Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK Held

Major Party and State Policies Discussed and Decided at the Meeting

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JUCHE 110 (2021) 7

(787)

Pictorial *Korea*
founded in April 1956

CONTENTS

Special Report

2 ‖ General Secretary Kim Jong Un Guided Party Meetings
6 ‖ Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK Held

Commemoration

16 ‖ History of Transformation of the Pothong River
22 ‖ July 27, Great Victory
30 ‖ Woman Pilot Called “Azalea”
32 ‖ Ties of DPRK-Russia Friendship Further Bolstered in the New Century

Korea Today

40 ‖ Top Scientists and Technicians of the DPRK for 2020
42 ‖ By Dint of Science and Technology
46 ‖ Ryongjong Fish Farm
52 ‖ A Day at the Nursery
62 ‖ Kyongsang Kindergarten for Musical Prodigies

Sports

70 ‖ Pae Kil Su, Three-time World Champion and Olympic Gold Medallist

Nature

76 ‖ Underground Scenic Spot, Ryongmun Cavern

Natural Monument

84 ‖ 2 140-year-old Kumya Gingko Tree

History

86 ‖ 80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures

Editors: Sin Jae Chol, Kim Jong Chol, So Chol Nam, Kim Kyu Song, Sung Ryong

FRONT COVER: Celebrating the day of victory *Photo: Ri Kwang Song*

General Secretary Kim Jong Un Guided Party Meetings

First Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK

The First Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea took place at the office building of the Party Central Committee on June 4.

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, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting 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 WPK Central Committee.

The meeting made an interim summing-up of the execution of the key policies of the Party and the state for 2021 advanced at the Second Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, and discussed as a major agenda item the issue of convening a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party to take additional state measures for solving pending problems urgent for the economic work and people's living.

The respected General Secretary briefed and analysed the execution of major policy tasks in different fields for the first half of the year.

He stressed that at this point it is necessary to convene a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party and make correct summing-up of the overall state affairs for the first half of the year to take additional measures for setting right the deflective matters in time.

Saying that the Party and the government should make every possible effort, bearing in mind their very important mission and responsibility under the current situation prevailing at home and abroad, he emphasized that under the present situation it is necessary to propel a staunch campaign for the stability and improvement of the economy and people's living by signally enhancing the leading role of the Party.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party adopted a decision on convening the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, studied and discussed the items to be presented to the plenary meeting and approved them.

Consultative Meeting of Senior Officials of the Party Central Committee and Provincial Party Committees

General Secretary Kim Jong Un convened a consultative meeting of senior officials of the Party Central Committee and provincial Party committees at the office building of the Party Central Committee on June 7.

Present at the meeting were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Jo Yong Won and Kim Tok Hun, secretaries and department directors of the Party Central Committee and chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees.

The consultative meeting, on the threshold of the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee, had an intensive check on the detailed situation of every field in regard to the implementation of main policies for the latter half of this year, and discussed the practical issues to cope with the situation.

The respected General Secretary learned about and examined the pending issues arising in guaranteeing the state economic work and people's living and assigned important tasks for it.

Pointing out the direction of the work and study to be carried out by every department of the Party Central Committee, government organs and every provincial Party committee under the present situation, he unfolded a plan to bring about a tangible change in stabilizing the state economic work and people's living with the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee as an occasion.

Repeatedly underscoring the need for senior officials of the Party Central Committee, government and every provincial Party committee, fully aware of their mission and duty, to make devoted efforts to fulfil their honourable duties of taking responsibility for the destiny of the country and the people, he gave important instructions on some measures to be taken for developing the economy of the country and improving the standards of people's material and cultural life.

Second Enlarged Meeting of the Eighth Central Military Commission of the WPK

General Secretary Kim Jong Un presided over the Second Enlarged Meeting of the Eighth Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea at the office building of the Central Committee of the WPK on June 11.

The enlarged meeting was attended by members of the Central Military Commission of the WPK, commanders of the services and corps of the KPA, executive members of the KPA Committee of the WPK and members of the relevant departments of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Important tasks were set forth for further enhancing the fighting efficiency of the revolutionary armed forces and bringing about a fresh turn in the overall work of national defence as required by the recent fast-changing situation around the Korean peninsula and the internal and external environment of the Korean revolution, and the organizational issue was discussed.

The General Secretary analysed the prevailing situation and the real state of the work of the KPA and indicated the strategic tasks to be permanently undertaken by the army and ways for developing the revolutionary armed forces.

He stressed that the KPA should staunchly carry out the Party's line and policies on army building and keep a high alert posture in order to fulfil its noble mission and duty of firmly defending the national sovereignty and security and protecting the Party, revolutionary work, interests of the state and people, and socialist construction.

Text: Choe Kwang Ho

Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK Held

The Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea took place from June 15 to 18, 2021.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, conducted and presided over the plenary meeting upon authorization of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

The General Secretary highly appreciated the positive achievements which have been made in Party and state work and the revolutionary zeal of the people which has been boosted so far since the whole Party confirmed and started carrying out the first-year plan for implementing the decisions of the Party Congress.

Noting that it is high time to give full play to the indomitable revolutionary spirit and the fighting traits of self-reliance and fortitude, the vital power peculiar to the Korean revolution, the General Secretary said that it is the main purpose of convening the plenary meeting to take thorough measures for fulfilling this year's policy tasks without fail by further keeping up the surging fighting spirit of the whole Party and all the people.

He suggested agenda items to be taken up for discussion at the meeting, and members of the Party Central Committee decided on them with unanimous approval.

The plenary meeting discussed the first agenda item.

Reported to the meeting were actual data on the execution of major policy tasks for the first half of the year and issues that require urgent Party and state measures.

The General Secretary made an important concluding speech on the matters brought up for discussion on the first agenda item.

In the concluding speech, he conducted a detailed analysis and review of the work of each sector and unit of the national economy for the first half of the year and set forth the tasks and ways for the sectors to bring about substantial changes and development-oriented

results without fail and provide a firm guarantee for carrying out the five-year plan.

Finishing the concluding speech on the first agenda item, he stressed that all the sectors and units should be fully aware of their sacred responsibility and duty before the Party and revolution and make redoubled efforts to successfully attain the fighting goals for this year.

The meeting discussed as its second agenda item the issue of directing all efforts to farming this year and as the third agenda item the issue of getting thoroughly prepared for the emergency infectious disease prevention situation assuming a protracted nature.

There were panel study and consultative meetings in the plenary meeting. And the meeting adopted with unanimous approval a resolution reflecting additional measures for thoroughly carrying out major state policy tasks for this year and a resolution on unconditionally fulfilling the grain production plan by concentrating efforts of the entire Party, the whole army and all the people on the farming for this year.

It discussed the analysis of the present international situation and the WPK's direction to cope with it as the fourth agenda item.

The General Secretary outlined and assessed major changes taking place recently on the international political arena and the external environment of the Korean revolution.

Clarifying the foreign policy stand and principles of the WPK and the DPRK government concerning the important international and regional matters and stressing the need to further enhance the strategic position and active role of the state and create favourable external climate proactively, the General Secretary called for sharply and promptly reacting to and coping with the fast-changing

Major Party and State Policies Discussed and Decided at the Meeting

situation and concentrating efforts on taking stable control of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The fifth agenda item of the plenary meeting was the issue to be settled before anything else in order to stabilize and improve the people's living under the present situation.

The General Secretary said the idea of devoted service for the people's wellbeing which is set forth as the sacred one by the Party is the practical guideline and standard of behaviour for bearing the responsibility for their lives and livelihood with all dedication to their interests in practice and upholding the people with unconditional service. He noted that the Party should go deep among the people despite hardships, become their trusty mainstay, always find itself near them to share joy and sorrow with them and devote its all to the people's wellbeing.

He said that it is the main point of the plenary meeting to take decisive enforcement measures for immediately solving the urgent matters which attract the deepest interest of the people and to which they look forward, issuing a special order that he personally inked with his sincerity to make even a small contribution to stabilizing the people's living.

Discussed at the meeting as the sixth agenda item was the issue of improving and bolstering the Party's childcare policy.

The General Secretary stressed that there is no more important revolutionary work than the work of bringing up children, the future of the country, to be strong and sound and that it is the most important policy and supreme cherished desire of the Party and state to provide more improved conditions for bringing them up even by investing a huge sum of money.

He called for establishing it as a Party's policy to supply all children across the country with nourishing food including dairy products at state expense and set forth detailed tasks and ways for realizing it.

His suggestion was discussed with strong impulse and excitement and a relevant resolution was adopted with full support and unanimous approval.

The plenary meeting reviewed the organizational and ideological life of members of the Party central leadership body in the first half of the year 2021 as the seventh agenda item.

The General Secretary stressed the need for the members of the Party central leadership body to draw a serious lesson from defects revealed in the first half of the year, bear deep in mind once again the ideals of "The people are God", single-hearted

unity and self-reliance set forth at the Party Congress with the plenary meeting as an occasion and redouble their efforts with higher awareness to faithfully discharge their responsibilities.

Saying that those who should take the lead in making the Party fulfil its duty as the militant General Staff of the revolution and a party serving the people are the members of the Party central leadership body, he earnestly called on them to devote all their wisdom and passion to carrying out the major policy tasks discussed and decided on at the plenum without an inch of deflection.

The meeting discussed the organizational issue as the eighth agenda item.

The General Secretary concluded the plenary meeting.

The General Secretary solemnly swore on behalf of the Party Central Committee that the WPK would surely break through the present difficulties lying in the way of the revolution in the indomitable fighting spirit and remain loyal to the revolutionary ideas and cause of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il to the end without the slightest change of mind even if it may be confronted with more trying ordeals in the future.

All the participants in the plenary meeting, extending boundless gratitude to the General Secretary who provided immortal guidelines and a powerful practical weapon for vigorously leading socialism to progress and development with his extraordinary wisdom, insight, constant thinking and devotion and instilled firm confidence and unbounded inspiring power in all the Party members and other people, broke into stormy applause and enthusiastic cheers.

Text: Choe Kwang Ho

Il-14

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented the *Il-14* aircraft to President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The party and government of the USSR had three aircraft specially manufactured to be presented to foreign heads of state as a token of appreciation for their outstanding contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the working class, and decided on September 8, 1958 to send the first one to President Kim Il Sung.

Gift from the Central Committee of the CPSU and the government of the USSR (September 8, 1958)

Kim Il Sung broke the ground for the Pothong River improvement project (May 1946)

Monument to the Pothong River Improvement Project established to hand down the exploit of President Kim Il Sung who turned the Pothong River, which had caused only misfortune and grief, into the one of happiness

Pyongyang citizens turned out as one to implement the grand nature-remaking plan of President Kim Il Sung and completed the project within 55 days

History of Transformation of the Pothong River

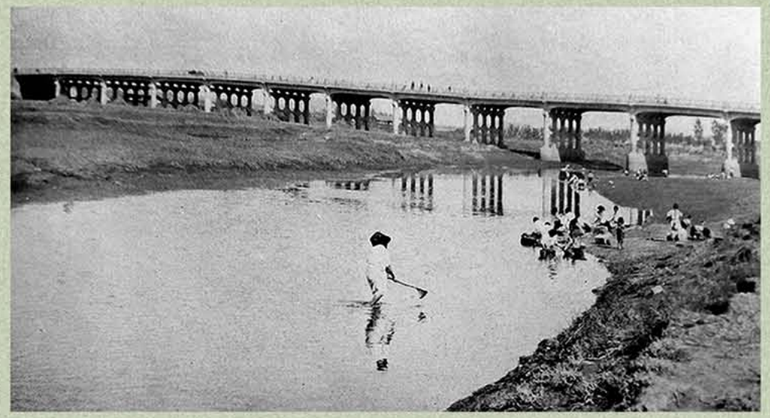
The Pothong River, which flows through the western part of Pyongyang and joins the Taedong River, is a witness to the time-honoured history of Pyongyang.

The river has the length of over 52km, and its basin covers almost flat areas, except in its upper reaches. As a result, the lowland areas along the Pothong River used to submerge by a little precipitation in the rainy season, and until Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945) from Japanese military occupation the inhabitants of the west Pyongyang area regarded it as their inevitable fate to suffer from flooding every year.

President Kim Il Sung, busy as he was with founding the Party, establishing the people's government and implementing the democratic reforms after national liberation, looked round the area and proposed a project of improving the river. On May 21, 1946, he attended the ground-breaking ceremony for the Pothong River improvement project, delivered a speech and broke the ground.

Thanks to the burning enthusiasm of Pyongyang citizens to transform the Pothong River area, the improvement project was completed in a short period of 55 days, and the area freed from the flood damages for good.

In the 1950s, during the periods of the postwar rehabilitation and building of the



The Pothong River which had suffered damage by a little precipitation before Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945)

foundations of socialism, the area along the Pothong River was transformed into a resort for people's cultural and leisure activities.

The Pothonggang Pleasure Ground was laid out in a wide area of over 300 hectares along the canal constructed in the original main stream of the river.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the heyday of the capital city construction, streets and architectural structures, such as Chollima Street, Ragwon Street, Changgwang Street, Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, Ice Rink, Changgwang Health Complex, and Chongnyu Restaurant, sprang up along the river.

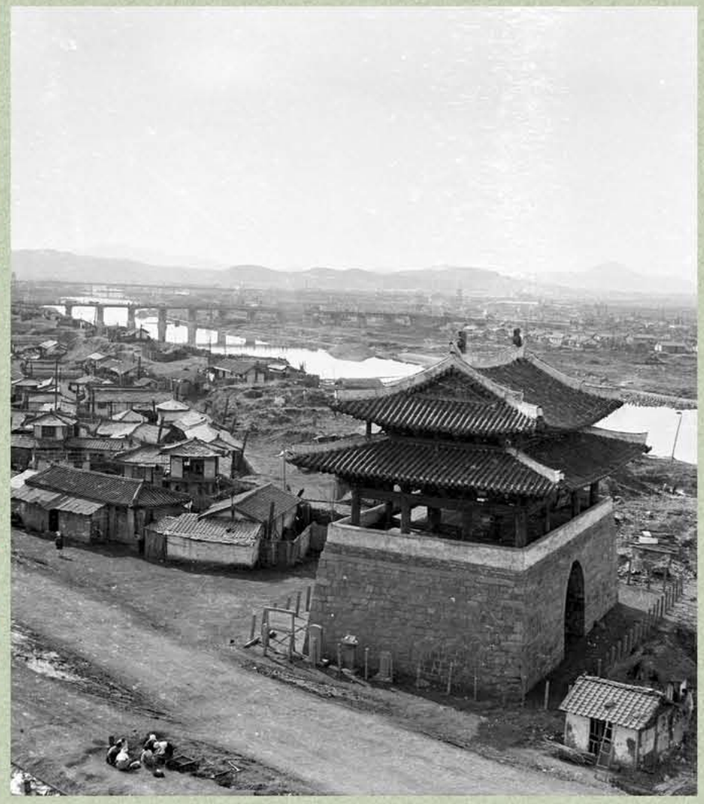
The new century also witnessed eye-opening changes on the banks of the Pothong River.

High-rise apartment buildings, a department store and other service complexes mushroomed on the banks of the river, going well with the surrounding scenery, and other existing structures were facelifted.

The Pothong River is now changing with each passing day.

Photo: Ri Kwang Song, An Chol Ryong, Song Tae Hyok, Kong Yu Il
Text: Kang Su Jong

Modern streets, including Chollima, Changgwang and Mansudae streets, constructed in the former Thosongrang (mud-wall) area



Kim Il Sung, brilliant commander who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory

July 27, Great Victory

Sixty-eight years have passed since the fireworks set off in the sky over Pyongyang on July 27, 1953 in celebration of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

A lapse of time buries many things in oblivion, but the Korean people never forget the precious victory achieved in the early 1950s.

The Fatherland Liberation War was a grim war which was fought to defend the DPRK and the destiny and future of the tens of millions of the Korean people. At the same time, it was the first all-out war fought at the start of the Cold War that followed the Second World War, between the forces aspiring after independence and those of domination, and between socialism and capitalism. Therefore, the confrontation was unprecedented in its ferocity and gravity.

That the Korean people, who had been liberated from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists five years ago and had its state and army founded only two years

Heroic soldiers of the Korean People's Army fought bravely under the command of Kim Il Sung to defend the country, dealing crushing blows to the aggressors in the sky, on the land and in the sea

Kim Il Sung examining and signing the Korean Armistice Agreement (July 1953)

ago, emerged victorious in the war against the imperialist allied forces headed by the United States, was an unheard-of miracle in the world history of war.

The Fatherland Liberation War proved that even a small nation can achieve victory, when it is led by an outstanding leader and firmly united around him, and fights death-defyingly against the aggressors.

When the war broke out, President Kim Il Sung said in the following vein: The Yankees are looking down upon the Korean people; as there goes a saying that cudgelling is the fittest for a wolf, we must show the mettle of the Koreans to them who dare to attack us recklessly.

His matchless courage and pluck inspired all the Korean army and people to turn out in the righteous war, cherishing confidence in sure victory.

Juche-oriented and original strategies and tactics he advanced in every period and at every stage of the three-year-long war and his outstanding commandership were the source of the invincible strength with which the Korean people smashed the enemy's numerical, military and technical superiority and took the initiative in the war. And ardent comradely love, trust and energetic guidance of the President, sharing weal and woe with the army and people during the whole period of the war, were the essential nourishment that enabled the Korean army and people to perform miraculous feats.

Heroic soldiers of the Korean People's Army liberated Seoul just three days after the war, sank an enemy heavy cruiser with four torpedo boats and shot down enemy jet fighters with propeller ones. They defended every inch of the country with their blood true to the pledge they had made before the Supreme Commander and blocked enemy pillboxes with their chest to open up the way to charge.

Ordinary people and children across the country formed guerrilla units and fought bravely against invaders, and those in the rear struggled to ensure the wartime production.

As a result, the Korean army and people overcame the most arduous and grimmest trials in the national history and emerged victorious in the war by displaying unparalleled mass heroism and bravery, dealing an ignominious defeat to the US imperialists for the first time in history.

The US threw into the Korean front a huge armed force of over two million, including one-third of its ground force, one-fifth of its air force, the greater part of its Pacific Fleet and some of its Mediterranean Fleet, plus troops of 15 vassal states, the south Korean puppet army and Japanese reactionaries, and spent 165 billion US dollars on the military expenditure. And the loss it had suffered during the war was nearly 2.3 times as much as that the US had suffered in the Pacific War of four years. It was the first and severest defeat in its 100 odd-year long history of overseas aggression.

So, in regard to July 27, Truman, former US President, said that the Korean war should be called a war terminated hastily after suffering a defeat rather than a war terminated expeditiously. After the armistice agreement was signed, the then

The hall where the armistice agreement was signed

Kim Il Sung waving back to the cheering KPA soldiers and Korean people (August 1953)

US President Eisenhower, in his speech at the White House, confessed that the war cost much, and that it was tragic and painful.

MacArthur, former commander of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, who drew up the plan for the Korean war, lamented that never before had the prestige of the US been impaired so badly as it was now.

Victorious July 27 created the proud traditions and wealth based on which the Korean people could achieve lasting victory, transformed the global political landscape, and forcefully propelled the trend of the times towards independence and socialism.

Text: Choe Kwang Ho

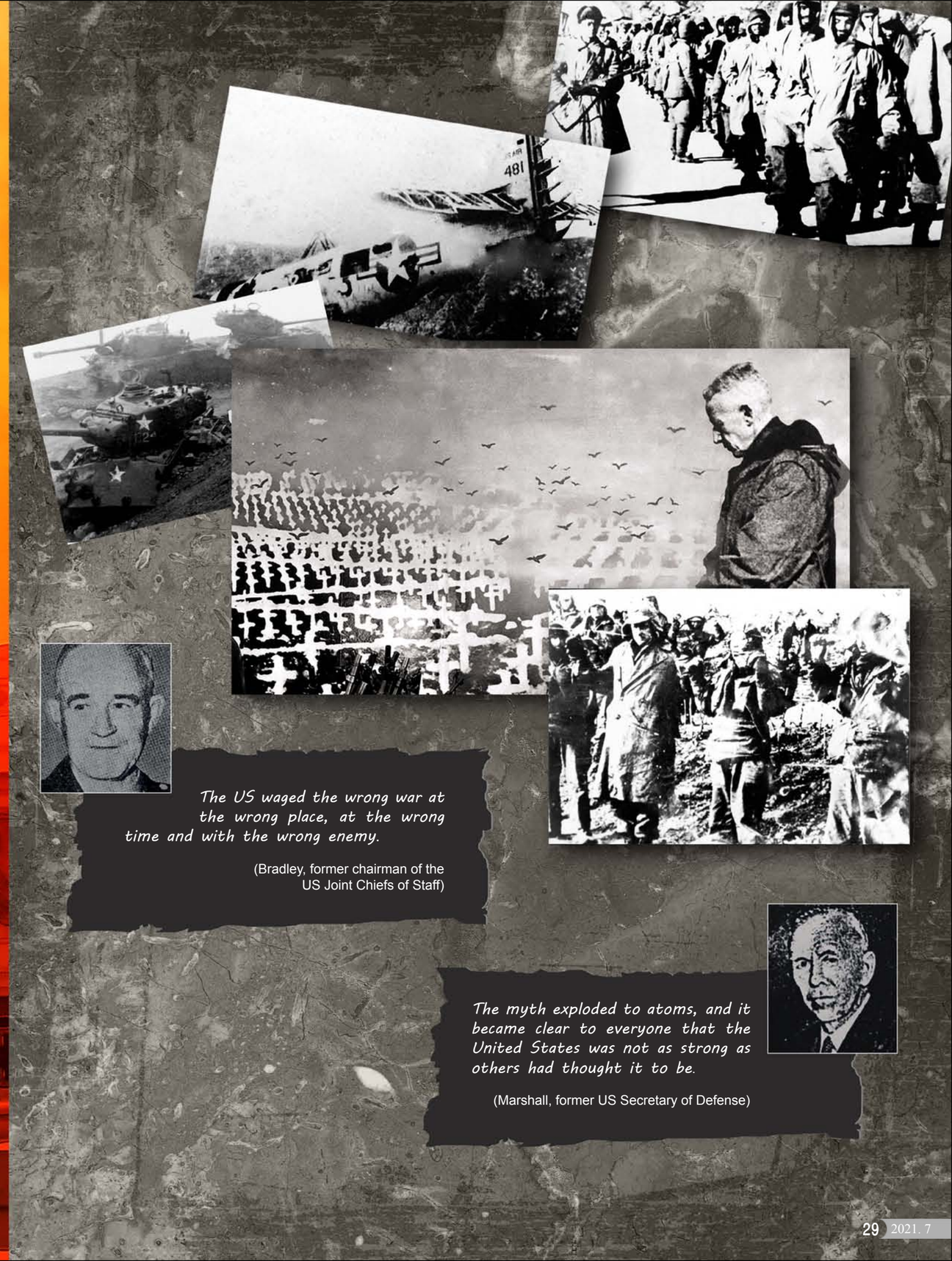
Heroic KPA service personnel marching with great pride in having defeated the US aggressors that had boasted of being the “strongest in the world”

Victory

Main theme sculpture of the Monument to Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

Monument to Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

Unveiled on July 26, 1993
Height of pedestal: 7m
Height of bronze statue: 20m



The US waged the wrong war at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.

(Bradley, former chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff)

The myth exploded to atoms, and it became clear to everyone that the United States was not as strong as others had thought it to be.

(Marshall, former US Secretary of Defense)

Woman Pilot Called “Azalea”

An excerpt from a foreign newspaper, issued after the Korean war, reporting on the feat of Choe Song Ok :

Azaleas in full bloom all over the mountains and fields of Korea are the symbol of bravery and happiness and also serve as the honorific expression of respect for heroic Korean women. Choe Song Ok is called an “azalea” of Korea in praise of her heroic feat of having piloted her wooden plane to bomb the headquarters of the defence ministry of the Syngman Rhee regime.

Among many war veterans who greet with deep emotion July 27, the day of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953), is Choe Song Ok living in Ryonhwa-dong No. 2, Central District, Pyongyang.

Choe was born into a poor peasant family in Hwadae County of North Hamgyong Province in December 1935, when Korea was under Japanese military occupation. When she was two, Choe was bereaved of her mother and grew up in misery. It was not until after the country’s liberation on August 15, 1945 that she experienced what the happiness was.

However, she was deprived of her happy life, when the Korean war broke out on June 25, 1950 by the imperialist forces of aggression. She lost her father and house in autumn that year by the enemy’s indiscriminate bombing.

With irresistible indignation and vengeance, she joined the Korean People’s Army the following year, lying about her age to be one year older than she really was. When she was sent to an air corps, she stubbornly insisted that she should become a pilot.

Finally, she and several other girls were allowed to train flights. At that time, she was 16, the youngest of them.

It was very difficult for the girls, who had never before driven a car or even a bike, to acquire the art of flight. But they did not waver in their determination to become pilots, encouraging each other to learn the knowledge and training hard. Eight months later, they were qualified as pilots, which was heralded as the birth of women pilots of the first generation in the DPRK, and that in wartime period.

Choe was usually gentle and reflective, but, once in the air, she was quite a different girl—an intrepid hawk.

Choe’s unit was mainly engaged in night bombing, and she and her comrades-in-arms made air raids on the enemy’s points of military importance in Seoul, Kimpho, Inchon and other parts of the country. Women pilots fought bravely until they greeted the day of victory.

In the postwar days Choe continued her military service, and after her discharge she studied at the then University of International Affairs. She worked in the field of foreign affairs until the age of 65.

Old war veteran, still full of youthful vigour, implants in the mind of the rising generations the noble spirit of defending the country displayed by those in the 1950s.

Photo: Ri Chol Jin
Text: Kim Son Gyong

Ties of DPRK-Russia Friendship Further Bolstered in the New Century

Around the turn of the 21st century, Kim Jong Il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, met and had talks on several occasions.

Many people of the world, witnessing the friendly relations which are invariably carried forward and developing between the DPRK and Russia, look back upon the historical events that took place in both countries.

First Visit to the DPRK by the Russian President

The year 2000 left outstanding marks on the development history of the DPRK-Russia relations.

In February that year the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighbourliness and Cooperation was concluded between the DPRK and Russian Federation.

President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin paid a visit

Kim Jong Il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, and Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, had one-on-one talks (July 2000)

to the DPRK from July 19 to 20 at the invitation of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

As he was the first Russian president who visited the DPRK in the history of the two countries, and also the first foreign head of state who was invited by Chairman Kim Jong Il, Pyongyang citizens warmly welcomed President Putin.

Chairman Kim Jong Il and President Putin had meetings and talks and signed the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration.

At the talks which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the top leaders of the two countries informed each other of their internal situations and exchanged opinions on developing the bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation, and also discussed other issues of mutual concern, reaching a consensus on everything they discussed.

The DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration affirmed that developing the close collaboration and cooperation between the DPRK and Russia fully accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the trend towards the establishment of the multipolar world and the new, fair and reasonable international order based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and cooperation of mutual benefit.

The historic summit meeting in Pyongyang and the adoption of the joint declaration clearly demonstrated at home and abroad the common aspiration and will of the peoples of the two countries to inherit and develop as demanded by the new era the history and tradition of friendship and unity forged in the joint struggle against the Japanese imperialists in the early half of the 20th century and carried forward invariably.

Top leaders chatting at the banquet (July 2000)

Significant Meeting in Moscow in the First Year of the New Century

Chairman Kim Jong Il visited the Russian Federation at the invitation of President Putin from July 26 to August 18, 2001.

Expressing great delight at the long-awaited visit by Chairman Kim Jong Il to Russia in the first year of the new century, Putin accorded his Korean counterpart cordial hospitality with all sincerity and the Russian people also warmly welcomed him everywhere he went.

Chairman Kim Jong Il had meetings and talks with President Putin on two occasions.

They exchanged opinions on several international issues and expressed their willingness to ensure global peace and stability and build a new and decent world through the joint efforts of the two countries.

They also clarified their will to expand and develop the friendly relations aimed at achieving peace and security in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world, and prosperity and equal and reciprocal cooperation between the two countries, based on the spirit of the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration concluded in Pyongyang a year ago and the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighbourliness and Cooperation between the DPRK and the Russian Federation.

The DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration was adopted and made public.

In the declaration the two sides pointed out the fact that further development of the DPRK-Russia friendship and cooperation accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and renders a great contribution to ensuring peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, and affirmed their wills to promote mutual cooperation in politics, the economy, military affairs, science and technology, culture and several other fields.

The declaration demonstrated to the international community the will and stand of the two countries to develop bilateral relations as demanded by the aspirations and interests common to the two peoples and the new century, ensure peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and build a new, fair world.

Text: Kang Su Jong

Kim Jong Il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, and Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, had one-on-one talks (August 2001)

Chairman Kim Jong Il and President Putin signed the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration and exchanged the documents (August 2001)

Top Scientists and Technicians of the DPRK for 2020

Mun Myong Chol

Mun Myong Chol is PhD and section chief of the rice research institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science.

His fellow researchers unanimously affirm that the 51-year-old section chief is a fiery enthusiast.

When he entered Pyongyang University of Agriculture in September 1987, Mun set an ambitious goal of becoming a famous agronomist. In his university days, he created a method of promoting the cultivation of anthers of the rice and won a scientific search prize for students.

Since 1993 he has worked at the rice research institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science and produced a lot of research findings conducive to the agricultural development of the country.

The academic world highly praises Mun for a new rice-growing method he innovated through over-a-decade-long study.

The new farming method is recognized as the one suited to the meteorological, weather and soil conditions of Korea, and as seed-, labour-, water- and resource-saving ones, and it is applied to many farms.

Kim Kwang Ho

Kim Kwang Ho, 40, is PhD and section chief at the Mathematics Institute of the State Academy of Sciences.

He is one of the pioneers in the computational algebraic geometry in the DPRK.

He began his research into the subject as a student of University of Sciences, and received his doctorate at the age of 26 by publishing his research finding on speeding up arithmetic on elliptic curve, a shaking event in the mathematical circles.

He also published many papers based on his studies to establish the theoretical foundations of the computational algebraic geometry, and gave perfect solutions to several pending issues that had baffled the mathematicians.

Several definitions and concepts that are quoted in the relevant field, such as “Kim-Kim formula for point doubling” and “Kim and Negre coordinates,” are associated with his research results.

Dr. Kim was confirmed as a committee member of an international workshop to be held in 2022.

Im Song Jin is Prof., PhD and section chief at the Physics Faculty of Kim Il Sung University.

The 43-year-old is a prominent figure in the physical circles of the DPRK.

He won the top prize at the national programming contest in his middle school days. Afterwards, he studied at the physics faculty of Kim Il Sung University and graduate school and worked at the natural science research institute. He obtained a doctorate in physics in his 20s.

He has so far published more than a hundred scientific papers on nonlinear optics. His booklet *Progress in Nonlinear Nano-Optics* was published in Germany.

He won February 16 Science and Technology Prize, award for top scientists and technicians in the DPRK, in 2017 and 2021.

He also won Albert Nelson Marquis Lifetime Achievement Award for two consecutive years, 2018 and 2019.

At present he is on the screening committees of international academic journals of OSA, IEEE and a prestigious science publishing company.

Im Song Jin

Chae Yong Chol is section chief at the power research institute under Hamhung University of Hydraulic Engineering.

Chae was born in Kumya County, South Hamgyong Province, in June 1961. When he was a boy, he dreamed of studying animal husbandry.

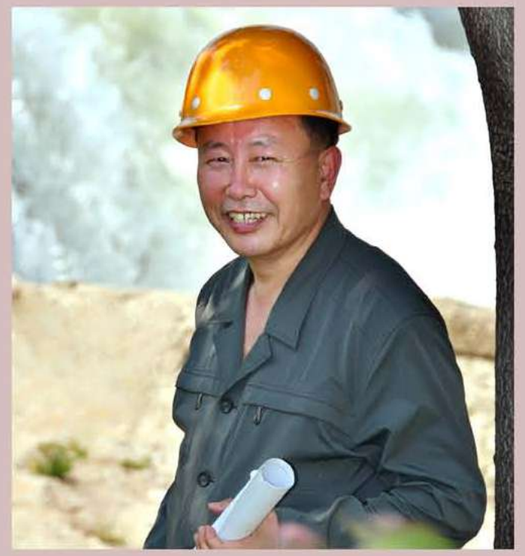
But he was recommended to Hamhung University of Hydraulic Engineering after graduating from the middle school and studied hydraulic machinery.

He finished his graduate school and devoted scores of years to studying turbine blades for medium- and small-sized power stations.

Eight years ago he was tasked with developing a new type of hydraulic turbine blade for large power stations.

He worked assiduously based on rich experience and profound knowledge he had so far accumulated. He created innovative designs of blade models and established a hydraulic turbine blade production process, thus making a great contribution to increasing electric power generation.

Conscience above talent, and faith above ability—this is Chae’s constant view.



Chae Yong Chol

By Dint of Science and Technology

- Chollima Tile Factory -

The Chollima Tile Factory based in Chollima District, Nampho, DPRK, is making steady efforts to increase production by dint of science and technology.

It is building up its scientific and technical forces and bringing into full play the creative enthusiasm of the producer masses.

Above all, it is rousing its technical personnel to push forward the work of raising the proportion of locally available raw and other materials in production and modernizing the machinery and equipment.

Those at the industrial laboratory set a goal of ensuring the provision of glaze by relying entirely on local materials, and made painstaking efforts to develop frit. After several years' laborious efforts, they succeeded in mass-producing frit of good quality with local materials and also developing several additives for glaze production.

The achievements were introduced into production, thus increasing the production of various tiles and improving their quality and newly manufacturing polished glazed porcelain tiles and weather-resistant tiles for exterior walls.

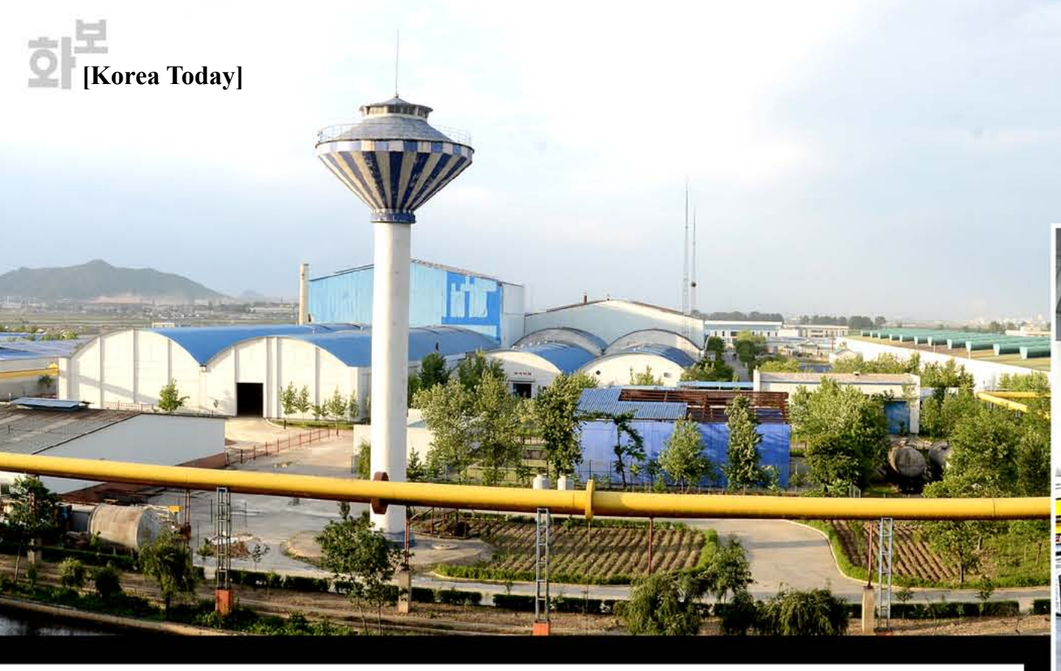
Various control programs are introduced to ensure curves and transparency of tiles at a high level.

Not only production, but also business management, including the working out of plans to improve production capacities and quality of products, develop new tiles, establish necessary processes and manufacture facilities, are firmly based on competent scientific and technical forces of the factory.

Manager Ri Hong Rim says that he will give definite precedence to technical development and execute management activities in a bold way, thus retaining the factory's reputation.

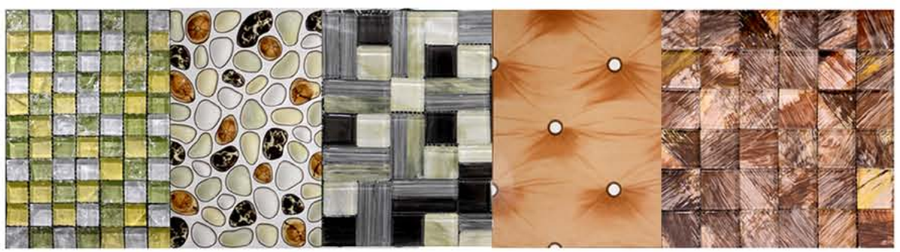
Photo: Choe Won Chol
Text: Pak Pyong Hun

All production lines are automated, modernized and multi-functional



Factory products are widely used in the construction of monumental structures and houses

Some of tiles produced at the factory



Ryongjong Fish Farm

Near the Ryongjong Spring, a natural monument in Ryongyon County, South Hwanghae Province, is the Ryongjong Fish Farm which was established over 70 years ago according to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to supply people across the country with plenty of fish.

The farm was reconstructed in 2010 in a wide area covering scores of hectares.

It has its water source in the Ryongjong Spring with several hundred litres of water gushing out per second, and is well equipped for fish farming, including indoor and outdoor breeding ponds, sturgeon hatchery, fry culture ground, water filtering and heating grounds, assorted and protein feed factories.

Its technical staff are widely known across the country for their competence.

They have introduced a computer-controlled system into fish farming, so that oxygen and feed supply is put on a scientific and automatic footing on the basis of the supervision of production lines as well as real-time monitoring of water quality of the sections.

By satisfactorily solving technical problems arising in the securing of breeding sturgeon, egg hatching and fry culture, the farm sends sturgeon fry to fish farms across the country every year.

It has succeeded in breeding Ryongjong fish, a kind of carp named after the place, and disseminated them throughout the country.

Nearly 160 outdoor fish ponds, which are provided with clear and fresh water with the temperature of 13-14 degrees centigrade all

the year round through a recycling water supply system, are teeming with sturgeon, rainbow trout, Ryongjong fish, carp and other cold- and warm-water fish.

The farm is pushing ahead with fish farming more briskly based on the successes made so far, while making steady efforts to increase the fish species.

At present it is breeding Jangsu fish.

The farm's officials and employees are progressing towards a more prosperous future.

Photo: Ri Myong Guk
Text: Pak Pyong Hun

A Day at the Nursery

- Nursery in Mirae-dong, Phyongchon District -

A nursery was built in Mirae-dong, Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, when Mirae Scientists Street was constructed on the bank of the Taedong River in 2015.

The four-storey building houses 25 rooms for upbringing children, rooms for physical exercise and intelligent games, wading pool, medical treatment room and ward, and so on.

Walls and ceilings of the rooms, corridors and even stairs are decorated with funny and amusing pictures from animated films and fairy tales.

Mothers say that they are attracted to the nursery by its excellent conditions and environment for the upbringing of children, and what is more, by the nursery staff with admirable qualifications and abilities.

The nursery admits over 600 children for daily and weekly care, and its teachers devote their all to the supervision and care of infants and young children according to nursing and anti-epidemic rules and with maternal love.

At playtime

Mother is very happy at seeing her child playing cheerfully, but the child is often preoccupied by the fun, even neglecting mother.

Likewise, playtime is the most interesting time for children in the nursery's daily routine, but, on the other hand, it makes teachers remain alert for "emergency."

Children are vying with each other to take the playground slide, swinging together and romping merrily. Girls are just as naughty as boys, running here and there.

In the meantime, some children are engrossed in playing with plastic building blocks or jigsaw puzzles, or doing paper-folding and other intelligent games.

Although they all look mischievous and

naughty, teachers pay close attention to them and discover their aptitudes and talents, whatever trivial.

At present the nursery runs classes of piano, *paduk* (go) and *janggo* (a Korean musical instrument) to develop artistic and intelligent talents of children.

Mothers say in unison that their children have formed such a close attachment to the nursery that they prefer to go to the nursery rather than stay at home.

Voices of children laughing and singing merrily reverberate through the nursery and its surroundings, making even passers-by people wear a big smile on their face.

Photo: Pang Un Sim, Hwang Jong Hyok, Son Hui Yon, Ri Jin Hyok
Text: Kang Su Jong

Happy smiles of children are happiness of their families

Happy smiles of children are just the happiness of their families and their country.

The children are treasures of the country.

Our life becomes more delightful and worthwhile when we see children grow up happily and cheerfully.

In socialist Korea which is tending the garden of love for the future and the rising generation, children are regarded as the kings and queens of the country.

Love children, who represent our hope and future.

Milk Products Favoured by Children

Lactobacilli-preserving
nutritious foods

Kyongsang Kindergarten is provided with ample conditions and environment for education and edification of children, as well as their intellectual development.

The four-storey building is furnished with scores of rooms, halls for rhythmic and physical exercises, a ground for playing amusement games, a rehearsal hall, bedrooms, an auditorium, a dining hall and a wading pool.

Desks and chairs in the room, drawings in the corridor, and rubber mat on the playground are all associated with the state policy for the rising generation.

Kyongsang Kindergarten
for Musical Prodigies

Pyongyang citizens affectionately call Kyongsang Kindergarten on Changjon Street a “cradle of musical prodigies.”

The kindergarten was inaugurated in April 1954 as an educational institution for the children of pre-school age in the Kyongsang-dong area and has a comparatively long history in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. In late 1970s it became engaged in the early art education of the children in Pyongyang according to the state measures.

Kyongsang Kindergarten is provided with excellent conditions for early musical education as well as general education for children. It has scores of rooms for teaching Korean alphabet, counting and various musical instruments. Many of its teachers are graduates from art universities.

The teachers, whose merits are the abilities to discover the potential aptitudes of children from their playing and mischief, which even their parents fail

우리는 다 부해요!
6.1
국제아동절

to do, attach top priority to selecting from nursery children in Pyongyang those with musical aptitudes. They unanimously say that a priority should be paid to the inborn nature in nurturing prodigies.

The selected children who pass expert examination may choose to learn one among six musical instruments, including piano, cello, violin and guitar, according to their likings and parental desires.

Since then each child is tutored by four teachers—in general education, a specific musical instrument, rhythmic movements, and sound detection and sight reading respectively.

The teachers are always among the children to observe their dispositions, psychology, aptitudes and the level of intellectual development, and create most reasonable teaching methods and manufacture a lot of teaching aids.

Thanks to their efforts, *Sinbigyong*, an education support application for intellectual development of the preschoolers, was developed and introduced to the kindergartens across the country.

In 2018 they developed *Chinhandongmu* (close friend), an e-textbook for kindergarteners, which is agreeable to the developing trend of modern education, pedagogical requirements and mentality of children.

Under the instruction of the teachers with rich teaching experience and profound knowledge children are brought up into little musicians in the two-year kindergarten period.

The head of a music school in Stockholm, Sweden, was greatly impressed by the kindergarten, describing the visit to it as an exciting moment and praising it as a world-class music kindergarten.

In the past decades Kyongsang Kindergarten produced a lot of musical prodigies, including Ma Sin A, Choe Jang

Hung, Yu Pyol Mi, Han Su Ryo, Hong Su Ryon and Jo Mi Rae, who won special and top prizes at international piano contests.

Young prodigies from the kindergarten staged an *oungum* (a Korean musical instrument) trio at the 15th Moscow Meets Friends International Festival held in Russia in October 2018, winning applause of the audience. An *oungum* quartet performed by the kindergarten children caused another great sensation at the 16th Moscow festival the following year.

Kim Ji Won, when he won a prize at the Third Vladimir Krainev Moscow International Piano Competition held in Russia in March 2019, was studying at Pyongyang Music School No. 1 of Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun University of Music after having graduated from the Kyongsang Kindergarten.

Photo: Son Hui Yon

Text: Kim Son Gyong

Choe Jang Hung performing at the Second Vladimir Krainev Moscow International Piano Competition

Guitar quartet playing at the opening performance of the Ninth Moscow Meets Friends International Festival

Ri Kwon Yun who won a special prize at the 27th international Frederic Chopin piano competition for children and youth

Ma Sin A demonstrated her excellent performance at the tenth international juvenile piano contest held in Moscow, Russia, and other international music festivals

Sin Jong Hyon, Pak Ye Hwi and Jang Ye Jong who played an *oungum* trio at the 15th Moscow Meets Friends International Festival

Some of the diplomas awarded at the international piano contests and other festivals to the children from Kyongsang Kindergarten

Three-time World Champion & Olympic Gold Medallist

Pae Kil Su

Pae won gold medals at the 27th World Artistic Gymnastics Championships and other international games by exceeding the top score set by the International Gymnastics Federation

Pae Kil Su, secretary general of the DPRK gymnastics association, is renowned for his excellent records in international gymnastics competitions between the mid-1980s and 2000.

Pae won his first world championship by winning the pommel horse event at the 27th World Artistic Gymnastics Championships held in Paris in April 1992.

He won a successive gold medal in the same event of the 25th Summer Olympic Games in the following August. In the finals he flawlessly performed high-grade movements, like changing direction 1 080 degrees with legs scissoring on one pommel and travelling from one end of the pommel horse to the other without resting on pommel. His deft performance drew the admiration of not only the audience but also judges of the International Gymnastics Federation.

Pae became the first person in the sporting world of the DPRK to win both world championship and Olympic gold medal.

He shook the world artistic gymnastics circles again by winning the second championship in the pommel horse event of the 28th World Artistic Gymnastics Championships the following year, and the third in the 32nd World Artistic Gymnastics Championships.

He thus became the first gymnast in the DPRK to win world championship three times and was called a “pommel horse king.”

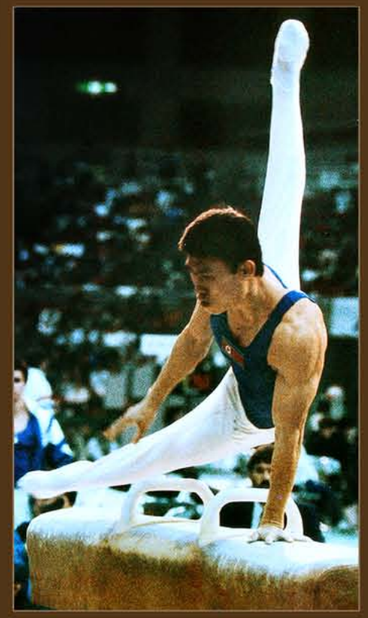
He won several trophies and more than 30 medals in international competitions.

Pae is a man of assiduous character. Once he sets a goal, he does not back off, despite repeated failures.

During his playing career he never failed to carry out the daily training assignments, and his persevering efforts enabled him to perform excellent and high-grade technical movements that won a big hand from experts and fans.

For his feats, he was awarded the titles of Labour Hero of the DPRK and People’s Athlete.

After his retirement from active playing, he studied at Korea University of Physical Education. Now he is active at the DPRK gymnastics association.



Pae is secretary general of the DPRK gymnastics association

He cherishes as his maxim that he would exalt the honour of the motherland with gold medals.

At present he dedicates all his wisdom and passion to steady development of gymnastics in the country.

His major concern is focussed on training reserve players.

He always makes strict demand on coaches to attach their primary importance to scouting reserve players with suitable physical constitution. When he is informed that a talented gymnast is identified, he hurries there, setting aside all his work.

Ri Se Gwang, three-time world champion and Olympic gold medallist, and Hong Un Jong, gold medal winner in the women's vaulting horse event of the 45th World Artistic Gymnastics Championships and the 29th Olympic Games, are among many gymnasts who rose to fame as world aces under Pae's coaching.

Photo: Ri Jin Hyok

Text: Pak Pyong Hun

Ryuwon

LIGHT & DURABLE RYUWON Trainers

The Ryuwon Footwear Factory, which is known across the country as a producer of attractive and high-quality trainers, was established in November 1988.

The factory has a total floor space of over 24 700 square metres in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

It is equipped with efficient production lines and facilities to guarantee the quantity and quality of products at the highest standard.

Its competent scientific and technological personnel are making continuous efforts to diversify the trainers in terms of kind, shape and colour and make them light.

Ryuwon-brand trainers are designed to fit the physical conditions of the people and satisfy technical and kinematical requirements, so they are very popular with customers.

Underground Scenic Spot

Ryongmun Cavern

Kujang County in North Phyongan Province has two famous natural caverns, and one of them is the Ryongmun Cavern in Mt Ryongmun, 12km away from the township.

As a typical limestone cavern, the Ryongmun Cavern has its entrance at a point of the mountain, about 300 metres above sea level.

According to the experts, the cavern was formed through a centuries-long process of dissolution and erosion of the limestone by water which had occurred in the course of melting of the ice on Mt Ryongmun in the glacial period and percolated along the fractures in the bedrock.

The cavern consisting of two major sections and over 30 wings was laid out as an underground scenic spot at the end of last century.

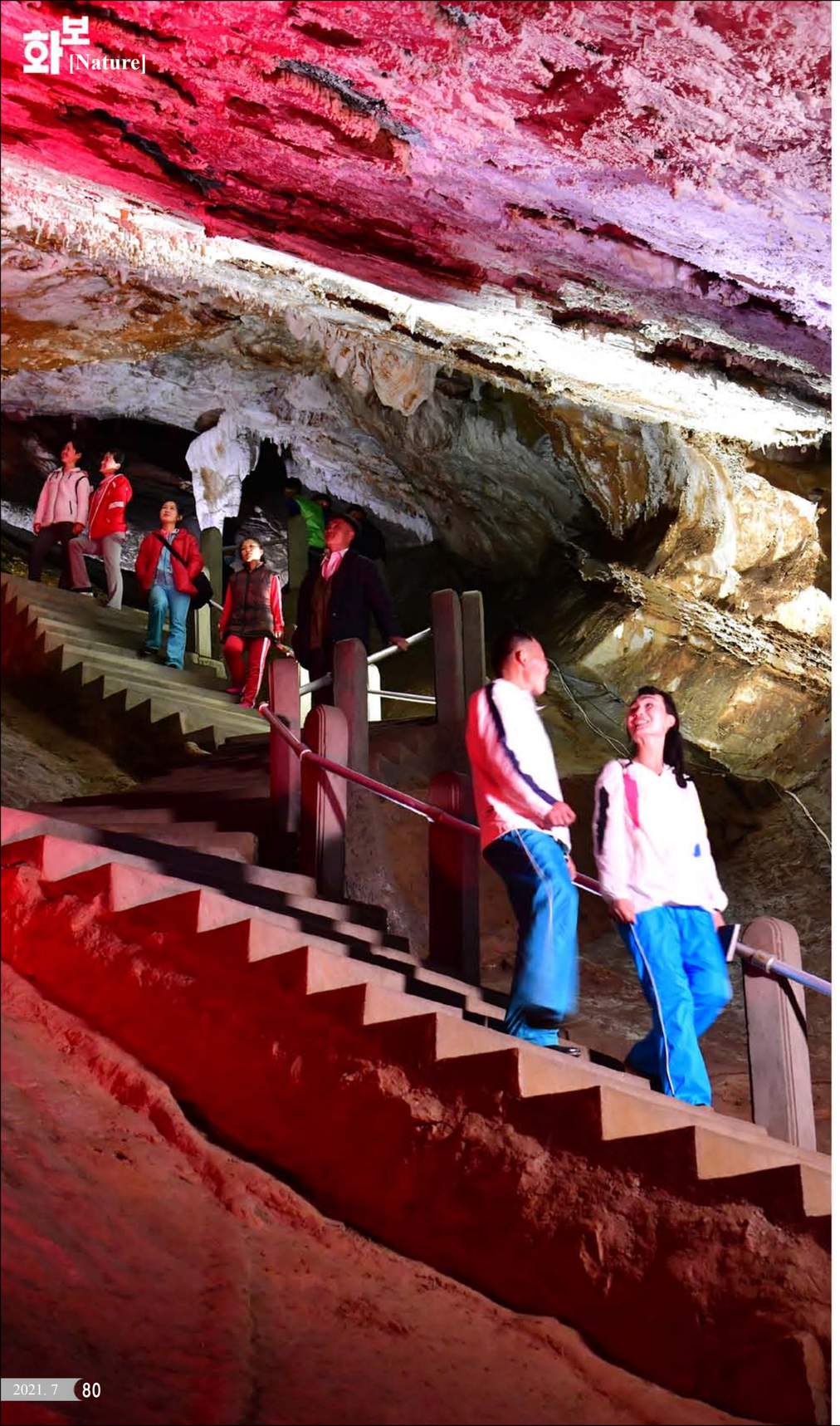
It has a sightseeing route with a total length of 7km, comprising over

Everybody is so fascinated by the scenery of the cavern that they are unwilling to leave

20 scenic spots including Observation Platform, Manmuldong, Phungnyondong, Sokhwadong, Paekhwadong, Kumganggung, Kwangmyongdong, Posokdong, Hyongjedong and Ryongmun Plaza.

Stalactites and stalagmites in various formations are named after the natural phenomena and myriad objects found on the ground.

In the Phungnyondong (bumper-harvest section) are seen diverse formations resembling a grain stack, ears of several crops, and a female farmer; the Sokhwadong (stone-flower section) seems to be covered with frost flowers from floor to walls and even ceiling; and the Paekhwadong (all-kinds-of-flowers section) is suggestive of



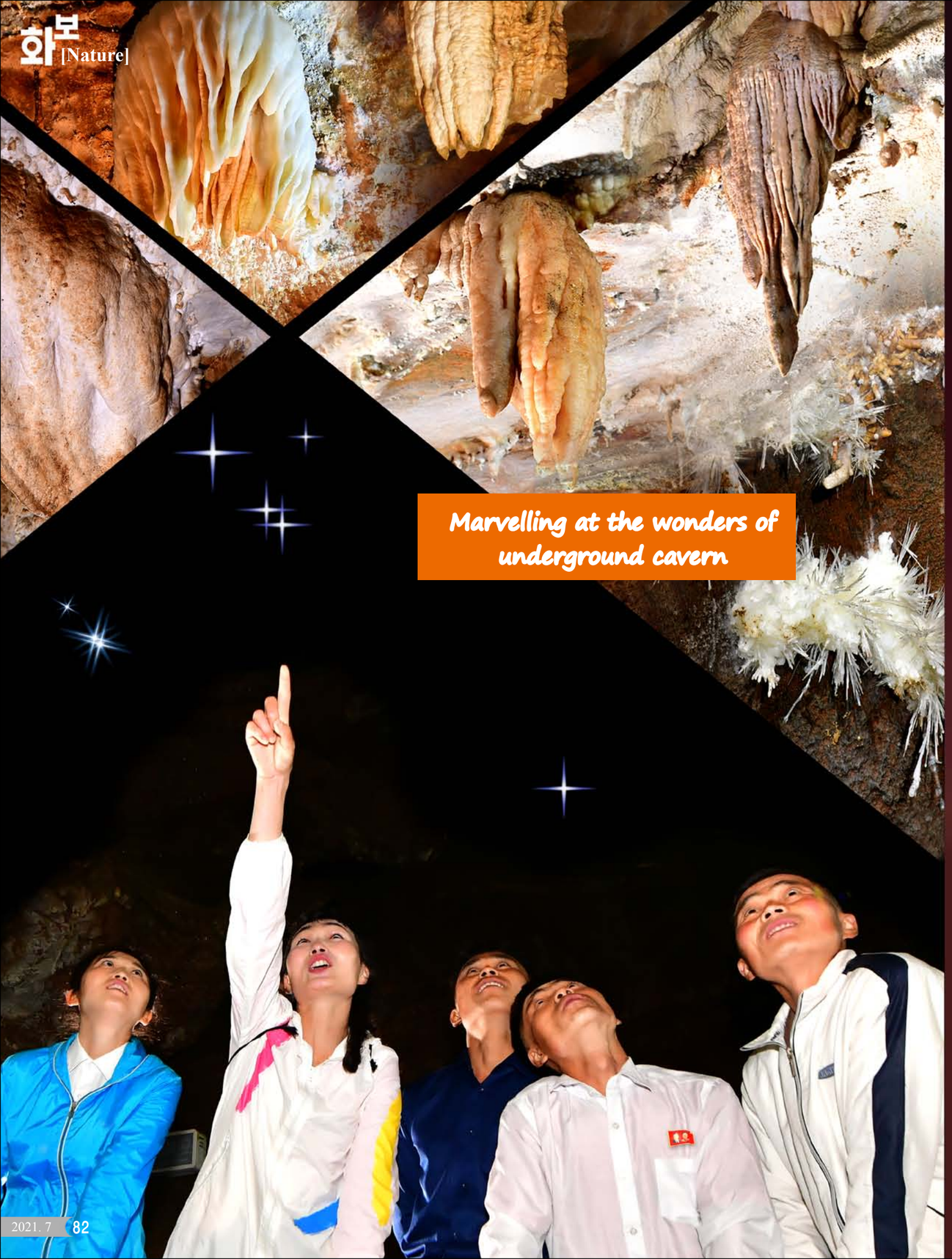
a garden where all sorts of flowers are in full bloom.

It seems as if 12 000 soaring peaks of Mt Kumgang, one of the six celebrated mountains of Korea, hang upside down in the Kumganggung (palace of Mt Kumgang).

The Samsonam Falls that cascades straight from the height of 30 metres without touching walls on three sides and the three-metre-deep pool down the waterfall add to the beautiful scenery of Chonsangragwondong (paradise-with-many-mountains section) with stalactites and stalagmites in the form of the Galaxy and a carpet of beautiful flowers.

Visitors to the Ryongmun Cavern often forget the lapse of time, fascinated by underground scenery.

Photo: Ri Kwang Song, Ri Jin Hyok
Text: Pak Pyong Hun



Marvelling at the wonders of underground cavern

Functional Health Food

Nutritive Jam

(Dragee)

Nutritive jam is good for eliminating waste matters from human body, beautifying the skin and relieving fatigue of brain and body.

It is mainly composed of proteins of both animal and vegetable origin and contains other nutritive substances functioning favourably for physiological activities of living organism.

It is therefore well received as an ideal health food.

PYONGYANG TAEHUNG TRADING COMPANY

2 140-year-old
Kumya Gingko Tree

Kumya gingko tree, found in Tonghung-ri, Kumya County in South Hamgyong Province, is the biggest and oldest gingko tree in Korea.

It is 2 140 years old, 40m tall, 16m round at the collar and 15m round at breast height.

The umbrella-shaped crown measures 40m from east to west and 50m from north to south and shades an area of some 2 000m^2.

Every year the tree bears several hundred kilograms of fruit and drops two tons of leaves in autumn.

Kumya gingko tree was designated as Natural Monument No. 271 in January 1980, and is under good preservation.

Photo: Hwang Jong Hyok
Text: Kim Son Myong

80 000 Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures

Among many cultural relics showing intelligence and skills of the Korean nation with a 5 000-year-old history is the 80 000 Wooden Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures, the canon of a Buddhist school widely disseminated in East Asia during the middle ages.

First publication of the collection of Buddhist scriptures commenced in the 11th century during the days of Koryo (918-1392), which established Buddhism as a state religion, and took over 70 years to complete.

The second publication which was conducted in the latter half of the 12th century enriched the contents of the Buddhist bibliography, but they were burnt down by invaders in 1231.

The government of the Koryo dynasty set up publishing organs in several parts of the country and resumed the publication of the collection in 1236. After 15 years the Complete Collection of the Buddhist Scriptures, consisting of 1 539 parts in 6 793 books, were published.

The name of the collection was originated from over 80 000 wooden blocks used in printing, and those blocks and printed books are still preserved.

The printing blocks were made of *Machilus thunbergil*, birch or white birch.

Each block, 24cm wide, 69.6cm long, and 3.7cm thick, weighs 2.4-3.75kg. It has 22 lines and 14 letters on each line. A letter is roughly 1.5cm² in size. The total weight of the wooden blocks is over 240 tons.

The four corners of the block are framed in brass belts, which are fixed by nails; wooden bars are attached to both ends to prevent twist. The surface is lacquered to prevent it from being rotten or eaten by moth.

The 80 000 Wooden Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures of Koryo were widely employed as the main Buddhist literature and became known across the world, so many foreign envoys and Buddhist monks came to Koryo to get the scriptures. The collection is famous not only for its huge volume, correct content, excellent carving of wooden types, but also for having attained the perfection among all other Buddhist scriptures found in the world.

As one of the valuable cultural heritage of the Korean nation, the books printed from wooden blocks are now kept in the History Museum at Mt Myohyang since 1983.

Photo: Song Tae Hyok, Kong Yu Il
Text: Kim Son Gyong

The archives for the books printed from wooden blocks

Thongil 181-model Tramcar

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