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Kim Jong Un calls on the family of Pak Sung Il (September 2012).

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FRONT COVER: Patriotic devotion to the building of a thriving nation (at the construction site of the Paektusan Songun Youth Power Station)
Photo: Ri Kwang Song

Pictorial KOREA is published in Korean, Chinese, Russian and English.

Traces of Love Left in Changjon Street

The respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, in company with his wife Ri Sol Ju, called on the families of the working people who had moved into new apartment houses in Changjon Street, last September.

The first leg of his visit was the flat of Sim Tong Su, lecturer at Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering.

When he knew that Sim's family members were all teachers, he noted that teachers should be respected most and treated preferentially in our society and the family was fully qualified to live in a new house. He spoke highly of the Sims, saying they were the family of patriots who devoted their all to training the future of the country and so, his visit was worthwhile. Before leaving, he took the hands of the grandmother and wished her a long life in good health in the era of the Workers' Party.

In the flat of Pak Sung Il, worker at the Central District Gardening Station, he was so pleased to see an ordinary worker's family live in a new house that he showed meticulous care for their life and blessed his sons for their bright future.

Pak Sung Il and his wife spoke from their heart that it was as in a dream that they moved into a new house like a palace free of charge and that they were so grateful for the benevolent Party

which provided them with a modern house furnished with a set of quality furniture, that they shouted "Long live the Workers' Party!" Kim Jong Un stressed that our socialist system gives top and absolute priority to the people's interests and the Party and the government exercise all policies for the good of the people.

He also dropped in at the home of Labour Hero Mun Kang Sun, worker at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill.

When he was told that the couple got married in May and moved into the new flat after two months he asked how their new life was and how many children they planned. He laughed heartily at the answer of the husband that they wanted a son and also a daughter who would look like her mother, weaver heroine, and wished them a happy life.

At every house Kim Jong Un filled the glasses of the family members, posed with them and gave them household appliances as a token of his visit.

Not only the dwellers in Changjon Street but all the people in the country regard it as their own honour and happiness that the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un visited the flats of ordinary working people in Changjon Street.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



further develop our socialist education system. The new system is the further development of the present universal 11-year compulsory education system and a new, higher level of secondary general education.”

Pointing out that the enforcement of the new education system is an enormous task to be carried out across the country and throughout the society, he indicated the ways and means for its successful introduction.

After the report, other speakers expressed their determination to train younger generation into fine pillars of the thriving country by turning out as one in carrying out the new education system successfully in support of Kim Jong Un's idea on attaching importance to younger generation and education.

The SPA ordinance “On enforcing the universal 12-year compulsory education” was approved at the meeting. It said that the universal 12-year compulsory education system shall be enforced in all parts of the DPRK free of charge and apply to all the children and young people aged from 5 to 17.

The 12-year system consists of one-year pre-school course, five-year primary schooling and three-year junior secondary and three-year senior secondary schoolings, and the present six-year secondary schooling will be divided into three-year junior secondary and three-year senior secondary schoolings from the school year 2013-2014. Transferring the present four-year primary schooling to five-year one will begin from the school year 2014-2015 and be finished in two or three years through a proper preparatory stage.

The ordinance also referred to the needs to supplement the teachers, improve their qualities and their teaching methods, increase state investment in education, and create the conditions and environment for the enforcement of the 12-year system and pointed out that the DPRK Cabinet and relevant organizations should take practical measures to carry out the ordinance.

The second item, the organizational matter, was discussed at the session.

The session served as an important occasion to add brilliance to the Juche-oriented idea on and exploits for education of the great leaders and encourage the entire Party, the whole country and all the people to turn out in the campaign to build a civilized socialist country, a powerful Paektusan nation, where Kim Jong Il's patriotism is being fully applied, under the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Article: Kim Hyon

Sixth Session of 12th SPA Meets

The Sixth Session of the 12th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on September 25 during the historic period when a new radical turnabout is being effected in building a thriving socialist country.

Marshal Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, attended the session.

The session discussed enforcing the universal 12-year compulsory education, the first agenda item.

A report and speeches were made on the first agenda item.

The deputy who made the report said that the education work is a very important undertaking for the future of the nation and posterity and is a fundamental issue decisive of rise and fall of the country, and that the WPK has given precedence to education of younger generation through the whole course of leading the revolution and construction and channelled big efforts into education in each period and stage of the developing revolution. He said:

“President Kim Il Sung advanced the Juche-based idea on education and put it into practice brilliantly to set up a people-

oriented and revolutionary education system and laid a solid foundation for training personnel of the revolution in a far-sighted manner.

“General Kim Jong Il ensured that the revolution in education was brought about to keep step with the developing realities and, holding fast to the noble idea of giving priority and attaching importance to education, took measures for the country to continue to enforce the universal free and compulsory education even in those grim days of arduous march and forced march.

“The country has made a great stride in education thanks to the wise leadership of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.”

Noting that the Juche-oriented ideas on education of the great leaders and their exploits are being successfully carried forward by Marshal Kim Jong Un, he said that the Marshal has clearly indicated the ways to develop education onto a higher level by improving secondary general education in view of the law governing education of coming generation, the status quo of the country's education and the global trend. He continued:

“True to the lofty idea of the WPK, the DPRK government enforces the universal 12-year compulsory education system to radically improve the secondary general education in line with the requirements of the developing revolution and times and to





Planting Trees

Patriotism possessed by the service personnel and people of Korea, who are building a thriving socialist country, finds its expression in not only cherishing the motherland in their minds and treasuring it but applying patriotism in a creative and innovative manner in their practical activities to add lustre to it.

The flames of patriotism fiercely flaring up in all parts of the country have been kindled by the respected Kim Jong Un who cherishes the country and fellow people in the depth of his heart.

On the morning of March 2 this year, the tree-planting day, he paid a visit to the Strategic Rocket Command of the Korean People's Army. After looking round several places of the unit associated with the immortal leadership achievements of Kim Jong Il, he planted trees.

Seeing the holes already dug in the ground he said that it was formalism, and that it was not his intention of planting trees for mere form's sake on the tree-planting day. Then he personally dug holes, planted trees and watered them with devotion.

That day he noted that General Kim Jong Il always stressed in his lifetime it was a long-term undertaking for providing the people with a happy life and handing down to coming generations rich and beautiful mountains and rivers to plant a greater number of trees in the mountains and on the fields and tend them with great care. And he emphasized that the KPA service personnel should learn from the ennobling examples set by the General who had loved every tree and every blade of grass of the country with all his heart and surely take the lead in translating Kim Jong Il's patriotism into practice. What he said that day

greatly inspired the whole army and the entire people.

He published the classic works, titled **On Bringing About a Revolutionary Turn in Land Administration in Line with the Demands for Building a Thriving Socialist Country** and **Let Us Step Up the Building of a Thriving Country by Applying Kim Jong Il's Patriotism** to implant true meanings of Kim Jong Il's patriotism deep in the minds of the service personnel and people.

He said:

“Kim Jong Il's patriotism is genuine patriotism that holds dear every tree and every blade of grass of the country and devotes one's heart and soul to looking after them.”

Kim Jong Il was a peerless patriot who loved his country and fellow people more ardently than anybody else and devoted his all to achieving the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

The respected Kim Jong Un ensured that officials, Party members and other working people should learn after the noble examples of patriotism set by Kim Jong Il and thoroughly apply his patriotism to their practical activities in building a thriving country, thus making the whole country seethe with Kim Jong Il's patriotism.

Today the army and people of Korea are bringing about ceaseless miracles and innovations in all sectors of building a thriving socialist country, holding aloft the banner of Kim Jong Il's patriotism for the victory of Songun Korea.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Cabinet Decision Adopted in War Time



DPRK Cabinet Decision No. 203 on the enforcement of free medical care throughout the northern half of Korea was promulgated on November 13, 1952.



Everyone enjoys the benefit of free medical care through regular medical service system established in province, city, county and ri.



The universal free medical care was enforced in January 1953.

Decision No. 203 of the DPRK Cabinet on the enforcement of free medical care system throughout the northern half of Korea from January 1, 1953 was announced on November 13, 1952, when the Korean war (1950-1953) provoked by the US imperialists was at its height. Its announcement struck the world with wonder. It had been originally thought that a state could execute such a policy as the universal free medical care only when it reached a high stage of socialist development with ample material and technical conditions. Therefore, nobody thought that it could be carried out in the DPRK even before the establishment of socialist system, in war time at that.

Korea was utterly destroyed in the war for two consecutive years against the US-led imperialist allied forces.

However, Kim Il Sung was determined to enforce the universal free medical care with a firm faith and will that however heavy the war damage might be, the final victory of the war could be hastened if there were people and that more powerful and prosperous socialist country could be built by dint of the inexhaustible strength of the masses after the victorious war.

The universal free medical care put into effect in the flames of the arduous war decisive to the destiny of the country and nation was a brilliant fruition of wise leadership of Kim Il Sung who dedicated his all to the people, regarding man as the most valuable being.

While leading the postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction Kim Il Sung established the most advanced socialist health system by fully

embodying his ennobling idea of love for people.

Kim Jong Il, who inherited brilliantly the lofty idea of Kim Il Sung saw to it that the people-centred public health policies of the DPRK, including the universal free medical care, were further consolidated and developed.

Thanks to the meticulous care of the great leaders a long-cherished desire of the Korean people to take medical service and live in good health is satisfied.

Through the well-organized medical service system from the capital city to every province, city, county and ri, everybody can receive timely and proper medical treatment free of charge.

A section doctor system is in effect in the country, so that all the people are under regular care of doctors in charge.

The state places the people's life and health promotion above economic profits and the country's economic conditions and internal situations and constantly increases the investment in the work.

To save one emergency case, even a plane or a war vessel is mobilized, an express is stopped, and a ship on a voyage changes its course. Doctors and nurses donate their bones, flesh and blood to the patients without hesitation. Such are commonplace in the DPRK that spares nothing for the protection of human life.

The Korean people, therefore, hold their grateful socialist system as their life and dedicate their every effort to the building of a thriving socialist nation for not only their well-being but the eternal happiness of the rising generations.

Article & photos: Choe Kwang Ho

Changsong Today



...
*Locally-run factories
Mushroomed here and there.
Changsong has now changed
Beyond recognition,
As compared with last year.*

...
This is part of the song *Changsong Today* much in vogue among the people of Changsong County in North Phyongan Province ever since it was created in the 1960s.

The mountainous areas account for 95 per cent of this county, so it was known in the past as a place unfavourable for inhabitancy.

President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il visited the county on more than 120 occasions and showed the ways of improving the living standards of the local people. They instructed that the county people should raise a great number of grazing animals, do farming by making best use of specific conditions of the county and develop the local industry by utilizing the natural resources

available in the mountains.

True to their instructions the people of Changsong turned out as one in the drive to change their native place into a good place to live in. They planted trees for raw materials, developed stock-breeding using mountains and built factories for producing foodstuff, paper and textile.

Their efforts brought about remarkable achievements in the development of the local industry and improvement of their living standards. The experience gained in their struggle was gener-

alized across the country after the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Officials held in August 1962.

Last year Changsong witnessed another great change.

The respected Kim Jong Un took every measure to develop Changsong County into a place better to live in as required by the new century on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Changsong Conference.

The officials and other working people of the

county turned out in the effort for sprucing up their workplaces and villages, cherishing patriotism deep in their minds. The army soldiers and the whole country gave support to them.

In a little more than a year the local-industry factories, streets and villages of Changsong County were reconstructed, and more than 60 blocks of buildings for the production of foodstuff, earthenware pots, grasswork and garments were newly built and furnished with modern facilities. These factories, fed by the locally-available raw and other

materials, produce various kinds of processed foods and consumer goods necessary for people's living.

In addition, the Changsong Noodle House in Korean-style architecture and other service amenities with modern architectural beauty, several hundreds of dwelling houses, schools, kindergartens and hospitals were newly built.

Changes in Changsong are greatly inspiring the whole country to develop local industries.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photos: Jin Yong Ho and Choe Myong Sik



Changsong Plastic Bag Factory



Changsong Textile Mill



Several articles produced at the Changsong Furniture Factory



Changsong Foodstuff Factory produces a variety of foodstuffs with locally-available raw materials



Taedonggang Tile Factory



General grinding workshop



If you drive a little along the road stretching from Pyongyang to Nampho along the Taedong River, you can reach the Taedonggang Tile Factory.

There were only a few people who knew about the factory when it began operation in 2009.

It has become famous across the country since it produced millions of square metres of quality tiles for walls and

floors, marble tiles of beautiful colours and patterns, and other tiles for decoration, and millions of roofing tiles, every year and its goods decorated the architectural structures mushrooming in Pyongyang and all over the country.

While steadily carrying on production, it stepped up the second-stage project for expanding capacity without letup.

Officials and workers of the factory set

the objective to attain the cutting edge in building materials industry on their own strength and technology with high creative spirit and courage by keeping their feet firmly planted on this land and looking out over the world.

Officials mapped out daring but scientific plans and skillfully led the working masses to implement them. The workers and technical personnel gave

fullest play to their patriotic minds creating the wealth of a prosperous country.

In a little over a year buildings were built covering an area of 20 000 square metres, for the production of large-sized building materials, crushing plant, and oxygen plant. It was followed by establishing production processes of microlite, large glass and artificial



Second-stage general control room



Glass tile workshop



Part of production lines of microlite

marble tiles and streamlining grinding process.

It was newly equipped with the processes of producing coking ingredients for coal gasification and glazing material.

At the general control room business-related information is managed by computer, and high-pressure water cutter processes different building materials with high precision.

The factory mass-produces high-quality building materials of different size, type, colour and pattern by relying on raw and other materials abundant in the country.

Its products are all qualified by the ISO.

The Taedonggang Tile-brand building materials of the factory enjoy popularity across the country as the factory has developed into a general building materials producer with a competitive edge in the world market.

The employees are making strenuous efforts to render services to building a powerful country by producing better building materials in larger quantity.

Article & photos: Jin Yong Ho



Workshop of tiles for outer walls



Roof-tile workshop



Products of the factory



Workshop of tiles for inner walls

Devotion to Green Forests



Kumya County Forestry Management Station grows a great number of large-chestnut trees and other tree saplings

In hearty response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea to turn all the mountains across the country into those where "treasures" and "gold" could be picked all the employees at the station have striven from the late 1960s to form the forests of large-chestnut trees with great economic value in place of those of native species.

Tree breeding pays off after 10-20 years.

The employees have devoted their wisdom and zeal to growing and cultivating large-chestnut trees with a patriotic will to hand "treasure" and "gold" mountains down to the coming generations although they themselves might not be benefited from them.

Rain or snow, they have made painstaking efforts to hasten the prosperous tomorrow of their country.

In the course of this they have solved many scientific and technological problems arising in the formation of the forests of the chestnut trees and built many nurseries and put the breeding of young chestnut-tree plants on a scientific, industrial and intensive basis.

By applying the grafting method, they have changed 15 000 native chestnut trees into large-chestnut trees every year, thus forming 1 400 hectares of forests of large-chestnut trees.

Jungdong-ri, Ryondong-ri and other mountainous areas in the county have been covered with large-chestnut trees, adding to the scenery of the county and bringing profit to the local people.

The management station cultivates such trees of good species and high economic value as Changsong larch trees, pine-nut trees, acacia trees, Pyongyang poplar trees and Pyongyang maple trees.

The people of Kumya say that the future of a thriving nation will come earlier when all people love trees and plants in their native land and make efforts to turn mountains into "gold mountains" and "treasure mountains".

Article & photos: An Chol Ryong

The dense forests of large-chestnut trees in Kumya County are a source of pride for the local people. These chestnut trees that are covered with green foliage in summer and bear glossy, cracked fruits in autumn, add beauty to the surrounding landscape.

These chestnut-tree forests are not benefited from nature nor formed of themselves within a few years. Permeated in them are the patriotic efforts made by the officials and workers of the Kumya County Forestry Management Station in South Hamgyong Province.



Various Silk Fabrics Woven

—At the Nyongbyon Silk Mill—



Various kinds of cloth produced at the mill are favourably commented by women.

The Nyongbyon Silk Mill located at the foot of Yaksandongdae, one of eight scenic spots in the west of Korea, is producing a rich selection of silk fabrics. True to the Party's call "Everything for

improvement of the people's livelihood!" the mill is making endeavour to produce a variety of silk fabrics to people's liking.

It is encouraging the working masses to take an active part in the technical

innovation campaign to upgrade the quality of various silk fabrics noted as a Korean specialty from olden times.

Its officials and technicians, in concert with workers, succeeded in drawing fashionable designs and developing new kinds of dyes. Therefore, the mill is turning out various kinds of silk fabrics including silk with rainbow patterns in gold and silver threads and polychromatic silk with beautiful flower and other patterns.

It has also improved the quality of tetron ramie cloth and made its colour diversified by conducting technical reconstruction of the weaving machines in a planned way. The upgraded machines turn out high-quality cloth that is winning popularity among the people, women in particular, for its soft touch, beautiful and bright colours.

The mill produces other kinds of cloth for suits and shirts, and also printed cloth with flower patterns.

Officials, technicians and workers of the Nyongbyon Silk Mill are making unremitting efforts to produce richer variety of cloth for people.





Music lessons



Guitar quartet from the kindergarten won a big hand at the opening performance of the 9th international festival "Moscow greets the friends" held in Moscow, Russia (May 2012).

Pyongyang Kyongsang Kindergarten

In the DPRK preschool education is given to the children of 5 years at kindergarten.

Pyongyang Kyongsang Kindergarten in Changjon Street is well-known across the country for its extraordinary successes achieved in bringing up children by developing education and edification as required by the reality.

Some time ago I visited the kindergarten that was provided with excellent

educational environment in keeping with psychology of the children.

Welcoming me in the playground with fine arrangement of various amusement facilities, Headmistress Ri Kang Juk told me that they were sent by the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un who visited the kindergarten in May and July this year.

She said: "Fundamental to developing intellectual faculties and talents of children is education in a room equipped with modern facilities. We have also made various decorations, marks and amusement facilities in many places of the kindergarten, thus creating favourable environment for encouraging children to develop intellectual faculties and cultivate emotions and feelings."

She ushered me into the building and to the staircase. Each stair had on its right side a mark of the sole of a foot, and the children, who had walked mischievously in the past, ignoring the teachers' advice, were seen walk to the right in good order, stepping on the marks. The walls overlaid with decorations of the dolls, flowers and musical notations, and red stars on the ceilings in the corridors also stimulated my curiosity. Seeing me, she explained: "The bear doll going to kindergarten, holding mother bear's hand, will make children know that they must hold the hands of the grown-ups when cross-

ing the road; the musical notations make them study music in earnest; and seeing the red stars, they dream of becoming fine persons like shining stars."

Decorations of daisy flowers along the handrails of the staircase helped kindergarteners promote cognitive faculty in colour and a sense of beauty. Those decorations reflected well the mind of children who are sensitive and emotional and can distinguish between beauty and ugliness.

General amusement hall on the first floor was furnished with various kinds of playthings, which would give the children wide knowledge of the actual reality and cultivate their abilities to understand phenomenal things.

I also looked round a wading pool and other amusement places with deep interest.

The headmistress said; "Bringing up children in such a good environment, we feel that they are growing up fast intellectually and morally. We are often told that the graduates of my kindergarten excelled other pupils in study and behaviour at school."

I left the kindergarten, wishing its teachers greater successes in bringing up children into reliable pillars for the future of the country.

Article: Kim Kyong Hui
Photos: Son Hui Yon



Mother tongue lesson



Drawing and handicraft hour



Doctors Sincere in Their Work

There are hundreds of letters sent to the Ansan Polyclinic in Phyongchon District, Pyongyang. They are all from the local residents, expressing their gratitude to the medical workers at the polyclinic for their sincere devotion.

One of them reads:

"Dear Sir,

"My name is Ri Sin Dok, living at Flat 4, 13th floor, Neighbourhood Unit 90 in Ansan-dong No. 2. I am feeling difficulty in using my legs with growing age. And the doctor in charge of our section calls on me everyday to treat me with sincerity. Availing myself of this opportunity, I want to express my gratitude to the doctor.

"It is natural that a patient should go to see a doctor, but doctors visit their patients to treat them. I don't know how to express my thanks..."

As seen in the letter, doctors of the polyclinic visit the families under their charge every day in order to acquaint themselves with the health conditions of the residents, symptoms of patients and take proper measures for their treatment.

Their treatment is not limited to patients alone. They make a regular routine of medical check-up of the aged and pregnant women, inform them of common knowledge of health care, and take necessary measures for them.

They add special attention to taking good care of the health of honoured disabled soldiers and war veterans so that they feel no inconvenience in their life.

They give wider publicity to hygienic information among their residents to prevent diseases and live in a clean environment.

This is the daily routine of the medical workers of Ansan Polyclinic.

Residents in this region call them affectionately "our doctors," who bring home to them the gratitude of the socialist health system.

Article & photos: Kim Son Gyong

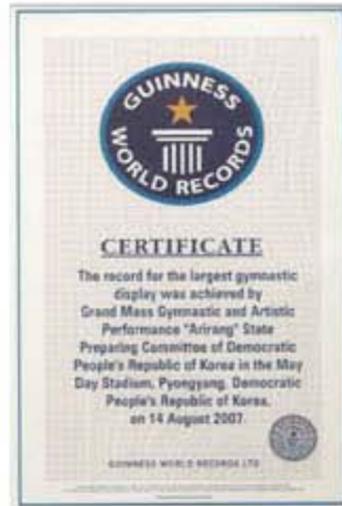


Medical workers at the Ansan Polyclinic give medical treatment and hygienic information to the residents



Mass Gymnastics and Artistic Performance

Arirang



Certificate of the Guinness World Records awarded to *Arirang*, Kim Il Sung Prize winner (August 2007)

Mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Arirang* was staged every year in the past decade since its premiere in April 2002 in celebration of the 90th anniversary of birth of President Kim Il Sung.

The Kim Il Sung Prize-winner *Arirang*, which deals with the history of the Korean nation, by the unique combination of

gymnastics and art, was performed in splendour this year, too, at the May Day Stadium in Pyongyang, drawing a great number of spectators at home and abroad.

The extravaganza gave performance on 435 occasions in the past decade and was enjoyed by over 13 million people and more than 184 000 overseas and south

Koreans and foreigners.

The work was registered as the largest-scale mass gymnastics and artistic performance in the world in the Guinness World Records on August 14, 2007, and awarded the Great Medal of the Sun and Peace Order by other countries.

The extravaganza was produced by the creative workers of renowned art troupes and the Mass Gymnastics Production Company in the DPRK. Many of them, including Kim Su Jo, Kim Il Sung Prize winner and DPRK Hero, who supervised the work since its debut, were awarded Kim Il Sung Prize and titles of People's and Merited Artists, and People's Athlete.

Kim Su Jo made an active contribution to making *Arirang* a masterpiece of the times with his high artistic skills and rich experience.

Kim Mok Ryong, who took charge of supervision since 2010, is a 62-year-old creator with a long career as a chief choreographer of the Phibada Opera Troupe. He received the title of People's Artist and won Kim Il Sung Prize for his meritorious service to the production of excellent dance pieces, including a solo dance "I Can See the Victory of Revolution," and worked as the chief of the choreographers' section at the *Arirang* production team. He created Scene 1 of Act 2, "Bright Moon over My Country," which was performed till last year.

Choe Suk Myong, People's Athlete, has worked as a choreographer and director for 40 years since the founding of the Mass Gymnastics Production Company. She earned high praise from President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il for meritorious service to the production of *Under the Banner of the Workers' Party, Korea Today* and other mass gymnastics which left deep impressions upon the spectators at home and from abroad. Now she is in charge of the stage production.

Merited Artist Pak Yong Chol heads the choreographers' section for the extravaganza. He created a number of excellent folk dance pieces like "The Sound of Beating Cloth on a Moonlit Night" and "Small Drum Dance," and a group dance "Drum Dance."

He has created "My Thriving Country" and "Endless Is Yearning for the General" in the extravaganza.

The masterpiece *Arirang* has been completed by over 90 excellent creators, including Merited Artist Kim Kum Ryong with rich experience and artistic skills, and choreographer Kim Hye Yong who, as a novice, has shown special skill in

creating jubilant and cheerful dance pieces. They have enriched the contents and polished artistic depictions as required by the developing realities, thus elevating the work's artistic quality.

Foreigners who saw the extravaganza on several occasions were unsparing of their praise, saying: Every time we see *Arirang*, we have unique, new and deep impressions about it. It is, indeed, a masterpiece of the world. Anybody, who fails to see it, is not even entitled to discuss culture and the arts of mankind.

Article & photos: Kim Kyong Rim





Efficacious Medicine for Thrombosis

The 15th Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair that ran in May this year drew many visitors with a large display of exhibits. Among them was the earthworm thrombolytic capsule presented by Kim Jong Guk and his research team from the New Technology Exchange Company. They had in the past developed various kinds of thrombolytic agents made from earthworm, rendering greatly to the treatment of thrombosis in the DPRK.

Kim Jong Guk is 36 and works as a section chief.

He was so excellent in intelligence, art and sports from his childhood that he attracted public attention. However, as he grew up, he was influenced by his mother to pursue scientific research.

Studying at East Pyongyang Secondary School No. 1, he was always at the top, and he graduated from the then biological department of Kim Il Sung University with honours. He began to work in a research institute under the Ministry of Public Health from 1999, and his research project was concerned with developing a new drug efficacious in treating thrombosis by extracting thrombolytic enzyme in the body of earthworm. At that time it was known worldwide that powdered earthworm was used a little in treating thrombosis, so his study was great enough to open up a new field in its treatment.

Nobody could guess how long it would take and whether it would be successful, however.

But his confidence in his own ability, his competitive spirit and youthful vigour inspired him to buckle down to his research unhesitatingly. What encouraged him further was a sense of duty that he must return the trust and expectation of the country, which brought him up into a scientist in the era of knowledge economy, with a success in breaking through the cutting edge.

After experiments and analyses for several years he discovered that one of many species of earthworms in the country has highly-efficacious thrombolytic enzyme. After some years he succeeded in developing a clot-dissolving drug whose curative power is several times stronger than those of other countries.

The wondrous achievement of completely curing many people with chronic thrombosis in no more than one year after its appearance attracted public attention at home and abroad.

Kim Jong Guk's technique of extracting, separating and refining earth-



Kim Jong Guk

worm's thrombus-dissolving enzyme was registered as a patent in April 2009.

He continued his study in increasing the activity of its enzyme to the maximum and making the drug free from harmful side effects. The thrombolytic capsule was the outcome of his painstaking efforts.

He was awarded a doctorate in July this year for his research conducive to the development of the country's medical science and the improvement of the people's health.

Article & photos: Ri Kwang Song



Kim Mok Ryong, Kim Il Sung Prize winner and People's Artist (supervisor)



Merited Artist Kim Kum Ryong (chief of the production section)



Merited Artist Pak Yong Chol (chief of the choreographers' section)



People's Athlete Choe Suk Myong (directress)



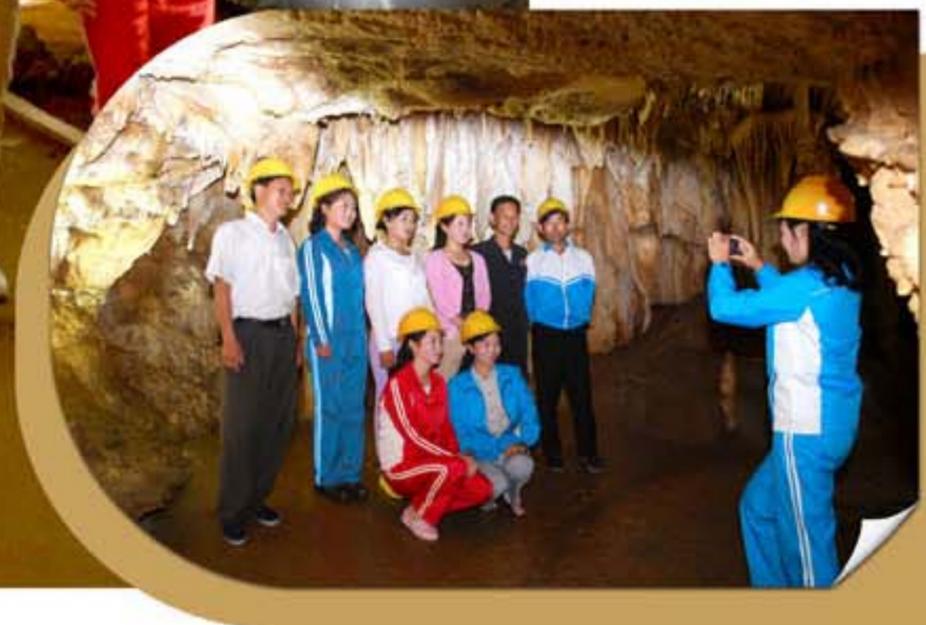
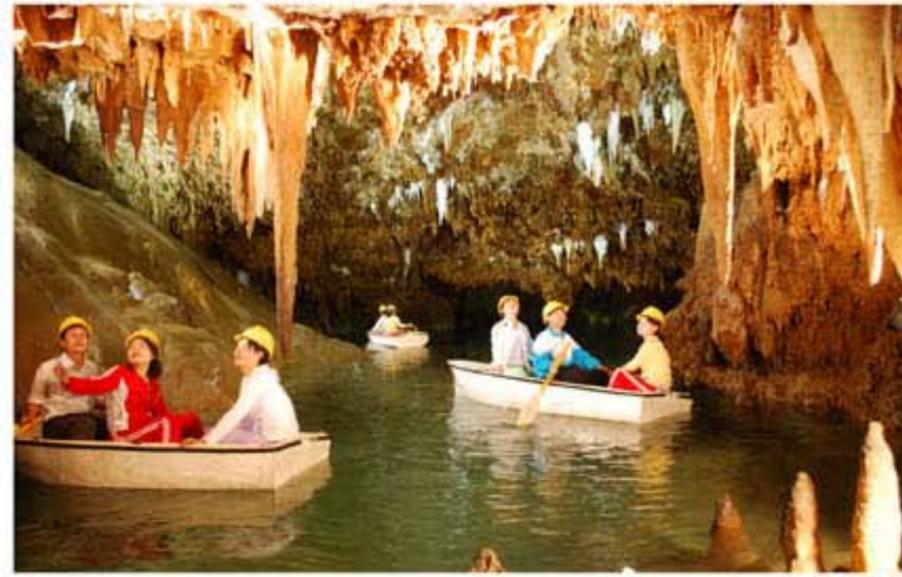
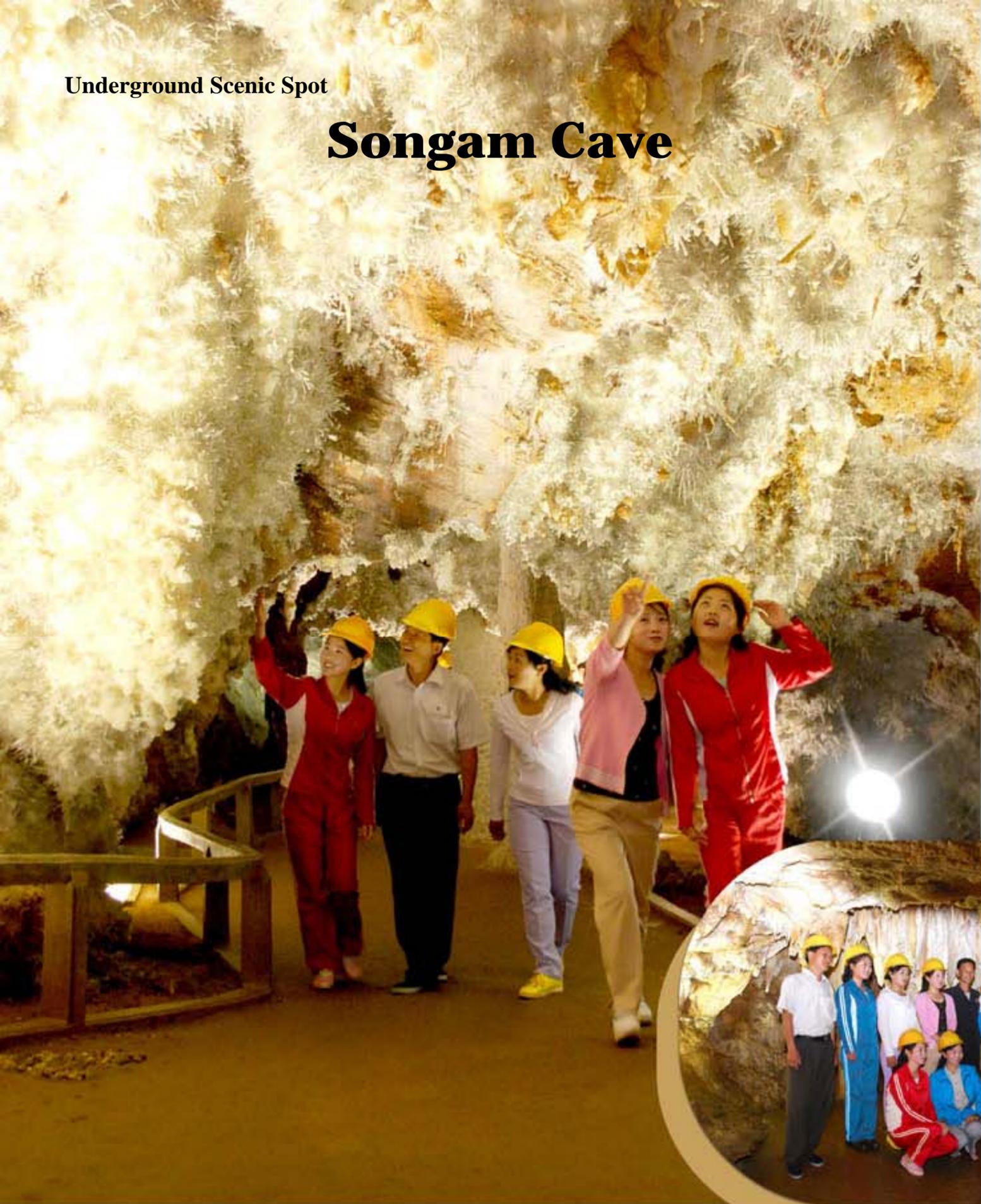
Creators discuss about works



Earthworm thrombolytic capsule attracts the attention of visitors to the international trade fairs

Underground Scenic Spot

Songam Cave



Korea is known as a land of beautiful scenery, so it has many scenic spots on and under the ground. Among them is Songam Cave, called an underground “Kumgang.”

It is located between Kaechon and Anju in South Phyongan Province.

Thanks to the policy of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the DPRK government which strive to provide the people with better conditions for cultural life, Songam Cave was laid out and made public in 2004. It has since attracted many visitors throughout the country as well as overseas Koreans and foreigners, fascinating them with myriads of mysterious scenes.

It has the main body stretching thousands of metres long and several branches that comprise 16 sections, including Phokphodong (waterfalls section), Kiamdong (mysterious-rocks section), Solgyongdong (snowscape section), Paekhwadong (hundreds of flowers section), Unhadong (galaxy section), Surimdong (forest section), Pomuldong (treasure section) and Jangsu-

dong (longevity section). These sections consist of more than 100 scenic spots formed of stalagmites, stalactites, stone flowers and pillars, looking like an underground palace.

The cave offers various sights of high and low hills, waterfalls, cliffs and ravines deep under the ground that are thought only to be seen on the ground.

There are stalactites and stalagmites in the shape of fish, and those of musical instrument shapes give off clear and elegant sounds when struck.

Solgyongdong and Paekhwadong are full of stone flowers of different shapes.

Recently another scenic spot was newly laid out in the cave.

Ryonggungdong (dragon’s palace section) gives the visitors a pleasure of boating in a pond.

The visitors to Songam Cave say they become ten years younger there.

Now merry laughter of the visitors reverberates in the cave.

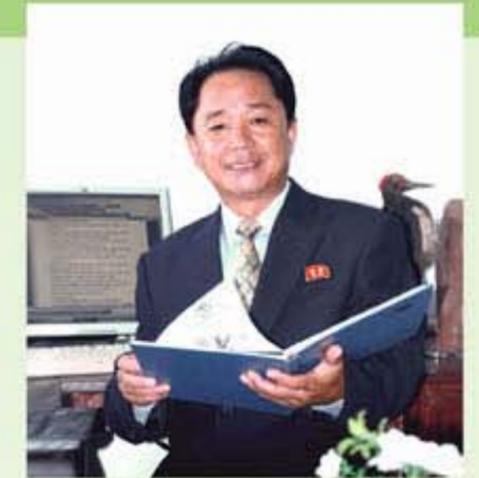
Preservation and Propagation



The DPRK has established the nature reserves to actively protect and manage resources of animals and plants



Production of saplings at tree nurseries and fry at fish farms



Jang Il Nam

November 29 is the 53rd anniversary of the founding of Nature Conservation Union of Korea. On the occasion of this anniversary Korea Pictorial had an interview with Jang Il Nam, head of a section of the Central Committee of the NCUK.

Reporter: The conservation and proliferation of biological resources are very important in the nature conservation aimed at providing more favourable living conditions to humanity and ensuring sustainable economic growth.

Jang: Biological resources have long been used in the birth and development of the human race and must be continuously used in the future, too. However, these resources are decreasing due to the destruction of ecological environment which has been recently getting more serious on a worldwide scale. According to data released by the species conservation committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature the endangered animals and plants in the first decade of the new century amount to 6 245 and 50 species of animals and plants had completely disappeared.

R: What about the distribution and conservation of animals and plants in our country and its prospect?

Jang: Our country, located in the eastern part of Asia, is surrounded by seas on three sides. The mountain area accounts for nearly 80 per cent of its territory and it is elongated southward. For this reason, its ecological environment varies from region to region. Its biological resources are rich for its territorial size and location of climatic zone—we have 8 460 kinds of animals and 9 540 species of plants.

The policies pursued by the Party and the state which regard the protection of natural environment as a patriotic work for the prosperity of the coming generations have contributed to increasing the biological resources of the country which was called a land of golden tapestry from olden times, and enriching its biodiversity.

We have established Paektusan Biospheric Reserve, Myohyangsan Biospheric Reserve, Ogasan Nature Reserve and many other nature reserves, animal reserves, botanical reserves, marine birds reserves, marine resources reserves and have been constantly expanding their areas. Along with this, we designated indigenous, rare or endangered animals and plants as living monuments and took good care of them. The period from March to July is fixed as the period of preserving useful animals, from April to July as the period of preserving marine resources and every March and November as the months of planting trees while the preservation and proliferation of animals and plants are being promoted under national and social concern. For example, tree saplings, fry, pheasants and deer propagate through nurseries, breed fish farms and stock farms built in various parts of the country.

R: The prospects for conserving animals and plants are optimistic, I think, and the NCUK has a responsible and important mission in their preservation.

Jang: As an organ for propagating the information and knowledge about the preservation and proliferation of the country's natural environment and resources, the NCUK should make a strenuous effort to improve the awareness of the broad sections of the people and the rising generations and encourage them to actively turn out in the preservation of natural resources.

The NCUK will promote international exchanges and cooperation for the preservation of biodiversity.

Gold Bell Rings

The tenth round of the Grand Bull Prize national ssirum tournament ran in September in picturesque Rungna Islet.

Ssirum is the Korean wrestling, one of the traditional sports in Korea.

More than 70 qualifiers from Pyongyang, Nampho and other provinces across the country competed for a bull and a gold bell. The folk competition, divided into catchweight and team contests, was played on knock-out and round-robin basis.

Unlike the previous tournaments, every provincial team has to consist of five grapplers including a less-than-15-year-old and over-60-year-old, regardless of their weights.

The grapplers unfolded thrilling scenes with high combative mettle and a wide application of their techniques.

In the team division North Phyongan Province placed first.

Over 20 men entered the catchweight competition, the chase for a bull and a gold bell.

Ri Jo Won from North Phyongan Province defeated every rival with his wonderful techniques and strong physical abilities, and thus became the four-time winner for the first time in the history of the Grand Bull Prize national ssirum tournament.

At the closing ceremony Ri Jo Won was awarded a one-ton bull, gold bell and diploma.

Article & photos: Ri Kwang Song

Ri Jo Won from North Phyongan Province, the four-time winner in catchweight contest



Scenes of team contests participated in by wrestlers under 15 and over 60



For Social Progress and Prosperity



In August an international symposium was held at Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang of the DPRK, encouraging the educationists and scientists who are duty-bound to lead the progress of society and promote its prosperity.

The symposium, on the theme of "For Social Progress and Prosperity," was participated in by lecturers and researchers from Kim Il Sung University of the DPRK, delegations from Humboldt University and Muenster College of Applied Sciences of Germany, from the Chinese Ministry of Education, Liaoning University and several other universities of China, delegate from Gdansk University of Poland, delegation from Moscow State University of Russia, and delegate from Korea University of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Well over a hundred study papers were presented to the panels of international politics, economics, geoscience, multilingual information processing and medical science, and significant achievements gained in the work for social progress and prosperity were exchanged.

During the symposium the participants looked round photos showing the proud history of Kim Il Sung University which has developed as the powerhouse of Juche-based education and scientific research in the DPRK. They also discussed on strengthening cooperation between Kim Il Sung University and universities and research institutes in different countries.

The symposium served as an occasion to promote the friendly relations and exchange and cooperation between universities and research institutes of the world.

Article & photos: Kim Song Chol



The venue of the international symposium at Kim Il Sung University

Panel discussions



I Knew Well the History of Kim Il Sung University

The recent international symposium at Kim Il Sung University made a deep impression on me that the university has excellent educational environment and high intellectual potentialities.

Such strong material and intellectual capabilities

of the university could be attained under the scrupulous care of President Kim Il Sung and leader Kim Jong Il, I think.

So, I want to say that the history of Kim Il Sung University is precisely that of socialist Korea.

Now the respected Kim Jong Un is paying great attention to the university, and it is a firm guarantee for its development.

It will prove of mutual benefit to Kim Il Sung University with a long history and powerful scientific staff and our Moscow State University to develop exchange and cooperation.

Shotov Andrey Yuriyevich, head of delegation from Moscow State University of Russia



I Hope for Exchange

I am delighted to draw closer the ties between Kim Il Sung University and our Humboldt University through this symposium.

It is important in conducting scientific research that all universities in the world should work in closer cooperation and develop academic exchange among prestigious universities in particular.

Kim Il Sung University has excellent educational facilities and its intellectual level is high.

Study papers presented by its lecturers and researchers in the symposium showed that their scientific research is conducted in an intensive way. I see it has enormous potentialities.

Our Humboldt University intends to promote exchange with the universities in capital cities of many countries. Recently we were selected as the best university in Germany.

These are good conditions for the development of exchange between our two universities.

I hope for lively exchange between Kim Il Sung University of the DPRK and Humboldt University of Germany.

Elmar Kulke, faculty dean of Humboldt University of Germany



Participants in the symposium look round the e-library at Kim Il Sung University

Chilgol Church



Christians, foreigners in the DPRK and visiting groups of overseas Koreans attend Sunday services



Chilgol Church, situated on Kwangbok Street in the capital city of Pyongyang, was built in 1899 and used as a place of religious life of Christians residing in this region.

Even after liberation of Korea from the Japanese military occupation on August 15, 1945, the DPRK government guaranteed the Christians the free religious life. As a result, Chilgol Church was preserved and many Christians came there to attend service.

However, the church was completely destroyed by the barbarous bombings of the US imperialists who started the Korean war in June 1950, and many Christians died tragically. The survivors prayed that the US aggressors would be punished for the destruction of the holy church and slaughter of innocent believers.

The DPRK government took measures to reconstruct the church in its original place for the sake of the Christians.

At present Chilgol Church has a pastor, clergymen, presbyters, deacons and deaconesses.

The Christians attend services every Sunday to listen to sermons on love for their nation and country, moral ethics and human life and pray for the prosperity of their country, national harmony and the earliest achievement of reunification of the country divided by outside forces.

Representatives of diplomatic missions and international organizations in Pyongyang and overseas Koreans also visit Chilgol Church to attend the services.

Article: Kim Hyon Thae
Photos: An Chol Ryong



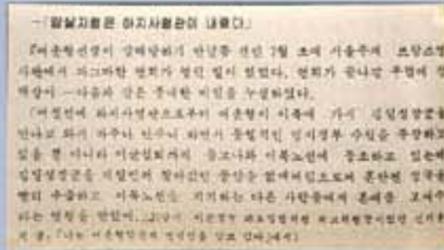
Ringleader of International Terrorism



A south Korean publication reads that the CIA was behind the assassination of Kim Ku in June 1949



A south Korean publication exposes that the United States issued an order on murdering Ryo Un Hyong in July 1947



Everywhere the United States spreads its tentacles becomes turbulent.

Last July a press conference was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, DPRK, that revealed a state-sponsored political terrorism schemed by the US and the south Korean puppet authorities. It was requested by Jon Yong

Chol, who had infiltrated the DPRK on an assignment given by the formers to blow up the statues and grand monuments in order to mar the supreme dignity of the DPRK, but was arrested. He testified that the south Korean authorities plotted such great state-sponsored political terrorism by implicating the defectors from the north and that the US stepped in it. According to him, the Liberation Front for the Northerners, an anti-DPRK group, and a statue-blowing up team formed under it are terrorist groups controlled and supported by the US. Present abortive plot had been finally approved by the US and supplied with money before being undertaken.

As the case reveals, the US is the ringleader which works out plots, commits terror and human rights abuses on the international arena.

History of the US is written with numerous plots and terrorist crimes, and terror becomes its state policy and mode of existence to realize its ambition of domination. Hence it has so far committed terrorist acts not only against the DPRK but throughout the world.

It has been instigating the south Korean puppet authorities to commit large-scale terrorist acts against the DPRK from the first day of its stationing in south Korea after Korea's liberation from the military occupation of the Japanese imperialism (August 15, 1945) until this very date.

The US is also making no scruple of overthrowing and wrecking the governments, murdering progressive statesmen and even making war against those it regards as obstacles to realizing its wild ambition of world supremacy, and that on the pretext of safeguarding democracy and human rights.

Patrice Lumumba, first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who pursued anti-imperialist, independent policies after achieving national independence, was assassinated in January 1961. President Salvador Allende of Chile, a Laotian foreign minister and many heads of state and statesmen were made victims to the American terrorism. It is reportedly said that the US plotted assassination and terror against "undesired" foreign political figures and high-ranking government officials on over 900 occasions between 1961 and 1976.

The US plotted military coups in the countries following the road to anti-imperialism and independence, in order

murder south Korean people, who were against the US and proposed to achieve country's reunification in alliance with the north. In July 1947 they murdered Ryo Un Hyong, the then leader of the People's Party of south Korea, in Seoul and in broad daylight, for he had refused to cooperate with them in the military rule and advocated independent reunification and sovereignty of the country. And Kim Ku, the leader of Independence Party of south Korea, who struggled to form the anti-US national salvation front and realize the reunification of the country in alliance with the north, was murdered in June 1949.

The US has committed all forms of terrorist acts to stamp out the young DPRK in its nation-building. The bombing incident at the rally of South Phyongan Province in commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising held on the plaza of the Pyongyang Railway Station, on March 1, 1946, and the Korean war in June 1950 are typical examples of the state-sponsored, military terrorism of the US.

It has employed various tricks, political and military terrorism, all other methods of terrorism in stifling those countries that are going against its grit and making the world unipolar under its domination.

The US policy of terrorism is getting more high-handed and atrocious since the 9/11 incident. It launched an armed invasion against Afghanistan under the pretext of war on terrorism, and in 2003 attacked Iraq unilaterally without legal basis and justification and militarily occupied it. The Iraqi war showed that the US never hesitated to conduct military attacks against sovereign states, paying no heed to the United Nations and international laws, if it were for its ambition of world domination. It therefore revealed once again that it is the ringleader of international terrorism, the worst violator of human rights, and the arch enemy of the world peace.

It is often accusing other countries of "sponsoring terrorism," asserting "war on terrorism," but the present terrorist attempt of the US against the DPRK betrays the true colour of the US.

Now the world public opinion is criticizing that the United States, which is engaged in vicious attempts at state-sponsored political terrorism against the DPRK and other countries throughout the world, is the stronghold of terrorism and its ringleader.

It arranged 23 military coups in Asia from the end of the Second World War till the mid-1960s, 20 in Africa between 1960 and 1968, and in 20 Latin American countries in the 1950s.

Military terrorism is the most atrocious and tyrannical.

Typical are the US armed invasion of Grenada in 1983, bombing raid on Libya in 1986, invasion of Panama in 1989, and air strikes against former Yugoslavia in 1999.

The Cold War came to an end, and the new century began; under these circumstances, what remains unchanged is the US policy of realizing its ambition of supremacy by means of all sorts of plots and terror.

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Article & photos: Choe Kwang Hyok



Jon Yong Chol at a press conference stating that the United States is involved in the anti-DPRK state-sponsored political terrorism, and his passport



The United States does not hesitate to make military attacks on the sovereign nations all over the world



World First Aid Day Marked

Last September the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK organized the first-aid practical contest of the young RC members to mark World First Aid Day.

It drew young RC members and volunteers from Pyongyang, Moranbong and East Pyongyang secondary schools No. 1.

Present there were also members of the delegations of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies working in Pyongyang.

They competed in the events of practicing first-aid treatment in emergency by one, two and four persons and relay race of carrying a patient.

The contest offered an opportunity for practicing first-aid treatment of different cases including bleeding and bone fracture.

Article & photos: Kim Kum Jin



Ksitigarbha



Amitabha



Avalokitesvara

Historical Relic

Gilt-Bronze Buddhist Images

Korean Central History Museum has newly put on display the gilt-bronze Buddhist images.

The images, which are believed to date back to the late period of Koryo Kingdom (918-1392) or the early Ri Dynasty (1392-1910), have been found in October 2009 on Piro Peak of Mt. Kungang, in Naegumgang-ri, Kungang County of Kangwon Province.

The images describe Amitabha, with Ksitigarbha and Avalokitesvara on his both sides, all sitting cross-legged on lotus-patterned stand.

During the period of the Three Kingdoms the Buddhist images depicted Amitabha with Manjusri, Divine Wisdom, and Avalokitesvara, Merciful Goddess, on both sides, and since the late period of Koryo Kingdom Manjusri was replaced by Ksitigarbha.

The image of Amitabha is 15.2 cm high, and portrays the Buddha with his typical curly hair, his head a little lowered, and a string of jewels holding in his hands. It is unique in description of the Buddha known so far, and thus offers valuable materials for the study of Buddhist images.

The image of Ksitigarbha, 12.6 cm high, describes the Bodhisattva putting on a hood and sitting cross-legged, his right hand holding a staff and left one resting on his knee. It is so delicate in portraying his broad face, sharp nose, arched eyebrows, his eyes gently shut and his mouth firmly set, thus emphasizing his solemn face.

Avalokitesvara 13.2 cm high, wears her distinctive crown and lowers her face a little, with a gentle look. Soft and rhythmic contours of her face and body, along with

splendid ornamentation, are so exquisitely depicted that her characteristic as the Lord of Compassion is well featured.

The Buddhist images and the stand are cast in brass, and the latter is pinned with a bronze sheet in the lower part. At present there are only three spots on which the pins had been fixed. The staff in the hand of Ksitigarbha and the spray of lotus flower Avalokitesvara is holding are damaged a little on their upper parts.

Bodies of the images are proportionate with each other and well harmonized in formative and artistic representation.

The gilt-bronze Buddhist images newly exhibited in the Korean Central History Museum are the fine example of excellent cast craftsmanship of the Korean nation with a brilliant culture.

Rim Ok Song, researcher at the Korean Central History Museum

