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Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un Climbs up Mt Paektu
Supreme Leader Gives Guidance to Various Units

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visits Samjiyon County to provide field guidance at the construction sites.
Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un continued his energetic guidance for the sake of the prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people last October. The Supreme Leader visited Samjiyon County to provide field guidance at the construction sites in the final phase of the second-stage project. Having a panoramic view of the township which has undergone a change beyond recognition, he was informed in detail of the progress of the second-stage project. He said that the county town is distinctly divided into the sections of education, county-level institutions, dwelling houses, local industrial establishments, commercial service, sports and culture, school education and public health, and tourism and that all the sections have been built to go well with the topographical features and natural environment of the area. He set forth the tasks for wrapping up the second-stage project and those for the third-stage project aimed at giving a facelift to the surrounding areas and farms.

The Supreme Leader gave field guidance at the Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm and Tree Nursery under construction in Kyongsong County. At the observation platform, he said that in the once dusty place a modern vegetable greenhouse covering an area of scores of hectares and a tree nursery with an annual capacity of 20 million tree saplings have been built and low-storey dwelling houses for hundreds of families of their employers, public
buildings, school, kindergarten, nursery, hospital and all other welfare service facilities have come to stand in a row. This is just the case of creating something out of nothing, he said with joy.

He looked round hydroponic and soil greenhouses and the residential quarters of the farm employees.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un inspected Mt. Kumgang tourist area.

He said that there are lots of distinguished scenic spots on our land but Mt. Kumgang boasting myriads of forms of natural scenery is the summa of scenic spots. He set forth detailed tasks for wonderfully developing a modern cultural tourist resort in the Mt. Kumgang area so that the people can rest, fully enjoying the natural scenery of the country.

Kim Jong Un gave field guidance at the construction site of the Yangdok County hot spring resort that neared completion.

After looking round places for medical treatment and multi-functional sports and cultural district including indoor and outdoor spas and ski slopes, he expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the resort is new and peculiar in the architectural style and contents and everything of it, ranging from designing to building work, is on a high level.

The Supreme Leader inspected the Myohyangsan Medical Appliances Factory.

He was very satisfied with the fact that the factory has been rebuilt as a modern factory which can mass-produce various kinds of high-performance medical appliances badly needed for hospitals in the country including operating table, labour bed, consulting bed, gurney, and universal ENT and dental treatment chairs.

Saying that it is important to make lots of medical apparatuses badly needed for protecting the people’s life and promoting their health, but more important is to produce them in high quality, he stressed that it is precisely an issue related to the outlook on the people.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
The year 2019 is going out. This year fully demonstrated the will and endeavours of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to safeguard global peace and security and expand the scope of friendly relations with all other countries.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un reaffirmed in his New Year Address the stand of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK in implementing the foreign policy under the ideals of independence, peace and friendship. And he commenced the year’s external activities by paying an official visit to the People’s Republic of China early in January. Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un met Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People’s Republic of China, and had an in-depth exchange of views over the issues of relations between the two countries and of common concern in a friendly and amiable atmosphere, and they expressed mutual understanding.

The invincibility and solidarity of traditional DPRK-China friendship fully displayed by the Supreme Leader’s visit to China were developed to a higher level by the official visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to the DPRK in June.

The top leaders emphasized that developing the relations between the two Parties and countries fully conforms to the
common interests of the two countries and is favourable for regional peace, security and development.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visited the Russian Federation in April and had the first meeting with President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin.

The top leaders had an agreement on orientation and measures for further deepening mutual understanding, trust, friendship and cooperation and promoting the DPRK-Russia friendship in the new century. Then they discussed issues over immediate cooperation and reached a satisfactory agreement.

The Korean leader’s goodwill visit to Russia marked an epochal occasion in demonstrating the solid DPRK-Russia friendship that continued from one century to the next and from one generation to the next, overcoming harsh trials of history,
and encouraging further development of the traditional bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation in the new situation and as demanded by the times.

Kim Jong Un’s official goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam early in March amid special concern and warm hospitality of the Vietnamese Party and government served as an important occasion in fully demonstrating the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and the two countries, which had been forged and consolidated throughout the struggle to bring the common goal and ideal into reality under the banner of socialism, and promoting the friendly ties of the peoples of the two countries.

Last February the second summit meeting and talks between the DPRK and the USA were held in Hanoi, Vietnam, in the limelight of the global attention.

In one-on-one and extended talks held between Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un and President Donald J. Trump they highly appreciated the remarkable progress made in the historic course of implementing the Singapore joint statement adopted in June last year and had a constructive and candid exchange of opinions over the practical issues arising in opening up a new era of DPRK-US fence-mending on the basis of the progress.

On June 30 Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un, at the proposal of President Trump, had a surprise meeting with him at Panmunjom, the symbol of DPRK-US confrontation and feud.

The bold decision of the leaders of the two countries and their meeting at Panmunjom created unprecedented confidence between the two countries steeped in discord and antagonism as old foes.

The international community, witnessing bold and proactive external activities conducted by Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un amid great concern and expectations, highly praised him for thoroughgoing spirit of independence, extraordinary leadership ability, high creativity and persevering performance.
Journey to Peace and Prosperity in 2019

Kim Jong Un lays a wreath at the Monument to Military Glory of the Pacific Fleet in April 2019

Russian President gives a grand banquet in honour of his DPRK counterpart in April 2019

Talks between Kim Jong Un and Putin in April 2019

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un of the DPRK meets President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin of the Russian Federation in April 2019

Kim Jong Un and Putin have one-on-one talks in April 2019

Kim Jong Un lays a wreath at the Monument to Military Glory of the Pacific Fleet in April 2019
Journey to Peace and Prosperity in 2019

Kim Jong Un has friendly talks with Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc and Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, chairwoman of the Vietnamese National Assembly, in March 2019.

Kim Jong Un pays floral tribute to the Mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh and the Monument to Heroic Martyrs in March 2019.


Talks between Kim Jong Un and Nguyen Phu Trong in March 2019.

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Journey to Peace and Prosperity in 2019

Kim Jong Un and Trump meet at Panmunjom and have a talk in June 2019

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un of the DPRK and President Donald J. Trump of the USA meet at Hanoi, Vietnam, and have one-on-one talks and extended talks in February 2019

Kim Jong Un and Trump sit together for a social dinner in February 2019
Mountain Villages Transformed beyond Recognition

Yangdok County in South Phyongan Province which was laid out splendidly as a hot spring resort, a new civilization created in the era of the Workers’ Party of Korea, witnessed another happy event.

Well over a thousand one- and low-storeyed houses were built in several ris in the county, including Onjong, Samgye, Unha, Thongdong, Ilam, Sangjin, Sangsong and Sagi, eradicating the past backwardness of mountainous villages and adding to the scenery of the hot spring tourist area.

The new rural houses are fully equipped with living conditions and environment: living rooms, kitchens, washroom, storehouse and pens are conveniently laid out.

Last October farmers and other local people moved into new houses amid warm congratulation of officials and builders.

The villages reverberated with laughter of happiness, singing and dancing of new dwellers.

“I am much obliged to the state for providing me free with such an excellent house equipped with all living conditions. Such a love can be found nowhere else in the world, and this miraculous reality can be seen only in our country,” said Ryu Yong Sun, farmer of the Samgye Cooperative Farm in Yangdok County.

Thanks to the firm faith and indomitable fighting spirit of the Korean people to build up a socialist paradise in the Mt Paektu area, the cradle of the Korean revolution, the Hyesan-Samjiyon railroad in Ryanggang Province was opened to traffic.

The builders built scores of tunnels and bridges and erected more than 120 000 square metres of retaining walls, thus sprucing up the tens of kilometres-long track between Hyesan and Samjiyon County via Pochon County as befitting the era of the Workers’ Party.

The opening ceremony was held last October.

Hyesan-Samjiyon Railroad Opened

Article: Kim Mi Ye
Photo: Ri Myong Guk, An Chol Ryong

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Article: Kim Mi Ye
Photo: Ri Myong Guk, An Chol Ryong
Whenever December comes round, all the Korean people are filled with a surging yearning for Chairman Kim Jong Il. Such a feeling is more keenly felt by us officials and employees of the Songchongang Forwarding Company.

On December 10, 2011, Chairman Kim Jong Il, in spite of unusually severe cold and bitter sea wind, visited our company, a small aquatic processing base situated along the coast in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province.

His first leg of visit was to the aquatic processing ground, where the processed goods were on display in its hall. Looking over the exhibits, he got familiar with their processing and packing methods.

That day the Chairman looked round several places of the company.

After looking for a while at the workers engaged in the processing, he moved to the general command room. There, seeing the workers in white overalls in the third-stage processing ground screened with glass, he said that the workplace was clean and at a high level of hygienic condition.

Then we buckled down to work, with a firm determination that there is nothing else to believe but our own efforts and science and technology. We worked out a correct business strategy, enlisted the intelligence and efforts of all the employees and pushed forward with the production activities. In the course of this the company began to prosper and its workforce increased from six to several hundreds.

When he was told at the room dedicated to the company’s history that I worked as the company director for over a decade since its establishment, the Chairman highly appreciated that I worked hard to implement the Party’s policies and strengthen the material and technological foundations of the company.

At the fish keeping and raising ground teeming with flatfish, flounder, hairy crab, rock fish, shellfish and other fish, he learned about the fish processing and their transaction and instructed that aquatic goods should be turned out in larger quantities and sold to people.

Appreciating the nano products made with chitosan extracted from crab shells which our company produced in close collaboration with researchers from Kim Il Sung University, he spoke highly of it and said that we should intensify the research work.

That day Chairman Kim Jong Il posed for a photograph with us in front of the aquatic processing ground. Leaving the company, he spoke earnestly that we should work with devotion for the good of the people and promised that he would visit us again in warm weather.

At that time we never thought he would pass away suddenly from excessive fatigue on the field guidance trip after a week.

However, we did not merely shed the tears. We rose as one to render a great contribution to the betterment of the people’s diet, with a single desire that Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un, identical with Chairman Kim Jong Il, would visit us.

Our company turns out a wide variety of processed and raw fish every year. We have established a modern production line of nanoized goods in scores of kinds, including nano-gold polysaccharide injection and nano-gold chitosan solution.

It is our unanimous will that we will devote our all to the good of the people whom Chairman Kim Jong Il treasured and Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un takes so much care of.

Kim Son Sil, Director of the Songchongang Forwarding Company

Photo: Ri Chol Jin

We Are Yearning for Your Benevolent Image
At the time of its founding in September 1998, Pyongyang Ostrich Farm had only a few buildings in the northern suburbs of Pyongyang for raising several hundred ostriches.

After 20 odd years since then, the farm has been expanded in scale and capacity beyond recognition. Covering an area of 550,000 square metres, it has over 110 confinement for breeding 10,000 ostriches, hatching rooms, grounds of cultivating *Pisonia spreepipiopa*, protein culture and other feed, and a meat processing factory.

Officials and employees of the farm have made strenuous efforts to blaze a trail in ostrich raising on the basis of their accumulated experience and modern poultry science and achieved continuous development in business management. Recently they have established the integrated production system to make all its management activities including hatching, feed supplying, rearing and processing modern and IT-based.

The organic compound fertilizer production base set up in the farm makes a contribution to the production cycle of stockbreeding and feed crop farming and brings a large economic profit.

The farm has achieved remarkable technological successes in the selection and rearing of superior breeds and the development of highly efficient feed...
additives, and it is pushing ahead with the research work to raise a new breed of ostrich.

The farm’s meat processing factory turns out a wide range of delicious and nutritious meat products and craftworks and ornaments made with ostrich feathers, eggshells and bones, and they are supplied to commercial establishments.

A lot of people and tourists visit the farm to learn from the farm’s experience and spend the pleasant time.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Choe Won Chol
To Increase Aquatic Resources

The Hongwon Fishery Station based on the East Sea of Korea has laid out several grounds for aquaculture on the sea off Hongwon County town, South Hamgyong Province, in an effort to implement the policy of the Workers’ Party of Korea on proactively protecting and increasing aquatic resources.

It has also created propagation ground of 700 hectares. These grounds are inhabited by various kinds of marine creatures including rock fish, flatfish, scallop, mussel, ark shell, oyster and trepang, which are cultivated at the breeding workshop.

The fishery station built up the material and technological foundations of the breeding workshop to keep up with the developing times and cooperated with fishery researchers under the Ministry of Fisheries to give satisfactory answers to the knotty problems arising in practice.

As a result, a ground for breeding marine products covering an area of several thousand square metres and a chlorella culturing ground for assorted feed were created.

The station is stepping up the work to increase the variety of aquatic creatures. Last year it succeeded in breeding a new species of oyster which is more delicious, nutritious, resistant to diseases and profitable than previous ones.

The station has so far produced several million seed oysters and supplied to shallow-sea farming bases on the east and west coasts, and sent scores of tons of oysters to commercial service organs.

Article: Pak Pyong Hun
Photo: Choe Myong Jin

The fishery station increases aquatic production by raising oyster, trepang, shellfish and other marine creatures on a scientific and technological basis.
Pyongyang Subway
Along with a new, great golden age of construction, Pyongyang is being spruced up as the days go by, and a lot of monumental edifices like the Rungna People’s Pleasure Ground, Munsu Water Park, Sci-Tech Complex, Mirae Scientists Street and Ryomyong Street have been erected.

Such changes are visible not only on the ground but also under the ground. The Pyongyang Subway which was constructed between the 1970s and the 1980s has rendered a great contribution to the traffic improvement of the city. Every station of the subway is beautifully laid out with large mosaics and bas-reliefs which portray the development of socialist Korea and happy life of the Korean people. This is why the people like the Pyongyang Subway from its opening.

In recent years the subway underwent significant changes. Jonsung and Samhung stations above the ground were refashioned two years ago when Ryomyong Street sprang up as an energy-saving and green street, and Kaeson and Thongil stations were recently remodelled.

They look splendid with gorgeous architectural styles and decorations of the ceilings, walls, floors and pillars. New illumination effects and appliances are introduced to make surroundings brighter and softer. TVs and benches are newly installed to provide the people with convenience.

People say in unison that the refashioned stations of the Pyongyang Subway look attractive and they are anticipating further changes.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Choe Won Chol
There is a family of teachers in Sohung County, North Hwanghae Province. The family well-known in the county has 16 educational workers among its members, including a head of the teachers refresher training centre of the county, headmasters of four schools and a kindergarten and teachers of primary and senior middle schools.

Jo Kyong Il, the eldest of five children and the master of the family, works as head of the teachers refresher training centre. He is proud of his family working in the educational sector through three generations, and of his parents, Jo Yong Ha and Ri Tae Sun, who were the first generation of this teachers’ family.

Ri Tae Sun worked as a teacher from 1949 and later taught at the then Unchon Senior Middle School where her husband was the headmaster. When Sangryul branch school was set up in the secluded village, Ri volunteered to teach there and, afterwards, her two daughters followed suit and became teachers of the branch school.

In the autumn of 1978 Ri had an honour of participating in the 8th National Conference of Teachers and making a speech in the presence of President Kim Il Sung. Attentively listening to her speech, the President said that it was great for her family, including her husband and two daughters, to work as teachers. And he proposed to extend warm thanks to the fine family of teachers, and was the first to give a big hand.

All the family members, cherishing the honour, stiffened their determination to prove themselves worthy of the affection and trust of the President through generations.

In February 1982, Undok Branch of Munmu Senior Middle School was built in Namsangol, Munmu-ri, for the convenience of the schoolchildren who had to walk over 8 kilometres from home to the school. Since then, Jo and Ri worked as headmasters of the senior middle school and the branch school, respectively, until the last days of their life.

Their ennobling spirit was handed down to their descendants.

Jo Jong Hun, second son, had been a hopeful sportsperson, but became a teacher following in his parents’ footsteps. Now he is a headmaster of Ponghwa Senior Middle School in the county.

Jo Un Hye, daughter of Jo Kyong Il, won the scientific research prize for students and an academic degree in her university days. Though she had harboured a dream of teaching in the urban area, she returned to her native place to model herself on her elders who dedicated their all to educating the children in rural areas.

Devote yourself to the future—this is the tradition and ethics of this family.

Article: Pak Pyong Hun
Photo: Ri Jin Hyok
Paduk, one of the Korean folk games, has become a high-level intelligent game which is widely played in the DPRK by not only grown-ups but also children.

Last October the autumn Pyongyang Municipal children’s paduk contest was held.

The contest drew nearly 400 children from nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools in the city.

Players were divided into three categories by age groups. Children under five played on nine-lined boards, those at the age of six on 13-lined boards and primary school pupils on 19-lined boards.

What struck the people was the fact that several kindergarten children became the winners in the category of primary school pupils.

The organizing committee of the contest saw to it that nursery and kindergarten players, if they wished, competed in the individual games of a higher ranking. And, to every judge’s surprise, three kindergarten girls ranked among the first three winners in the primary school category.

Moreover, five of the six winners in the individual games made straight wins.

Pothonggang District won a top place in the district rankings while Moranbong and Central districts taking second and third places respectively.

Article: Mun Kwang Bong
Photo: Son Hui Yon
Ju Su Yang, a 23-year-old girl living in Central District of Pyongyang, is a dancer with the Korean Art Association of the Disabled. Seeing her beautiful and graceful movements on stage, people would say in admiration that she has an inborn talent for dancing. However, they do not know how the girl with hearing disability has realized her dream of dancing on stage.

Ju was afflicted at the age of two with an illness that left her deaf and mute. The little girl found great pleasure in watching those of her age dancing merrily on TV, and she often imitated the dance movements she saw on TV before the mirror.

Then she asked her parents to allow her to dance. Her wish irritated her father, though he was always generous in satisfying her requests. He thought it impossible, because his daughter could not hear the music, an indispensable component of dance.

When she was 14 and was studying at a school for the deaf, Ju was admitted to a dance group of the Korean Art Association of the Disabled. She felt as if she won everything.

But her hearing disability, as was expected, caused the biggest trouble. She was unable to dance in keeping with the music, and she often kept dancing after the end of music.

However, she never gave up. She made painstaking efforts to learn to feel the rhythm by placing her hand on acoustic devices, memorise exact duration of every movement and punctually keep to them.

Her perseverance paid off. She made her dancing debut one year later. She has so far performed such folk dances as *Trio Dance* and *Janggo Dance*, and played the heroine in a foreign fairy-tale dance *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* and many other pieces.

Her parents never miss attending the performances of their daughter.

*Article: Kim Son Gyong*

*Photo: Son Hui Yon*
Reliving the Time-honoured History

Pyongyang, capital city of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, boasts a time-honoured history and many scenic spots. Among them is the Ryongwang Pavilion on the bank of the Taedong River. It is known as one of the eight scenic spots in Kwanso, the northwestern part of the country.

There are other historical and cultural relics such as the Taedong Gate and Pyongyang Bell in the vicinity of the pavilion, attracting a lot of people.

And, since the national heritage conservation agency under the Pyongyang Municipal People’s Committee started service activities to make people experience time-honoured folk customs of the Korean nation, the area has become one of favourite haunts for the people.

People can wear national costumes which they would see at history and folk museums and play the kayagum and other traditional musical instruments.

Some are seen writing letters or poems with a brush dipped in ink as those of old days would do.

It is also noticeable that many young couples during their wedding ceremony visit the pavilion to experience the traditional marriage custom.

An official from the agency says that not only the elderly but also young people and schoolchildren frequent the place to experience the national customs and develop the feeling of valuing the time-honoured history and folk customs of the Korean nation. Seeing them, we find the worth of our work, the official adds.

The practice of experiencing folk customs is a striking sight in many other places of Pyongyang, such as Sungnyong Shrine for holding memorial service of Tangun, founding father of the Korean nation, located at the foot of Jangdae Hill, and Mt Ryongak.

Overseas Koreans and foreigners who visit Pyongyang keep admiring that the Korean people cherish the will to carry forward the excellent traditions of the nation.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: An Chol Won