建设卓有成效地为轻工业和农业发展服务的重工业。重工业建设的主要内容为用现代技术装备重工业的所有部门，依靠国内自然资源和原料，多方面地发展重工业。

The DPRK's policy with regard to the construction of heavy industry is to develop an independent and modern heavy industry.

What is important here is to give priority to its development and make it render effective contributions to the development of light industry and the rural economy. The point in developing heavy industry is to equip all its sectors with modern technology and develop it in a diversified way by relying on domestic natural resources and raw materials.



## 自立民族经济 Independent National Economy

### 轻工业 Light Industry

朝鲜倾注巨大的力量发展轻工业。

国家同时发展大规模中央轻工业和中、小规模地方轻工业，在短时间内到处建立了自立的现代化轻工业基地。依靠自己原料和资源，增加了消费品品种，降低其成本。目前，本着正确估计轻工业发展水平和人民对消费品的需求，扩大基础副食品和一次消费品生产，提高一切消费品的质量。扩大新产品开发能力，大量开发功能性产品。

同时，轻工业工厂在高水平上实现生产工序的现代化、经营活动的科学化。还扩大和发展同别的国家的加工贸易。



The DPRK channels great efforts into the development of light industry.

By developing the large-scale central industry and small-sized and medium local industry simultaneously, it set up self-supporting and up-to-date light industry factories in all parts of the country in a short period of time. These factories have increased the number of items of consumer goods they produce while lowering their costs by using domestic raw materials.

In consideration of the level of its development and the people's demands, it is increasing the production of basic foodstuffs and essential consumer goods and improving the quality of all their products. Further, it is raising its capacity for developing new products, so as to produce large numbers of functional goods. It strives to upgrade the equipment at factories and put their management on a scientific footing. The processing trade with foreign countries is also encouraged.





# 自立民族经济 Independent National Economy

## 农业 Agriculture



今天，朝鲜农业已消除上世的落后性，成为国民经济的主要部门。解放后，朝鲜进行土地改革，战后卓有成效地实现社会主义农业合作化，基于社会主义生产资料所有制，农业得到飞快发展。

伟大领袖金日成同志发表的《关于我国社会主义农村问题提纲》，是科学地全面阐明解决社会主义农村问题的途径的社会主义农村建设纲领。

朝鲜农村已转变成社会主义文明农村，积极推行了水利化、电气化、机械化、化学化。大量培育优良的高产种子，大规模土地平整工作和农业水利化在高水平上日臻完善。

依靠最新科技，推进农业所有工程的工业化、现代化和科学化。

国家对农业发展继续倾注很大的力量，增加对农业的投资。农产、畜产、果木业、养蚕业等整个农业不断实现飞跃。

Along with industry, agriculture, now free from the ages-old backwardness, constitutes a buttress of the national economy. The DPRK accomplished the agrarian reform after liberation and the socialist agricultural cooperativization after the Fatherland Liberation War, thus bringing about a rapid development in agriculture on the basis of socialist ownership of production means. *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country* published by Kim Il Sung is the socialist rural construction programme, which throws full and scientific light on the way of resolving the socialist rural question.

The countryside has turned into a cultured socialist rural area, and irrigation, electrification and mechanization of the rural economy and application of agrochemicals have been promoted vigorously.

Seeds of superior, high-yielding crops are produced in plenty, and large-scale land realignment projects and irrigation of crop fields are nearing completion on a high level. All the processes of farm work are now being put on an industrial, modern and scientific footing in line with the latest achievements of science and technology. While steadily developing agriculture, the government is increasing its investment in this sector. All agricultural sectors including crop farming, stockbreeding, fruit farming and silkworm raising are developing on a high plane.



# 自立民族经济 Independent National Economy

## 水产业 Fishing Industry

朝鲜为发展水产业付出了很大的力量。

国家同时发展远海渔业、近海渔业、小型渔业。

建立了雄厚的捕鱼基地、加工基地、造船基地、修船基地，实现了现代化。

在科学基础上发展了渔捞和海洋养鱼、浅海养殖。

达氏鲟、虹鳟鱼等的海洋养殖取得成功。

按照现代养鱼科学的发展趋势，在科学基础上解决了优良鱼种和饲料问题，建立养鱼管理体系，推进养鱼的科学化、集约化。

到处建设养鱼场，在江河、湖泊中增加淡水鱼资源。大量养殖鲇鱼、花河豚、甲鱼、鲑等，为改善人民伙食做出贡献。



Great efforts have been directed to the development of the fishing industry.

Inshore, distant-sea and small-scale fisheries are developing simultaneously.

The industry is equipped with modern fishing, fish-processing, shipbuilding, and repairing bases. Fishing and aquaculture are developing on a scientific basis. Sturgeon and rainbow trout farming in the sea has become successful. A scientific foundation for the production of superior breeds of fish and their feed has been created in keeping with the trend of development in modern fish farming science, so as to put fish farming on a scientific and intensive footing. Fish farms have been built in various parts of the country, and the resources of freshwater fish are on the increase in rivers and lakes. Catfish, globefish, terrapin and salmon are raised in large quantities.



# 自立民族经济 Independent National Economy

## 国土管理 Land Administration

国家积极保护和管理国土和资源，有计划有远见地发展国土管理工作。  
把国土环境保护工作当作百年大计的爱国工作，进行群众性运动，使国家的面貌焕然一新，变成社会主义仙境。

The state is protecting and utilizing the land and natural resources as effectively as possible, and is conducting land administration in a planned, long-term way. Land and environment protection is being carried on through a mass movement as a patriotic undertaking for the everlasting prosperity of the country, and the country is gradually assuming the looks of a socialist fairyland.



大溪岛海涂  
Reclaimed Taegyedo Tideland



一岸斗平原  
Handure Plain



朝鲜人民军第122号苗圃  
Tree Nursery No. 122 of the Korean People's Army



平壤草坪草研究所  
Pyongyang Turf Research Institute

## 旅游资源 Tourism Resources



朝鲜的旅游资源丰富多样。

首先是景观资源。

朝鲜到处都有名胜古迹，自古素有“锦绣河山”、“名胜之国”之称。

在山巅上有天池的巍峨的朝鲜民族的祖宗之山——白头山、金刚山、妙香山、七宝山、九月山等名山，山岳和峡谷无比绝妙，各显特色。

在内陆有赴战高原、三池渊、石潭九曲、绫罗岛等名胜，朝鲜东西海岸也有许多名胜景观，如松涛园（以沙滩和松林著称）、三日浦、丛石亭、梦金浦等。

龙门大窟和松岩洞窟等地下洞窟里也展现神秘的胜景。

在朝鲜可以观赏四季风景、各气候带的植物，穿过市区的河川上翱翔的候鸟也是朝鲜独特的风景线。

朝鲜具有悠久历史和文化，有许多古色古香、珍贵的古迹文物。

有反映100万年前人类进化过程的原始时代遗迹、檀君陵、古代时期的琵琶形短剑、细纹镜等金属文物，以及反映中世纪朝鲜人民智慧和气概的许多遗迹和遗物。

还有平壤城、正方山城等城郭和城门，普贤寺和八角十三层塔，灵通寺和演福寺钟、江西三古墓和安岳三号古墓等高句丽古墓的壁画、金属活字和测雨器、装甲龟船等世界最早的文物。

保存在妙香山的佛教经典《八万大藏经》、记载朝鲜封建王朝500年历史的实录等也是稀贵的历史文物。

现代朝鲜的政治、军事、经济、文化等各部门的发展情况，西海水闸等许多纪念碑式建筑，史迹地和战迹地，纪念馆和博物馆，陈列着许多外国元首等各界人士向伟大领袖金日成同志、伟大领导者金正日同志和敬爱的最高领导者金正恩同志赠送的珍贵礼物的国际友谊展览馆等展览馆以及令人切身体会到朝鲜被外部势力分割成北南两地的悲剧性现实的板门店等，都受到游客的格外瞩目。

最近新建或改建的现代化娱乐设施等有不少文化旅游项目也受到游客青睐。

Korea has rich and diverse tourism resources.

Beautiful landscape can be counted first. From olden times Korea has been known as “a land as beautiful as a golden tapestry” and “a land of scenic beauty” for the ubiquitous picturesque sights and spots.

Mt Paektu, the ancestral mountain of the Korean nation, rising high with Lake Chon on its summit, and Kumgang, Myohyang, Chilbo, Kuwol and many other noted mountains present a superb scenic beauty with the natural beauty of mountains and valleys forming an organic combination.

There are many scenic spots in inland areas, including the Pujon Plateau, Lake Samji, Soktamgugok (three ponds and nine bends), and Rungna Island. On the east and west coasts are many scenic spots including Songdowon boasting of a vast expanse of sandy beach and pine woods, Lagoon Samil, Chongsokjong and Monggumpho.

Ryongmun Cave and Songam Cavern present mysterious underground scenery.

In some places tourists can command the scenes of four seasons and the flora of different climatic zones at a time. They can see migrant birds flying over rivers meandering through big cities.

Korea with time-honoured history and culture has many historical remains and relics, like those of the primitive era that give a glimpse of the evolution of man one million years ago, the Mausoleum of King Tangun and ancient metal relics such as *pipha*-shaped dagger and bronze mirror with a fine line pattern, and many remains and relics demonstrating the wisdom and spirit of the Korean people in the Middle Ages. Ramparts and gates of the Walled City of Pyongyang and Jongbansan Fort, Pohyon Temple and an octagonal 13-storey pagoda in its compound, Ryongthong Temple, the bell at the Yonbok Temple, and the murals in the three tombs in Kangso and Anak Tomb No. 3 of the Koguryo period are worthy of seeing. There are metal types, *chugugi* (rain gauge) and turtle ship, the first of their kinds in the world.

In addition, there are rare historical relics such as the 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures that are preserved in Mt Myohyang and chronicles of the 500-year history of the feudal Josen dynasty.

Tourists can witness the development made in the political, military, economic, cultural and other sectors. They can also see a number of monumental edifices including the West Sea Barrage, and visit historic sites and revolutionary battle sites, museums, exhibition houses including the International Friendship Exhibition House that keeps gifts to President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un from heads of state and personages of various circles in foreign countries, and Panmunjom, where they can understand the tragedy of Korea that has remained divided into the north and the south by foreign forces.

There are also other destinations for cultural tourism, including amusement parks that have been built or renovated in recent years.





金刚山 Mt Kumgang



白头山 Mt Paektu



七宝山 Mt Chilbo



海金刚 Sea Kumgang



海七宝 Sea Chilbo



九月山 Mt Kuwol



赴战高原 Pujon Plateau



妙香山 Mt Myohyang





金刚山表训寺  
Phyo-hun Temple in Mt Kumgang



七宝山开心寺  
Kaesim Temple in Mt Chilbo



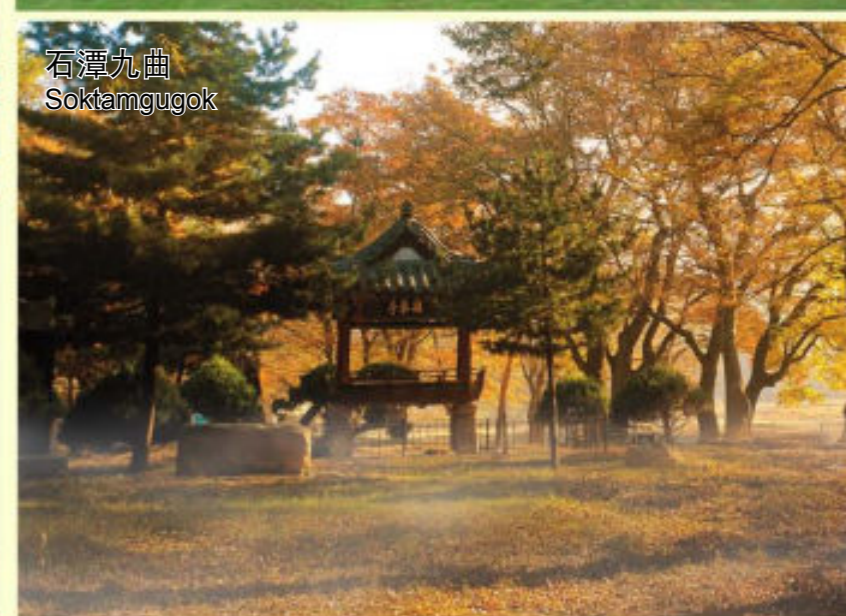
西山大师碑和舍利塔  
Monument to Abbot Sosan and stupas



妙香山普贤寺  
Pohyon Temple in Mt Myohyang



金刚山神溪寺  
Singye Temple in Mt Kumgang



石潭九曲  
Suktamgugok



国际友谊展览馆



International Friendship Exhibition House



祖国解放战争胜利纪念馆



Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum



朝鲜中央历史博物馆



Korean Central History Museum



朝鲜美术博物馆



Korea Fine Art Museum







平壤有国家旅游总局、朝鲜国际旅行社、青少年国际旅行社、朝鲜国际体育旅行社，地方有妙香山国际旅行社（平安北道）、白头山国际旅行社（两江道）、七宝山国际旅行社（咸镜北道）、罗先国际旅行社（罗先市）等。

朝鲜的旅行社接受按照同外国旅行社的合同招来的游客，提供服务。

朝鲜宜于旅游的季节是自4月至10月，但在非旅游季节也可以按照个人的希望安排旅游。

旅游分为以参观为主的一般旅游和专项旅游。

一般旅游包括参观纪念碑式建筑、展览馆、博物馆等对象，游览名胜、参观历史古迹。专项旅游包括对以高句丽壁画古墓为主的历史古迹旅游、地质研究旅游、大同江候鸟观察旅游等，以某一部门的研究观察为目的。

旅游日程大都二宿三日至十四宿十五日。

现在朝鲜的旅游路程如下：

乘火车或飞机到平壤开始参观。

在平壤可以看到主体思想塔和凯旋门等许多对象。

然后可以利用前往高丽首都、分界线上的板门店的平壤—开城旅游线，前往西北地带名胜的平壤—妙香山旅游线，前往朝鲜东海岸文化休养城市、海岸名胜和金刚山的平壤—元山—金刚山旅游线，前往朝鲜西海港口文化城市和大纪念碑式建筑地点的平壤—南浦—西海水闸旅游线，前往北部地带名胜的平壤—白头山旅游线等。

游客在沿途还可以参观其周边的名胜、古迹等。

首都平壤及许多地方有为游客服务的设施和交通工具。

平壤有平壤高丽饭店、羊角岛国际饭店、两江饭店、西山饭店、青年饭店等。地方有多座特色饭店：妙香山地区有香山饭店和清川旅馆，金刚山地区有金刚山饭店，开城地区有开城民俗旅馆和子男山饭店，咸兴地区有麻田饭店，元山地区有马息岭饭店等。

饭店提供朝鲜特色的传统菜肴、世界名菜、冷饮等。

尤其是用闻名于世的开城高丽人参做的各种菜肴和酒类以及新德泉水、江西矿泉水等水质特好的天然饮料，随时可以享用。

飞机、客车等旅游交通工具一应俱全。

目前朝鲜正在开发的旅游地和新修建的服务设施，今后将接待更多的游客。

The National Tourism Administration, Korea International Travel Company, International Youth Travel Company and Korea International Sports Travel Company are headquartered in Pyongyang, and the provincial-level companies are the Myohyangsan International Travel Company (North Phyongan Province), Paektusan International Travel Company (Ryanggang Province) and Chilbosan International Travel Company (North Hamgyong Province), Rason International Travel Company (Rason), etc.

According to contracts with other foreign tourist agencies, these companies receive tourists and offer them necessary service.

The best season for tourism is between April and October, but it is also possible in other seasons.

Tourism is divided into sightseeing and special tour.

Sightseeing is composed of visits to monumental edifices, exhibition houses and museums, tour of scenic spots and trips to historical remains. Special tour includes trips to historical remains centring on the mural tombs of Koguryo, a geological study tour and tour for observation of migrant birds on the Taedong River, which are aimed at making a study and observation of things concerning a particular field.

A tourist programme ranges from a stay of three days and two nights to a stay of 15 days and 14 nights.

The current tourist courses in the DPRK are set as follows:

On arriving at Pyongyang by air or by train, tour begins.

In Pyongyang tourists visit the Tower of the Juche Idea, Arch of Triumph and others. After that, they can take the Pyongyang-Kaesong course leading to the capital of Koryo and Panmunjom on the Military Demarcation Line, the Pyongyang-Mt Myohyang course leading to the scenic spots in the northwestern area, the Pyongyang-Wonsan-Mt Kumgang course leading to a city of cultural recreation, scenic spots and Mt Kumgang on the east coast, the Pyongyang-Nampho-West Sea Barrage course leading to a port city and a monumental edifice on the west coast, and the Pyongyang-Mt Paektu course leading to the scenic spots in the northern border area.

While following these courses, they can see the scenic spots, historical remains and other desired places on the way.

Facilities and means of transport are available for tourists in Pyongyang, the capital city, and provinces.

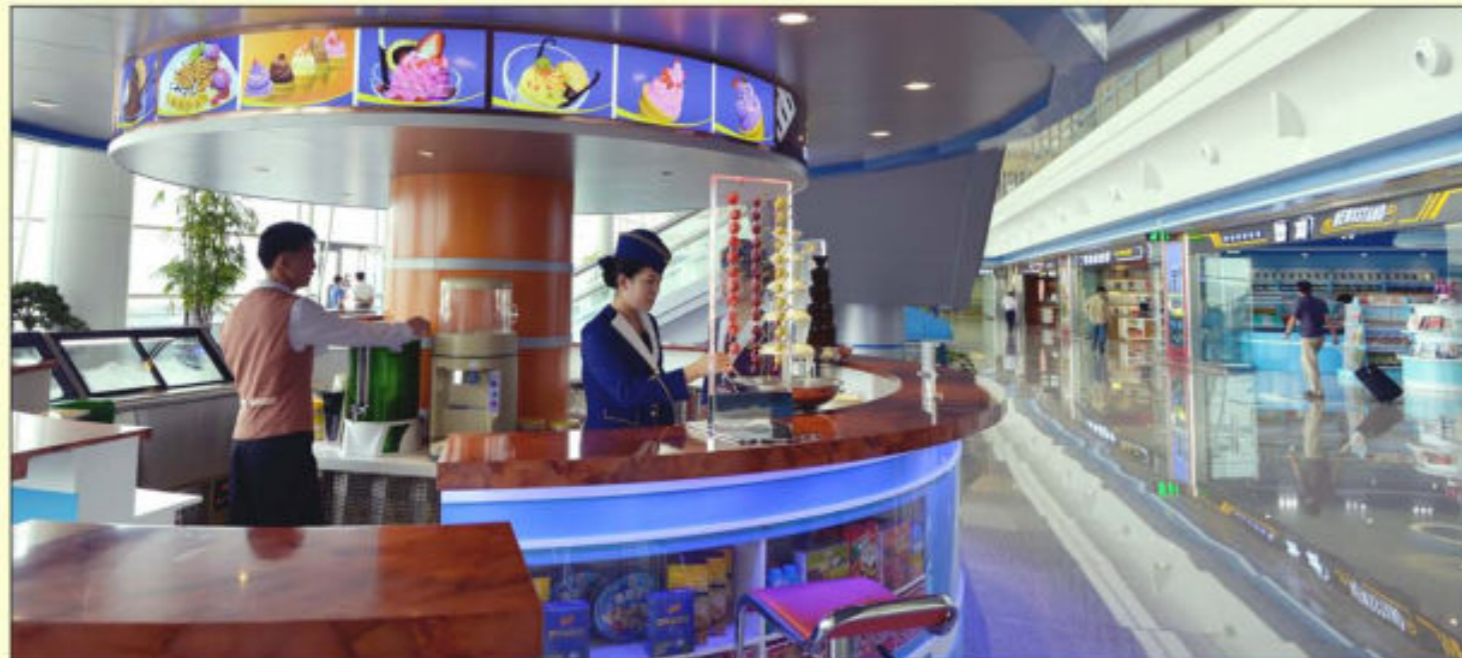
There are many characteristic hotels including Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, Yanggakdo International Hotel, Ryanggang Hotel, Sosan Hotel and Chongnyon Hotel in Pyongyang; Hyangsan Hotel and Chongchon Hotel in the Mt Myohyang area; Kumgangsang Hotel in the Mt Kumgang area; Kaesong Folklore Hotel and Janamsan Hotel in Kaesong; Majon Hotel in Hamhung; and Masikryong Hotel in Wonsan.

Hotels serve tourists with peculiar Korean traditional dishes, world-renowned dishes and refreshing drinks. Popular among tourists are the dishes and spirits made with the world-famous Kaesong Koryo insam and natural water known for high quality, like Sindok Spring Water and Kangso Yaksu (mineral water).

Airplanes, buses and other means of transport are available.

The new tourist destinations and service amenities which are now under development will allow the DPRK to accommodate more tourists.









平壤高丽饭店  
Pyongyang Koryo Hotel

羊角岛国际饭店 Yanggakdo International Hotel



香山饭店 Hyangsan Hotel



麻田饭店 Majon Hotel



青年饭店 Chongnyon Hotel

马息岭饭店 Masikryong Hotel





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