

The Pyongyang Times

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

No. 22 (3 006) weekly

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Sat, June 2, Juche 107(2018)

Fourth round of inter-Korean summit meeting held

The historic fourth north-south summit meeting and talks took place at the Thongil House in the north side area of Panmunjom on May 26.

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, came to the Thongil House at Panmunjom to meet and hold talks with President Moon Jae In of south Korea.

Panmunjom, which had drawn the focus of global attention as a symbol of peace heralding the new start of inter-Korean

relations and opening up a new era of reconciliation and unity, witnessed another historic meeting between the top leaders of the north and the south in 29 days.

KPA honour guards lined up at the Thongil House, the venue of the summit, to receive President Moon Jae In.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un warmly welcomed and exchanged greetings with President Moon Jae In, who arrived at the Thongil House on the north side after crossing the



demarcation line at Panmunjom.

The two leaders were so pleased to meet again at the historic place in a month that they warmly shook hands with each other.

Prior to the talks, President Moon Jae In made an entry in the visitors' book of the Thongil House to mark his visit to the north side area, which reads: "Peace and prosperity of the Korean peninsula, together with Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea! May 26, 2018 President of the

Republic of Korea Moon Jae In".

Kim Jong Un and Moon Jae In had a photo taken with their hands firmly held to commemorate the fourth north-south summit.

Kim Jong Un shook hands with each of the south Korean personages accompanying Moon Jae In, sharing the pleasure of meeting.

There were talks between Kim Jong Un and Moon Jae In.

Present there were Kim Yong Chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from the north side and So Hun, director of the National Intelligence Service, from the south side.

At the talks there was an in-depth exchange of views on matters which should be resolved to quickly implement the Panmunjom Declaration agreed upon at the third north-south summit, realize the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and achieve regional peace, stability and prosperity, those the north and the south are now

faced with, and the successful holding of the upcoming DPRK-US summit.

Kim Jong Un and Moon Jae In agreed that both sides should trust and care for each other and make joint efforts to ensure that the Panmunjom Declaration reflecting the unanimous desire of all nationals is implemented as early as possible.

They also agreed to hold the north-south high-level talks on June 1 and further accelerate the programme for talks in various fields including those of military authorities and the Red Cross.

The two leaders were unanimous that they would meet frequently in the future to promote dialogue and pool wisdom and energy, expressing their stand to make concerted efforts to denuclearize the Korean peninsula.

Kim Jong Un thanked Moon Jae In for his great effort for the DPRK-US summit scheduled for June 12, and expressed his firm will to hold the DPRK-US summit.

Kim Jong Un suggested positively working together to improve DPRK-US relations and build a mechanism for permanent and durable peace.

They reached a satisfactory consensus on the matters discussed at the talks.

They warmly embraced each other and exchanged good-byes, making an appointment to meet again.

The meeting, in which the top leaders of the north and the south freely and open-heartedly heard each other's views on the crucial pending issues and had a candid dialogue, marks another milestone that opens up a new chapter in the development of the north-south relationship.

The fourth north-south summit held at Panmunjom, which has been recorded in history as a symbol of national reconciliation and unity, peace and prosperity, will give fresh hope and vitality to all the Korean people.



Compiled from KCNA

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un meets Russian Foreign Minister

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, met Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov at the Paekhwawon State Guesthouse in Pyongyang on May 31.

Lavrov was accompanied by Russian officials including Igor Morgulov, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, Alexandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK, Oleg Stepanov, director of the External Policy Planning Department of the Foreign

Ministry, Oleg Burmistrov, roving ambassador of the Foreign Ministry, and Igor Sagitov, deputy director of the Asia 1 Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un was pleased to see Lavrov, exchanging greetings with him, and had a photograph taken with the Russian guests.

He warmly welcomed Lavrov and his party to the DPRK and had an amicable conversation with them.

Lavrov courteously conveyed the personal letter from Russian President Vladimir Putin to Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un.



Kim Jong Un expressed gratitude to Putin for sending a warmhearted and wonderful letter and gave his appreciation to Putin.

Both sides exchanged the intentions and views of the top leaderships of the DPRK and Russia on the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula and beyond that is in the limelight worldwide and the prospect of the situation. They also discussed how to bolster up bilateral political and economic ties and promote cooperation.

Lavrov highly appreciated the fact that the DPRK has properly steered relations with south Korea

and the US and adopted substantial measures to take the peninsula and regional situation to a phase of stability. Russia fully supports the DPRK's decision and stand related to the upcoming DPRK-US summit talks and the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and hopes for good results in this regard, he said.

We remain unchanged, consistent and steadfast in our readiness to denuclearize the Korean peninsula, Kim Jong Un said, adding he hopes that the DPRK-US relationship and the denuclearization of the peninsula would be settled step by

step in such a way as to seek a solution that satisfies each other's interests by means of a new method, under a new situation and in a new era and that the settlement of the issue would be pushed through an effective, constructive dialogue and negotiation.

Both sides agreed to promote high-level visits, boost exchange and cooperation in different fields and hold the summit meeting between the top leaders of the two countries—this year marking the 70th anniversary

of the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations—in a bid to further develop the strategic, traditional relationship in the interests of both sides and in line with the requirements of a new era.

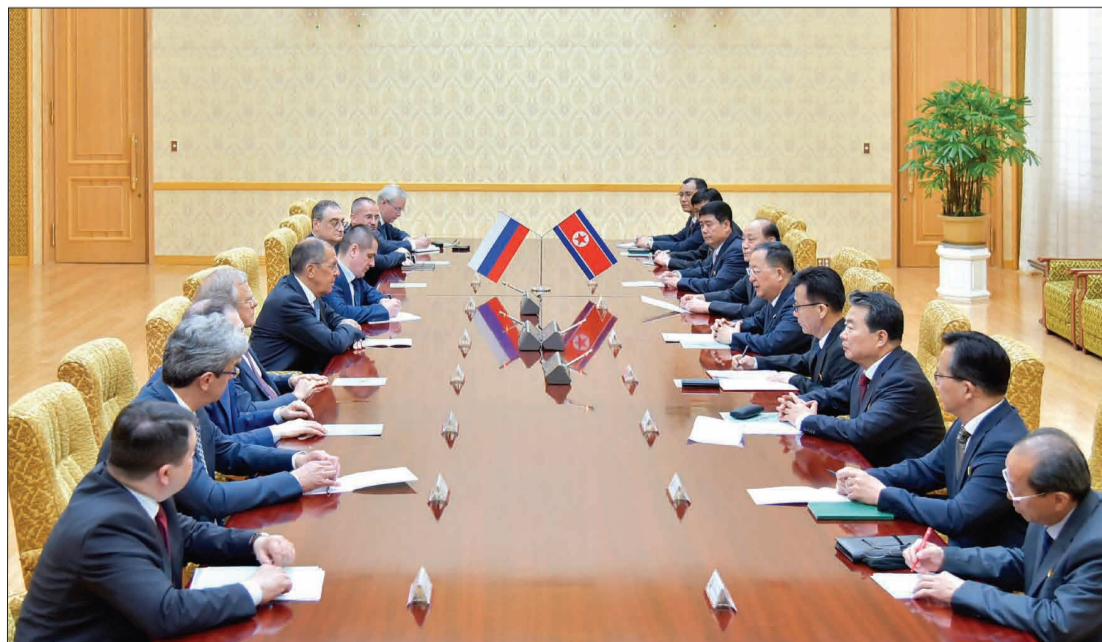
Kim Jong Un expressed great satisfaction with the talk which helped him confirm the stand and intention of the Russian leadership and build a new political and strategic relationship based on mutual trust between the two countries.

The talk proceeded through in a friendly and amicable atmosphere.

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VISIT

Russian Foreign Minister pays a visit to DPRK



DPRK and Russian foreign ministers sit face-to-face to discuss the issues of mutual concern.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov visited Pyongyang on May 31 at the invitation of his DPRK counterpart Ri Yong Ho.

He laid a basket of flowers at the statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il on Mansu Hill.

Talks were held between Ri Yong Ho and Sergei Lavrov at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Both sides had a detailed discussion about further developing the bilateral ties with a long history and tradition on the basis of the agreements reached at the summit meetings and marking the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with practical results in the development of bilateral ties.

Both sides exchanged views on the international issues of mutual concern, including the Korean peninsula situation that is positively developing thanks

to the proactive efforts of the DPRK.

The talks that proceeded in an amicable atmosphere were attended by deputy foreign minister Sin Hong Chol and other Foreign Ministry officials from the DPRK side, and the Russian Foreign Minister's party, ambassador Alexandr Matsegora and others from the Russian side.

After the talks, Sergei Lavrov held a press conference with local and foreign journalists.

The DPRK government gave a reception in honour of the Russian Foreign Minister at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

On the same day, the Russian guests laid a wreath at the Liberation Tower and observed a moment's silence in memory of the martyrs of the Soviet Army who fell in the battles for liberating Korea.

Compiled from KCNA

Supreme Leader congratulates Chongryon on its 24th Congress

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission, sent a congratulatory message on May 26 to the 24th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The message described the past four years since the 23rd Congress of Chongryon as a proud period when Chongryon officials and other compatriots in Japan performed brilliant exploits in the course of ushering in a new golden age of the movement of Koreans in Japan, while clearly demonstrating its original features as a dignified overseas citizens' organization of Juche Korea.

Even in the unprecedentedly grave situation and circumstances, it noted, Chongryon firmly defended its organizations and achieved successes in training its officials and other compatriots into the incarnations of thoroughgoing faith and will power. It also said that all the organizations of Chongryon and compatriots directed their efforts to bringing up the younger generation into dependable pillars.

Chongryon officials and other compatriots have always thrown in their lot with their socialist homeland, actively championing it and making a great contribution to the struggle for the

independent reunification of the country and its prosperity, it said.

Saying the 24th Congress is a significant meeting that will mark a new milestone in effecting an overall upsurge in the movement of Koreans in Japan, the message called on Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan to consolidate their association both organizationally and ideologically and step up their patriotic advance to hasten a new heyday in the movement of Japan-based Koreans in line with the requirements of a historic stage where a new turning point is marked for national prosperity unprecedented in its 5 000-year history.

It said Chongryon should strengthen the single-hearted unity of its ranks in every way possible, make a breakthrough for victory by relying on the inexhaustible mental strength of its officials and other compatriots, hold fast to the principle of prioritizing its chapters to turn all its grassroots organizations into lively, working entities and build a harmonious Korean community overflowing with the fine trait of mutual assistance and warm affection.

It also called on Chongryon organizations at all

levels to concentrate on the education of the rising generations, with the focus of its building and patriotic movement put on national education, and devote all their efforts to defending the rights and interests of the compatriots and providing them with a happy life of affluence under the compatriot-first slogan "Let's make selfless, devoted efforts for the compatriots!"

In line with the demands of the new era of peace, prosperity and reunification on the Korean peninsula, it stressed, Chongryon should work ambitiously to achieve the national unity of compatriots of various strata and organize and conduct the patriotic movement for reunification more vigorously, thus playing an important role in writing a new chapter in the history of national reunification.

The message wished the congress a great success, in the belief that it would constitute a meeting of victory and glory noteworthy in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan and a meaningful gathering that would consolidate the harmonious whole of Chongryon officials and other compatriots in Japan and provide all the compatriots and their children with hope and dream for the future.

MEETING

Chongryon meets for 24th Congress

The 24th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan took place at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo, Japan, on May 26-27.

It was attended by Ho Jong Man, chairman of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, vice-chairpersons, the chairman of the Central Audit Committee of Chongryon, members and advisors of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, advisor to the Korean History Institute in Japan, chairpersons of Chongryon headquarters, leading officials of central organizations and businesses, members of the Central Audit Committee and deputies from Chongryon's institutions, organizations and businesses at all levels.

Nam Sung U, vice-chairman of Chongryon's Central Standing Committee, read a congratulatory message from Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un to the congress.

Addressing the congress, Ho Jong Man said that the 24th Congress of Chongryon held in the significant year of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the genuine motherland of Chongryon and Koreans in Japan, would discuss and decide on the orientation of work and major tasks to be tackled in further accelerating the patriotic advance for bringing earlier a new heyday in the movement of Japan-based Koreans in the great era of Kim Jong Un as required by the stirring turning point, true to the important tasks the Supreme Leader set forth in his congratulatory message.

In the period under review, he noted, Chongryon, despite such a grim situation, held the Supreme Leader in high esteem as the one and only centre of unity and leadership and gave full play to its patriotic features as an overseas organization of the DPRK, true to the lifetime instructions of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il. It prioritized the establishment of the Juche-oriented ideological and leadership system in its organizations at all levels from the central headquarters to chapters and conducted information and education work in a progressive manner with education in the greatness of leaders as the main point in order to make officials and compatriots keep in mind the reverence for the Supreme Leader and his image as a peerlessly great man, he said.

True to the new line and policy of national reunification put forward by the Supreme Leader, he stated, it rendered positive support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of south Korean people, made steady efforts for national unity and positively contributed to bolstering up solidarity and alliance among the compatriots in the north, south and abroad under the banner of By Our Nation Itself.

"The general orientation of the work of the 24th term of Chongryon is to further build up Chongryon organizationally and ideologically and speed up the advance of love for the country and nation for bringing



The 24th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan takes place at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo, Japan.

earlier a fresh heyday in the movement of Koreans in Japan in line with the requirements of a historic stage that witnesses a new turning point of prosperity unprecedented in the 5 000-year history of the nation," he stressed.

Saying Chongryon would concentrate all efforts on preserving and inheriting the national identity among the compatriots in keeping with a new era of national prosperity and reunification, he called for steadily channelling the greatest effort into national education by taking it as the top priority in the patriotic movement, for conducting an extensive campaign to preserve and inherit the national identity among the compatriots and for making the Korean community brim with national sentiment

and patriotic enthusiasm by promoting national cultural work and mass-based sporting activities.

Chongryon will direct special efforts to the education of new generations of personnel, successors to the patriotic movement, who will shape the future of the movement of Koreans in Japan, and fulfil its noble mission in line with the current trend towards national peace, prosperity and reunification and the grand march of economic construction in the homeland, he stressed.

Speeches were made on the first agenda item.

The congress elected Ho Jong Man as chairman of Chongryon's Central Standing Committee, Nam Sung U, Jo Il Yon, Pak Ku Ho and Kang Chu Ryon as vice-chairpersons and

Pae Jin Gu as vice-chairman and also director general of the General Affairs Department.

It also elected members of the Central Committee and the Central Audit Committee of Chongryon.

A letter to Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un was adopted at the congress.

In the letter, they vowed to staunchly defend and add brilliance to the immortal ideas of the great leaders and the leadership exploits they had performed for the strengthening and development of Chongryon and the movement of Japan-based Koreans and to firmly consolidate Chongryon to be a powerful overseas organization of the DPRK as expected by the Supreme Leader.

INAUGURATION

New railway bridge crosses the bay

A railway between Koam and Tapchon has opened to traffic as another monumental structure in the era of the Workers' Party.

The railway stretching across Sokjon Bay in the East Sea of Korea is to contribute to the development of the country's fisheries.

Builders completed the first ever marine railway of the country in a short time, thus breaking new ground in railway construction.

Its opening ceremony took place on May 30, attended by 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, O Su Yong, vice-chairman of the WPK Central Committee, relevant officials, builders and Munchon citizens of Kangwon Province.

In the inaugural address, the

Premier said the completion of the new marine railway bridge linking Koam and Songjon peninsula in the East Sea area has further consolidated the material and technical foundations for developing the country's rail transport and fishing industry and made it possible to provide people with better conditions for travel.

He said that Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un unfolded a plan for building a large fishing

village district embracing the areas of Koam, Tapchon and Lagoon Chona that are favourable for the development of fisheries, put forward the task of building a modern railway between Koam and Tapchon as a preceding process and energetically led the efforts.

He was followed by other speakers, who said they would continue to make innovation and advance in the spirit they displayed during the railway

project in order to perform miraculous feats uninterruptedly on every site for effecting an upsurge.

A resolution was adopted at the ceremony.

After the ceremony, a train carrying builders and other participants ran from Koam to Tapchon, sounding the whistle to signal the opening of railway traffic.

Compiled from KCNA



The new railway links Koam and Tapchon in Sokjon Bay.



The new railway bridge runs over the sea.

TEXTILE

Technical updating boosts production

The Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill is pushing a dynamic mass technical innovation drive.

The drive is designed to refashion the equipment and production processes into labour- and electricity-saving ones.

In a few months alone, the mill introduced dozens of technical ideas into production.

A standout is a new method of dyeing spun tetron rayon fabrics.

Technicians have increased cloth production 1.5 times and saved a great deal of reagents

by introducing a processing method that ensures a simultaneous scouring and dyeing of spun tetron rayon fabrics.

The towel workshop input digital designs to looms, saving much manpower and materials.

Technicians at the industrial laboratory refashioned an AC contactor to meet their specific conditions so as to prevent the motor from incineration and reduce electricity consumption, as well as the wool thread braking device of

hydraulic loom into a spring-type one, thus contributing to putting production on normal track.

The component part workshop raised the quality of products by installing at the middle kiln a new high-pressure packing made by an extrusion moulding method.

The general chemical fibre spinning workshop made the thread suction cleaning system of spinning machines to meet its actual conditions. It also substituted the material of

the system for the plastic one to cut the costs and increase productivity.

On the basis of it, the mill is working to apply the thread suction cleaning system to all spinning machines.

The general spinning, twisting and other workshops are pushing the technical innovation drive to diversify textile products in terms of kind, shape and colour and develop various kinds of dress fabrics.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT



KCNA

The Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill exceeds the production target by updating the equipment.

CONSTRUCTION

Tangible progress in power station project

Construction of Tanchon Power Station Units 1 and 5 is being pushed dynamically.

So far this year, soldiers and other builders have carried out earth digging, rock excavation, concrete tamping and earth filling respectively as much as over 77 000, 42 000, 27 000 and 105 000 cubic metres.

Soldiers finished the laying of nearly 800-metre road in tiers for dam construction in a short time and are now carrying out the daily plan for concrete placing 1.2 times on average by coordinating processes between facilities.

Similar innovations are being made by builders from the Ministry of Construction and Building-materials Industry construction brigade, South Hamgyong provincial construction brigade for the laying of the River Chongchon-Phyongnam irrigation waterway and Tachung Guidance Bureau.

The ministry brigade piled up 30 000 cubic metres of more earth than planned for outdoor substations of units 1 and 5, the South Hamgyong provincial brigade is speeding up the building of the generator room and spillway of Unit 5 and laying of pressure steel pipeline, while the guidance bureau has dug the main waterway as far as well over a hundred metres in a

little over 40 days by pushing the mucking and tunnelling.

Members of the February 17 team of scientists and technicians also make a tangible contribution to the construction project with valuable sci-tech hits.

The Mining Engineering Faculty of Kim Chaek University of Technology developed and introduced a neutralizer, and ultrasonic water jet to remove more than 92 percent of harmful gas and dust in 30 minutes after blasting. The Mining Engineering Institute of the Academy of Coal Science has manufactured a new facility to shorten fuse and increase blasting efficiency. Researchers at Kim Il Sung University, Phyongsong University of Coal-Mining Industry and the Geology Institute of the State Academy of Sciences intensified research into front prediction prospecting for waterway tunnel.

Kim Chaek University of Technology, the Mining Engineering Institute of the Academy of Coal Science and the Central Mining Research Institute under the State Academy of Sciences developed a rock intensity testing device and ultrasonic measuring instrument.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

SILK

Silk mill gives priority to diversifying products

The Pakchon Silk Mill is one of the DPRK's leading silk fabric producers.

Every year, it works to increase the variety of products and improve their quality.

Recently, it developed dozens of competitive products by pushing the upgrading of all production processes.

The Maansan-brand blanket is its typical product. Technicians established a three-stage heat treatment process for the blanket production line and added a power-free belt device to improve the printing rate and safety.

The mill, which has improved the quality of blankets markedly as compared to before, turns out

blankets with diverse colours and patterns for children, adults and duo with single or double layers. In particular, blankets have been lightened considerably as compared to previously and they are soft and do not discolour though they are used for a long period.

Now, the mill produces over 80 kinds of silk fabrics including a new kind of sportswear material and curtain, wall-covering and furniture decoration cloths which are winning popularity for their good quality. Technicians introduced a number of technical innovation plans into production including the one for the manufacture of a warp knitting machine to shorten the

renewal period of silk products and increase their output.

The new kind of sportswear material woven with a warp knitting machine is good for ensuring permeability and sweat discharge. The cloth for Korean *chima* (skirt) and *jogori* (jacket) is spun tetron rayon fabric with good physical property which is highly resistant to friction and dry-cleaning. It is much favoured by women as it has good drape and permeability and keeps alive soft outlines and simple and beautiful appearance.

Technicians developed a new product with an elegant colour that admits air well and has good sunshade effect by renewing the fabric structure into a porous net one in the production of curtain cloth. And they fixed the heating temperature and pressing intensity to meet the specific features of cloths in the production of various kinds of decorative and wall-covering cloths and installed a modern press roller to save electricity and raise the quality and output.

The mill is now solving all the problems arising in production, development and modernization by relying on its technical personnel.



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Quality blankets roll off the production line at the Pakchon Silk Mill.

By Choe Kwang Jin PT

R&D

Magnesia products attract growing interest

Growing interest in and demand for slightly burnt magnesia in the fittings and building materials production sector greatly encourages the development of products processed by using it.

Slightly burnt magnesia powder, which is made when magnesite is calcined at the relatively low temperatures of 700-900°C, is a major raw material of green industry.

It is used for making magnesia clinker, magnesia cement, light burned magnesia fertilizer, pulp and paper, medicines and cosmetics. Especially, it is regarded as an ideal green building material and functional health compound material as it has fireproof, heat- and cold-resistant, sound absorption and antibiotic functions. Such advantages push the fittings and building materials sector to the development of products using slightly burnt magnesia free from the traditional concept of using wood.

The DPRK, whose magnesite deposit ranks top in the world in both quantity and quality, has many possibilities and favourable conditions for processing light burnt magnesia.

Therefore, many fittings and building materials producers are now jumping into the development of processed

slightly burnt magnesia products competitively.

Leading others in this pursuit are mines and factories in the Tanchon area, South Hamgyong Province, which has inexhaustible magnesite resources.

The Taechung Youth Hero Mine and Tanchon Magnesia Factory have already put the production of chipboard and wainscot on an industrial basis. They continue to develop a variety of fine fixtures and building materials including door, newel, flowerpot, desk, shuttering and prop by raising the quality of slightly burned magnesia chipboard. Among the processed products is the roller for conveyer belt which is made of by-products from the magnesia clinker production process. Nearly one-year trial use of the rollers proved that they can replace steel rollers in parts of conveyor belt that carry small load.

The development of processed slightly burnt magnesia products is widely promoted to reduce dependence on wood in North Phyongan and North and South Hwanghae provinces, where afforestation and reforestation campaigns are in full swing to cover all mountains with green foliage.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

WORLD NO-TOBACCO DAY

WHO: Smoking is bad to heart

An event took place at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang on May 31 to observe World No-Tobacco Day.

It was attended by officials of the Ministry of Public Health, staff members of foreign embassies and missions of international organizations in Pyongyang including WHO, and local medical workers.

The theme for this year's World No-Tobacco Day is "Tobacco and heart disease".

Pak Myong Su, director of the national hygienic inspection agency under the Ministry of Public Health, referred to the successes the DPRK made in its effort to control tobacco and called on law-enforcing agencies to tighten supervision and control to make all the people observe the Law on Tobacco Control so as to drastically reduce smoking rate.

Resident WHO representative Thushara Fernando said that WHO, DPRK Ministry of Public Health and other partners have highlighted the health and adverse consequences of tobacco use and advocated effective policies to reduce

tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke and their strict enforcement.

There are no female smokers reported and there is no practice of chewable or smokeless tobacco use in the DPRK, he said, adding concerted efforts are essential to further strengthen the enforcement of legislations on tobacco control in the DPRK and to reduce the tobacco epidemic.

He expressed the belief that WHO will continue to work in close collaboration with

the DPRK Ministry of Public Health and all other partners to strengthen the tobacco control in the country.

There were a presentation on a newly amended tobacco control law and a video show "Life-threatening top luxury item".

Meanwhile, tobacco control information campaigns were launched at hygienic information halls in Pyongyang and provinces as well as treatment and prevention institutions.

By Jong Sun Bok PT



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A workshop for World No-Tobacco Day takes place at the Grand People's Study House.

RESEARCH

Artificial seawater making available

Researchers of the Faculty of Global Environment Science at Kim Il Sung University have succeeded in making artificial seawater.

Many technical issues arise in the course of making seawater artificially.

It is important to ensure the chemical composition of artificial seawater is similar to the standard one of natural seawater and to preserve the quality of water for a long time.

Key developer Pak Jin Gil and other researchers fixed the standard composition of the East Sea of Korea as the criterion for their seawater. As to the seawater quality, they introduced the method of analysis set by an international organization to standardize the method.

On this basis, they decided to make the water with less costs with home-made salt, solid bittern and sodium sulphate as the main raw materials.

They also set the nutrient content in keeping with purposes and fixed the microelement content rationally so that it does

not have any bad effects on water quality and the growth of sea creatures. And they closely monitored their adaptability at the time of changes in chemical composition so as to decide on tolerance intervals according to chemical composition.

As a result, they succeeded in manufacturing artificial seawater that is suitable for growing such mammals as dolphin, which is used to the ecological environment of the East Sea of Korea, and migratory fishes.

Months of analysis of the new water introduced into the Central Zoo and the Rungna Dolphinarium confirmed it fully conforms with all qualitative indexes needed for the growth of marine animals.

Based on this success, Pak Jin Gil is planning to make artificial sea salt by concentrating his seawater so that people can raise aquarium fish and do sea fish farming at remote mountain villages and even at home.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

CHILDCARE

A good system for children upbringing

The DPRK government puts children forward as the “king” of the country and takes all necessary steps to ensure they grow up to become future pillars of the country who have strong physical fitness and sound ideological consciousness.

Despite severe economic difficulties in the post-liberation years President Kim Il Sung paid close attention to the nursing and upbringing of children, directed a huge sum of money to building nurseries and kindergartens in cities, factories and farms and established a child care system at state and public expense.

Even during the grim Fatherland Liberation War he took measures to set up baby homes and orphanages across the country.

Later the country adopted the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children at the Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People’s Assembly on April 29 1976 in an effort to legalize and further improve child care.

The law stipulates the principles to be adhered to in child care, ways to improve it, the government’s policy of providing everything needed

for it, the contents and methods of it, the traits, qualifications, duty and role of nursery and kindergarten teachers, the management and operation of relevant institutions, the state guidance system and measures for the supply of materials.

Weekly nurseries and kindergartens are available for working mothers, especially journalists, artistes, teachers and researchers.

Children grow up happily there while developing intelligence, cultivating rich emotion and artistic skills and building strong physical fitness.

Teachers are eager to find children with natural abilities and develop their talents.

The government gives gold rings and ornamental silver daggers as gifts to triplets and quadruplets respectively when they are born.

Baby homes and orphanages have newly been built or reconstructed wonderfully in Pyongyang and provinces in recent years. Parentless children are provided with everything they need free of charge and grow healthily and merrily at the homes.

By Pang Un Ju PT

CHILDCARE

Kids cultivate artistic skills at kindergarten

Ryonghung Kindergarten No. 3 in Taesong District, Pyongyang, is known for having produced many talented children.

The teachers have worked to find various playing methods to suit the children’s characters, hobbies and individuality and continuously improved the forms of education in parallel with the intellectual development of children.

New ideas or inventions are polished up down to the details through brainstorm.

Dozens of methods of playing folk, intelligent and sports games invented through this course play a big role in the children’s

intellectual development.

“Children like playing intelligent games most. It is a good occasion for us to grasp characters, interests and individuality of the children as well as for developing their thinking, inquiry and imagination,” teachers say.

The kindergarten arranges classes and playing times effectively to suit the psychology of mischievous and curious children so that they would not feel tedious.

While focusing on visual education to develop their presentation, it widely introduces multimedia presentations to

help them see letters, numbers and animals and plants with their own eyes and know what they are.

“My son’s intelligence and thinking have markedly improved since he entered kindergarten. I feel proud and sometimes surprised to see him sight-read songs on TV programmes. Kindergarten teachers have found and cultivated the children’s buds of talent we, parents, have not yet recognized,” says Kim Hyon Gyong, mother of a kindergartener.

Children of the kindergarten have acquitted themselves well at different TV shows and contests including the national children’s music programme, TV talent show and New Year celebration. Especially, they have been “defending champions” for decades in vocal solo, chorus and other singing events.

“I am proud to be a teacher and find my job worthwhile when I see the growth of child prodigies. I will put my heart and soul into training more talented children,” Kim Kum Suk, chief of the kindergarten, says.

By Jong Tang Song PT



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A woman teacher teaches kids artistic skills.

MEDICINE

Nano-platinum solution earns high praise

The Mubyong New Technology Exchange Centre is a prolific developer of highly efficacious medicines and health foods, and the most popular one at present is the insam nano-platinum solution.

Platinum that has been confirmed as having powerful catalytic and antioxidant action is regarded as an essential in developing high technology as well as in making jewellery.

The solution is made by adding nano-platinum to the saponin and other polysaccharides which are separated and extracted from world-famous Kaesong Koryo

insam.

The new medicine made by using natural substances has remarkable effects in the treatment of various diseases for its powerful antioxidant, immunoregulatory and anti-inflammatory action.

Years-long clinical examinations showed that it is much more efficacious than previous medicines.

It is highly effective in treating and preventing cancer and diabetes as well as cerebral thrombosis, cerebral haemorrhage and arteriosclerosis for its blood-purifying action.

Its cancer control efficiency accounted for 62 percent when it was dosed to 32 cancer cases for three months from 15 days after operation. The symptoms of cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis and arteriosclerosis began to show striking abatement 30 days after application.

It also helped reduce the treatment period of various diseases by more than half as compared to previously and soften the skin. Different symptoms of women’s diseases began to be mitigated or disappeared 20 days after medication.

The nano-platinum helps shorten convalescence sharply.

According to users, it helps them be free from mental stress and increase the power of mental concentration at office work. Especially, sportspeople say their locomotion has increased markedly.

The patented medicine was awarded the first prize at several national sci-tech festivals and a high-tech certificate for the first time in the country as well as a gold prize at an international expo.

By Ri Sung Ik PT



PAK CHANG BOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Insam nano-platinum solution.

Auriferous spring water discovered

A new spring has been discovered in Hwapho-ri, Phyongsong, South Phyongan Province.

The water, called Hwapho Auriferous Spring Water, is considered to be a mixture of riverbed water of the Taedong River that passes through the alluvial gold stratum in the Hwapho area and the underground water running through the crustal faults of mountains.

According to analysis, the spring water contains gold (0.002mg/L) which is uncommon in other mineral waters, silver and essential microelements good for human

health, especially selenium, fluorine, iron, manganese and zinc, in accord with the standard of hygienic safety.

It has a pH of 7.4, which shows it coincides with that of human blood.

It contains much bicarbonate as compared to other springs, its temperature is 12°C and its daily yield is hundreds of cubic metres.

Those who have drunk the water say that it not only tastes good but also proves effective in the treatment of various diseases as it promotes urination.

Compiled from KCNA

Sci-tech cooperation with Iran

A memorandum of understanding on cooperation between the DPRK’s Grand People’s Study House and the Iranian national library and archives was signed in Tehran on

May 26.

It was inked by the DPRK ambassador to Iran and the director of the Iranian national library and archives.

Compiled from KCNA

World hails DPRK's peace-loving decision

The DPRK's shutdown of its nuclear test site has made a big splash around the world.

Numerous foreign media outlets have gone into overdrive since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a decision to close down its nuclear test site in the northern part of the country in order to ensure the transparency of its nuclear test suspension.

The news about the plenary meeting made headlines of China's Xinhua and China News Service, Russia's TASS and Iran's Press TV, Tasnim and Fars.

US and other Western media also had a field day. UPI, CNN, Kyodo, Jiji and NHK devoted broad coverage to the news under such titles as "North Korea decides to shut down nuclear test site", "'No need for nuclear test', north Korea declares with nuclear site shutdown" and "Close contact, negotiations to be sought with neighbours and international community to protect peace and stability on Korean peninsula and beyond".

When the DPRK Foreign Ministry published a press release on taking practical

measures for the shutdown of the nuclear test site, it hit the headlines of mainstream media in China, Russia, Cuba, Iran, the UK, France, the US and Japan.

Out of its commitment to building a nuke-free world in conformity with the common desire of mankind, the DPRK made up its mind to shut down its nuclear test site to promote the transparency of its bid for suspending nuclear test. And it also allowed journalists from at home and abroad to cover the shutdown on the spot and took steps in this regard. As a result, journalists from China, Russia, the US, the UK and south Korea checked the situation of the test site and covered the whole process of the shutdown.

Referring to the DPRK's shutdown decision and the logical order and transparency of the dismantlement process, the Indo-Asian news agency appreciated such a move as a big step towards the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

TASS and other Russian media said that the DPRK broke down all pits of the test site by explosion before closing the entrance and blew up all the ground structures including the observation station in a

transparent manner.

Reuters emphasized that the DPRK took a step of dismantling the test site to guarantee the transparency of its nuclear test suspension and that the two exploded pits were ready for powerful nuclear tests.

The *Tokyo Shimbun* carried an article entitled "North Korea blasts off nuclear test site", saying there was an event to close down a nuclear test site in the northern DPRK as part of its bid to ensure the transparency of its nuclear suspension.

World media are unanimous that the DPRK's generous measures explicitly confirm its commitment to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and beyond.

The spokesman for the UN Secretary General hailed the DPRK's move and expressed his stand that such a confidence-building measure would make a positive contribution to the development of the current situation.

The whole process of the DPRK's nuclear test site shutdown is living proof of its invariable peace-loving stance to join the international effort for a total test ban.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

JAPAN

Claim for Tok Islets intolerable

Japan recently claimed in its diplomatic blue paper 2018 that Tok Islets are part of its territory though it is an inalienable part of the Korean territory.

The Korean people are enraged by Japan's territorial claim, which would have worked in the 19th century or the early 20th century when wars of aggression by imperialist powers were at their height.

That the islets belong to Korea leaves no room for argument in view of history, geography and international law.

There is a lot of evidence supporting this in Japan, too.

For example, the islets are marked outside the boundary line of Japan on the Asian map carried in the textbook written by Yamagami, a representative geologist of Japan. And on the complete maps of the Japanese empire published by the geological survey office of the then ministry of agriculture and commerce in 1888 and 1892 and maps in Japanese textbooks for secondary education, Tok Islets bear no marker that is observed even in smaller islets of Japan.

On the other hand, more and more evidence revealing the absurdity of the Japanese claim is being discovered.

As the "most convincing ground" for their claim, the Japanese take Notice No. 40 of its Shimane Prefecture which was issued in 1905.

They say the "ownerless" islets were annexed to Japan according to the notice.

It is preposterous that such an important matter of territorial annexation was proclaimed as a mere local notice. Moreover, the process of fabrication was tricky.

At that time, Japan was at war with Russia and pushed the building of watchtowers on the East Sea of Korea and the laying of undersea power cables. Opportunely, a local fisherman asked the government to negotiate with Korea over the

exclusive right to seal catching around the islets. Craftily abusing the request, Japan published the Shimane prefectural notice which said the islets belong to it. Feeling somewhat guilty, it did not inform the international community as well as the feudal Korean government of that. It had just robbed Korea of its land.

That the islets do not belong to Japan was also demonstrated by international conventions dealing with the issue of the settlement of Japan after WWII. Directive No. 677 the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers issued on January 29 1946 based on Cairo and Potsdam declarations unmistakably excluded Korea's Ullung Island and Tok Islets from Japan's dominion, regarding them as "islands seized by force and out of avarice".

Nevertheless, Japan persists in claiming the islets, a revelation of its lust for reinvasion of Korea.

Its sinister intention is to seize the easternmost islets of Korea and make them a foothold for reinvasion.

Japan ascribes its defeat in the Second World War to its weak muscle, and concentrates on the expansion and buildup of the Self-Defence Forces. It has cooked up various laws to lay legal grounds for overseas military activities.

It is going to take the first step to overseas expansion in Korea.

This is evidenced by the moves of its current ultra-rightist regime which is putting spurs to the militarization of society, clamouring against "north Korea threat", and which keeps pursuing a policy hostile towards the DPRK even at present when an epochal turn has been brought about in the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Japan must know clearly that now is not the 20th century when its militarists went on the rampage.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

COMMENT

Russo-US feud goes from bad to worse

Amid the growing conflict between Russia and the US, confrontation is getting more noticeable in all fields of the military, economy, diplomacy and media.

The US is tightening the siege of Russia continuously.

NATO comes closer to Russia.

In the wake of Montenegro's accession to NATO as its 29th member last year, the admission of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia is on the agenda this year. The US tries to bring the countries neighbouring Russia including Georgia and Ukraine into the military bloc.

The US also proceeds with the training of NATO member nations to build actual war capacity by involving them in its plan for using nuclear weapons while pushing ahead with the European missile defence programme. Arguing for solid alliance with Baltic nations, it supplies them with military hardware including large-calibre weaponry and plans to disburse a large sum of money for military exercises.

It tries to increase the defence expenditures for 2019 tens of billions of dollars more than last year while stepping up the development of latest weapons including that of a long-range precision weapon and test firing of a hypersonic bomb. In particular, it published a "nuclear posture review" in January this year, the gist of which is to define Russia as the greatest challenge to its national security, and beef up the three nuclear forces and lower the nuclear threshold as an extension of this approach.

Russia also builds up its military forces in the western region and intensifies military drills of its strategic nuclear forces and ICBM test firing. Recently it test fired latest ICBM Sarmat, demonstrating that its military hardware outdoes that of the US in effectiveness.

A vicious circle of economic sanctions is under way.

After applying additional sanctions to Russia several times, mainly on the munitions and energy industries, the US decided to prolong the anti-

Russia sanctions enforced in 2014 for one year more in March. Most recently, the US Treasury Department announced that the sanctions list which was confined to civilians only would expand to the presidential information secretary, the prime minister, defence minister, president of Rosneft Company, president of the savings bank and other leading government officials. The US sanctions also target Russian businesses working abroad and locals believed to have business transactions with Russia.

Enraged Russia has adopted a hardline policy by passing a bill to counter the US sanctions.

Diplomatic friction also grows acute.

With the argument about Russia's involvement in the 2016 US presidential election campaign still swelling, operatives of US special agencies broke into the Russian consulate general in San Francisco, occupied all buildings in the compound and even the house of the consul

general, searched them and even lowered the Russian national flag.

Amidst the continued expatriation of diplomats between both sides the US refused to issue visas for members of the Russian defence ministry delegation to attend the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.

Friction expands to different sectors.

The US has completely restricted the activities of Russia's RT TV in the US for an uncertain reason and keeps a close watch and puts pressure

on the TASS and Sputnik journalists. It also implicates Russians in such unsettled incidents as the poisoning of a former member of the Russian federal security bureau who came to Britain in 2008, the Malaysian plane crash in Ukraine in July 2014 and even the assassination of J. F. Kennedy.

Analysts say that underlying the snowballing Russia-US conflict are their policies not to yield their strategic interests and that it would drag on for more years.

By Song Jong Ho PT

SOCCER

April 25 and Ryomyong take the lead in premier league

The 2017-2018 DPRK premier league soccer tournament, which kicked off on December 2 last year, is now growing fiercer as its first round is coming to a close.

Most of the participating clubs have so far played 9-10 matches out of 12 for the first round.

“Invincible” April 25 and Ryomyong are going far ahead of others.

The former has scored 25 points with eight wins and one draw in nine matches and the latter earned 22 points with six wins and four draws in ten matches.

Ryomyong has emerged a strong challenge to April 25’s bid for winning the tournament again this year to retain its

status.

The first match held between the two local powers on May 6 at April 25’s base stadium ended in a 2-2 draw, breaking April 25’s unbeaten record since last year.

Experts select them as the odds-on favourites to win the tournament, predicting a sharp competition for the top position between the two teams.

There was a match between Kigwancha and Rimyongsu on May 27 at Kim Il Sung Stadium.

They played two matches at the men’s first-division football tournament of the Mangyongdae Prize Games in celebration of the Day of the Sun in April. The first was a preliminary match in Group A, in which Rimyongsu

beat Kigwancha 2-0.

They advanced to the semi-finals by taking the first and second places in the group and met again in the final match after defeating Ryomyong and Sobaeksu from Group B respectively.

Kigwancha edged out Rimyongsu 2-1 to lift the trophy.

Their third match drew particular attention as they both had one win and one loss.

It was really a seesaw battle from the beginning as they knew so well each other.

Rimyongsu was dominant in ball possession and shooting, but Kigwancha scored the opening goal.

In the 17th minute Kigwancha’s No. 9 switched from defence to sudden counterattack, broke through the opponent’s defence line and shot the ball into the net.

Amid intensive attacks to make up for the loss, Rimyongsu’s No. 19 scored the equalizer in the 64th minute with a powerful shot of the volley from a long-distance pass into the goal.

With no more goals, the match ended in a 1-1 tie.

Another match between Sobaeksu and Ministry of Light Industry which took place earlier on the same day also came to a 2-2 draw.



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A scene from the match between Sobaeksu and Ministry of Light Industry in men’s premier soccer league.

By Jong Tang Song PT

TRACK AND FIELD

Athletes triumphant at Taipei open



KCNA

The winners are given hearty welcome.

DPRK players were triumphant at the 2018 Taipei open international athletics tournament.

The tournament was held on May 25-26, drawing over 850 athletes from 20 countries and regions including the DPRK, Thailand, India, Vietnam, South Africa and Australia.

Kim Son Hui who acquitted herself well in previous

international competitions won the women’s 1 500m and 5 000m events respectively.

Kim Ran Yon snatched gold and bronze medals in the women’s 3 000m hurdles and 5 000m race.

Meanwhile, Ri Kwang Hak and Kim Chol Sun came third respectively in the men’s and women’s 3 000m hurdles.

Compiled from KCNA

ICH

Riganggo traditional liquor

Riganggo is one of the traditional liquors of Korea.

A yellowish refined liquor made by mixing Pongsan and Haeju pears famous in the Hwanghae provincial areas and ginger with distilled spirits, or soju, it gives a good blend of sweet and fresh taste and rich aroma.

Distinct from other liquors in taste and colour and good for health, it is referred to in many historical records.

Tongguksesigi, Kyongdojappi and other old records say that riganggo of Hwanghae province, together with Pyongyang’s kamhongro and Jolla province’s jukryokgo, had been called the three famous liquors.

Unlike other fruit wines, riganggo is distinctive in taste and fragrance as the refreshing and spicy flavour of ginger is added.

To make riganggo, soju is made first by maturing starch material with malt and distilling

it. Pear and ginger pulp in silk cloth is added to it with honey before heating it at low temperatures.

Riganggo is on the national

intangible cultural heritage list and its distilling techniques are protected.

By Pang Un Ju PT



Traditional liquor Riganggo.

Tong Chang Hyon

In brief

Rare birds observed in Pyongyang

Three pairs of mandarin ducks recently appeared on the Pothong River in Pyongyang.

According to researchers of the Biodiversity Institute under the State Academy of Sciences, mandarin duck only lives on riverside or lakeside covered with thick forests and green foliage. In this time of the year they should be in the northern mountainous areas of the country, namely North Hamgyong Province, to lay eggs, they said.

Those mandarin ducks were unusually observed in the Pothong riverside of the Ansan area during a survey over the rivers and wetlands in Pyongyang. Researchers say that from mid-April they were seen swimming here and maybe they don’t want to leave the place.

Mandarin duck is a rare bird indigenous to East Asia, which lives in Korea, China, East Siberia and Japan.

It always swims on the surface of the water in pairs of male and female birds, feeding

on plankton, grass root, grass seed and others.

The researchers also observed several kinds of water birds including spot-billed duck, white egret, black-headed gull, water ouzel and kingfisher on the Taedong, Pothong and other rivers in Pyongyang.

Flocks of far-eastern curlews observed on west coast

The Nature Conservation Union of Korea and the Miranda Naturalists Trust of New Zealand confirmed that nearly 20 000 far-eastern curlews (*Numenius madagascariensis*), a world’s endangered species, make a stopover in the area in a recent joint survey in Sindo County, North Phyongan Province of the DPRK.

The area is recognized to be a place of great value for international protection.

Over 30 000 snipes and other water birds in some 30 kinds were also identified in the area through the survey.

By Yang Ryon Hui PT