

A large intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) is shown in the process of being launched from a mobile launcher. The missile is tall and slender, with a black body and a white nose cone. It is being hoisted by a large, dark-colored mechanical arm that is part of a mobile launcher. The launcher is positioned on a red surface, and the background is a bright blue sky with some light clouds. The missile is angled upwards, and a large plume of white smoke and fire is visible at its base, indicating it is being launched. The overall scene is one of a powerful military demonstration.

★ **Demonstration of Toughest Response
Posture of DPRK's Strategic Forces—
ICBM Hwasongpho-17 Launched**

★ **Successors to Revolution Grow Up**

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

KOREA

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Pictorial Korea
founded in April 1956

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COVER: Demonstration of Toughest Response Posture of DPRK's Strategic Forces—ICBM Hwasongpho-17 Launched

Photo: By courtesy of KCNA

BACK COVER: Brightly lit Pothong Riverside in the evening
Photo: Ri Chol Jin

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Enlarged Meeting of Seventh Plenary Meeting of Eighth Central Committee of WPK Held

The enlarged meeting of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea took place at the office building of the WPK Central Committee from February 26 to March 1 2023 to provide the guidelines for struggle that will dynamically accelerate the innovative development in socialist construction.

Attending it were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPK. And present as observers were officials of departments of the Central Committee of the WPK, officials of the Cabinet, ministries, national agencies and provincial-, city- and county-level leadership bodies and officials in the agricultural field and relevant sectors and units.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, attended the plenary meeting.

When he took the platform, all the participants broke into cheers of "Hurrah!", looking up to him who is developing the WPK into invincible vanguard ranks and dynamically opening up a bright future of the socialist cause with his profound ideo-theoretical wisdom and distinguished leadership activities.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee authorized General Secretary Kim Jong Un to preside over the meeting.

The General Secretary clarified the purpose of discussion at the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK and made an analysis and evaluation of the WPK Central Committee on the first year's work for implementing the new programme for rural revolution.

He declared the plenary meeting open, saying that all the participants should make it an important turning point in opening up a definite prospect for the development of agriculture and a decisive occasion for making a breakthrough in economic construction and the improvement of the people's living standards, keeping in mind its importance.

The following agenda items were brought up at the meeting:

1. On the first year's struggle for the implementation of the programme for the rural revolution in the new era and some important tasks





2. On thoroughly establishing a discipline of implementing the national economic plan

3. On the immediate matters arising in improving the state financial work

4. Organizational matters

The plenary meeting heard a report on the work in 2022 for implementing the programme for the rural revolution in the new era as part of discussion of the first agenda item.

Secretaries of the Party Central Committee made speeches and senior officials in various sectors made written speeches.

The plenary meeting heard and analyzed the report and speeches and made a relevant evaluation.

Kim Jong Un made an important concluding speech “On the Immediate Tasks Arising in This Year’s Farming and the Long-term Objectives for Agricultural Development” over the first agenda item.

In his concluding speech, he said that the WPK has attached importance to the rural question as a strategic one which should be settled without fail in accomplishing the cause of building socialism



and communism and has consistently paid close attention to its correct solution, and clarified the plan to vigorously usher in a new era of the rural development as required by the stage of the overall development of socialist construction.

Saying that to attain the goal of socialist rural construction is a gigantic and serious revolution and it is necessary to set a scientific stage and goal and wage a purposeful struggle in order to successfully solve the rural question, he stressed once again the historic significance and importance of the programme for the rural revolution in the new era.

The concluding speech raised again the revolutionary change of the rural communities at the present stage of struggle as an important revolutionary task for achieving the prosperity and development of the state and the promotion of the people's well-being, and put forward the principled matters to be maintained in implementing the programme for the socialist rural revolution in a perfect way.

It referred to the intention of the Party Central Committee which set the attainment of the grain production goal as the first target of the 12 major goals for the national economic development and the main purpose of the current enlarged plenary meeting, and raised the main goals and tasks for agricultural development.

Stressing the importance of improving the guidance on farming, the concluding speech clarified the principled matters to be maintained in the agricultural production guidance and the ways for carrying them into practice.

The General Secretary stressed the need to enhance the role of the provincial, city and county guidance organs and all the farms in attaining the long-term objectives of agricultural development.

The concluding speech put forward the measures for further expanding the rural construction this year and the policy-oriented tasks to be prioritized and pushed forward by cities and counties.

Saying that nothing is impossible as long as there are the powerful leadership system established throughout the Party and the united strength of all the people, the General Secretary ardently called for attaining this year's grain production goal without fail and successfully achieving the long-term objectives of agricultural development for the sake of the comprehensive development in socialist construction and the self-dependence of the state and well-being of the people.

The plenary meeting discussed the second agenda item "On thoroughly establishing the discipline of implementing the national economic plan".



The General Secretary mentioned the intention of dealing with the issue of discipline for implementing the national economic plan as a major agenda item at the plenary meeting, and the positive changes and deviations the economic sectors and units have made in the course of carrying out their plans to implement the resolutions of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK.

The plenary meeting discussed the third agenda item “On the immediate matters arising in improving the state financial work”.

Sectional study and consultative meetings to draw up a thorough and correct plan for implementing the strategy for rural development

set forth by the General Secretary in his important concluding speech and further accelerating economic development were held at the plenary meeting.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee examined the draft resolution reflecting new goals and ways for attaining them to bring about fundamental innovations and substantial change and development in agricultural production and economic construction, and presented it to the plenary meeting for approval.

The plenary meeting unanimously approved the development-oriented resolution for brilliantly materializing the great programme for socialist rural revolution.





And an important issue for developing the economy was adopted as a resolution.

The plenary meeting discussed the organizational matters as the fourth agenda item.

Kim Jong Un made a closing address.

Noting that the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK, held in the period of key importance in the development of our revolution, is of great significance in the struggle of our Party and people, he said that the plenary meeting set more definite proposals for decisively putting agriculture, one of the two major fields of socialist economic construction, on a stable and sustained development track in a few years to come and provided a

turning point for accelerating the overall prosperity of the state.

For each sector and unit to give ideological and moral, material and technical support and assistance to the rural communities should be a trend of the whole society, he said, mentioning once again the important principles and ways for bringing about a fundamental change in the development of agriculture.

Expressing expectation that all the officials including members of the Party central leadership body would creditably perform their duties as the banner of struggle and standard-bearers of advance in overcoming the obstacles standing in the way of socialist construction, deeply aware of the great trust of the people, he declared the plenary meeting closed.



Fifth Enlarged Meeting of Eighth Central Military Commission of WPK Held



The Fifth Enlarged Meeting of the Eighth Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea took place under the guidance of Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the WPK, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the WPK and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the meeting were members of the WPK Central Military Commission, commanding officers of the Ministry of National Defence, commanding officers of the Korean People's Army services and army corps, as well as cadres of relevant departments of the WPK Central Committee as observers.

The enlarged meeting discussed the orientations of major political and military activities facing the KPA including the issue of powerfully launching the nationwide struggle by dispatching the KPA to the major theatres for rapid development in socialist construction, and measures for it.

It confirmed the KPA's action orientation and detailed duties for accelerating rural development, regional construction and grand socialist construction which the Party has planned on a long-term basis and is leading to be a purposeful struggle, discussed the organizational and structural measures for implementing them and ways for using forces, and unanimously approved the relevant resolutions.

It also discussed and adopted the important practical steps for making more effective, powerful and aggressive use of the war deterrent of the country in coping with the present situation in which the war provocations of the US and south Korea are reaching the red line.

At the meeting Kim Jong Un, reviewing and analyzing the subjective and objective situation of the Korean revolution, said that the present grand drive for creation for accomplishing the gigantic cause of overall national prosperity, resolutely overcoming all the challenges and difficulties, calls upon the KPA, which has always played a vanguard role in the struggle for implementing the grand practical programme of the Party, to lead the whole society with a more advancing and vigorous struggle.

The KPA should become a driving force and model in the sacred struggle for the socialist rural construction and economic development to turn the ideal of the people into reality, unconditionally implement the stepwise goals and thus unfailingly bring about the entities of prosperity welcomed by the whole country year after year, he said.

Kim Jong Un Gives Field Guidance to KPA Unit Charged with Important Operational Task and Watches Fire Assault Drill



Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave field guidance to the Hwasong artillery unit charged with an important operational task of the Korean People's Army on the western front on March 9 and watched a fire assault drill.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was greeted by commanding officers of the unit on the spot.

He acquainted himself with the combat and political training of the service personnel and the order of action of the unit for the important operational task and its capability to operate weapons systems.

He highly appreciated that all the service personnel are intensifying their combat and political training in a stand-by posture with high class consciousness, transparent will to deal with the enemy and resolute viewpoint on struggle and steadily perfecting their operational capability to successfully carry out their important military task.

Looking round important elements of the unit and various places of a sub-unit directly under it, he learned in detail about the war preparedness and military service of the service personnel.







That day, Kim Jong Un examined the actual war response posture of the eighth fire assault company under the unit charged with the task of striking the enemy's operation airport in the direction of the western front.

Leading officials of the Central Committee of the WPK and commanding officers of the large combined units of the KPA watched the drill.

The fire assault company, which has trained its capability to carry out strike missions in the definite and minute war posture of containing any military moves of the enemy at a time, fired a powerful volley at the targeted waters in the West Sea of Korea set under the simulated conditions of the major elements of the enemy

operation airport, thus confidently demonstrating its capability to counter an actual war.

Expressing great satisfaction over the results of the drill, Kim Jong Un highly appreciated that the Hwasong artillerymen were powerfully and strictly ready to respond to actual war.

Referring to the importance of the operational task of the unit once again, he stressed that the fire assault sub-units should be strictly prepared for the greatest perfection in carrying out the two strategic missions, that is, first to deter war and second to take the initiative in war, by steadily intensifying various simulated drills for real war in a diverse way in different situations.



Demonstration of Toughest Response Posture of DPRK's Strategic Forces ICBM Hwasongpho-17 Launched

ICBM Hwasongpho-17 travelled up to a maximum altitude of 6 045km and flew a distance of 1 000.2km for 4 151s before accurately landing on the preset area in the open waters of the East Sea of Korea.





Kim Jong Un Guides Launching Drill of ICBM Unit

Under the grave situation in which the most unstable security environment was being created in the Korean peninsula due to the frantic, provocative and aggressive large-scale war drills conducted by the US and the south Korean puppet traitors against the DPRK, the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea saw to it that a launching drill of the ICBM Hwasongpho-17 was conducted on March 16.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided the launching drill of an ICBM unit on the spot.

Leading officials of the WPK Central Committee and commanding officers of the General Missile Bureau watched the launching drill in the presence of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

Reiterating the solemn declaration of the WPK and the DPRK government that they would react to nuclear weapons with nukes and frontal confrontation in kind, Kim Jong Un called for strictly maintaining the rapid response posture of the strategic forces to cope with any armed conflict and war.



The ICBM Hwasongpho-17, launched at Pyongyang International Airport, travelled up to a maximum altitude of 6 045km and flew a distance of 1 000.2km for 4 151s before accurately landing on the preset area in the open waters of the East Sea of Korea.

The launching drill had no negative impact on the security of neighbouring countries.

The drill confirmed the war readiness of the ICBM unit and the exceptional militancy of the DPRK's strategic forces and strictly verified their reliability.

Expressing great satisfaction over the drill, Kim Jong Un said that the drill clearly proved once again the confidence in and guarantee of the operating systems of the country's nuclear strategic forces undergoing rapid development.

Noting that our action orientation and line to cope with the long-term security environment of the state and the enemies' threat remain unchanged, he stressed the need to strike fear into the enemies, actually deter war and reliably guarantee the peaceful life of the Korean people and their struggle for socialist construction by irreversibly bolstering up the nuclear war deterrent.



Saying that we will continue to make the US and south Korea, which show open hostility towards the DPRK and frequently stage large-scale military drills in and around the Korean peninsula, find themselves being reckless, he mentioned our policy for counteraction against the enemies that is to make them realize themselves that their persistent and expanded anti-DPRK military moves will bring an

irreversible, grave threat to them. Reiterating the solemn declaration of the WPK and the DPRK government that they would react to nuclear weapons with nukes and frontal confrontation in kind, he called for strictly maintaining the rapid response posture of the strategic forces to cope with any armed conflict and war.



Kim Jong Un Guides Nuclear Counterattack Simulation Exercise



There took place on March 18 and 19 a combined tactical exercise to substantially bolster the country’s war deterrent and nuclear counterattack capability and make relevant units get familiar with the procedures and processes for executing their tactical nuclear attack missions.

The combined tactical exercise simulating a nuclear counterattack by the units for the operation of tactical nukes was executed under the

tense situation in which large-scale war games are being frantically scaled up by the US-south Korean allied forces to invade the DPRK and US nuclear strategic assets are massively brought to south Korea.

The exercise was also aimed at demonstrating the Republic's tougher will to make an actual war response and sending a stronger warning to the enemy who are expanding their war games for aggression and taking a series of military actions strong in their

offensive nature, getting undisguised in their explicit attempt to unleash a war against it in disregard of its repeated warnings.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, guided the combined tactical exercise for nuclear counterattack.

The two-day exercise was conducted, divided into a drill for

managing the nuclear strike control system, actual training for switching over to a nuclear counterattack posture and drill for launching tactical ballistic missile tipped with a mock nuclear warhead.

It was proved through the first-day exercise that the whole process of preparing for a nuclear counterattack is working in a fast, strict, highly reliable and safe system.



A ballistic missile launching drill simulating a tactical nuclear attack was staged on the morning of March 19.

The drill was observed by Minister of National Defence Kang Sun Nam, the combined unit chief in charge of commanding all the tactical nuclear operation units and commanding officers of the missile force units and sub-units under his command on the east and west fronts.

It was also watched by relevant officials of the Party Central Committee, commanding officers of the General Missile Bureau and relevant personnel of the Nuclear Weapons Institute.

The missile was tipped with a test warhead simulating a nuclear warhead.

The tactical ballistic missile launched in Cholsan County, North Phyongan Province, accurately exploded at 800 metres above the target waters in the East Sea of Korea set in its 800km strike range, thus proving once again the reliability of the operation of nuclear explosion control devices and detonators fitted in the nuclear warhead.

The firing drill had no adverse effect on the security of the neighbouring countries.

Expressing satisfaction with the combined tactical exercise, the General Secretary said that the exercise greatly improved the actual war capability of the units and sub-units performing the important fire assault duty and filled all the sub-units with great confidence.

The exercise marked an important occasion in preparing our nuclear combat force to rapidly and accurately perform its crucial mission of war deterrence and securing war initiative any moment and under any unexpected circumstances, he added.

Saying that it is very important to continuously organize and conduct such drills under the simulated conditions of an actual war, he stressed the need to make service personnel get familiar with any unexpected circumstances and more perfectly prepared in their active posture of making an immediate and overwhelming nuclear counterattack anytime.

Noting that the DPRK cannot actually deter a war with the mere fact that it is a nuclear weapons state, he said that it is possible to fulfil the important strategic mission of war deterrence and reliably defend the sovereignty of the country, the peaceful life and future of its people and the cause of socialist construction only when the nuclear force is perfected as a means actually capable of mounting an attack on the enemy and its nuclear attack posture for prompt and accurate activation is rounded off to always strike fear into the enemy.

Saying that the present situation, in which the enemies are getting ever more pronounced in their moves for aggression against the DPRK, urgently requires the DPRK to bolster up its nuclear war deterrent exponentially, he set forth the important nuclear force-building orientation and the strategic tasks to be fulfilled in preparing the nuclear force for a war.



Kim Jong Un Guides Major Military Activities



The intentional, persistent and provocative war drills and confrontational stance of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet regime of traitors have driven the military and political situation of the Korean peninsula to an irreversibly dangerous point.

The reckless and dangerous nature of the confrontational hysteria recently betrayed by the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet regime of traitors is unprecedented in history.

The Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea is energetically guiding the continuous military activities to bolster up the nuclear war deterrent for self-defence in order to strengthen the country's defence posture in every way and promptly counter and thoroughly control and manage any nuclear war threats and challenges by the enemy.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un guided the important military activities.

A new underwater attack weapon system test was conducted from March 21 to 23.

Since eleven years ago the DPRK's defence science research institute has conducted the development of the underwater nuclear strategic attack weapon system based on a new operational concept, studying warfare in the new era and defining the orientation of the development of the self-defence capabilities to outpace the military and technical superiority of the imperialist aggressor forces.





The Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee was informally reported about the underwater strategic nuclear weapon system at the Defence Development Exhibition Self-Defence-2021 held in October 2021.

This secret weapon was named “Unmanned Underwater Nuclear Attack Craft ‘Haeil’” at the Eighth Congress of the WPK, and has undergone more than 50 shakedown tests for the past two years since the Congress.

Kim Jong Un personally guided 29 weapon tests and its operational deployment was decided at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK.

The mission of the underwater nuclear strategic weapon is to stealthily infiltrate into operational waters and make a super-scale radioactive tsunami through underwater explosion to destroy warship groups and major operational ports of the enemy.

The underwater nuclear attack drone, which was deployed for a drill off the coast of Riwon County of South Hamgyong Province on March 21, reached the target point in the waters off Hongwon Bay set as a mock enemy port with its test warhead detonating underwater in the afternoon of March 23 after cruising along an oval and pattern-8 course at an underwater depth of 80 to 150 metres in the East Sea of Korea for 59 hours and 12 minutes.



The test correctly estimated all the tactical and technical specifications and navigational and technical indices of the underwater nuclear attack drone, verified its reliability and safety and fully confirmed its lethal strike capability.

On March 22 there took place a launching drill to let strategic cruise missile units get familiar with the procedures and processes for carrying out the tactical nuclear attack missions.

The strategic cruise missile was tipped with a test warhead simulating a nuclear warhead.

Two “Hwasal-1”-type strategic cruise missiles and two “Hwasal-2”-type strategic cruise missiles, launched in Jaktodong, Hungnam District, Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province, accurately

hit the targets set in the East Sea of Korea after flying on their programmed 1 500km- and 1 800km-long oval and pattern-8 orbits for 7 557 to 7 567 seconds and 9 118 to 9 129 seconds respectively.

The drill also involved the cruise missiles’ minimum-altitude flight test and the test for estimating their capability for ever-changing-altitude control and evasion flight.

The drill also verified once again the operational reliability of nuclear explosion control devices and detonators by applying the mid-air-explosion (600 metres above the target) strike mode to two different missiles.

The major weapon test and launching drills had no negative impact on the security of neighbouring countries.





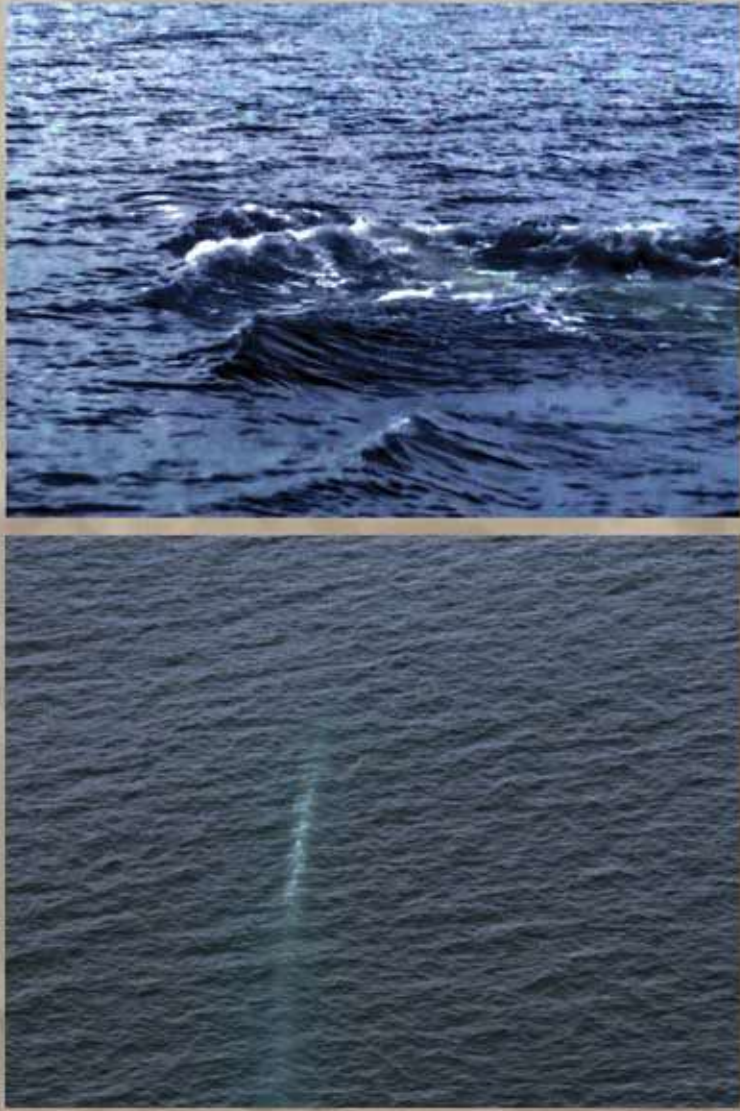


The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was greatly satisfied with the results of the major weapon test and the launching drill for a strategic purpose.

Underlining the need to neutralize every attempt of the enemy to invade the DPRK and creditably defend our people’s peaceful life and future and the cause of socialist construction by more overwhelmingly and offensively countering to the end the reckless military provocations being escalated by the US and the south Korean authorities in disregard of our patience and warning, he set forth the immediate militant tasks and permanent policies for doing so.

He expressed his will to make the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet regime plunge into despair for their choice through the high-profile demonstration of the powerful war deterrent and make them understand by themselves that they are bound to lose more than they get and face a greater threat due to the strengthening of the military alliance and the expansion of war drills in the region.

He, on behalf of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the DPRK government, seriously warned once again the enemies that they should stop the reckless anti-DPRK war drills.



Kim Jong Un Guides Work for Mounting Nuclear Warheads on Ballistic Missiles

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided the work for mounting nuclear warheads on ballistic missiles on March 27.

Present there were officials of the Department of the Munitions Industry of the Central Committee of the WPK and officials of the Nuclear Weapons Institute and the General Missile Bureau.

The DPRK Nuclear Weapons Institute reported to Kim Jong Un on recent years' work and production for bolstering up the nuclear force of the DPRK both in quality and quantity in accordance with the orientation of developing nuclear weapons and the strategic policy set forth at the Eighth Congress of the WPK and the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK.

He acquainted himself in detail with the means for applying nuclear weapons, technical specifications and features of structural operation of new tactical nuclear weapons according to the purpose of the operation and targets, interchangeability with different weapons systems, and others. He also learned about the work of putting into an IT basis the state nuclear weapon combined management system “Haekpangashoe” whose scientific accuracy, reliability and security have been strictly verified in the recent combined tactical drill simulating a nuclear counterattack.

And he examined the plan and written orders for nuclear counterattack operation.

He highly appreciated the institute for devoting ceaseless efforts to the work to strengthen our nuclear force into a reliable force capable of coping with any nuclear emergency in keeping with the strategic idea and plan of the Party Central Committee on combining and operating nuclear weapons by different means in the diversified operation spaces, and for making great achievements.

Saying with deep emotion that we have dauntlessly followed a rigorous and long road for possessing nuclear weapons, he clarified again that the enemy our nuclear force with powerful deterrent deals with are not any state or specific group, but war and nuclear disaster themselves, and the line of our Party on increasing nuclear force is aimed at defending the eternal security of the state and the regional peace and stability from A to Z.





Pointing out that we should never be satisfied with the work to consolidate the thoroughgoing response posture of our nuclear force, but should continuously strive to strengthen nuclear force steadily, Kim Jong Un said that when we are flawlessly prepared to use nuclear weapons anytime and anywhere, nuclear weapons would not be used forever, and if the powerful and superior nuclear force going beyond imagination is ready for offensive posture, the enemy would fear us and not dare provoke our national sovereignty, system and people.



Pointing out that we should never be satisfied with the work to consolidate the thoroughgoing response posture of our nuclear force, but should continuously strive to strengthen nuclear force steadily, he said that when we are flawlessly prepared to use nuclear

weapons anytime and anywhere, nuclear weapons would not be used forever, and if the powerful and superior nuclear force going beyond imagination is ready for offensive posture, the enemy would fear us and not dare provoke our national sovereignty, system and

people.

Noting that the institute and the atomic energy sector should expand in a far-sighted way the production of weapon-grade nuclear materials for thoroughly implementing the plan of the Party Central

Committee on increasing nuclear arsenals exponentially and put spurs to continuing to produce powerful nuclear weapons, he set forth important tasks facing the institute and the atomic energy sector.



Noting that the nuclear weapons institute and the atomic energy sector should expand in a far-sighted way the production of weapon-grade nuclear materials for thoroughly implementing the plan of the Party Central Committee on increasing nuclear arsenals exponentially and put spurs to continuing to produce powerful nuclear weapons, he set forth important tasks facing the institute and the atomic energy sector.

Underwater Launching Drill of Strategic Cruise Missiles Staged

An underwater launching drill of strategic cruise missiles was staged at dawn of March 12.

The submarine “8.24 Yongung(hero)” launched two strategic cruise missiles in the waters off Kyongpho Bay on the East Sea of Korea.

The drill confirmed the reliability of the weapon system and examined the preparedness for underwater-to-surface offensive

operations of submarine units that constitute another important component of the DPRK nuclear deterrent.

The two strategic cruise missiles precisely hit the preset target on the East Sea of Korea after travelling the 1 500km-long 8-shaped flight orbits for 7 563s to 7 575s.

The Central Military Commission of the Workers’ Party of Korea expressed satisfaction over the results of the launching drill.

KPA Missile Unit in Charge of Important Operational Task on Western Front Conducts Demonstration Drill

A missile unit of the Korean People’s Army in charge of an important operational task on the western front of the DPRK conducted a demonstration drill for educating sub-units on March 14.

The drill was watched by commanding officers and combatants of each sub-unit of the unit.

The 11th fire assault company of the unit participated in the drill and launched two ground-to-ground tactical ballistic missiles in a medium-range system.

The missiles fired in an area around Jangyon County of South Hwanghae Province precisely hit the target, Phi Islet, in the waters off Pangjin-dong, Chongam District, Chongjin City of North Hamgyong Province, located 611.4km away from the fired spot.



KPA Unit in Charge of Important Operational Task in Central Front Conducts Missile Firing Drill



A missile unit in charge of an important firing task in the central front conducted a demonstration education firing drill aimed at letting its sub-units get familiar with procedures and processes for carrying out an important firing task on March 27.

The drill was guided by the General Missile Bureau and watched by the commanding officers and combatants of all sub-units under the unit.

The education company under the unit was involved in the drill, and conducted an education demonstration firing by a nuclear air explosion striking mode with two ground-to-ground tactical ballistic missiles.

The tactical ballistic missiles were loaded with warheads for trial simulating nuclear warheads.

The education company launched a virtual nuclear attack from Ryokpho District, Pyongyang, aiming at the target islet off Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province, and blasted the warheads 500 metres above the target.



Underwater Strategic Weapon System Test Conducted

The Academy of Defence Science of the DPRK conducted another test of underwater strategic weapon system from March 25 to 27.

The underwater nuclear attack drone “Haeil-1”, deployed for the test in Wonsan Bay on the afternoon of March 25, reached the target point in the waters off Hwadae County of North Hamgyong Province on the morning of March 27 after cruising along a jagged and oval course simulating the distance of 600 kilometres in the East Sea of Korea for 41 hours and 27 minutes and correctly set off the test warhead underwater.

Through the test, all tactical and technical specifications and underwater navigational and technical indices were correctly estimated and the reliability and safety of the weapon system were verified.

For Victorious Advance of Cause of Global Independence, Cause of Socialism

On the occasion of the 111th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung, the greatest of the great men recognized and admired by the whole world, the Editorial Board of the Korea Pictorial introduces energetic external activities he had conducted for the victorious advance of the cause of global independence.

In April the Korean people are celebrating the Day of the Sun (the birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung) as the greatest national holiday, filled with the recollection of his noble life.

President Kim Il Sung, who authored the Juche idea and thus opened the new road of revolution for the masses of the people to shape their destiny in an independent and creative way, performed undying exploits in accomplishing the cause of independence of mankind.

He put forward the slogan “People of the world advocating independence, unite!” and conducted energetic activities to strengthen the unity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

He attached great importance to consolidating friendly relations with socialist countries.

When the world socialist movement was threatened with the danger of split in the mid-20th century, the President ensured that socialist countries adhered to the principle of unity, thus making a great contribution to safeguarding the socialist camp.



Kim Il Sung meeting heads of state, government and party of many countries, presidential envoys and heads of foreign delegations (April 1987)



Kim Il Sung meeting Mao Zedong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China
(November 1958)



Kim Il Sung talking with Zhou Enlai, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China
(April 1970)



Kim Il Sung talking with Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (April 1975)



Kim Il Sung meeting N. A. Bulganin, premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (July 1956)



Kim Il Sung meeting L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (June 1961)



Kim Il Sung meeting A. N. Kosygin, premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (February 1965)

He also met communist and workers' party leaders of the world frequently and gave clear answers to the problems arising in advancing the international communist movement.

Especially, in the closing years of last century when the imperialists and reactionaries were clamouring about the “end” of socialism, he led the world socialist cause to make a continuous, vigorous advance, overcoming all sorts of hardships and difficulties.



Kim Il Sung visiting the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and meeting President Ho Chi Minh (November 1958)

The President gave great encouragement to many countries across the world to cast off the chains of imperialism and colonialism and advance along the road of independence in the 20th century.

The DPRK, which was reduced to ashes owing to the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War against the invasion of

the US imperialists, started socialist construction in the 1950s.

However, the President regarded it as a noble international duty to help Asian, African and Latin American countries, which held high the torch of anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle, and gave unstinted support and assistance.

He ensured that the DPRK helped many countries with grant-type aids, dispatched technicians and experts to them, and promoted the ties of economic cooperation and technical exchange in the fields of agriculture, education, public health and others. Thanks to his contribution, many countries achieved national liberation and



Kim Il Sung posing for a photograph with Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba (March 1986)



Kim Il Sung greeting Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(August 1977)



Kim Il Sung talking with Francois Mitterrand, first secretary of the Socialist Party of France (February 1981)



Kim Il Sung greeting Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta
(August 1985)

expedited their building of new societies.

With a keen insight into the significance and role of the non-aligned movement in the struggle for global independence, President Kim Il Sung shed the light on the ways and means for its development.

He saw to it that non-aligned countries promoted close cooperation and unity in all fields, including politics, the economy and culture, and that the DPRK set active and practical examples in strengthening the non-alignment movement.

Personifying noble obligations and traits, he regarded everybody sharing the purpose on the road for global independence as genuine comrades and friends in disregard of their nationalities, political views or religious beliefs, and lavished affection and trust on them down through generations.



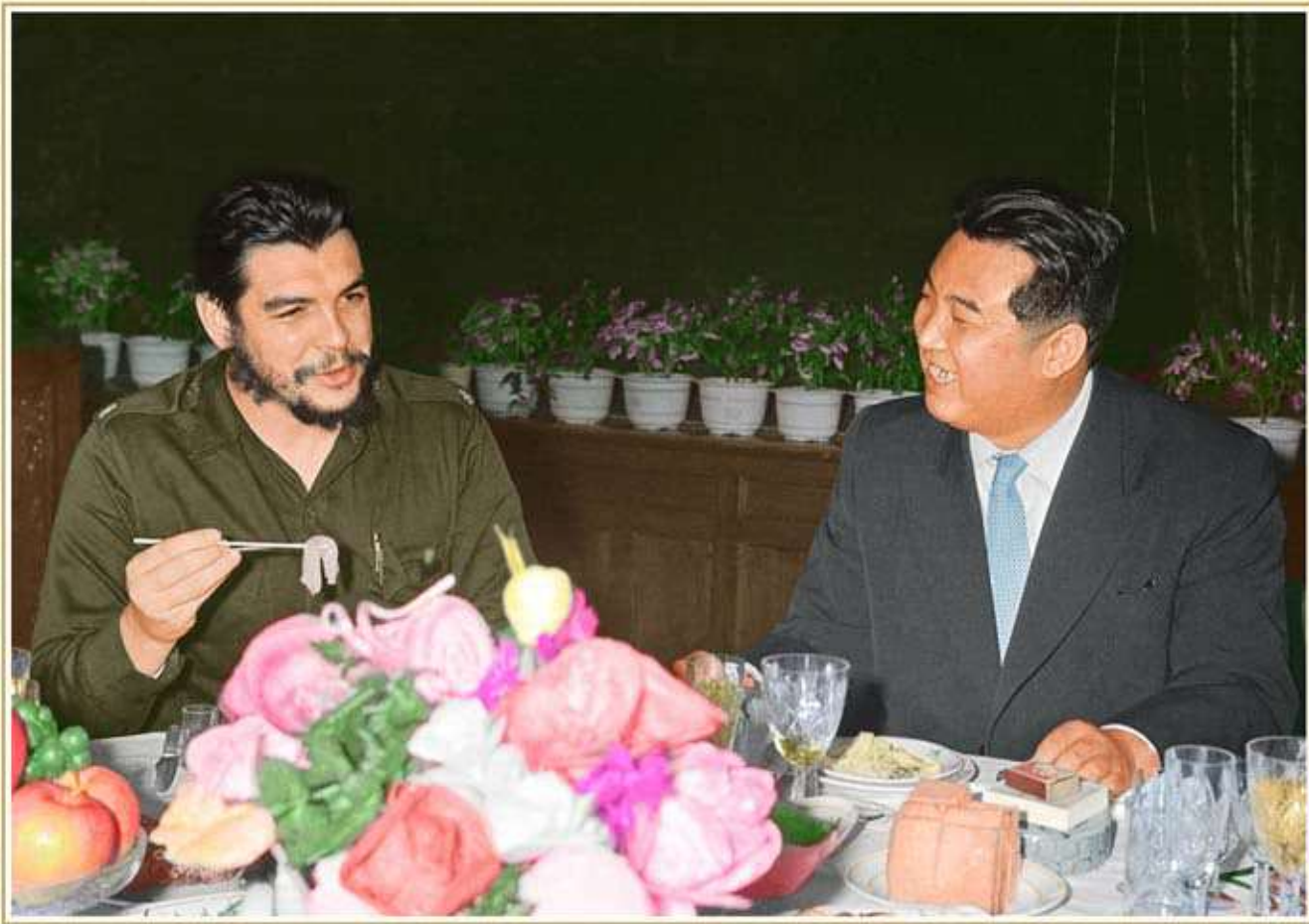
Kim Il Sung attending the Algiers Mass Meeting with Houari Boumedienne, president of the Council of Revolution, and acknowledging enthusiastic cheers of the people (May 1975)



Kim Il Sung talking with Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo (September 1974)



Kim Il Sung greeting Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania (March 1981)



Kim Il Sung talking with Che Guevara, head of the economic delegation of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba (December 1960)



Kim Il Sung meeting Luise Rinser, a West German writer (August 1985)



Kim Il Sung talking with Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations (January 1986)



Kim Il Sung seeing the gift presented by Billy Graham, a US religious leader (April 1992)



During his revolutionary career he met a total of over 70 000 foreigners, including heads of state, party and government.

Indeed, President Kim Il Sung, who led the political trend of the 20th century and performed great exploits, enjoyed unstinting praise from many statesmen and people of the world as a veteran statesman of the world and outstanding leader of the cause of independence of mankind.

The reverence of the world people for his great personality and exploits continues unabated forever.

Kim Il Sung meeting Shin Kanemaru and Tanabe Makoto of Japan (September 1990)



Kim Il Sung meeting Boutros Boutros-Ghali, secretary-general of the United Nations (December 1993)



Kim Il Sung posing for a photograph with the delegation of the the Summit Council for World Peace (April 1992)



Kim Il Sung meeting Jimmy Carter, former president of the United States of America (June 1994)



Kim Il Sung receiving the highest order of Laos from Kaysone Phomvihane, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (April 1992)



Kim Il Sung having received the highest order of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea from President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo (April 1992)



Kim Il Sung having received the highest order of the State of Palestine from President Yasir Arafat (July 1993)



Some of foreign orders awarded to President Kim Il Sung



Some of foreign medals and honorary titles awarded to President Kim Il Sung



Successors to Revolution Grow Up

– Mangyongdae Revolutionary School –

Mangyongdae Revolutionary School is in Mangyongdae District of Pyongyang, which houses the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, the sacred place of revolution.

The history of the revolutionary school is the one in which the Workers' Party of Korea has remained infinitely faithful to the moral obligation to revolutionary forerunners and has devoted sincerity to training reserve revolutionaries, staking its fate on the inheritance of the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary school was inaugurated on October 12, 1947, according to the personal proposal of the President and under his energetic guidance, for the sons and daughters of revolutionary martyrs who had sacrificed their lives in the bloody struggle to liberate the country.

President Kim Il Sung visited it several times during his revolutionary leadership to shed light on the path ahead for the school and take parental care of the students.

Chairman Kim Jong Il took all measures for the school to perform its mission and role in every decade of the revolution and even in the difficult days when the country was undergoing trials.

Under the meticulous care of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un the revolutionary school has developed into a pedigree farm for training the core backbone to carry on the revolution.

With an ennobling intention to bring up the revolutionary talents, the backbone of the revolution, by the Party under its direct charge, on a substantial basis and with great certainty, so that they would ensure the revolution not simply for the present but with an eye to the future, he visited the school on several occasions. In October last year alone, he visited it twice to bestow paternal care on the students.

At present the sons and daughters of martyrs who dedicated their precious lives to the prosperity of the country are growing up here.

The revolutionary school is directing great efforts to implanting in the hearts of the students the soul of revolutionary forerunners.



Kim Il Sung visiting Mangyongdae Revolutionary School (June 1970)



Kim Jong Il visiting Mangyongdae Revolutionary School (January 1998)



Students preparing themselves to be competent revolutionary personnel who, by inheriting the ideology, faith and loyalty of the forerunners, will exalt the brilliance of the country



Kim Jong Un visiting Mangyongdae Revolutionary School (January 2012)



Kim Jong Un attending the celebrations of the 75th anniversary of the founding of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and Kang Pan Sok Revolutionary School (October 2022)



It is encouraging the students to absorb as their own the history of the struggle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and the heroic generation who won war victory, thus educating them to be mindful of the fact that patriotism is synonymous with the revolution.

It is also paying close attention to preparing students to put the interests of the collective before their own, whatever they do, and be genuine persons who are deeply steeped in noble moral ethics.

It is making brisk endeavour to become the model for all other schools across the country in terms of education and edification.

On the basis of excellent educational conditions and environment, it is proactively using IT and intelligent educational equipment and extensively introducing advanced teaching experiences and latest scientific and technological data of the world, so as to work out a new methodology of training talented people.

Education and edification of students are not confined to the campus.

The revolutionary school ensures that the students foster patriotic spirit and develop strong will and spirit of overcoming difficulties in the vibrant reality, thus preparing themselves to be the pillars to shoulder the future of the country.

To bring up all the students as the military and political activists with both literary and military accomplishments and as the talented people who defend the Party and the country and add glory to them—this is the unanimous determination of all the teaching staff of the school.



Students acquiring versatile knowledge in the excellent educational conditions and environment



They are making efforts to possess excellent qualifications and abilities and devote their knowledge and conscience to education while taking meticulous care of the students like their parents and the brothers and sisters would do, so that the students grow up to be those who are perfect in every aspect.

Seeing off the graduates every year, they earnestly request them to be faithful to their pledge to be strong pillars of the country and the nation made in their days at the school.

The graduates of the revolutionary school have rendered a great contribution to safeguarding the country and making it prosperous in the grave annals of the Korean revolution and are now playing pivotal roles in political, economic, military fields.

Among them, three became the head of government of the DPRK, three marshals of the Korean People's Army, and scores of them Heroes including triple and double ones.

Photo: Choe Won Chol, Ri Chol Jin
Text: Ri Jin Bom









Various cultural events held to mark the March 8 International Women's Day



113th Anniversary of March 8 International Women's Day Celebrated

The 113th anniversary of March 8 International Women's Day was significantly commemorated in the DPRK.

An endless stream of visitors flowed to the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, the sacred temple of Juche where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il are preserved in their lifetime appearance. In the palace plaza they recollected in deep emotion the benevolence of the great leaders who provided a valuable tradition of women's movement in Korea and put forward the women as dignified masters of the country.

Large numbers of people laid flower baskets, bouquets and flowers before the statues of the President and the Chairman on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang and their statues and portraits of their beaming images in all other parts of the country and paid respect to them.

Meanwhile, officials of every province, city and county and those of industrial establishments and farms met and congratulated women scientists and teachers and model women workers and farmers including labour innovators in their units.

Colourful congratulatory performances and sports and amusement games took place in Pyongyang and provinces.

Women's union officials and members in Pyongyang held a dance party in the plaza in front of the Arch of Triumph.

Public catering establishments across the country provided special services for women.



A commemorative event of "AFC women's football day" held on March 8 at Pyongyang International Football School



On Tree-planting Day

Trees were planted across the DPRK on March 14 on the occasion of the Tree-planting Day.

Officials of the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK government, and other officials and working people in all parts of the country took part in the commemorative tree-planting.

Officials and working people of the districts, counties, factories and enterprises in Pyongyang Municipality planted trees of good species in streets, villages and workplaces, so as to increase natural resources of the country and transform the appearance of its land.

Those in South Phyongan, South Hwanghae and other provinces planted trees with sincerity in the environs of the statues of the peerlessly great persons, revolutionary battle and historic sites, People's Army martyrs cemeteries and others.

Those of the Central Tree Nursery under the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, Central Tree Nursery of the Ministry of Urban Management, Kangwon Provincial Tree Nursery and tree nurseries throughout the country successfully ensured tree-planting by producing enough saplings.



Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex





Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, a large metallurgical base in the northern part of the DPRK, is stepping up its vigorous advance of this year to provide a decisive guarantee for carrying out the five-year plan of the national economic development.

All the workshops and workplaces are brimming over with the stout mettle of the workers who have turned out to implement their production plans set higher than before.

With a surging enthusiasm from the outset of the year, the smelters of the oxygen blast furnace workshop are increasing the molten iron output per charge and rounds of tapping every day by introducing reasonable methods into blast furnace operation and managing equipment and technology in a responsible way.

Valuable technical innovation plans proposed and applied by officials and workers of steel workshop No. 2 prove effective in extending the working period of equipment between its repairs and increasing the daily production of steel ingots.

The oxygen separator branch factory has established a thorough equipment inspection and repair system to reduce the time of repairing major facilities and produce oxygen of good quality.

Amid a brisk drive of mass-based technical innovation that inspires the enthusiasm of the working masses for scientific and technical affairs, workers and technicians



A large metallurgical base in the northern part of the country

of the hot and cold rolling workshops have repaired the machines and technically upgraded them and put on the normal track the operation of such large-sized equipment as high-temperature air combustion heating furnace and rolling mills.

The project of expanding the production capacity is also being pushed forward.

Thanks to the energetic efforts of the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, Chongjin Metal Plant Construction Complex and Equipment Assembly Complex, the huge project is now in its final stage, thus providing a sure guarantee to make the metallurgical industry Juche-oriented and self-supporting at a higher level by further expanding the iron production capacity based on raw materials and fuel abundant at home.

*Photo: Hwang Jong Hyok
Text: Pak Pyong Hun*



Pupho Offshore Culture Station

The Pupho area has favourable topographical, geological, climate and marine conditions for offshore cultivation, such as a vast tideland, underwater topography, water temperature, salinity, tide, water depth, waves and so on.

Pupho Offshore Culture Station, a base of rearing aquatic plants and animals, is located on the west coast of Korea.

The sea off Pupho Workers' District in Kangnyong County, South Hwanghae Province, is suitable for shallow-sea farming as it is surrounded by islets and its seawater is rich in nutrients for growing seaweeds and shellfish.

Based on the favourable location, the station has several hundred hectares of breeding grounds and habitats for cultivating kelp, sea lettuce, laver, oyster, mussel and the like.

It is directing the greatest efforts to the farming of kelp.

In order to meet the growing demand on kelp, an important raw material for health foods and medicines, the station's officials and

workers are pushing forward with kelp production on a large scale.

This year, too, they are proactively introducing scientific methods for allowing smooth process of photosynthesis of seaweeds and extending their growing periods while waging a brisk drive for increased production between workshops and workteams.

The breeding workshops are identifying and tapping all reserves and potential to step up the thinning despite the changeable weather conditions in spring.

They are shortening the time spent on sailing to and from the breeding grounds by improving the technical conditions of tugboats and other boats, and making steady efforts to raise the workers' levels of technical knowledge and skills, thus boosting the output for

each working hour.

They are also ensuring responsible management of ropes, floats and other equipment and facilities even in the freezing weather, the yield per hectare is on the increase.

The station is cultivating shellfish on a large scale by selecting appropriate breeding grounds to meet the ecological features of



different varieties.

Thanks to the endeavour of the employees to enrich the people's diet, a wonderful scene of bumper harvest of aquatic products is being unfolded at the station.

Photo: An Chol Ryong
Text: Choe Kwang Ho





Reserve Football Players Are Trained

- Pyongyang Municipal Football School -

Pyongyang Municipal Football School was set up in 2017 in the eastern part of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.

It is equipped with facilities for the primary and secondary curricula in the compulsory education such as the classrooms, laboratories, and so on, as well as professional ones for physical and tactical training.

It admits some 20 boys and girls annually from the football groups organized in the primary schools in the municipality, after assessing talents and aptitudes of the group members.

Students stay at school on weekdays and spend weekends at home.

School teachers take care of the students with a sense of parental affection, so that the latter become interested in school life.

The curricula of the compulsory education are implemented in the morning, and those of football education in the afternoon.

Every student is included in the corresponding age groups to receive practical training in basic football techniques from instructors.

Among the instructors are former players of the national team.



평양시축구학교

Kang Chol Man, head of the practical training instructors, said, "It is the duty of our instructors to give satisfactory basic education to students and train them into promising reserves, thus promoting them to sports clubs after graduation."

The school, with its teachers' great practical abilities and excellent conditions of education, is attracting the interests of many

schoolchildren and their parents.

Over 30 graduates of the school are now playing for famous sports clubs of the country.

Photo: Ri Chol Jin
Text: Pak Ui Chol



Flocks of Sheep on Muwon Heights

White puffy clouds floating in the sky and large flocks of sheep grazing leisurely on a vast expanse of pasture on a high ground looking down the surrounding mountain ridges—this is the pastoral scenery newly unfolded on Muwon Heights, 1 067 metres above sea level.

Muwon Heights, now a pasture for migrant grazing of Changsong Sheep Breeding Station of North Phyongan Province, was a barren place overgrown with weeds and shrubs, far from residential areas.

Since 2020 changes took place, thanks to the efforts of the officials and working people in Changsong County who turned out to develop

livestock farming by reclaiming the heights.

With a determination to undertake sheep-raising on a larger scale in conformity with the local geographical features of the mountainous region, they erected seven sheep-breeding blocks, feed processing ground, storehouses, hostel, sci-tech learning space and so on.

Along with the reclamation of Muwon Heights, they created over 1 140 hectares of the pasture and built 35 sheep sheds across the county, and acquired nearly 1 000 sheep of superior breed.

As a result, Muwon Heights was covered with flocks of sheep since last summer.



At present officials and workers of the station are striving to solve technical problems arising in breeding sheep of superior breed and gaining valuable experience.

They have established a scientific system of raising sheep and



introduced comprehensive veterinary services and anti-epizootic measures, thereby continuously increasing sheep's weights and producing hundreds of new-born sheep.

Along with the increasing number of sheep, the county is making

effective preparations for the improvement of the people's living standards.

Photo: Ra Phyong Ryol

Text: Ri Jin Bom





A gold ring and silver daggers given to the quadruplets by the state in December 2012

Blessed Quadruplets

In the DPRK, where the birth of triplets or quadruplets is regarded as a sign of fortune and an auspicious event for the country, the triplets and quadruplets are brought up at state expense.

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital has recorded 536 births of triplets and quadruplets from its inauguration in July 1980 to early this year.

Seven sets of quadruplets have been born so far, and the seventh

quadruplets were delivered in December 2012 by Kim Hyang Hwa living in Ranam District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province.

The eldest is a girl, Jong U Yong, and the other three are boys, Jong Ju Yong, Jong Kang Yong and Jong Kuk Yong.

Their father Jong Tok Chan was a student at the Kyongsong College of Medicine.

In the third month of pregnancy Kim was confirmed to have

multiple babies and immediately sent from Chongjin to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

A competent medical team was organized for her treatment, and relevant measures were taken. The woman also received many medicines and health tonics.

At the time of birth the quadruplets were not in good conditions, but they got better thanks to the devoted care of the medical team of



Jong U Yong, eldest



Jong Ju Yong, second



Jong Kang Yong, third



Jong Kuk Yong, fourth

the hospital.

Before leaving the hospital gold rings and silver daggers were given to the babies and their parents by the state.

The quadruplets were nursed at a baby home until they were four, according to state policy, and returned to the modern house provided by the state free of charge to live with their parents and attend the kindergarten. Now they are in the fifth year of a primary school.

They are growing up healthily under the close concern of parents, teachers and villagers and developing their aptitudes as they wish.

The eldest daughter, U Yong, and the eldest and third sons, Ju Yong and Kuk Yong, have joined the rhythmic gymnastics group of the school. The second son, Kang Yong, shows a special interest in literature.

Photo: Hwang Jong Hyok
Text: Pak Pyong Hun





National Rhythms and Melodies Are Sustained

The Korean nation with a 5 000-year-long history and culture has a dignified and proud tradition also in the field of the art of music.
The musical heritage bequeathed by the ancestors embodies the

beautiful and ennobling national emotions and feelings.
The DPRK is directing great efforts to inheriting and developing the tradition in musical creation and activities.
The National Musical Instrument Institute, the Korean Dance



Institute under the Phibada Opera Troupe and other specialized research institutes are conducting their activities under the close concern of the state.

The National Folk Art Troupe and other central art troupes, as well as local art troupes, are creating works of folk music in line with their respective characteristics and the aspirations and demands of the audiences.

Performances that combine traditional instruments and vocal

music instil the national dignity and pride in the people.

They re-present the folk songs sung since long in various ways including solos, duets, and *kayagum* ensemble, and stage them, winning applause from the audiences.

Efforts are also being made for the education of folk music.

The traditional instrumental music faculty at Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun University of Music and Dance always draws many applicants.



Traditional rhythms and melodies of Korean music are portrayed in artistic performances, emphasizing national flavour and tastes

Not only such educational institutes of musical art but also schoolchildren's palaces and halls and schools and even kindergartens encourage that are traditional in their musical education and bring up many prodigies who would shoulder the future of traditional music.

Social awareness of the traditional music is being raised constantly.

The traditional music contest held as part of the national mass art competition a few years ago showed the scope of the activities of the traditional art.

There are many families, whose members are all traditional instrumentalists, enjoying respect and praise in society.

The tradition of folk dance is also being carried forward.

Popular among the works of folk dance are *Peasant Dance*, created by combining the farming life of the Korean people and their

folk ceremonies, and *Janggo Dance*, which is tuneful and worth enjoying as it combines various ways of beating the drum and dance movements in a harmonious way.

Sometimes folk dance and instrumental works performed by several hundred people, even by over a thousand, are staged during the artistic performances, leading the audiences to the world of national emotions.

The Korean people are further striving to sustain their unique national traditions created and developed over a long period of time.

Photo: An Chol Ryong, Pang Un Sim
Text: Kang Su Jong

Intangible Cultural Heritage Practice of Making Pyongyang Cold Noodles

The practice of making Pyongyang cold noodles formed and developed over a long history includes the technique, recipe and sociocultural custom related to them

Pyongyang cold noodles have been widely known not only in Korea but also around the world as a traditional dish representing Korean noodles.

The time-honoured fame of Pyongyang cold noodles owes the credit to ingredients and stock peculiar to it.

The noodles are made of buckwheat which has long been regarded as a health food. Buckwheat is slightly hulled, made into flour, and then pressed into noodles with distinctive aroma, stimulating the appetite.

As the noodle strips are served in the stock prepared with either watery radish kimchi juice, another specialty of Pyongyang, or meat broth, the dish tastes more refreshing and savoury and sweeter than buckwheat noodles served in other areas.

The recipe for Pyongyang cold noodles has something very different from others in garnish, vessel and coiling.





Pyongyang cold noodles is a representative dish of the Korean nation, much favoured by not only the Koreans but also foreigners

The true taste of the dish can only be felt when some vinegar is sprinkled over the noodle strips and mustard is added.

The Okryu Restaurant, which has Pyongyang cold noodles as its signature dish, and other restaurants and catering facilities in Pyongyang serve the noodles prepared in the traditional recipe that is carried forward through generations.

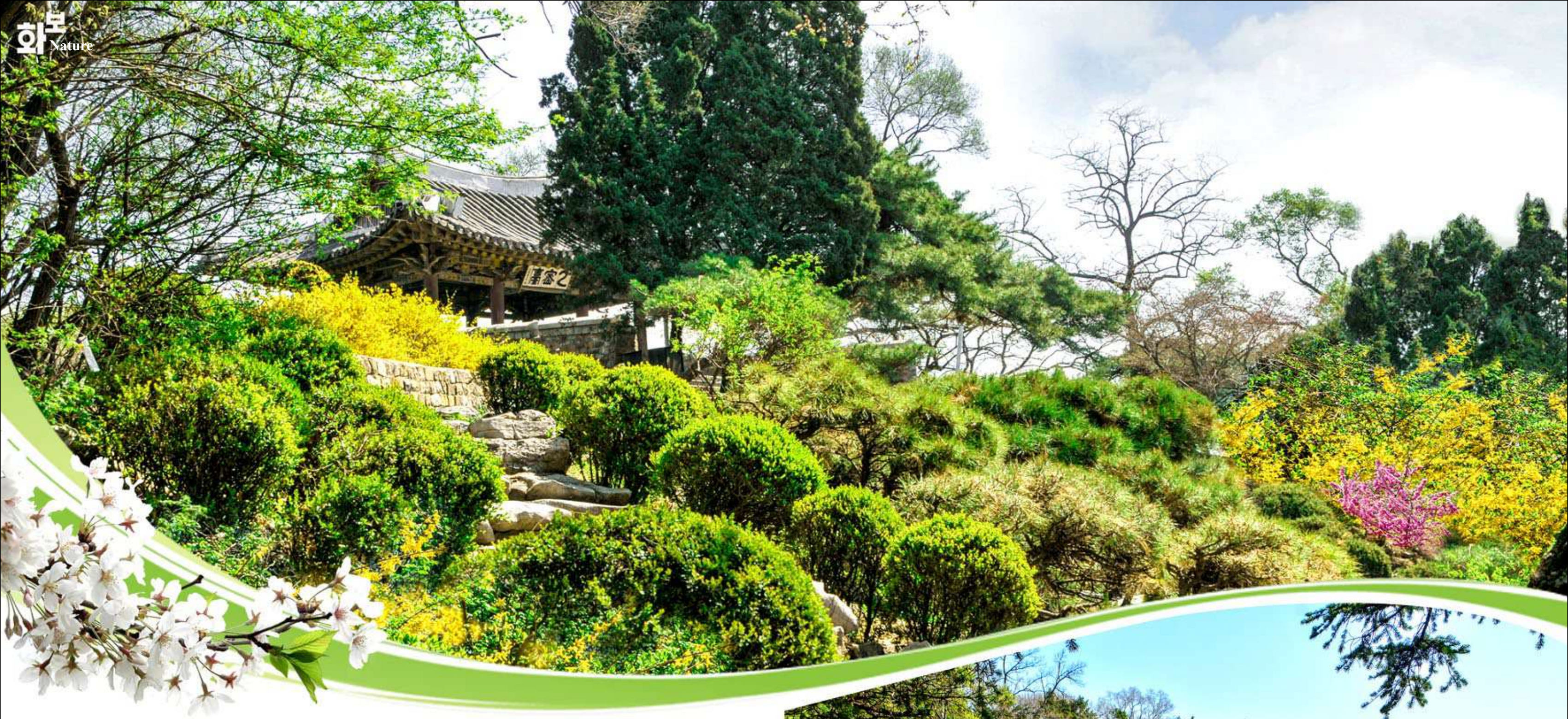
And educational institutions encourage its students to be well acquainted with historical origin and customs related with Pyongyang cold noodles.

The recipe related to Pyongyang cold noodles are also handed down in many families.

The practice of making Pyongyang cold noodles was put on the Representative List of ICH of Humanity at the 17th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the UNESCO held in Morocco in November last year.

*Photo: Pang Un Sim, Hwang Jong Hyok
Text: Kim Son Gyong*





Moran Hill in Spring

Spring has come to Moran Hill, a renowned spot for superb scenery in Pyongyang. Peculiar and graceful peaks, dense forests, and various cultural and recreational facilities in the hill blend together, adding more charm to its spring scenery.

In spring when everything begin growth anew, pine trees take on fresh greenish colour, and other trees are decorated beautifully with light greenish leaves and then light pinkish flower blossoms.

Moran Hill is filled with pleasant fragrance emitted from fully-bloomed flowering plants and sounds of chirping birds.





Open view from Ulmil Pavilion and picturesque Pubyok Pavilion on Chongnyu Cliff along the Taedong River become particularly prominent in spring.

Among eight famous scenes of Pyongyang are included the wonderful scenery viewed from Ulmil Pavilion in spring and the full moon-enjoying on Pubyok Pavilion.

Therefore, Moran Hill is crowded with people from early morning to late evening and is resounding with merry laughter of them full of delight and optimism.





Quite impressive are young people strolling along the lanes through thick woods and lawns, the elderly having friendly chats in resting places, children playing joyfully, and artists intent on depicting balmy and beautiful scenery.

Greeting spring on Moran Hill, people feel sure of their brighter future and harden their will to bring it earlier.

*Photo: Kim Song Chol, An Chol Ryong
Text: Kim Son Gyong*





KOREA TONGBANG INSTANT-CURE
MEDICINE COMPANY

Korea Tongbang Instant-Cure Medicine Company

The Korea Tongbang Instant-Cure Medicine Company, situated in Jangchung-dong No. 1, Songyo District, Pyongyang, was founded in June 2004.

The company, which is equipped with the state-of-the-art production lines and has a pulmonary research institute and pharmacies under it, was the first to make a research on instant-cure medicines, and is now conducting research, development and marketing of instant-cure medicines, anti-cancer medicines, health foods, medical apparatuses and functional cosmetics.

Angungsahyang

Medicine for Instant
Heart Resuscitation

Mysteriously Instant Efficacy against Speech Disorders, Limb Paralysis and Loss of Consciousness



Angungsahyang is prepared with musk and its essence, two kinds of essence capable of immune regulation, two kinds of natural essence capable of instant regeneration of the nerves and cell tissues, essence capable of instant relieving of fatigue, and essence capable of instant regeneration of the cerebral metabolism.

One packet (2g/vial×6 =12g) has as much stimulating and resuscitating effect as 15g of musk.

When speech disorders, limb paralysis and loss of consciousness, which are caused by cerebral thrombosis or cerebral haemorrhage, are at an almost incurable stage, they can be treated if Angungsahyang is administered within 1-2 days, and most of the cases can be fully treated if 2-3 packets are administered as soon as possible.

The elderly are advised to carry a vial for emergency. When you feel speech disorders or limb paralysis, please take a vial immediately, by dividing them into three doses, and you will feel a mysterious effect.



Blood Vessel Cleaner

Health Food That Makes Blood Vessels Wide
by Removing Deposit in It



The blood vessel cleaner is prepared with the essence of three medicinal herbs, essence of a medicinal herb capable of regeneration of the nerves and cell tissues, compound polysaccharide capable of accentuation of immunocompetence, protein and moulds on fermented soybeans capable of thrombolysis, and essence of a medicinal herb conducive to skin care.

This health food is indicated in those who are over 40 years old for preventing and treating hyperlipemic arteriosclerosis, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and liver disorders.

Kim Hong Do and His Paintings



"Ssirum"



"Dancing"



"Smithy"

Kim Hong Do was a famous painter of the feudal Joseon dynasty, who enriched the cultural wealth of the Korean nation.

Known as a progressive-minded painter representative of the 18th century and the 19th century, Kim depicted the real human lives of those days in the unique style of Korean painting.

He showed exceptional talent in painting at the age of ten and earned fame as excellent painter 5-6 years later. Before the age of 20 Kim produced a number of masterpieces including "Immortals".

Though he drew many supernatural beings in imaginary world in his early years, in his portrayal of "Immortals" he depicted them differently from the previous deified ones to those with individuality.

He gradually departed from the old-fashioned, stereotyped painting styles and started to develop genre painting that depicted everyday life in a realistic manner.

His paintings like "Smithy," "House-building," "Weaving," and "Archery" are known as masterpieces that reflected in a truthful way the creative labour and life of working commoners.

He excelled in not only figure and genre paintings but also portraiture, and he depicted actual scenery in a powerful and concise style.



"Washing Place"



"Kuryong Falls"



"Landscape"

Imbued with ardent affection for mountains and rivers of the country, strong national sentiment and great pride in local beauty, his landscape paintings evoke deep thought and great poetic inspiration in the mind of viewers and prompt them to be nestled in the bosom of beautiful nature.

“Landscape of Mt Kumgang and four gracious plants,” “Kuryong Falls,” “Ferry,” and “Hongryu Valley” are his symbolic landscape paintings.

Kim Hong Do was a realistic painter who promoted the Korean fine art to a higher level and enriched the national treasures with his excellent paintings.

Text: Pak Ui Chol



"Crab"



"Old Lion"



"Hongryu Valley"



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