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Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un provides on-site guidance to Samjiyon County

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, provided field guidance to the Junghung Farm in Samjiyon County.

He was accompanied by Hwang Pyong So, Jo Yong Won and Kim Yong Su, senior officials of the WPK Central Committee.

He was greeted on the spot by Ri Sang Won, chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the WPK, Yang Myong Chol, chairman of the WPK Samjiyon County Committee, and Won Thaek Bom, chairman of the Samjiyon County Rural Economy Committee.

He looked round a potato plot of workteam No. 1 of the farm.

Referring to the fact that potato blight and flood damage have an impact on potato harvest every July, he asked about the situation this year.

The agricultural sector should take thoroughgoing agrotechnical measures to prevent damage from low temperature and blight, the knottiest problem in potato farming in northern alpine areas, he said.

Efforts should be channelled into livestock farming to establish the food production cycle and raise the soil fertility of potato fields, and science and technology should be applied to the cultivation of potato fields including weeding, earthing up, fertilizer application and extermination of harmful insects, he



noted.

Looking at farm machines and tractors of the workteam, he said that comprehensive mechanization should be realized with the help of modern and efficient farm machines as required by the reality which is changing and developing on a constant basis, and farm officials should enrich their knowledge to have a good understanding of the global trend of the development of farm machines and set an ambitious goal.

When they take into full account how many and what kind of farm machines are needed to do all farm work with the help of them and inform the Party of that without hesitation, it will take positive steps to provide them, he said. It is the Party's firm resolve to first build the farm into an exemplary unit for the modernization of farm machines and, on this basis, turn Samjiyon County and its farms into a model of our country whose comprehensive mechanization is on a high level and a farm of comprehensive mechanization where farmers' ideal has come true, he noted.

After making the rounds of a seed potato storehouse, he emphasized the need to build its capacity by properly estimating the quantity of seeds to meet the increased area of potato fields, set up a well-knit production and storage system of seed potatoes and put seed selection on

a scientific and technological basis.

It is necessary to breed and introduce potato varieties with high per-hectare yield and plant diverse species with good taste that can ensure the quality of processed potato products, thereby raising the quality of potato production.

Going round the farm, he set forth a plan and orientation for sprucing up the seat of Junghung-ri, Samjiyon County.

Saying that the Party would give positive assistance to building the Junghung Farm as a standard unit of rural development, he instructed relevant officials to design and arrange dwelling houses in a new, original way so that they could preserve the characteristics of mountainous area.

He called for producing a high yield of potatoes in the native land of Chairman Kim Jong Il in this meaningful year that marks the 20th anniversary of the Party's policy on bringing about a radical turn in potato farming in order to realize without fail the wishes of the Chairman who was so anxious about the issue of potato farming in Ryanggang Province.

Kim Jong Un gave field guidance to the construction sites in Samjiyon County.

Looking at the master plan for the construction of Samjiyon county town



Inspection: Supreme Leader inspects Samjiyon County

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and a map showing the bird's-eye view of the county town at the observation platform on Pegae Hill, the Supreme Leader was briefed on them and instructed the officials to include the plan for expanding the development project up to the area of Lake Samji in the long-term plan for the construction of Samjiyon county town.

As he looked at the map showing the bird's-eye view of the county town, he said the colours of coating materials and metal roofing materials of the buildings should be selected to match their uses and features well and their exterior walls should be coated in gentle colours to blend in well with the natural forests of Mt Paektu.

The construction project of Samjiyon County should be carried out in conformity with the approved master plan by strictly dividing it into districts of education in revolutionary traditions, dwelling houses, modern street, industry, sports, culture and education, commercial service and tourism, he noted.

A model city in the mountainous area epitomizing modern civilization, he said, should be created through the construction of Samjiyon County and its experience generalized to give a facelift to and spruce up all the mountainous counties of the country.

As it is conducted under the concern and support of the entire Party, the whole country and all the people, the construction project of Samjiyon County town should be completed in the shortest possible time by scrupulously organizing the guidance and supply and stepping it up in a three-dimensional way and at lightning speed, he said.

He underscored the need to introduce the construction methods that suit the specific features of the northern alpine area with heavy snowfall and low temperature, ensure the quality of construction on the highest level and give top priority to rail transport.

It is important to plan how to landscape each district of the county town well, he said, before giving



an instruction to plant many white birches, the tree especially loved by Chairman Kim Jong Il.

He inspected the construction sites of the Management Office of Revolutionary Battle Sites in the Paektusan Secret Camp and lodging houses for study tourists to inquire about the construction.

As many units are involved in the construction project, it is imperative for the state construction control agencies to establish a regular supervisory system and make increasingly exact demands, he said.

In the Rimyongsu area he said that dwelling houses and buildings of various forms should be arranged in a diverse and distinctive style along the ravine to suit its natural and topographical features.

Such practices of destroying forests should be avoided during the construction project, he said, adding particular attention should be paid to preserving the ecological environment in the Mt Paektu area in its original state, always keeping in mind that it is the sacred place of the revolution where every tree and every blade of grass can

never be neglected.

The development of Samjiyon County is not only aimed to spruce up the county town area but also to remould the mentality of the people, he noted, encouraging the county to create a revolutionary spirit of the new century, a new spirit of the times, in the course of building itself into an ideal land of communism.

The construction project of the county has seen marked progress, he said, and gave thanks to the builders for faithfully devoting themselves to building the county perfectly in every aspect.

Kim Jong Un provided field guidance again to the modernly-built Samjiyon Potato Farina Factory in Samjiyon County.

He visited the factory again seven months after his inspection in order to discuss the practical measures to build a new process for producing processed potato products with potato farina as the raw material, since the farina production process with an annual capacity of thousands of tons was built last year.

As he looked round the farina production process, he said full-capacity operation of the factory has not yet been conducted since its establishment, but it should produce a huge amount of farina with this year's potato harvest so as to supply the people with lots of farina and processed potato products including noodles, twists, chips, cakes and nutritious rice.

He said modern farina factories should also be built at the potato production bases in

the northern highlands on the basis of the design and experience gained in the course of setting up a standard factory capable of producing farina and various processed potato products for the first time in the country.

At a Korean-style circulating fluidized-bed boiler newly built at the factory, he said with high appreciation that the factory has become able to supply enough steam for production processes with less coal consumption.

Now that the factory is fully equipped with all production processes, it is needed to increase potato yield for putting its production on normal track, he said. After learning about the potato farming in the county, he said sowing should be done in the right season and in a qualitative way, manuring and cultivation of potato fields be carried out in a scientific and technological way and comprehensive mechanization be realized so as to radically increase per hectare yield.

The Party will solve the problem of vehicles needed for organizing a convoy to transport potatoes as soon as they are harvested, he said. It is important to gather the crop in time without wasting even a potato and supply the factory with sufficient raw materials, he noted, adding the factory should ensure full-capacity operation in order to turn the establishment built by the Party with much care into a factory that makes a tangible contribution to the improvement of the people's diet.

Kim Jong Un had a photo session with the officials of the Samjiyon County Committee of the WPK.

He praised the officials for taking the lead in the dynamic efforts to build the county, a sacred place of the revolution, into a model of the country and an ideal land of communism, true to the plan and intention of the Party Central Committee, before having a photograph taken with them in front of the statue of Chairman Kim Jong Il in the county.



DPRK 70th anniversary

The birth of people's state

The 70-year history of the DPRK calls forth sweet memories.

These days the Korean people look back with deep emotion on the past stirring years between 1948 and 2018. What comes into their minds first is the post-liberation period when they were out in the building of a new Korea filled with the joy of national revival.

In August 1945 Japanese imperialism was defeated and Korea was liberated.

The liberation was a landmark event that marked a turning point in shaping the destiny of the Koreans and opened up a broad avenue to the building of an independent and sovereign state.

Kim Il Sung, who led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and achieved the historic cause of national liberation, put forward the grand programme of a new Korea building and enlisted all patriotic forces to lay the solid foundations for the building of an independent state.

Backed up by the great patriotic enthusiasm of the people, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was established in February 1946 and the People's Committee of North Korea, the first socialist government in Korea, in February 1947.

To enforce democratic reforms was the requirement of the law governing the establishment of a democratic system in the country and the laying of solid foundations for a sovereign state building.

Kim Il Sung set land reform as the primary task in enforcing democratic reforms.

At that time peasants accounted for nearly 80 percent of the Korean population and landlords making up only 4 percent of all the rural households in north Korea owned 58.2 percent of the total area under cultivation and harshly exploited peasants who had no land.

The Law on Agrarian Reform in North Korea was proclaimed

on March 5 1946 and the reform was enforced on the principle of eliminating the feudal land ownership and making peasants masters of land.

The land reform was carried out in less than a month without deviation. As a result, at least one million hectares of land were confiscated and over 981 000 hectares were distributed free to more than 720 000 households of peasants.

Democratic reforms in industries were also rounded off.

Pursuant to the Law on Nationalization of Industries, Transport, Communications, Banks and So On which was promulgated on August 10 1946, 1 034 factories and enterprises making up over 90 percent of all industries of Korea came under the possession of the state and the people.

Thanks to the nationalization of major industries, working people became masters of the means of production as well as political power.

The promulgation of the laws on labour and sex equality fully provided workers with democratic rights and emancipated women from the centuries-old shackles of feudalism.

Regular armed forces were also built after liberation.

Kim Il Sung organized and led the undertaking to build the regular army with the anti-Japanese war veterans, who had been trained in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, as its backbone and with the sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other working people.

Big efforts were channelled into building core units and units of services and arms of the regular revolutionary army and the establishment of the local munitions industry as well.

Under such preparations a military parade was held in Pyongyang on February 8 1948 to declare the birth of the Korean People Army.

As the people's government



Pyongyang people marched the streets in celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1948.

and regular armed forces were built and democratic reforms were carried out, solid foundations were laid for an independent state building.

In the south of Korea, however, reactionaries made desperate attempts to enforce separate elections and set up a separate government, aggravating the crisis of Korea's territorial split and national division and throwing a big obstacle in the way of the establishment of a unified democratic provisional government.

The People's Committee of North Korea decided to arrange a north-south joint conference as a decisive measure for saving the nation and founding an independent and democratic unified state.

The historic Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on April 19 1948 amid great expectation and interest of the whole nation.

The meeting solemnly declared that the Korean people would establish a genuine unified government by their own efforts

on democratic principles.

The consultative meeting of leaders of political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea held in June 1948 decided to hold general elections throughout Korea in order to establish the Supreme People's Assembly and the central government with representatives of north and south.

Accordingly, nationwide elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly took place in August 1948.

In the north 99.97 percent of all the eligible voters participated in the elections to elect 212 deputies and in the south 77.52 percent took part in the elections to elect 360 deputies.

On the basis of the successful general elections, the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK was held in Pyongyang on September 2.

At the meeting the Constitution of the DPRK was adopted and Kim Il Sung was elected as premier of the DPRK, head of state, in accordance with the unanimous will and desire of all the Korean people.

Premier Kim Il Sung, upon authorization of the Supreme People's Assembly, formed the government and proclaimed the founding of the DPRK to the whole world on September 9.

The DPRK was founded as a patriotic, anti-imperialist and independent government and a genuine people's state that represents and champions the interests of workers, peasants and other working people.

The founding of the DPRK enabled the people to be masters of the state and society and proudly proceed into the international arena holding aloft the flag of the independent and sovereign state.

It gave inexhaustible strength, great courage and national pride and confidence to the people so that they could advance dynamically while creating a new brilliant life as they grasped their destiny in their own hands.

After the founding of the DPRK, the Koreans' struggle for building an independent and sovereign unified state entered a new stage.

Pyon Mun Yong

INSPECTION

Premier inspects industrial establishments

Premier Pak Pong Ju, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission, made survey trips to industrial establishments in Tanchon and Komdok areas including the Tanchon Magnesia Factory, and ore dressing plant No.

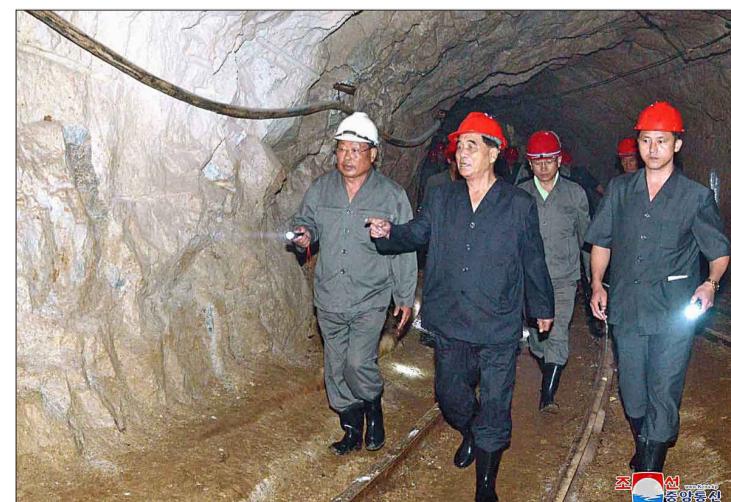
3 and Kumgol Mine of the Komdok Mining Complex.

He encouraged the working people, who are increasing production through a revolutionary general offensive, to advance dynamically towards a higher goal.

At on-site consultative meetings, the Premier called on relevant sectors to give a helping hand to the industrial

establishments in the Tanchon and Komdok areas, and underlined the need for leading economic officials to focus business and entrepreneurial strategies on implementing the Party's new strategic line and carry out coordinated operation in organizing and leading economic work.

Compiled from KCNA



Premier Pak Pong Ju (second from left) on an inspection tour of the Komdok Mining Complex.

KCNA

SPECIAL FEATURE

Mountainous county thrives on its own

Songchon County in South Phyongan Province is a mountainous county located in the central part of Korea. The county was named thus in the meaning that it is surrounded by mountains and overflowing rivers and streams in the rainy season. A large administrative unit in old days, the county is now aglow with modern civilization that was visualized only in dreams. It has now turned into a modern rural community that thrives by dint of science as the county folks harnessed nature with diligent labour. Here are some stories about their dreams, struggles and happy life.

New appearance of Piryu River

Until ten years ago, Songchon County suffered heavy damage at every rainy season. Thousands of hectares of farmland used to be flooded due to the rise of dozens of medium and small rivers flowing down from Sinyang, Hoechang, Unsan and other counties. That is why a large area of paddy and non-paddy fields including those in flatlands were affected by the cold and humidity and the county sustained heavy economic losses due to the washing away of land and forest destruction.

If the county, which is mainly engaged in farming, had failed to prevent the damage by floods, it would have been unable to boost agricultural yield and expect economic growth and improved people's livelihood.

The locals tamed violent nature by their own efforts. After completing an embankment design based on the calculation of the maximum precipitation and confirming its stability through a computer simulation, the county mobilized all the locals to complete the embankment work of the Piryu River that would withstand any severe flood in dozens of days in 2009. It also expanded the joining places of several rivers by dozens of metres to prevent flooding at narrow points and built several concrete weirs measuring hundreds of cubic

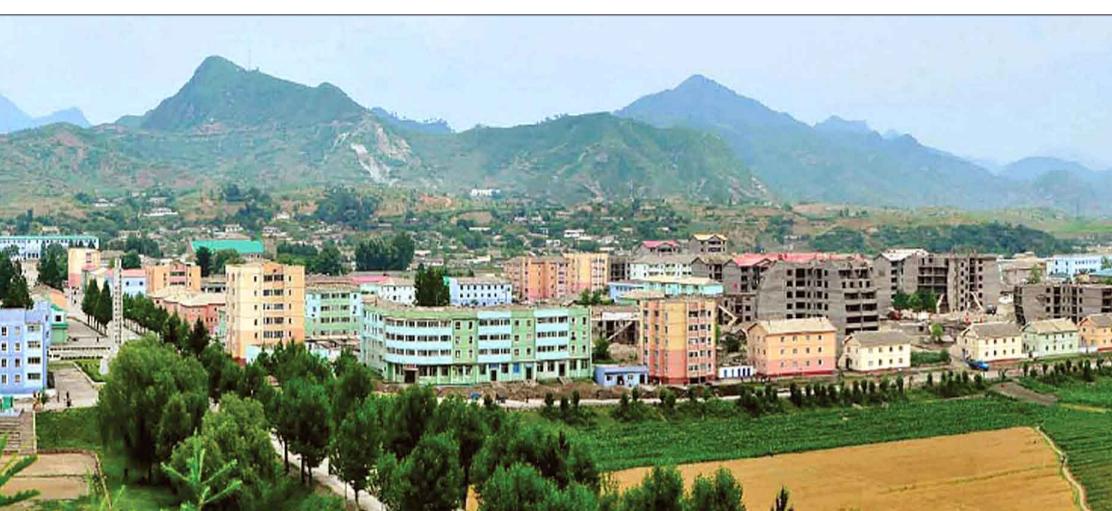
metres at bends where the current was swift to protect embankment. River improvement work was carried out every year by each ri in a planned way, gradually overcoming the land loss, forest destruction and flood damage.

Through an eight-year-long combat to ameliorate nature, over 300 kilometres of rivers were embanked with hundreds of thousands of square metres of areas covered with stones. Dredging of rivers was also carried out to lower the general water level. Nearly a hundred hectares of farmland which had been washed away by flood were regained, with more than 1 800 hectares of farmland being protected from flood. Dozens of blocks of multi- and low-storeyed apartment buildings are being built in a vast area of the Piryu riverside that has been flooded every year, together with a spacious playground for children.

The panoramic view of the Piryu River seen from the pavilion on Yoltu Peak is very beautiful. The east is featured by the beauty around the site of Kangson Pavilion, one of the eight scenic spots in North and South Phyongan and Jagang provinces, and the west is highlighted by the sturdy embankment stretching out evenly.

By virtue of science and technology

Pak Chun Ok, a farmer at the youth workteam of the Onjong Cooperative Farm in Songchon County, was given a dozen tons of grain and much cash last year. Widely known across the country as an active farmer and patriot who donated a large amount of cereals to the country, she reaped over 20 tons of crops last year from the field assigned to her. On the field measuring a little over a hectare she cultivated maize, soybeans and sesame as well as potatoes



A partial view of Songchon county town.

as earlier and later crops by applying a scientific farming method that helps raise the rate of land utilization three or four times as compared to before. Today, not only Pak Chun Ok but also all other farmers of the county do scientific farming as they acquire advanced farming methods.

When the leisure season for farmers comes, the county organizes a short course in Juche farming methods to diffuse good experiences gained in previous farming as well as advanced farming methods. All the farms in the county have introduced the dense planting of maize, sparse planting culture and system of rice intensification, all of which are conducive to maximizing the rate of land utilization, and such advanced farming methods as foliage dressing capable of promoting the growth of crops while drastically reducing the consumption of fertilizer. In particular, the dense planting of maize is very innovative as it helps double the yield on the same acreage of fields and raise the rate of land utilization at least four times as compared to previously. Besides, the county applies organic agrochemicals made of locally available raw materials to all grain and vegetable crops and fruit trees, killing over 95 percent of insects.

It also established a fuel oil production system based on waste vinyl and produces a great deal of reformatte gasoline and diesel oil for farm machines. The Kumgang medicinal stone

produced in the county is used to make highly-efficient microelement fertilizer.

The county solves all the problems arising in developing the economy and improving the people's living standards on the strength of science and technology.

Last year alone, some 40 units and ris devised scores of innovation plans and introduced them into locally-run factories and such sectors as education, public health and scientific research. A technological development plan has been worked out to upgrade all the local industry factories in the near future and its preparations are briskly under way.

"If we had not relied on the might of science and technology, today's success would have been unthinkable, including soya milk so favoured by children," said Son Sun Ryong, manager of the foodstuff processing factory in Songchon County.

Locals' dream comes true

Cosy and modern dwelling houses are seen in each ri of the county.

With rural villages and county seat renewed every year, 50 families in the area of workteam No. 1 of Onjong-ri moved into new homes last April. All the house-movers burst into cheers of hurrah for the Workers' Party as they received their home keys. Such a scene has become commonplace in the villages where there is group house-

moving. New dwellers explode with a feeling of gratitude, so happy with receiving modern houses free, the cradle of the fulfilling life of them and their posterity.

The pride of the county is not confined to dwelling houses. The Mirae e-library, scores of schools and branch schools, kindergartens and nurseries where educational conditions and environment are fully provided as required by a new era also help picture the beautiful future of the county. In the leisure season for farmers, the holiday camp waits for active farmers who reaped a bumper crop, providing souvenirs to those who failed to come with their family members.

Other standouts include commercial and communal amenities and public catering establishments in downtown, a large-capacity power-free solar-heated greenhouse, scientific livestock farming bases in which fish farming is combined with animal husbandry and the youth park on Yoltu Peak.

Everything in the county is beautiful and original. In the morning the singing of Paean to Motherland is heard from schools and the working people are seen going to work, full of passion, love and hope. The new appearance of the Piryu riverside is unthinkable apart from the precious dreams of the county population who are laying foundations for life with their painstaking efforts.

By Choe Kwang Jin PT

in brief

A national sci-tech presentation in the construction sector took place on July 10-11 at the Sci-Tech Complex under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Architects Union of Korea.

Introduced at the presentation, divided into panels of building structure and construction, were over 140 pieces of valuable sci-tech research achievements

made in the course of developing the country's architecture, such as diagrams of rational construction structure, scientific computation and modern construction methods of buildings and other structures.

The Art and Literature Publishing House has brought out more than 40 new books.

They include Members of

One Family, a story in the cycle of novels Immortal History, collection of short stories Dazzlingly Beautiful Country and collection of short true stories Northern Front, which are appealing to readers as they deal with the revolutionary careers and leadership exploits of peerlessly great men.

The Blast Furnace on the Go, a full-length novel in Selection of Modern Korean Literature Vol. 81, inspires workers to further efforts.

Full-length historical novel

Three Vassals of Koguryo and historical stories Jang Mun Hyu, Illustrious General of Palhae and Anecdotes about Master Kim, Nicknamed Phoenix (4) shows the resourcefulness, bravery and sense of humour of the Korean nation.

There are also picture books helpful for the education and edification of children and books about writers of juvenile literature.

The national games of students of schools for

orphans-2018 have opened.

Students of primary and middle schools for orphans will compete in various sports like football, basketball, volleyball and swimming in the games.

An opening ceremony took place on July 12 at Phyongsong Middle School for Orphans.

After the opening ceremony, there was a men's football match between South Phyongan and North Hamgyong provinces in the middle school division.

Compiled from KCNA

ONLINE SERVICE

Sci-Tech Complex provides nationwide network service

The homepage of the Sci-Tech Complex for sci-tech learning spaces is drawing more and more public interest.

Lots of establishments across the country, including institutions, factories and cooperative farms in North Phyongan Province and Nampho City, launched their access to the complex's site through their sci-tech learning spaces.

The complex has built up a voluminous database conducive to unifying and systematizing the country's knowledge resources and provided an efficient information service for netizens. And it pays special attention to updating the system, content, form and method of sci-tech diffusion.

The page is very inviting



The Sci-Tech Complex provides online service to different establishments throughout the country.

RESEARCH

Universities present latest scientific achievements

Lecturers and researchers of different universities have made great achievements in scientific research for economic development and improved people's livelihood.

The faculties of geology, dynamics and earth environmental science of Kim Il Sung University contributed to completing the marine railway bridge crossing the rough sea of Sokjon Bay by analysing and surveying the soil, calculating the subsidence and evaluating stability at the embankment section of subgrade by dint of facilities they made.

The materials engineering faculty introduced a slag level measuring system in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, thereby laying a foundation for automating raw material feeding and oxygen blowing in the Juche iron blast furnace. To set up the system, the faculty made necessary devices, installed programs and

for its advantages including simplicity of use and a good grasp of developments.

Through the page, users have access to information about sci-tech achievements, experience and goods, hold discussions and see the chart showing the rankings of sci-tech learning spaces of different units.

Technicians and workers of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill actively use the page to solve technical issues like the improvement of quality of Tetrox spun rayon and patterned cloth.

"Our farm has solved problems related to applying manure, insecticide and herbicide according to soil conditions and planting new species of rice and maize through online discussion

with advanced farms. The page is really beneficial," said the chief of the agricultural sci-tech learning space of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso District, Nampho.

Lots of other users, including the Ferrous Metal Research Institute of the State Academy of Sciences, the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, the Inpho Youth Coal Mine under the Pukchang Area Youth Coal-mining Complex, the Unnyul Mine and the Kanggye Railway Crew, also benefit from the page as they make exchanges with the units that have developed new techniques and products.

Amid growing zeal for acquiring more knowledge as required by the era of the knowledge-based economy, over 14 000 sci-tech learning bases in commissions, ministries, national agencies and local areas have access to the page, and over six million pieces of sci-tech information have been provided by the Sci-Tech Complex to different units across the country.

The online sci-tech diffusion network will further demonstrate its vitality as it greatly contributes to closely combining production with sci-tech research and making all people well versed in science and technology.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

solved other problems at a high level to put the metal industry on Juche basis.

The geology faculty introduced into the Ryugyong Mushroom Farm the research finding related to the use of natural mineral as substrate for mushroom production and manufactured and installed a raw material mixer for making a multifunctional nutrient for the edible fungi.

The life science faculty developed spores needed in producing quality feed and organic fertilizer from life waste by industrial methods and conducted research to extensively apply them to animal husbandry, fish and crop farming and city management, thereby contributing to recycling.

The chemistry faculty researched a method of synthesizing stearic acid in the atmospheric-pressure condition and separating it in low vacuum without the pressure reactor and

high-vacuum pump in order to solve the problem of the main additive used in the foodstuff industry.

Meanwhile, Computer Science College of Hamhung University of Chemical Industry developed a smart electric motor protection device.

The device badly needed in different economic sectors prevents the damage of equipment by automatically breaking the current of electric motor when overcurrent flows. It also ensures the safe operation of machines by indicating the current magnitude of the electric motor in real time and constantly sensing the temperature of the main body of motor.

It has been introduced into various units including the Pujon Potato Farina Factory and it is highly favoured as it radically decreases the motor damage by fire and increases productivity.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

MEDICAL CARE

Traditional therapy applied to pancreatitis treatment



PAK CHANG BOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Researchers at Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University work to develop more traditional therapies.

The faculty of Koryo medicine at Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University has succeeded in curing acute pancreatitis gravis with a Koryo therapy instead of surgical operation.

At present it is a world trend to take non-surgical intervention to treat the disease.

The new therapy developed by the research team of the Koryo surgery department is based on the principle of drawing pancreatic juice congestion by injecting a Koryo medicine and oxygen through a drainage tube driven into the abdomen.

The Koryo medicine is Korean rhubarb liquid which is highly effective in discharging pancreatic juice and bile.

After getting into the abdomen through the tube, the liquid dilates the outlet of pancreatic juice and bile. And when

By Pang Un Ju PT

DESIGN

New industrial designs produced

Industrial designers and lecturers, researchers and students in the education sector produced more than 13 000 designs in the first half of the year.

Those at the Korean Industrial Design Studio, Pyongyang Municipal Industrial Design Studio, Pyongyang University of Fine Arts, Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry and other units produced industrial designs of various themes, contributing to the country's economic growth and improvement of the people's livelihood.

The shape and interior designs of a new type of trolley bus are popular with experts and other working people as they are organically combined in practical and aesthetic terms.

The logo designs of 5-ton lorry and pharmaceutical, medical appliance and Koryo

medicine factories show their characteristics well as they fully embody brevity, concentration and symbolism. The signboard of the Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant and letters with which to emblazon environment monitoring vehicles are artistically designed in a calligraphic style.

New trademark designs of various products were also produced, including those of pear juice, hot pepper paste, maize noodles, fish soy sauce and kelp salad.

Designs of glasses and spectacle cases for different sexes and ages of customers and those of suits for sportspeople and cooks attract the interest of amateurs as they are made in a unique fashion to suit the aesthetic tastes of the people and characteristics of their jobs.

Compiled from KCNA

WORLD POPULATION DAY

Seminar: Family planning is a human right

The 2018 World Population Day Seminar took place on July 11 at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang.

The event was attended by officials of the public health sector and related units, Sathyanarayana Kundur, resident UNFPA officer in charge, members of country offices of international organizations, and embassy staff members of different countries.

Opening remarks were made by Pak Jong Min, department director of the Ministry of Public Health, and the UNFPA resident officer in charge.

They said UNFPA has set the theme of this year's WPD as 'Family planning is a human

right' and emphasizes the need to eliminate unsafe abortions, provide safe delivery and avoid sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS among adolescents by improving the quality of medical services for reproductive health including family planning.

According to them, on May 13 1968, the UN International Conference on Human Rights resolved in the Proclamation of Teheran, "Parents have a basic human right to determine freely and responsibly the number and the spacing of their children." Since then, they noted, many international agreements have been adopted including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

against Women (CEDAW), the ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development) Programme of Action and the Beijing Declaration and Programme of Action, but all people are not yet fully provided with the human right to enjoy the universal reproductive health service including family planning.

"Family planning is a human right for couples to exercise, not 'population control' to be imposed by the state. World Population Day is about countering any notion of 'population control', about ensuring that future generations never take a hard-won human right for granted, and about strengthening the global rights and development framework that support it," said the resident UNFPA officer in charge.

Presentations were made under the titles of "Overview of family planning programmes in DPRK", "Need assessment on family planning in DPRK-qualitative study by UNFPA", "FP trends and services in DPRK" and others.

The speakers briefed on family planning service and its current situation, need assessment and the results, and UNFPA's cooperation activities.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

prevention of various diseases in all seasons.

The introduction of these non-cereal feeds into several units in Pyongyang and South Phyongan, Kangwon and Jagang provinces confirmed that they save much more cereals than the previous raising methods and they are efficient for anti-epizootic work.

The method is recognized in those units as an advantageous one to produce a large amount of meat every year while preventing the group death of rabbits and speeding up the breeding, and to safely raise good species of rabbits including rex. As raw materials for fur tanning were sufficiently supplied, they introduced scientific methods of producing quality rabbit fur while halving the manpower for tanning it. According to them, the rabbit fur has more shine and is thicker and softer than before.

The company applied a tricolour dyeing technology to make various fur products including hat, scarf and coat and they were popular at several local exhibitions.

Han Ru Min also compiled a recipe book of 100 rabbit dishes for the management of rabbit restaurants.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A seminar takes place at the Grand People's Study House on World Population Day.

LIVESTOCK FARMING

By-products used in rabbit breeding

Food production cycle in rabbit breeding drew particular interest of visitors to the recent national sci-tech festival.

Unlike other food production cycles combining different fields of agriculture, livestock farming, fruit growing and fish culture, this cycle is confined to rabbit breeding.

The idea was presented by the Korea Chongrok Trading Company.

The cycle is comprised of a rabbit restaurant, feed and breeding and rabbit fur production.

Generally, people think that rabbits are reared by feeding them grass to produce meat and fur.

It was very interesting that the cycle included a rabbit restaurant in it.

"High-protein feed is needed to make rabbits grow safely without being affected by diseases. And rabbits themselves are the source of the most perfect protein for the making of high-protein feed. A rabbit restaurant is necessary to produce this kind of feed," said

chief developer Han Ru Min.

High-protein albumin makes up 40 percent of rabbit, and such an amount can hardly be found in other animals. Albumin is a high protein used for prolonging human life and treating such incurable diseases as jaundice, heart troubles, nephritis and pancreatitis. So rabbit is counted as the best health food and even families breed rabbits in industrial methods in many countries.

A rabbit restaurant is needed for obtaining albumin.

In other words, albumin is gained in a large amount in the restaurant from by-products of rabbit processing including the head, tail and feet. It is mixed with agricultural by-products including corn stalks, grasses and leftovers of medicinal herbs.

After over 20 years of research, Han Ru Min made 40 kinds of high-protein feed badly needed for the rearing of rabbits, especially during the breeding period and the period between young and medium-sized ones, and for the

new products

Technologies for upgrading power supply

The electric power industry institute has come up with new solutions for operating the local power grid and raising power generating efficiency at power stations.

The newly developed technology to switch the power grid to a flexible alternating current transmission system is highly profitable as it can adjust voltage, phase, frequency and resistance as is desired and reduce the loss of electric power in transmission. An introduction of this technology into some areas shows that it has improved the stability of the grid and made it possible to supply power in the same voltage, frequency and phase as demanded by the customers.

The institute has developed a speed regulator, exciter and protective devices to increase the power generating efficiency at hydropower stations. The

new speed regulator ensures the uniform work speed of the hydroelectric generator and produces maximum generating efficiency while using less water. Many hydroelectric power plants have introduced the device to reduce the equipment trouble as much as possible while operating the generator at full capacity and increase output more than before with the same quantity of water. The main parts of the new exciter have been made in a modern fashion and its conventional protective device replaced with a digital one to promote the generating efficiency and stability of the power generation and transmission systems.

Besides, the researchers have developed other technologies for exploiting renewable energies, such as the ones for producing power with solar energy and rationalizing power supply system.

Fish feed additive and potassic bacterial fertilizer

The microbiological institute of the State Academy of Sciences has developed a technology for producing fish feed additives based on a microbiological method, as well as potassic bacterial fertilizer of Toksan.

The technology for producing fish feed additives in the liquid fermentation process helps produce a variety of fish feed additives by automatically controlling the fermentation tank for the biosynthesis of various enzymes, growth stimulants, vitamins and amino acids.

The introduction of the technology makes it possible to automatically control pH, dissolved oxygen and airflow in the culture tank, thus increasing the actual extraction rate of such additives as the red enzyme good for the growth, breeding and immunity improvement of fish and combined enzyme agent which raises digestibility by dissolving the protein, starch and cellulose in fish feed, while ensuring the safety of production.

The large-capacity water recycling process for catfish farming and the production technology of fish feed additives in the liquid fermentation process

have already been introduced into the Pyongyang, Samchon and other catfish farms, contributing greatly to putting fish farming on Juche, scientific, industrial and intensive basis.

The highly-effective potassic bacterial fertilizer called Toksan secretes viscous polysaccharide and organic acid to destroy the crystal structure of soil minerals and activate potassium, silicon, phosphorus and other nutrient elements so as to increase the absorbing power of crops and promote their growth. It also markedly lowers the outbreak of blight by strengthening resistance against various blights, cold and humidity and controlling the infection by germs.

The fertilizer which can be used not only for seed coating and root soaking in water but also as initial manure is very practicable as it can be applied to such grain and vegetable crops as paddy rice, maize, soybean, potato, red pepper and cabbage and fruit crops as well.

Its application in Pyongyang, South Phyongan, South Hamgyong and other provinces results in a 10-20 percent rise in grain output and a 40 percent increase in vegetable.

Supplements and energy drinks for sportspeople

The sports nutrition institute of the Academy of Sports Science has developed highly effective nutrients and drinks for sportspeople using locally available raw and natural medicinal materials.

Betaine calcium compound is popular with young players as it has noticeable effect on their growth.

Meat protein jelly, which ensures over 95 percent protein

By Choe Kwang Jin PT

COMMENT

Detrimental to improved ties

Acts of throwing a wet blanket over the DPRK-US dialogue are revealed in the US.

The US Department of State issued the “2018 Trafficking in Persons Report” on June 28, in which it described the DPRK as the “worst human trafficker”.

Earlier, a plenary session of the House of Representatives passed a “north Korean human rights act re-approval bill” to increase the term of the act, which expired on September 30 last year, to five years by 2022, and laid before the congress a draft resolution demanding the inclusion of “complete, verifiable and irreversible improvement of north Korean human rights” in the strategy for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and other individual personages of the congress and administration are putting pressure on the south Korean authorities to keep step with their anti-DPRK human rights row, saying that they “would not neglect the human rights issue in the process of pursuing the goal of denuclearization” and “it is a historic mistake for the Moon Jae In government to neglect the

human rights of north Korean residents”.

Such racket constitutes a serious slander against the dialogue partner and an open challenge to the peace-loving stand of the DPRK to put an end to the last cold war on the earth by improving the relationship with the US.

Given that the gate of dialogue has now opened for both parties thanks to the dramatic change in bilateral relations, mutual respect is an essential prerequisite.

As was mentioned in the historic Singapore DPRK-US summit meeting and talks, bilateral relations have long plunged into the worst hostility due to ingrained prejudice and practices towards each other.

It is regrettable, however, that the US continues to wield a “human rights” stick, one of the means it habitually adopted in pursuit of the policy hostile towards the DPRK in the past, even today when bilateral relations have come to change completely.

Such an artificial barrier-building act running counter to the trend of bilateral rapprochement and peace is harmful to both sides.

As far as the human rights

touted by the US is concerned, the DPRK embodying people-centred socialism has got much to say against the US, in which a series of gun violence takes place and 99 percent of working people turn out in demonstrations against one percent of plutocrats.

As slander and calumny are only harmful to each other at this moment, the DPRK is magnanimously talking about a good future between the two countries.

To say that the US would have an in-depth dialogue for the establishment of a new relationship with the DPRK and a lasting and durable peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula while denying the dignity and social system of its dialogue partner is as foolish as trying to move forward by binding its own feet.

If the forces who are fonder of gloomy past than a bright future and who are only engrossed in hostility steeped in ignorance about and prejudice against the DPRK, hold sway over the US, the future development of bilateral relations can never be assured.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

of the business conglomerates in the trials concerning labour movement organizations. He even planned to punish the judges who ruled that the authorities should pay indemnity to the victims of all fabricated cases in the period of the Yushin dictatorship.

On the contrary, he tried in every way to drop the cases of Won Se Hun, former director of the national intelligence service, and other stooges of Lee Myung Bak and Park Geun Hye while grasping the moves and intentions of the judges in charge.

Despite the facts, Ryang still makes excuses, saying he “does not regard trials as a merchandise” and “has lived with principles”. However, the disclosed evidence proves that his was all sophistry. It prompted even the judicial circle as well as the public of all backgrounds to demand a lawsuit against Ryang and others involved in the case and a thorough investigation into the case.

They brand it as the typical evil legacy in the judiciary and the second misgovernance case of the conservative regimes, while arguing it should be under the parliamentary inspection as well as investigation by the special inspection commission. They also demand the base crimes of Ryang who reduced the judiciary to the servant of the conservative regimes be investigated and he be sentenced to a severe punishment.

He also pressured judges into delivering verdicts in favour

have been conducted to obtain new evidence against him, which is really shocking.

According to the investigation results, Ryang ordered the administration office of the supreme court to blacklist progressive judges and keep them under constant surveillance. The office followed his instruction to work out a blacklist and made a systematic analysis to have a good grasp of the tendencies of blacklisted people.

He also instructed the office to judge progressive organizations and personages to the likings of the conservative regimes, arguing that the judicial circle should provide maximum cooperation to support the state governance by the Blue House.

Typical examples are the trials of the National Teachers’ Trade Union (Jongyojo) during the period of Lee Myung Bak’s rule and of the United Progressive Party in the period of the Park Geun Hye regime.

Ryang discussed with the Blue House before the trials in order to handle the cases as demanded by Lee and Park. After the dissolution of the United Progressive Party he got the judicial authorities to check the plan for snatching the local assembly seats of this party. But as he quit the job in September last year and new suspicions arose, the supreme court formed a special investigation team and launched an additional inquiry about it. So far two rounds of investigation

JAPAN

Military turn to Asia a worrisome move

Japan tries to expand the scope of overseas dispatch from Africa to Asia.

On June 21 the Japanese government announced a new “early deployment plan” that it would expand the “UN peace-keeping activities” of the Self-Defence Forces limited to African countries to Asian nations.

“Early deployment” means that the SDF troops to be dispatched for UN peace-keeping activities will rapidly conduct activities in full combat gear according to the local demand.

Unlike the showy signboard of contributing to global peace, Japan’s active SDF troop dispatch sparks great wariness of Asian countries.

It is a well-known fact that Japan is a war criminal state of the Second World War, but has persistently and craftily downplayed and embellished its past of aggression for over 70 years.

The “pacifist constitution” and “UN peace-keeping activities” are nothing but a veil and the wind of militaristic resurgence is blowing across Japanese politics and society.

The militaristic ambition has reached an uncontrollable state under the current ruling authorities.

Abe, in a statement on the occasion of the 70th year of its defeat in World War II in 2015, justified the acts of aggression in the past, describing them as unavoidable as Japan was driven to a tight corner diplomatically and economically under the historical background at the time and became embroiled in the trend of the times when the imperialists’ aggression was rampant.

By Song Jong Ho PT

HUMAN RIGHTS

Protests grow against UN special rapporteur system

Voices of criticism are growing against the special rapporteur system on human rights situation of the UN Human Rights Council which is devoid of identity and impartiality.

On June 25, the Belarusian permanent representative to the UN strongly hit out at the report made by the UN special rapporteur on human rights situation of his country at the UN Human Rights Council.

He, in his statement, branded the report as politically motivated, one-sided and prejudiced.

The Foreign Ministry of Myanmar also expressed its protest against the system.

On June 27, the permanent secretary of the Foreign

Japanese politicians visit the Yasukuni war shrine to honour war criminals and war maniacs like Tojo in groups of dozens and scores in spring and autumn every year, and Abe loses no opportunity to offer his gifts to it.

The sexual slavery recognized as a class-A crime against humanity in the 20th century and other atrocities committed by the Japanese militarists have been deleted or downplayed in history textbooks according to the arguments of the authorities that the rising generations should not be forced into adopting self-torturing view of history. And Japan is shameless enough to apply to inscribe the industrial establishments which raked in huge profits during the wars of aggression in the Memory of the World Register of the UNESCO.

More dangerous is that its SDF forces are rapidly being beefed up.

Shortly ago, the president of the union of dietmen for defence under the ruling Liberal Democratic Party had a talk with Abe and agreed to rapidly push ahead with the development of the replacement plane for F-2 fighter jet of the Air SDF during the next mid-term defence readjustment plan (2019-2023).

Facts clearly show what Japan wants and intends to do.

It is just the wild ambition for the “Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere” Japan failed to realize in the past militaristic era.

It tries to expand the UN peace-keeping activities to Asia just to achieve this goal.

Compiled from KCNA

By Choe Yong Nam PT

SOUTH KOREA

Unprecedented law abuses

New facts have been discovered in south Korea that Ryang Sung Thae, former chief justice of the south Korean supreme court, wantonly abused the power of judicial administration to keep conservatives in power during the periods of Lee Myung Bak and Park Geun Hye regimes, triggering strong public criticism.

Last year a judge newly appointed to the administration office of the supreme court made public that his computer in the office stores data on the surveillance of some judges, and it was the beginning of the case.

As the fact was known to the public, the south Korean judicial circle argued the administration office of the supreme court has a blacklist to analyse and control the tendency of judges, presenting a strong demand for finding the truth about it.

Ryang Sung Thae, the then chief justice of the supreme court, cancelled the appointment of the abovementioned judge and conducted an inquiry about it only for form’s sake. And he jumped to a conclusion that there was “no problem in the case” and hushed it up.

But as he quit the job in September last year and new suspicions arose, the supreme court formed a special investigation team and launched an additional inquiry about it. So far two rounds of investigation

SOCCER

Unexpected results in women's premier league

The women's 2017-2018 premier league soccer tournament is now at its height.

Most recently there was a match between Rimyongsu and Wolmido at the former's home.

It attracted particular interest of the spectators from the beginning as it was the game between an emerging team and local power.

Most noticeable was the fierce battle in the midfield. Rimyongsu threatened the opponent's goal with immediate counterattack backed by powerful person-to-person defence in the midfield. In particular, it placed tall No. 19, who was active as a defender in the past, in the attack position and frequently applied the tactic of scoring goals with her header.

Wolmido strived to realize its tactics by intensifying person-to-person combination between young players.

As a result, the match was fierce till the last minute, both teams unfolding a series of breathtaking scenes. But it ended in a scoreless draw.

Some unexpected results were also produced in recent matches.

Kalmaegi, ranking 10th until May, beat Wolmido and Myohyangsan 1-0 respectively, while Rimyongsu tied with high-ranking Amnokgang and Wolmido without score.

Jebi and the Ministry of Light Industry stole the show by defeating Myohyangsan and Kalmaegi respectively on July 7.

By Jong Sun Bok PT



KIM YONG GWON

A scene from the match between Sobaeksu and Ministry of Light Industry.

FOLKLORE

Ssirum

Ssirum, or Korean wrestling, is the most popular traditional sport of Korea.

Created through a long historical periods of working life of the Koreans, it has constantly developed in both form and method.

The Korean ancestors had played ssirum games during breaks of rice transplanting, weeding and autumn harvesting from olden time, at the edges of fields, on the riverside sandy soil or lawn.

Ssirum, which began in the later period of Ancient Joson, was widely spread with a complete system in the period of Koguryo Kingdom.

A Koguryo tomb mural dating back to the late 4th century in

Jian of Jilin Province, Northeast China, shows a scene of two strong men playing ssirum holding each other's hands. A similar scene is seen in the mural of Zhangtian tomb No.1.

These tomb murals and especially the historical records, which say that locals held ssirum games for 2-4 days to win bull as the prize across the country on national folk holidays including *Jongwoldaeborum*, or the 15th day of the first month by the lunar calendar, and *Chusok*, or Harvest Moon Day, prove that it was played at a considerably high level at that time.

The traditional sport grew brisker in the period of Koryo Dynasty.

At the time ssirum was an

essential exercise for training physical fitness of soldiers. The History of Koryo Dynasty says that the king saw ssirum matches.

An old history book of China also said Chinese people learned the sport in Koryo and called it a "sport of Koryo", providing evidence that ssirum was widespread in the period of Koryo.

The Korean wrestling, which saw steady progress for the long time of history, has developed further while maintaining its specific characters thanks to the government policy of the DPRK on the protection of national heritage.

The traditional sport can be classified according to the age and level of players, the form and technique of the game and the areas.

Ssirum match is mostly played in the form of team

event with weight divisions and catchweight event.

A variety of technical skills are employed in the match.

They are largely divided into four skills, namely body, leg, hand and combined ones.

These are again subdivided into more detailed ones, over 200 in all.

Specifically, leg skills contain hoe-style and inside foot trips and foot blow, hand skills include knee and neck grabs and leg pulling and body skills have hip, lifting and turning throws.

There are slight differences in the form according to the customs of localities, but mostly it is played according to the age and level.

Winners are decided by who brings opponents down to the floor first by employing various techniques. Any player whose body parts above the ankle touch the floor will lose the game.

Compiled from KCNA

Players triumphant in Mongolia

DPRK players have snatched three gold, three silver and two bronze medals at the 2018 IAF Asian Cup for Free Flight Model Aircraft in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, which drew over 80 players from the DPRK, China, Russia and other countries.

Pak Hye Song came first in the medium glider individual event, while Kim Un Gwang won the medium rubber power glider individual event.

Pack Tae Hyok snatched a silver medal in the big rubber power glider individual event, and Ri Kyong Ho and Jong Kyong Sik secured a silver and bronze medals in the medium rubber power glider individuals.

Meanwhile, Kim Un Bok lifted a trophy in the big glider individual event at the 2018 IAF Free Flying Aero Model Contest for Mongolian Cup. Pak Hye Song took the second place in the medium glider individual event and Kim Un Gwang was placed third in the medium rubber power glider individual event.

The ssirum suit consists of sleeveless white jacket with black stripe along the edges, breeches and thigh band.

Ssirum is an event symbolic of the country in the national folk games tournaments and is included in all national or local sports events.

Ssirum grounds are usually seen in scenic attractions in Pyongyang including Moran Hill, Rungna Islet, Mt Taesong and Ssuk Islet and local areas. Notably, the Grand Bull Prize ssirum contest is an annual event highlighting the main folk holiday *Chusok*.

Ssirum is also one of the most popular events in the annual National Inter-Provincial Games.

It has been listed as a national intangible cultural heritage element.

By Jong Tang Song PT



Picture "Ssirum" drawn by Kim Hong Do, a noted Korean painter in the 18th century.



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES
The Grand Bull Prize national ssirum tournament is a popular annual event.