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Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un meets Chinese President Xi Jinping again

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission, paid a visit to China's Dalian on May 7-8 and met again with Chinese President Xi Jinping who is also general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

As a new page is turning in the history of the friendly ties between the two Parties and two countries, the top leaders of the DPRK and China met in Dalian, Liaoning Province, to hold talks.

On Monday morning, Kim Jong Un left Pyongyang aboard his plane.

He was accompanied by Ri Su Yong and Kim Yong Chol, members of the Political Bureau and vice-chairmen of the WPK Central Committee, Foreign Minister Ri Yong Ho who is also member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Yo Jong, alternate member of the Political Bureau and first deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, Choe Son Hui, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and members of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK SAC.

Dalian International Airport was full to the brim with deep friendship and warm welcome as it would receive the dear and closest friend from a good neighbour.

Waiting at the airport were Wang Huning, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Yi, state councillor and foreign minister; Song Tao, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Chen Qiufa, secretary of the CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee; and Tan Zuojun, secretary of the CPC Dalian City Committee.

At noon local time the plane landed at the airport.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un



alighted from the plane and shook hands with the Chinese officials, exchanging greetings.

A woman presented a bunch of flowers to him and welcomed him.

Kim Jong Un expressed appreciation in return and got on his car to head for Bangchuidao Guesthouse.

When he arrived at the guesthouse, its employees warmly greeted him.

There were a meeting and talks between Kim Jong Un and Xi Jinping in the afternoon.

Xi Jinping came to Dalian to see Kim Jong Un.

Kim Jong Un had a warm and emotional meeting with Xi Jinping and had a photograph taken with him.

They shared greetings, so pleased to meet again in a little more than a month.

Talks were held between them with Ri Su Yong, Kim Yong Chol and Ri Yong Ho also present from the DPRK side and Wang Huning, Ding Xuexiang, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, Yang Jiechi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the CPC Central

Committee, Wang Yi, and Song Tao from the Chinese side.

At the talks both sides informed each other of their assessment of and views on the recent trend and development of the situation on the Korean peninsula that has come under the global spotlight and of their political and economic situations, and stressed the need to promote bilateral friendly and cooperative relations for the better. And they exchanged in-depth views on how to tackle the crucial issues of common concern.

Kim Jong Un expressed his gratitude to Xi Jinping for taking time to travel to Dalian to greet him despite his tight political schedule and meticulously ensuring that the best convenience was provided out of utmost sincerity.

He said he was very happy that DPRK-China relations are currently taking on a new dimension for further development.

Notably, he highly appreciated the close high-level visits between the two Parties and the two countries and the unusual strategic communication between the two supreme leaderships.

In those days the DPRK and China have got all the more close and inseparable, he said, hoping to expand the friendly visits between the two countries and keep the close contact in a flexible and diverse manner in

the future.

He reviewed the drastically changing situation around the Korean peninsula and referred to how to get to grips with the strategic opportunity and boost the bilateral tactical cooperation proactively and closely.

He expressed gratitude to the Chinese comrades, saying that their firm support and comradely assistance greatly inspire the Korean Party and people.

Xi Jinping spoke highly of Kim Jong Un's visit, saying it reveals his sincere willingness to set much store by the relationships between the two Parties and the two countries, to trust

him and the Chinese Party and to put into practice the consensus reached between them.

He was happy with the positive development of the bilateral ties and the Korean peninsula situation that has been made since Kim Jong Un visited China in March for the first time, and expressed appreciation again of his second visit designed to communicate and coordinate with the Chinese counterparts.

He described China and the DPRK as the community of shared destiny and likened the bilateral relationship to lips and teeth. And he told it is the steadfast stand and the only correct choice of the two Parties and governments to bolster up Sino-DPRK relations, whatever the situation.

He supported the new strategic line of concentrating on socialist economic construction the WPK set forth at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Party Central Committee, and was hopeful that the DPRK's cause of socialist construction would be successful without fail under the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

As a friendly neighbour, he noted, China has been deeply interested in the development and change of the Korean peninsula situation and made strenuous efforts to ensure regional

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peace and stability. And he highly appreciated the crucial decision and measures taken by Kim Jong Un recently and reiterated full support for them.

The talks proceeded in a frank, trustful and friendly atmosphere.

Xi Jinping hosted a grand banquet in honour of Kim Jong Un.

Invited were the Supreme Leader's entourage including Ri Su Yong, Kim Yong Chol, Ri Yong Ho and Kim Yo Jong.

Also present were senior Chinese Party and government officials including Wang Huning, Ding Xuexiang, Yang Jiechi, Wang Yi and Song Tao.

When Kim Jong Un and Xi Jinping entered the banquet hall, all the participants burst into enthusiastic applause, extending the highest tribute to the top leaders of the two Parties and countries who are opening up a new chapter of the great DPRK-China friendship.

Xi Jinping made a congratulatory speech first.

He warmly welcomed Kim Jong Un who he said visited China again in this beautiful season full of vigour and vitality—on behalf of the Chinese Party, government and people and in his own name.

Such a visit has fully shown that Chairman Kim Jong Un and the WPK attach much importance to bilateral ties, especially the strategic communication between the two Parties and that they are determined to implement the joint agreement vital to both sides, Xi said. This has demonstrated the traditional and solid Sino-DPRK relationship to the whole world once again, and it will inevitably have a significant impact on bilateral ties and the peninsula situation, he stressed.

Xi Jinping said that he would work together with the Korean comrades to keep on with the important bilateral agreement, promote the strategic communication, boost exchanges and cooperation and carry on the tradition of friendship, thus giving a fresh impetus to the further development of bilateral relations, bringing happiness to the two countries and peoples, and making a positive contribution to peace, stability and prosperity in the region.

He hoped that the Korean Party and people would steadily achieve fresh and greater successes in the great



course of socialist construction under the seasoned leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Un.

As he spoke in return, Kim Jong Un said he was very pleased to get together again with Xi Jinping and other Chinese comrades in 40-odd days and expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Chinese Party Central Committee for its kind-hearted hospitality and close concern.

Dalian is associated with President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il who had left their footprints there that would remain etched in the annals of the history of the DPRK-China friendship, he said, adding that the deep comradely trust and sense of obligation between the preceding leaders of the two countries became the root of the bond of kinship that bound the two peoples together with shared destiny and that such legacy has been carried on for many decades and down through generations.

Kim Jong Un told that he feels proud again of having such a great neighbour as China and such reliable and true friends as Chinese comrades, and reassured that he would join hands with them to make a historic long journey towards peace and prosperity in the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia and a new world, fair and just.

He sincerely hoped that the Chinese people would translate into reality the Chinese dream architected by Xi Jinping, fully demonstrating the strength and spirit of the Chinese nation all over the world.

An amicable atmosphere pervaded the banquet hall where senior officials of the two countries got together like family members to share warm and sincere feelings and delight of meeting, going beyond the protocol and formality.

On Tuesday morning, Kim Jong Un met again with Xi Jinping and talked without reserve while strolling the seaside.

He then was invited to a luncheon arranged by Xi Jinping at the Qingdao Pavilion of Bangchuidao Guesthouse.

Before the luncheon Kim Jong Un and Xi Jinping appreciated the skills showing China's tea culture and talked about important issues.

The luncheon overflowing with genuine friendship, respect and reverence helped the top leaders of the two Parties and the two countries further deepen their comradely rapport.

After the luncheon, Kim Jong Un expressed once again his gratitude to Xi Jinping for according gracious hospitality during his stay in China and for giving him sincere and

valuable advice on crucial work, and shook hands with him before parting.

Some suite members visited Dalian Donggang Downtown and Hualu Group of China that day.

Kim Jong Un wound up his schedule on Tuesday afternoon and left Dalian by his plane.

He was seen off at Dalian International Airport by Wang Huning, Song Tao, Chen Qiufa, and Tan Zuojun.

Kim Jong Un sent a message of thanks to Xi Jinping on his way home.

The Dalian summit serves as an important occasion to uphold and inherit the fine tradition of meetings the preceding leaders of the two countries held and maintained as a role model and to inject new impetus into the bilateral friendship, a strategic choice of the two Parties and countries, in line with the requirements of the new century.

The DPRK-China friendship based on the comradely rapport between Kim Jong Un and Xi Jinping will be bolstered up as required by the new era thanks to the consensus reached at the repeated summits and talks and the joint efforts of the two peoples.

Compiled from KCNA

Kim Jong Un sends message of thanks to Xi Jinping

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission, sent a message of thanks to Chinese President Xi Jinping on May 8 on his way home after winding up his visit to China. He said in the message:

Leaving for home after successfully winding up my visit to the People's

Republic of China, our friendly neighbour, I extend my heartfelt thanks to you, respected Comrade Xi Jinping, for the warm reception and cordial hospitality you accorded to us.

My thanks also go to the cadres of the Party and government of the PRC and the cadres and people of the city of Dalian and Liaoning Province.

Our meaningful meeting, made in the historic period when the friendship between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the PRC, which has been handed down from one century into the next and from generation to generation, is developing to meet the demands of the new era, provided a powerful impetus to further promoting our special and close relationship, friendship and comradely trust, strengthening support to and cooperation with the socialist cause of both countries, and consolidating bilateral friendship

more vigorously.

Our recent meeting and talks will actively contribute to strengthening the strategic cooperation between the two countries and ensuring durable and solid peace and security in the areas on and around the Korean peninsula.

I believe that the bilateral friendship, a precious asset common to the peoples of the two countries, will be developed steadily by the common efforts of the parties and peoples of the two countries.

I sincerely wish you, respected Comrade Xi Jinping, good health.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un meets US Secretary of State

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, met US State Secretary Mike Pompeo in Pyongyang on May 9.

He warmly greeted the US official and sincerely congratulated him upon his recent inauguration as the US State Secretary.

He welcomed Mike Pompeo to Pyongyang and posed for a photograph with him.

Mike Pompeo expressed gratitude to Kim Jong Un for taking time to see him, saying that his visit is designed to personally convey the verbal message of President

Donald Trump and gear up for the US-DPRK summit.

He courteously gave Trump's verbal message to Kim Jong Un.

Upon hearing the message Kim Jong Un had a high opinion of the US President's deep interest in the negotiated settlement of the issue and expressed appreciation.

He and Pompeo exchanged their



assessments of and views on the acute Korean peninsula situation, which is now drawing particular worldwide concern, as well as the stands and views of their own supreme leaderships on the summit.

The upcoming DPRK-US summit meeting and talks will be a historic event that marks a fine first step to promoting the positive

development of the peninsula situation and building a good future, Kim Jong Un said.

They also had an in-depth discussion of the practical matters, especially procedures and arrangements, related to the summit.

They reached a satisfactory consensus on the discussed issues.

Kim Jong Un accepted the US

President's official request for releasing Americans who have been detained in the DPRK for committing hostilities, and gave an order in the name of the chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission on granting a pardon for them to return home.

He highly appreciated the talks with the US State Secretary that produced satisfactory results.

Mike Pompeo expressed heartfelt gratitude to Kim Jong Un for according gracious hospitality to him and his party while in Pyongyang and for holding very good

talks with full agreement. And he voiced his readiness to work hard to ensure a successful US-DPRK summit in his capacity as US Secretary of State.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un promised to meet him again and saw him off.

Compiled from KCNA

LEADING ARTICLE

Science and education top priorities in accelerating economic construction

The recent Third Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set concentrating on economic construction and effecting a revolutionary turn in science and education as priority tasks.

To bring about a revolution in science and education is vital to the implementation of the Party's new strategic line.

The target of the new strategic line is to reenergize the overall national economy and get it back on upward track in the period of implementing the five-year strategy for national economic development, and then build a socialist economy, a knowledge economy independent and modern. The fundamental principle to be maintained in hitting the target is self-reliance. Priority should be given to science and education in order to carry out the new strategic line under the unfurled

banner of self-reliance and self-development.

The development of science and technology precisely means the buildup of self-development. A strong pool of sci-tech personnel can ensure normal production throughout the country and bring rich harvest on every field by solving problems arising in upgrading industrial establishments with domestic production of raw and other materials and equipment as the core and in making agricultural production scientific and intensive. To put the national economy on Juche, modern, IT and scientific basis on a high level and provide all the people with affluent and civilized life is a prospective target in building a powerful socialist economy. The shortcut to hitting the target is to hold fast to science and technology. When the country's overall science and technology is put

on the world's cutting-edge level and their successes are introduced into the economic sector, they can strengthen the Juche character and independence of the national economy in every way, turn the country's economy into the knowledge one, and provide the people with excellent material and cultural conditions for living.

Education is an undertaking to train the builders of socialism. Today, the Party stresses the need to upgrade the education system, improve guidance and management over education and renovate its content and method as well as its conditions and environment. Thorough implementation of the Party's policy of bringing about a revolution in education makes it possible to turn the country into a talent power, arm all the people with advanced science

and technology and maximize the speed of socialist economic construction in reliance on an army of creators.

To effect a revolutionary turn in science and education is an undertaking to guarantee the eternal prosperity of Juche Korea.

In the current knowledge economy era, sci-tech potential is the most important strategic resource and a powerful driving force for social progress. Today, a country's overall national strength and prospect are decided by its knowledge resources and sci-tech talents, rather than by natural resources or labour resources. The importance of possessing knowledge resources and talents in achieving national prosperity will stand out in bolder relief with the passage of time. In other words, to develop science and education is a long-term undertaking to guarantee the eternal prosperity of the country.

The development of science and education is a crucial task to firmly carry on the lifeline of the Korean revolution. The lifeline of the revolution is not carried on by material wealth, but by new generations, and the

future of the country is decided by them. No matter how many priceless assets symbolizing the mightiness of the country the revolutionary forerunners create to hand down to coming generations, they will make all of them lose their shine and be unable to defend the gains of the revolution won through a bloody struggle when they fail to prepare themselves to be the genuine revolutionary personnel with noble ideology and spirit and ample knowledge due to neglect of science and education. That is why a habit of attaching importance to science and education should be established throughout society and primary efforts should be channelled into them to bring up young generations to be reliable cornerstones and pillars that support a prosperous Korea in the future.

The development of science and technology is not a temporary measure to deal with pressing issues, but a strategic and priority task that should be upheld permanently in the basic interests of the Korean revolution.

Pak Hyang Nam

ARCHITECTURE

Festival and symposium feature architectural development

The 18th May 21 Architecture Festival ran between May 7 and 10 at the Sci-Tech Complex on the theme of "To highlight specific features of local areas in architectural creation by making use of homemade building materials".

The festival drew officials, architects, technicians, lecturers and researchers in the fields of architecture design, construction, building materials, supervision, scientific research and education.

It was held divided into architectural drafts exhibition, construction equipment and tools exhibition, and design informatization show.

On display there were hundreds of pieces of architectural plans, construction equipment and tools and programs for IT design which were highly appreciated at provincial and city architecture festivals.

Exhibited at the architecture drafts show were plans for the layout of the central part of model county town, those of sports and leisure parks in city and county (district), green architecture designs of houses and public buildings, architectural designs of provincial, city, county and ri-level halls of culture, exterior and interior designs of hotels,

designs of home fixtures and furniture, designs of fences of houses and public buildings, and those of interchange and lightings and illuminations.

Of particular interest were those which combine zero-energy, zero-carbon and intelligent architectural technologies, including urban planning which properly selected the central part of township to suit the natural and geographical conditions and regional features of localities, parks distinctively designed to blend in well with the surroundings, green architecture buildings which bring nature closer to people's life, multifunctional community centres and hotels in the shapes of willow leaf and white sailing boat.

Other draws included designs of light, adjustable and multifunctional furniture that meets the purposes and characters of rooms and life styles, customs and aesthetic tastes of residents, those of closed, semi-closed and open walls and hedges of houses, public

and industrial buildings, pleasure grounds and parks, those of interchanges into which various advanced technologies are introduced to make them safe, convenient for traffic and look modern, and those of elegant and graceful illuminations.

Presented to the construction equipment and tools show were construction equipment and tools and measurement and testing devices which help raise construction speed and quality and ensure safety of work. Various programs were presented to the design informatization show.

There were an intensive

training course on informatization of urban infrastructure, presentation and video show as part of the festival.

The 13th architectural aesthetic symposium was held on May 8 at the Central Youth Hall in Pyongyang.

It was attended by Sim Yong Hak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Architects Union of Korea, relevant officials, officials in the fields of design, construction, supervision, building materials and architecture education in Pyongyang and participants in the 18th May 21 Architecture Festival.

The speakers scientifically explained practical issues of implementing the Juche-oriented idea and theory of architecture and construction policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT



The 18th May 21 Architecture Festival takes place at the Sci-Tech Complex.

PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

BUSINESS

Company diversifies business activities

The Chonghak Development Company in Rason City in the northeastern DPRK is now working to diversify business operations.

It seeks the sustainable development of tourism by taking advantage of favourable

natural and geographical conditions of the area.

According to manageress Pak Wol Sun, Mt Chonghak commands a view of three countries—the DPRK and neighbouring Russia and China. Such a place is rare to

find in the world, she added.

The company provides tourists with various services with a hotel with an accommodation for 100 people and ideal ecological environment including beautiful landscape and crystal clear waters of the river and sea.

It also raises lots of deer to protect natural environment and produce valuable medicinal materials.

It puts hundreds of deer out to pasture in a 900-odd-hectare reserve and the number is increasing every year.

It is really amusing to see herds of deer graze serenely in the thick pine-nut, oak and pine forests.

The company produces young antlers, deer blood, deer placenta and venison from them.

Instant service of young antlers and blood of deer is available according to the order of visitors.

It also produces bottled Chonghak mineral water.

A famous mineral spring water discovered in the 1900s, Chonghak mineral water is known as an ideal health drink.

Its daily output is 300m³.

Highly alkaline with 8.21 pH, this water is good for the treatment of chronic gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcer, chronic hepatitis, chronic cystitis and chrotonitoxis by heavy metal. In the form of hot bath, it is used for the treatment of arthritis, neuralgia, neuritis, early stage of hypertension, chronic dermatitis and psoriasis.

The company's mineral water processing factory produces a large quantity of bottled water.

The company also directs efforts to processing trade including garment processing and production of various kinds of drinks.

By Yang Ryon Hui PT



JON SON IL

Deer-growing is one of the Chonghak Development Company's business activities.

in brief

National machine design festival

The 14th National Machine Design Festival was held, drawing designers, lecturers, researchers, technicians and three-revolution team members from over 110 units.

Presented to the festival were over 600 designs of machinery and equipment and design support programs needed for updating machine plants and putting economic sectors on an IT and scientific basis, including electric-power, coal, metal, chemical, machine-building and light industries.

During the festival there were a multidimensional design competition and a prize contest for improving the scientific level of designing, as well as a lecture on the developing trend of machine design and technical exchanges.

E-atlas unveiled

The Global Environment Information Institute of the State Academy of Sciences has launched a national e-atlas (nature).

The atlas is divided into parts of soil, hydrology, sea, plants, animals and natural resources.

The e-atlas reflects the tendency of development of modern science and technology and will serve as a cartological source to provide geographical information needed for promoting the country's economic progress in a planned and far-sighted manner by systematizing its natural and geographical environment and natural resources in an all-round way.

Pomology institute inaugurated

The Pomology Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science has newly been built in Sukchon County, South Phyongan Province.

The institute is provided with all conditions including laboratories, video-conference room and tissue culture and acclimatization greenhouse as an advanced pomology research base.

An inauguration ceremony was held on May 9 at the institute.



Traffic safety education park opens

The Chongjin Traffic Safety Education Park has newly opened in Pohang District, Chongjin.

Built in a distinctive fashion, the park comprises an education hall, outdoor practice ground and others to provide full conditions for proper traffic safety education among children and students.

By Song Yong Sok PT

CONTRIBUTION

Lecturers contribute to chemical industry development

Lecturers and researchers of the Chemistry Department at Kim Il Sung University have made marked achievements in their scientific research to put the chemical industry on a Juche basis.

Won Paek, PhD and associate professor, and other researchers succeeded in developing a fourth-generation propylene polymerizing catalyst at the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex. On the basis of it, they have established a Korean-style method of producing polypropylene for fibre. And they are now working to solve scientific and technological problems arising in expanding the capacity of the catalyst synthesizing reactor and putting

catalyst production on normal track.

They also intensify research into a variety of stabilizers badly needed for the production of polypropylene for fibre together with polymerizing catalyst.

At the same time they work to resolve scientific and technological problems that arise in establishing the C1 chemical industry including the development of a catalyst with high synthesizing rate of low-grade olefin from methanol.

Other researchers have also achieved successes in their research into catalysts and various chemical materials needed for making the production of synthetic rubber Juche-based at the Ponghwa



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Lecturers at the Chemistry Department of Kim Il Sung University try to solve problems arising in the development of chemical industry.

Chemical Factory.

Professor So Ui Hwa, candidate academician and PhD, and others developed a dressing reagent urgently needed for improving the grade of concentrated apatite ore richly deposited in the country with their own technology and local raw materials, a marked contribution to the production of phosphatic fertilizer.

They also developed a fireproof stuff against forest fire by using industrial waste to suit the country's specific conditions.

Marked progress has also been made in their efforts to remodel the sodium carbonate production process whose starting material is glauberite.

After designing coal gasification and reduction furnaces and building them in a short time, the researchers conducted several rounds of experiments to open up a prospect of producing sodium carbonate from glauberite without using ammonia.

They intensified research into graphen, a nano material, which can improve the performance of storage battery to establish a new method of synthesizing graphen in large amounts by using locally available materials. And they proved its effectiveness by introducing it into various units.

By Pang Un Ju PT

PROFILE

Making a breakthrough in country's papermaking industry

Ri Yong Il (pictured), director of the paper engineering institute of the State Academy of Sciences, is the two-time winner of the February 16 Science and Technology Prize, the top honour for scientists in the country.

Whenever asked what is the key to his success, he answers that it is patriotism which led him to the honour.

Seeing his father who devoted his whole life to scientific pursuit for the development of biology, Ri made up his mind to follow in his footsteps. So after graduating from the then paper engineering faculty at Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry in 1990 he became a researcher at the paper engineering institute.

At the time the country's paper production largely depended on deodar.

If the import of raw materials is banned, paper factories should stop production, he thought, asking himself if it is possible to produce paper with locally abundant trees.

This inspired him to conduct years-long painstaking research. Finally he developed a thermochemical and mechanical pulp making technology to produce paper with any kind of tree including larch, white birch and oak, which were not used for papermaking in the past, and established a production process to put production on an industrial basis.

It was a breakthrough in the papermaking industry, given that it is widely known that quality paper can be made only from deodar. This earned him a doctor's degree in his early forties.

After having been promoted to the institute director he set his sights on functional papers and delved into the research.

By Yun Kyong Il PT



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Surgeons at the extremital orthopedic department of Pyongyang Municipal People's Hospital No. 2 are told about a new treatment method.



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

"Thousands of kinds of functional papers have already been developed throughout the world, but our country spent a large sum of foreign currency on their import. As a paper engineer I felt guilty about it," said the director.

It did not suit the specific conditions of the country to build production processes separately for each kind of functional paper as in other countries.

He conceived a novel idea and succeeded in establishing a multifunctional paper production method in an inclined net dehydration mode with four-layer structure on the basis of the one-net several-layer paper production technology.

The new method made it possible to produce functional papers with various features in a process and produce high-voltage battery partitioning paper, high-performance air filter paper and filter paper products for various kinds of engines, which were monopolized by a few developed nations, with locally available raw and other materials.

The quality of functional paper products has also been improved. For example, the high-performance air filter paper not only can filter pollutants and even bacteria in the air but also has sterilizing effect, with the lifetime over two times longer than the imported products.

When Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visited the State Academy of Sciences on January 11, he highly appreciated functional papers developed by the scientists of the paper engineering institute including director Ri Yong Il, saying functional papers are widely used including for high-performance air filters needed for making operation rooms dust-free.

Ri was awarded the title of Merited Scientist in August 2017 and chosen as a top scientist for the year 2017 in recognition of his great contribution to the development of the country's paper engineering.

By Jong Sun Bok PT

HEALTH

Hospital successful in orthopedic surgery

The extremital orthopedic department of Pyongyang Municipal People's Hospital No. 2 has increased curative efficiency by introducing advanced diagnostic and treatment methods.

Surgeons of the department have rich experiences in the treatment of fractures of bones including femur, tibia, clavicle and humerus, and they have developed medical devices and established remedies.

Chief Yu Kwang Ho and doctor Jong Chol Ho have developed a kneecap, screw-type tibia and plastic external fixation devices, which have been applied to medical practice.

They help prevent joint stiffness with only functional remedies in an early stage and increase bone joining rate, and they are simple to use.

The pedicle grafting method is also drawing attention as an

innovative success.

Open tibia shaft skin loss and chronic osteomyelitis require long periods of treatment and are low in cure rate. To overcome such limitations, Kim Chol Ung and other medical workers conceived an idea of introducing pedicle grafting and intensified research.

This method is highly evaluated as it sharply reduces the treatment period and has higher efficacy than previous cures.

The department has also contrived an inductor to ensure the accuracy of osteosuture and succeeded in research into stem cell transplant.

Recently, it developed some operating methods for cataplasia in vertebrae including vertebral fracture and spondylolisthesis which are known as obstinate diseases in orthopedic surgery.

The surgeons have actively introduced rational and highly

efficient methods that markedly reduce operating time and amount of bleeding, thereby more than doubling the complete cure rate.

RC ACTIVITIES

Humanitarian activities gain momentum

May 8 is World Day of Red Cross and Red Crescent.

The Red Cross movement was started by the Swiss Henri Dunant to protect and help military and civilian victims of war. Today, it has developed into a global movement covering humanitarian activities not only in wartime but also in peacetime in the domains of accidents, natural disasters, public health and public welfare.

The movement does not assume any governmental, national and political characters but maintains humanitarianism, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality as the fundamental principle in

its activities. So it has become the largest non-governmental movement in the world.

The DPRK joined the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on May 11 1956.

Over the past 70 years since its inauguration in 1946, the year after Korea's liberation, the Red Cross Society of Korea has successfully conducted humanitarian activities including public health, hygiene and disaster relief, prevention of disaster and inquiry about the whereabouts of the separated families and relatives, under the positive support and assistance of the government.

The national society also

boosts exchange and solidarity with international Red Cross organizations and other national Red Cross societies.

The DPRK has witnessed tangible achievements in hygiene, disaster prevention and relief efforts, water hygiene and tree planting in recent years, thanks to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Especially last winter, when a new strain of influenza H1N1 broke out due to the severest cold in 15 years, the society conducted positive activities for the prevention and treatment of the disease in a dozen cities and counties in three provinces including hygienic information and family visits in close cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

It has launched a variety of events to raise public awareness of the Red Cross movement and bolster up the movement in the country as part of a programme to observe the World Day of Red Cross and Red Crescent.



KCNA

Young Red Cross volunteers plant trees. The event took place in March in Sambong-ri, Phyongwon County of South Phyongan Province.

By Song Jong Ho PT

EVENT

Midwives called on to enhance role

The International Federation of Midwives set this year's theme for the International Day of Midwives (May 5) as "Midwife Leading the Way with Quality Care".

An event was held at the Taedonggang Diplomatic Club in Pyongyang on May 8.

It was attended by officials of the Ministry of Public Health and relevant units, exemplary midwives from across the country, UN interim resident coordinator and WFP representative, UNFPA representative, members of the missions of international organizations including WHO and UNICEF, and diplomatic envoys of different countries.

Choe Suk Hyon, deputy department director of the Ministry of Public Health, said that today it is of important significance in achieving the

goals of the health sector in the five-year strategy for national economic development to ensure high quality of health service for pregnant women by reducing the maternal and neonatal mortality to the advanced global levels, and called on midwives to further enhance their role.

Rizvina de Alwis, resident UNFPA representative,

appreciated the great progress made in the DPRK in reducing maternal mortality and referred to the role midwives play for women, families and national development.

The meeting was followed by a quiz about the problems midwives should know in clinical practice and an art performance.

Souvenirs were awarded to exemplary midwives.

That day, the participants looked at exhibited photos and visited the midwifery practice room at Pyongyang College of Medical Technology.

By Pang Un Ju PT



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

An event is held at the Taedonggang Diplomatic Club on the International Day of the Midwife.

MEDICINE

New anti-cancer injection developed

A gold ion anticancer injection developed by the radiotherapy institute of the Academy of Medical Science is winning popularity as a new anticancer remedy.

Much progress has been made in treatment of initial and developing cancers around the world. Yet, cancer still remains as an incurable disease, threatening human lives.

Researchers of the radiotherapy institute have worked on a project to develop gold-based anticancer medicine for over ten years.

Chief developer Pak Chang Hyon set a goal to maximize curing effect while overcoming different toxic and side effects of previous anticancer medicines.

After painstaking efforts, he discovered that gold ions exceptionally combine with cancer cells and produce uniquely medicinal effects of preventing cancer cells from creation, propagation, infiltration and transfer, and advanced a new idea to ionize gold.

Through many experiments and by applying cutting-edge technologies, he and his colleagues succeeded in melting, extracting and separating high-purity gold and went on to develop a technology of separately ionizing it to a solvent with great biological activity, thereby unveiling a new natural anticancer medicine.

Years of clinical tests in

several central hospitals showed that its efficacy is higher than previous medicines and it does not produce any side effects like leucopenia, digestive disorders and alopecia. Its treatment ratio reached 80-90 percent.

As soon as the product was unveiled, it caused a great sensation and won a national patent in 2016 and a gold medal at the 15th national exhibition of inventions and new technologies.

The gold ion anticancer injection has grown more popular over the past few years.

It proves effective in the treatment of various growths including breast tumour, gastric cancer and lung cancer since it strongly selects and kills only cancer cells and checks them from dissolution, multiplication and transfer. Its efficacy is increased when it is applied together with other medicines and radiotherapy, and the injection alleviates or removes the secondary reaction occurring in the treatment.

"The injection is very effective for the treatment of cancerous and precancerous diseases and cardiovascular, digestive and inflammatory diseases as well. In particular, it is used in retarding ageing, maintaining health and removing poisoning by heavy metals and medicines. Its treatment scope is becoming wider," Pak Chang Hyon said.

By Jong Sun Bok PT

HEALTH

Tangle liquid good to health

Tangle nutritive liquid, a health drink developed by the Korea Rungna 888 General Trading Corporation, is still popular among customers.

A secret of health and longevity is to protect nerves.

Nerve cells and nervous system age gradually due to constant stress from the environment and development of the information industry, causing different kinds of neuroparalysis. Once damaged, nerve cells are slower to revive than other organisms of internal organs and impossible to recover their original functions. That is why the diseases related to the nervous system are still known to be incurable. Though many medicines have been developed, they fail to produce due effects.

Chief developer Jon Tong Chol discovered "nerve vitamins" from raw materials like tangle.

The nutritive liquid containing

such active materials helps revive nerve cells spreading the whole body like a cobweb and activates the nerve regulating function to normalize the function of all the internal organs, bringing marvellous effects in the treatment and prevention of various diseases.

At the time of development, the health drink was believed to be specially good for curing autonomic imbalance, woman's diseases, agrypnia, blood circulation disorder, enervation, neuroparalysis, neuralgia and liver ascites and invigorating liver functions. After years of application, the product came to be known to have good influence on diabetics and some cancer cases.

The liquid helps heal various diseases by improving the self-controlling ability to overcome external stimulus, and to adapt to external environment.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

Panmunjom summit has a profound impact

The historic Panmunjom summit meeting and Panmunjom Declaration send shock waves throughout the world.

The whole Korean nation and the world were surprised to see north-south summit meeting held especially at Panmunjom, a truce village symbolic of more than 70-year national division and inter-Korean confrontation. Only four months before, a hair-trigger situation likely to lead to a war at any moment hovered on the Korean peninsula.

Overseas compatriots and the international community as well as the locals in the north and south were moved and greatly excited to tears to see the two leaders freely cross the demarcation line hand in hand and announce to the world the Panmunjom Declaration which heralded a new history of peace, prosperity and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Chairman Kim Jong Un of the DPRK State Affairs Commission devoted his time and energy to the Panmunjom summit.

He made up his mind to improve inter-Korean relations which were frozen due to the lingering danger of war and make this year a turning point in achieving the cause of national reunification and put forward a policy of bringing about a turnaround in inter-Korean relations in his New Year Address.

He said that the prevailing situation demands that the north and south improve relations and take decisive measures for achieving a breakthrough for independent reunification without being obsessed by bygone days.

To this end, he noted in his New Year Address, the north and south should work together to ease the acute military tension, create a peaceful environment on the Korean peninsula, establish a climate favourable for national reconciliation and reunification, raise the banner of national independence higher than ever before and fulfil the responsibility and role they have assumed for the times and the nation.

From the beginning of January he took such exceptional measures in succession as proposing high-level talks between the north and south and the dispatch of the DPRK's high-level delegation, a contingent of players, art troupe and cheering group to the 23rd Winter Olympics. Busy as he was with a tight political schedule in April, he saw a performance given by the south Korean art troupe on a visit to Pyongyang.

In particular, he chose Panmunjom, symbol of acute political and military confrontation between the north and south, as the place for the summit meeting and made a bold decision to go to the House of Peace on the south side.

Finally, the inter-Korean summit was held at Panmunjom and the historic Panmunjom Declaration was adopted thanks to his noble sense of patriotism and determination to achieve national reunification, the lifelong behest of the great leaders and the long-cherished desire of the nation, without fail by braving any challenges and difficulties and his resolute will to defend peace and make the Korean nation no longer suffer

from national division forced by foreign forces.

The Panmunjom Declaration embraces all practical issues for making an all-round and epochal improvement and development in inter-Korean relations so as to reconnect the severed blood vessel of the nation, bring earlier the future of co-prosperity and independent reunification, ease the acute military tension, remove the danger of war and build a permanent and durable peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula.

The adoption of the Panmunjom Declaration laid a precious cornerstone for removing distrust and confrontation between the north and south, positively promoting the development of inter-Korean relations and opening a new heyday of peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula.

According to the proposal of the Chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly adopted a decree "On Resetting Pyongyang Time" on April 30 in an effort to unify the times of the north and the south.

Seeing the present reality in which practical steps towards improved inter-Korean relations are taken and the new era of history shared by the north and south has begun following the Panmunjom summit, the people in the north and south and the world have keenly realized once again the firm will of the Chairman to achieve national concord and unity without fail.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

Inter-Korean summit makes headline

A wave of admiration for Kim Jong Un is sweeping south Korea and the international community following the inter-Korean summit meeting at Panmunjom.

After watching a live TV broadcast of the summit meeting, south Korean and overseas reunification movement organizations spoke highly of the Supreme Leader, saying "The broadminded decision of Chairman Kim Jong Un has made history for peace", "We support Chairman Kim Jong Un" and "We have foreseen the future of the nation in him". And they issued statements in unison in support of the adoption of the Panmunjom Declaration.

World media splashed the photographs of Kim Jong Un and the news about the summit meeting and talks. They said "Kim Jong Un presented a great gift to humankind"

and "He gripped the heart of southerners".

The Finnish president appreciated the summit talks and hoped for the continuation of such a trend, while the Brazilian leader wished the talks would bring regional peace. The Cambodian prime minister said that the Panmunjom Declaration jointly issued by the north and south of Korea marked a turning point in the Asian region.

The foreign ministries of Kazakhstan, India, Qatar, Nepal, Pakistan, Belarus and Brazil issued statements to support the summit talks.

Meanwhile, observers comment that tension that lingered on the Korean peninsula until shortly ago has disappeared and such a drastic change is entirely attributable to the bold decision of Kim Jong Un.

By Song Yong Sok PT

MIDEAST

Palestine protests

Israel persists in atrocities in Palestine.

In February Israeli troops fired bullets and baton rounds to Palestinian demonstrators in Nablus, West Bank, causing 70 casualties.

Last April they indiscriminately fired tank guns at the border between the eastern Gaza Strip and Israel to leave five Palestinians wounded, while Israeli settlers ran riot in the north of the West Bank as

they set fire to a mosque. In an eastern area of Ramallah, Israelis vandalized Palestinians' vehicles and houses with spray paint to enrage the residents.

But the US is aggravating the lingering Palestine-Israeli dispute to drive the Mideast peace process into a catastrophe.

In particular, the US administration declared it recognizes Jerusalem, which Palestinians refer to as Al Quds, as Israel's capital and removed its embassy there. It went on to suspend financial "assistance" to Palestine and tries to exclude the Jerusalem issue from the agenda items of Mideast peace talks in open support of Israel's ambition for territorial expansion.

The Israeli parliament adopted a so-called unified Jerusalem law in January in an attempt to seize full control of the city, while the authorities announced a plan to extend the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem rapid transit railway which is scheduled to be opened this year to the eastern area of the city.

They also proclaimed a plan for building 14 000 blocks of houses for Jews in East Jerusalem and four areas around it and have pressed on with the construction of Jewish settlement.

Palestinians are staging massive actions in the Gaza Strip and other areas against the moves of the US and Israel to change the status of Jerusalem.

Facts show that the US is the destroyer of peace in the Middle East.

By Song Jong Ho PT

By Choe Yong Nam PT

RUSSIA

Tradition of victory carried forward

It is 73 years since the people of the former Soviet Union won victory in their Great Patriotic War.

On May 9 1945 the Soviet army defeated Nazi Germany, which had plunged the whole humanity into the flames of the world war, and honourably defended the country.

For the Soviet people the Great Patriotic War was a war of justice against aggression, and they left an indelible mark on the history with the bloody fights for world peace and the future of humankind.

The great feats of the Soviet army and people and their spirit of patriotism are successfully carried on by their descendants.

The Russian government directs a great deal of energy to inheriting the tradition of the

victory.

It holds war veterans in public esteem and pays attention to education in patriotism so that young people would always remember how much their preceding generations shed blood and made sacrifices for the victory.

Events took place on a large scale in Russia to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the victory in the battle of Stalingrad and the Day of Defenders of the Motherland on February 2 and 23 this year respectively.

At the events Russian President Vladimir Putin stressed the need for the younger generations to carry on the great tradition of the great people, saying that patriotism is a noble trait of the Russian people who have always displayed heroism for

the country and that it led them to the height of heroism when the country was in danger.

Russia continuously steps up its efforts to restore the country to the position of the former Soviet Union as a military power.

Shortly ago, it succeeded in launching a new type of ICBM Sarmat, attracting the focus of the attention of the international community.

A nuclear-powered missile which can break through almost all the existing missile defence systems, it can reportedly neutralize the global MD system in which the US has invested hundreds of billions of dollars.

Russia intensifies military exercises to cope with the US military moves designed to tighten the siege of the country from the west. A typical example

SOCCER

Women's premier league likely to see changes in rankings

The women's 2017-2018 premier league soccer tournament which started on December 2 last year is now at its height.

Each match is thrilling, but more interesting is the meteoric rise of a "challenger" to the nearly fixed team rankings of local powers.

It is Amnokgang.

It now leads others in aggregate with six wins in seven matches.

At the recent Mangyongdae Prize Games in celebration of the Day of the Sun it also won

all matches except a draw with Wolmido and advanced to the semi-finals as the winner of the group.

Football fans are eager to watch the play of the newly emerging team, choosing it as the odds-on favourite.

Their expectation and prediction are not only based on its good scores.

"I can see Amnokgang has changed a lot both in terms of physical fitness and technical preparedness and game tactics. In

particular, the combination between players is quick and excellent and the team employs a variety of tactics in line with the circumstances to score. It tells the players read the game well," said Kim Chol Myong, former player of Rimyongsu, who is said to have seen all matches of the team so far.

"It is exciting to see the consecutive wins of powers, but it is more exciting to see the games of rapidly emerging teams that threaten their position. I wonder whether Wolmido and Pyongyang would defend their

positions this season. It is just the beginning for Amnokgang, but I am sure it is the odds-on favourite to win the contest, and I hope so," said a football enthusiast living in Pothonggang District, Pyongyang.

There were matches between Pyongyang and Ministry of Light Industry, Jebi and Ponghwasan on May 6 at the Sosan Football Stadium.

Pyongyang and Ponghwasan beat the opponents 3-0 and 2-0 respectively.

By **Jong Tang Song** PT



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Pyongyang beats Ministry of Light Industry 3-0 in women's 2017-2018 premier soccer league.

FOOD

Rice-and-mugwort cake

Among the traditional Korean foods is rice-and-mugwort cake which is unique in taste and high in medicinal effects.

Mugwort that grows everywhere in the DPRK contains protein, fat, mineral substances and vitamins B1, C and PP and therefore Koreans have long used the plant as material for medicines and

foods.

Many historical records of neighbouring countries also refer to the Korean dish.

A foreign history book published in the period of Palhae, a Korean kingdom that existed between the late 7th century and early 10th century succeeding Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), says that rice-

and-mugwort cake was served on a Palhae king's table. And another foreign book compiled in the mid-14th century that corresponds to the Koryo period (918-1392) writes that the food is a cut above the rest.

The account of a foreign traveller to Korea during the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910) says the "dish is made by steaming the mixture of glutinous rice flour and mugwort leaves and it cannot be found in our country".

The cake varies in kind and is tasty and highly nutritious.

It is chewier than other rice cakes, has unique flavour and colour and does not go bad or harden quickly. It is especially good for preventing illness from body chill and making the stomach strong.

It is a customary practice of Koreans to prepare the food with fresh mugwort every summer.

The cake is easy to make at home.

First, parboil mugwort in water mixed with baking soda and soak that in water for a day to remove its bitterness. Then squeeze and pound it in a mortar. It is mixed with flat round piece of dough,



KANG CHOL SONG

Half-moon-shaped mugwort rice cakes stuffed with beans and flavoured with pine needles (left) and mugwort fancy rice cakes (right).

ICH

Embroidery

Embroidery is a genre of fine art that represents reality and natural landscape artistically by sewing patterns onto cloth with various coloured threads.

Korea has a long tradition of this art.

With the development of weaving technique, different kinds of fabrics including silk and ramie began to be made in ancient times, which led to embroidery. Embroidered cloths in the period of Korea's three ancient kingdoms of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), Paekje and Silla were widely known to neighbouring countries.

Among the oldest legacies showcasing the development of Korean embroidery is a piece portraying a dreamland which is preserved at a temple in Japan's Nara Prefecture. It was created on the basis of the original painting produced by Ka So Il and other Koguryo artists.

For centuries afterwards, Korean embroidery made steady progress while decorating such ceremonial dresses as wedding apparel, the sidepieces of pillows, the large wrapper for quilts and the like with the designs of flowers and birds, mountains and water, animals, etc. The forms of the handicraft got more diverse in the periods of Koryo and the feudal Joseon dynasty.

No embroidery legacy from the Koryo kingdom is in existence, but there are many historical records demonstrating its high quality. A king of the Chin dynasty of China who saw embroideries imported from Koryo in 942 said that Koryo embroidery was more beautiful than the similar handicraft of

this country and every element of it was exquisite.

"The pine tree and crane" is a representative work showcasing the embroidery in the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty.

The patterns of a pine and crane are sewn on plain silk with threads of different colours including green, red and yellow, giving the impression of simplicity and truthfulness.

Korean embroidery is a unique and refined handicraft assuming the pictorial character. The pictorial images of the embroidery are created by the technique of handling needle and thread.

The pictorial character is expressed in giving a lifelike portrayal of the colour, quality and features of the subject using coloured threads, while the handicraft character is exhibited in producing the work by manual methods.

Korean embroidery has more than 20 techniques including repetition, pine-needle and satin stitches.

It has made remarkable progress in keeping with the requirements of the times and the modern sense of beauty, enriching the culture.

It also wins great admiration at home and abroad. Typical masterpieces are "Tiger" created in 1965, "Wild geese on a moonlit night" in 1978 and "Autumn-tinted Mt Chilbo" in 1996.

Korean embroidery is on the national intangible cultural heritage list and continues to develop with its original techniques preserved.

By **Pang Un Ju** PT



CHOE WON CHOL

Women do embroidery.

which has been kneaded with hot water and steamed, and the mixture is pounded before being served. The other method is to mix the pounded mugwort with glutinous rice flour to knead them with hot water and steam the dough before pounding it.

Dried mugwort can be used to

make the cake.

The plant is used to make fancy rice cake, tail-shaped one and half-moon-shaped one stuffed with beans and flavoured with pine needles, and the cake stuffed with adzuki is especially mouth-watering.

By **Yun Kyong Il** PT