Arrival of era of our-state-first principle

By Pang Un Ju PT

The Korean people are now in the era of our-state-first principle, the most dignified and pride-filled time in their development course.

The era of our-state-first principle is a new era of self-respect and prosperity which was brought about as the Workers’ Party of Korea made every possible effort for the good of the people and persistently built up its own strength while dauntlessly braving all challenges of the history and as a result of the do-or-die struggle of the Korean people to enhance the dignity and status of the state.

The birth of the era was possible as the faith and will of the Korean people, who are eager to demonstrate socialist Korea to the world under the leadership of the WPK, were remarkably sublimated and the overall national strength and prestige were increased radically.

After Chairman Kim Jong Il passed away unexpectedly, the WPK launched a relentless offensive to notch up victories against all obstacles by roasting all the people to action in the face of worst trials.

In particular, it put forward the politics of the people-first principle as a fundamental issue decisive of the existence of the Party and the victory or collapse of the state and at the major mode of politics in the period of taking over and carrying forward the Juche revolution and has administered it conscientiously.

It put forth the revolutionary slogan ‘Everything for the people and everything by relying on them’

Thanks to the do-or-die struggle of the Korean people, who are boundlessly faithful to the leadership and cause of the WPK, the DPRK could daringly break through manifold difficulties and usher in the era of our-state-first principle.

Though the moves of possible forces to strip the DPRK of its rights to sovereignty, existence and development were unimaginably aggressive, the WPK accomplished the great historic cause of the nation for building up the country’s self-reliant defence capability, which could not be achieved even in 20 or 30 years by conventional way of thinking, in a few years.

It also remarkably boosted the strategic position and prestige of the country by organizing and leading offensive and adroit external activities.

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Premier inspects 10,000-flat building project in Pyongyang

Premier Kim Tok Hun held an on-site inspection of the progress of 10,000-flats project in Pyongyang.

Autumn land management campaign gains momentum

Autumn land management campaign gains momentum

With the general mobilization movement for land management of the State Forestry Management, Pyongyang City has completed over 90,000 cubic metres and more than 17,000 square metres of land management work in many sections in a short period.

Maengyang County and Pyongyang City have completed the land negotiations and on-site coordinates for over 100,000 square metres of land in a short period.

The university built a three-story combined animal farm where there are several domestic animal sheds, fish pond and sci-fi learning space as well as a fish pond covering over 10 square metres and more than 300 square metres.

The university started a majors monitoring and control system on domestic animal farms and installed solar panels and bacteriostats to supply power for lighting. It also conducted systematic continuous control measures together with the combined animal farm that can ensure livestock farming and produce quality meats.

The annual animal husbandry base, which was built as required by the new farming method, is in a good operation. And full-time workers are collecting and analyzing data for the prevention of infectious diseases and animal management.

The building 10,000 flats in the construction sites for the Workers’ Party of Korea the Central Committee of the Ministry of Construction, the Workers’ Party of Korea the Central Committee of the Ministry of Urban Construction, the Workers’ Party of Korea the Central Committee of the Ministry of Urban Environment, and the Workers’ Party of Korea the Central Committee of the Ministry of Public Security, as well as the workers and employees of related construction units, have newly been built in Kophung County, Sunchon City. As a result of operating schedules for the construction of building parts and elements without fail, the workers and employees of related construction units have well made substantial improvement in the quality of final project, have contributed to making substantial progress in the work of 10,000-flats projects.

The station is well-known in the country for its husbandry by exploiting a rational and intensive basis, while on a scientific, industrial and every employee turned his mind. It was a great thing for the local agricultural prosperity.
**Platform for exchanging information about recycling**

*By Jong Hwa Sun*  

Through this platform, factories can find information about the products and costs associated with the factories, and even individual businesses that have been engaged in the recycling field may also access essential information about the factories. The platform, which was launched last year, will now be expanded to include information about the factories' recycling systems.

**REUSE OF PLASTIC WASTE IMPROVED**

*By Kim Joo Jin*

The Kangson Vinyl Sheet Factory is already known for its recycling system, which is considered to be one of the best in DPRK. The factory has set up a platform that enables its employees and visitors to access information about the recycling process, which is expected to improve the factory's recycling system.

**Dockyard flexes its muscle as shipbuilding, repair and disassembling hub**

*By Chae Hyang Ok, P7*

Established in 1954 in a huge area in Wonsan District, Kangson Dockyard, on the lower Tandong River, the Ryongnam Dockyard serves as a leading shipbuilding, repair and ship-breaking hub in the DPRK.

It built Tandong series of modern multi-purpose vessels, round plastic ball and 5 000-ton tanker large ship, epithet and dismantled dozens of bulk carriers, oil tankers and technical ships every year.

The dockyard is working in an orderly manner to manage ship repair and train talent. It noticeably that the dockyard constantly finds out talents and appoints them to the right places so that they can play their part in technical development.

The dockyard is an example of how to provide more commercial information. It is now producing sticks of various sizes, for example, one of the advanced welding technologies by using new type of welding machine, and is now ready to sell. It is now producing sticks of various sizes, for example, one of the advanced welding technologies by using new type of welding machine, and is now ready to sell.

**Factory promotes domestic production, recycling**

*By Jong Chul*  

The Pyongyang Dental Hygiene Supplies Factory positively steps up the domestic production of toothpaste and recycling by putting into production a new toothpaste tube production process based on recycling technology.

"The goal of producing the tube of toothpaste by using lithium was to produce and work hard to achieve," said Kim Chol Soon, chief director of the dental hygiene supplies research institute under the factory.

The technical personnel grasped the production processes in detail and, on the basis of it, compiled the designs of equipment for the production of toothpaste tube to suit the specific conditions of the factory. The toothpaste production in the factory is now focused on developing new toothpaste with locally available raw materials.

The production process consists of four main stages: pre-processing, washing, pressing and moulding and others.

"In order to produce dental hygiene supplies, the factory also established a peeling pump for refining toothpaste based on the vacuum-distribution method. According to its technical director, Kim Chol Soon, the new factory is expected to improve the toothpaste production process in the factory. The establishment of this process will help to sharply reduce the consumption of electricity for

**Designers and programmers at the Yanggang Commercial IT Company discuss how to provide more commercial information**

The factory now has the capacity to make the same variety of toothpaste products as the factory. The factory focuses on developing new toothpaste with locally available raw materials.

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The Pyongyang Golf Course sprawls at the place where Lake Thaesong, a man-made lake, and the foot of Mt Sokchon in Nampho adjoin each other. Service facilities on the golf course—golf holes located over a green carpet to suit the geographical features of the mountain, cozy lodgings by the lake, a walking path, hilliard and putting greens, a gymnasium, and dining rooms—remind viewers of fairy-tale buildings. Spectacular is the morning on the golf course where the dew on the turf leaves glistens as the sun rises over the surface of the lake shrouded in a thin mist. The evening when the water surface of the lake is dotted in the light of the setting sun also gives visitors an unusual feeling peculiar to the place.

Golfers can enjoy a good time at the Pyongyang Golf Course.

**Quick Fact**

**Location:** Thaesong-ri of Kangso District, Nampho City  
**Inauguration:** September 1987  
**Renovated:** October 2019  
**Plottage:** 196 hectares  
**Accommodation:** over 200 people  
**Total length of holes:** 6,777yd  
**Major service buildings:** comprehensive service center, “Thaesong Restaurant”, ten blocks of lodging quarters (five blocks for family lodgings and five others for ordinary lodgings), golf club

**Tourism**

**What they say**

Choe Kyu, aged 75  
Pang Mi Hyang, aged 27  
Song Un Chol, aged 56

Although the golf ball goes so fast when you hit, it is a sport very beneficial to the aged. I feel pleasant and refreshing as if I have become young once again whenever I play at this Pyongyang Golf Course. A man is really old when he thinks he is so, I think. The number of aged visitors to the course has now increased remarkably. I hope a larger number of old people would visit the course in the future.

At present, I make it at 120 strokes. Although I am old and other golfers say I have made remarkable progress in just two months, I felt hopeless two months before, but now I am confident of success. I will train harder to prove that everyone can play golf and that very well.

My number of strokes is just 84 at present. I set a goal of reaching par within ten years. I don’t think it is a high goal to attempt. No matter how high a mountain is, it is under the sky and you will be unable to climb even an inch of it by just seeing it. Constant efforts will give us fresh hope, I am sure.

**Golfers have a good time at the Pyongyang Golf Course.**
School explores new teaching methods

Secrets of boosting pupils’ performance at Ryongsang Primary School in Taesong District

“Teachers promote competence to nurture children’s talents”

University works to train competent, dramatic, cinematic artists

Children cultivate their artistic talents at good facilities

“Success in teaching hinges on understanding the qualifications of teachers. Our kindergarten focuses on strengthening the teaching staff and raising their qualifications.”

Students are engaged in the production of Pyongyang University of Dramatic and Cinematic Arts.
The East Sea of Korea, everlasting name of our sea (1)

Dr. Kim Sol Hwa

The East Sea of Korea, by its origin, its long-standing name and the national consciousness of the Korean people, has been called the "East Sea". The name "East Sea" has been adopted by the Korean nation from the old documents of China as well. The Chinese sources are considered to be the original ones given by the Korean nation. The name "East Sea" was originally used in the 15th century and made public in the Joseon Dynasty.

The Korean nation, under the leadership of the People's Army of Korea, has been steadfast in its resolve to defend the East Sea of Korea. It has actively participated in the battle to defend the "East Sea" as well as "West Sea".

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**National classic**

Illustrated book chronicles Korean martial arts

**By Kwon Hyo Song PT**

Muvedobothongji or Illustrated Book of Martial Arts is one of the precious cultural legacies of Korea. The old book comprehensively synthesizes and systematizes the martial arts of the Korean nation, which constitute the historical roots of Taekwon-Do that has now been popularized in over 120 countries of the world.

Printed in woodblock and published in April 1790, it mainly deals with the movements of Korea’s traditional martial arts including the art of fist fight, swordsmanship, spearmanship, cudgeling and horse riding, along with the martial arts of neighbouring countries, with texts accompanied by illustrations.

According to historical data, Muvedobothongji was compiled under the instruction of King Jongjo, the 22nd king of the feudal Juson dynasty (1392-1910) and he personally wrote its preface. Each individual action of each movement is accompanied by a picture and the book was compiled as collections of serial pictures with the names of movements. The pictures delicately depicting various movements of martial arts were painted by Kim Hong Do, a famous artist in the period of the feudal Juson dynasty.

The book explains the martial arts dating back to ancient times plus those introduced after the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598), thus delineating the process of development and advantages of Korea’s traditional martial arts.

It was in obscurity about seven decades ago.

At the Congress of Scientists held in April 1952 during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), President Kim Il Sung pointed to the need to collect and categorize well the elements of national cultural heritage on a nationwide scale in order to inherit them. Later, he dispatched relevant officials to different parts of the country to collect national classics.

As a result, Muvedobothongji was discovered in the Phyongan provincial region and donated to the then national central library on October 30, 1952.

It was listed as MOWCAP’s Memory of the World in May 2016 and then inscribed in the list of the Memory of the World Register of UNESCO in October 2017.

It is now preserved in the Grand People’s Study House.

**Pyongyang soju, national liquor of Korea**

**By Han Kwi Hun PT**

The Korean liquor that had emerged as a drink of the Korean nation in ancient times developed, centring on Pyongyang.

This is evidenced by the origin of the names of different places in Pyongyang related to liquor, including a legend of Mt Juam from the period of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), Hingbu-dong and Wiam.

Such renowned liquors as Kambongno, one of the three choicest liquors in ancient Korea, were mainly distilled in Pyongyang.

Pyongyang soju, today’s national liquor, has come into being by carrying forward such historical tradition.

It is made from maize and polished rice as principal raw materials, and it is featured by gentle and sapid flavour as well as refreshing taste.

It is clean and gentle since refined water made by a cutting-edge technology is used along with ethyl alcohol of the highest grade produced by raising the quality of alcohol, the basic raw material of liquor, to the highest level.

Its suave and refreshing tastes are attributed to the use of polished rice hard liquor made by reduced pressure distillation with the help of fragrant yeast and invert sugar made with organic acid as additives.

It has become national liquor not only because of its excellent flavour and quality.

It is the most popular alcoholic drink in the DPRK whose alcoholic content is 25 percent.

Its trademark depicts a picture of Korean ancestors distilling liquor in the old times against the backdrop of the Taedong Gate, a symbol of old Pyongyang, on a white and grey ground that goes well with the clear bottle.

Pyongyang soju with the Taedong River as the source of water supply was designated as the national liquor of the DPRK on June 24, 2015.

**Mask dance part of precious national heritage**

**By Jong Chol PT**

Mask dance is a kind of dance favoured by the Koreans since ancient times.

The Korean mask dance evolved from the primitive hunting dance and the martial dance reflecting the joy of victory in wars and took on certain artistic features in the period of the Three Kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla) which existed between the 3rd century BC and AD mid-7th century.

In Koguryo, in particular, the dance became an independent form of suite, known as kjangmu.

Afterwards, it developed into a variety of plays as it was combined with regular annual events and folk games of local areas.

To name a few there are sandaejaguk dating back to the period of Koryo and such derivatives of it as mask play of the Hwanghae provincial region and gogwangdae play of south coastal areas.

Especially, the mask dances of Pongsan and Kangnyong in the Hwanghae provincial region have been handed down to modern times and are now recognized as typical ones of the Korean nation.

There are different kinds of mask dances according to regions. Most of them are associated with people’s agricultural life or reflect their hatred and contempt for feudal exploiter classes.

"The dance art sector works to find out mask dance heritage, particularly popular and characteristic dance movements so as to widely use it for the creation of dance pieces and dance education as well," said Kim Chung Song, lecturer of Pyongyang University of Dramatic and Cinematic Arts.

A scene from Pongsan mask dance.