

# The Pyongyang Times

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

No. 29 (3 013) weekly

<http://www.pyongyangtimes.com.kp> e-mail: [flph@star-co.net.kp](mailto:flph@star-co.net.kp)

Sat, July 21, Juche 107(2018)

## Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un provides on-site guidance to North Hamgyong Province

Supreme Leader 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, inspected the construction site of the Orangchon Power Station.

The Orangchon Power Station construction project was started by the instruction President Kim Il Sung gave on June 5 1981 and dam-style units 3 and 4 are to be built up the Orang River and units 1, 2 and 5 in the form of waterway by constructing the Phalhyang dam downstream, in order to create a total power generating capacity of 134 000 kW.

The first leg of his inspection tour was the construction site of the Phalhyang dam.

He said that when the Orangchon Power Station is constructed, it would make a tangible contribution to promoting economic growth and the people's livelihood in North Hamgyong Province on which industries are concentrated. He took revolutionary measures to complete the project by October 10 next year by giving an instruction to the Party Central Committee to mobilize all Party organizations and its members and take charge of, organize and guide not only the construction of dams but also the project as a whole.

He looked round Orangchon Power Station Unit 5.

Electric power industry is the lifeline and heart of the national economy, he said, stressing the need again to carry out the construction project by directing all-Party and



nationwide efforts to it.

He spoke highly of the builders for having done a lot of work by devoting their pure conscience despite the difficult conditions of the country without caring about whether they are appreciated or not, and ardently appealed to the whole country to turn out resolutely in the general offensive, breathing the same breath with the builders of the Orangchon Power Station.

**Kim Jong Un gave field guidance at the Raksan Offshore Salmon Farm and the Songmak Atlantic**

**Salmon Pedigree Farm run by KPA Unit 810.**

The Supreme Leader supervised the Raksan Offshore Salmon Farm.

Located in Raksan Bay in the East Sea of Korea, the farm is a leading salmon producer that succeeded in the offshore farming of Atlantic salmon in the East Sea for the first time.

The Supreme Leader looked round the hall dedicated to education with revolutionary relics and cage-net fish farming ground to get familiar with the production at the farm.

Like in animal husbandry, he noted, it is important to create clean environment and establish a strict hygienic and anti-epizootic system in fish farms. He said with appreciation that over ten settling troughs were newly placed at rivers flowing to Raksan Bay and at the waste water outlets of industrial establishments and seaweed and tangle culture grounds were built around cage-nets to prevent sea pollution and protect ecological environment.

He underlined the need to positively introduce advanced technology in order to put offshore and cage-net fish farming on a scientific and industrial basis and to direct big efforts to preserving

the uncontaminated ecological environment of sea at a high level so as to expand the water areas fit for breeding Atlantic salmon and produce the fish more.

He also said the fish bred in the East Sea and processed products should intensively be supplied to the Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant to enrich the people's diet.

The Supreme Leader also toured the Songmak Atlantic Salmon Pedigree Farm.

It carries on the hatching and raising of salmon fry to send them to the Raksan Offshore Salmon Farm.

He learned about the management and operation of the farm as he went round the hall dedicated to education with revolutionary relics, open-air fish pond and other places.

He praised the farm for having done a lot of work. It spruced up the hall dedicated to education with revolutionary relics, established an automatic control system for water recycling by computer and newly built an oxygen-generating station, cylinder caisson and ultraviolet sterilizing room to increase the capacity of water sterilization and oxygen saturation, which were a knotty problem in salmon farming.



FROM PAGE 1

It also upgraded the fattening ground in a hygienic and anti-epizootic way to raise the survival rate of fry, remodelled concrete fish ponds into plastic ones and solved the problem of treating waste water to decisively decrease the death rate of fish. Besides, it newly built a superfine pulverizing ground, floating feed plant and 1 000-ton feed storehouse and established a system of feed production by antibiotics.

In particular, he highly appreciated the farm for having established a technique for preventing group death of fry and thus made it possible to raise hundreds of thousands of the fish in the sea this year.

He pointed to the need to put egg collection, hatching and fry production on a normal track and intensify research into vegetable feed so as to ensure its mass-production, and to make steady efforts to establish a scientific pedigree preservation system and keep breeding fish from degenerating.

He also stressed the necessity to positively preserve the marine resources and ecological environment of the country as an undertaking involving the whole Party, the entire state and all the people, carry on offshore farming and freshwater fish farming on an extensive scale and consistently press on with the large-scale stocking of fry.

He had a photograph taken with the officials and employees of the pedigree farm.

#### **Kim Jong Un gave field guidance to the Chongjin Shipyard.**

He looked round the hall dedicated to education with revolutionary relics.

A powerful shipbuilding base on the East Sea of Korea, the shipyard developed into a large shipbuilding base which contributes greatly to the development of the Juche-based shipbuilding industry and the buildup of national defence capability under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

The Supreme Leader made the rounds of various production processes and shipbuilding site including the anchor chains workshop visited by the great leaders to inquire



about the overall situation of the shipyard in detail.

After acquainting himself with the structure, tactical and engineering data and installation of military hardware on the warship newly built by the shipyard and joining the maiden voyage aboard it that day, he highly appreciated the workers of the shipyard as they have built well the warship with wonderful mobile and fire capabilities to further build up the naval forces by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He encouraged the officials of the shipyard, saying as it has a long history of shipbuilding and high technical level, it can build various kinds of vessels better in the future. He then specified tasks to be tackled in further upgrading the shipbuilding process of the shipyard.

The country is surrounded by sea on three sides and has many rivers and streams, so many ships of various kinds, including large cargo vessels, cargo-passenger ships, fishing boats and warships, should be built in order to boost the fishing industry, maritime transport, foreign trade and national defence capability, he said.

Highly praising it as a promising shipyard with a long history which

wonderfully built the large cargo-passenger liner, Mangyongbong-92, 20-odd years ago, the Supreme Leader said it should be reconstructed on a larger scale so as to build it up as a modern large shipbuilding base fully equipped with material and technical foundations and staffed with efficient technical personnel to provide everything needed for shipbuilding, ranging from designing to building and production of equipment of ships, by its own efforts and technology.

#### **Kim Jong Un provided on-the-spot guidance at the September 1 Machine Factory of the Ranam Coal-mining Machine Complex.**

He looked round different places of the factory including the hall dedicated to education with revolutionary relics, sci-tech learning space and assembly workshop to acquaint himself with production.

As he looked at workshops he pointed to the need for the officials, workers and technicians of the factory to promote creative cooperation and conduct the mass technical innovation drive extensively in order to increase the production capacity and realize the modernization and automation of machine products at a high level.

He said that the factory should closely combine production with science and technology, make bold and ambitious plans and carry them out with perseverance so as to further consolidate its material and technical foundations and thereby become able to turn out machine products requiring high technology.

The sci-tech learning space should be furnished more properly and a habit of studying while working should be promoted so that all the employees of the factory could be at home with their machines and thoroughly arm themselves with modern science and technology, thereby decisively improving the quality of machine products, he noted.

He referred to the need for

the factory to pay close attention to improving supply service for employees and providing them with excellent conditions for material and cultural life so as to boost production.

He put forward tasks and ways to turn the factory into a leading machine-building centre by holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—before having a photograph taken with the officials and workers of the factory.

#### **Kim Jong Un inspected the construction site of the Yombunjin Hotel.**

The hotel project began in July 2011 according to the instructions Chairman Kim Jong Il had given on several occasions to build an excellent hotel in Yombunjin with clean sea water and fine sand beach. Main structures have been erected and interior construction is now underway.

The Supreme Leader said the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee should encourage provincial officials and builders to the campaign to carry through the instructions of the Chairman in order to complete the hotel splendidly by October 10 next year and report to the great leader, and specified the orientation and ways for turning Yombunjin into a wonderful cultural recreation area of the people.

Saying that Yombunjin is an ideal place for the people to come and conduct leisure activities anytime as its seascape is unusually beautiful and it has good traffic conditions since it is located near railways, shipping lane and roads, he referred to the need to turn the area into a coast park of peculiar style by building more lodgings and service facilities of various forms and purposes in the section of more than 600 metres along the shore around the hotel.

He said that when modern hotels



SEE PAGE 3

FROM PAGE 2

equipped with fine service facilities are built in and around Yombunjin blessed with scenic spots and famous spas, people from across the country, as well as the provincial population, will be able to take enough rest and conduct leisure activities to their heart's content while enjoying mountain-climbing, sea-bathing, angling, river-fishing and spa bath in the area.

**Kim Jong Un provided on-site guidance at the Onpho Holiday Camp.**

As the largest-scale holiday camp with a long history in the country, the Onpho Holiday Camp in Kyongsong County, North Hamgyong Province, is widely known throughout the country for Onpho Spa good for health and treatment.

President Kim Il Sung visited the camp on many occasions from the year after Korea's liberation and paid close attention to developing it into a cultural recreation ground contributing substantially to the promotion of health of ordinary working people and their leisure activities.

The camp is also associated with the revolutionary activities of Chairman Kim Jong Il who visited it several times and showed deep concern to sprucing it up into a comprehensive service base for holidaymakers.

The Supreme Leader came to the camp late at night and acquainted himself with its management, operation and situation.

He put forward a task to build the camp modernly and afresh, after learning in detail about the output of hot spring water and its temperature, bath house temperature, camp accommodation, and number of holidaymakers admitted.

He proposed distinctively sprucing up the area of the camp, which is famous for hot spring in the country, into a resort which ensures the people's convenience and meets their growing cultural and emotional demands at the highest level, saying he would have the service personnel build it splendidly next year to present it to the people as a gift.

He asked the chairman of the WPK Kyongsong County Committee about the work the committee has been

undertaking and its future plans and gave precious instructions to develop the county in an original way.

The county Party committee should think hard and make painstaking efforts to rapidly develop the economy of the county with favourable natural and economic conditions since the county is sea-bound and has fields, mountains and good traffic conditions, as well as some foundations for developing industry, agriculture and fisheries, he noted.

**Kim Jong Un made a field survey of the site for a large-scale vegetable greenhouse farm with a plan to build the farm in Jungphyong-ri of Kyongsong County, North Hamgyong Province.**

He, who has been anxious to sufficiently supply various kinds of vegetables in all seasons to the residents in the northern area with oceanic climatic conditions that are more unfavourable than the climate in the lowlands, came to Jungphyong-ri with a plan to build the farm in the area of an aviation group that would be redeployed to the other place according to a decision of the WPK Central Military Commission in order to check the place and illuminate a long-range plan of building the farm.

Looking over the vast fertile soil of an airport section, he said that it will be wonderful when a 100-hectare vegetable greenhouse farm is built there, and such a greenhouse area will satisfy the needs of provincial population. He expressed great satisfaction, saying he is very pleased today and he is very happy when he does something worthwhile for the people one by one.

As it is a gigantic large-scale vegetable farm construction project unprecedented in the country, the KPA should totally take charge of it and finish it at a lightning speed, he said. He underscored the need to ensure construction speed and quality



at the same time and build it on the top level since it is a farm the Party is going to provide with determination and by making investment unsparingly for the people in North Hamgyong Province.

He called for building farmers' residential quarters and cultural and welfare facilities in a modern and cultured way so that they could be on a par with those in cities and the farm village could be a model in the construction of the socialist rural culture, a socialist paradise good to live and work.

He advanced the general direction for the construction of the farm and preparations for its operation, including the matter of organizing a powerful construction headquarters and sectoral supply teams for pressing ahead with the project.

**Kim Jong Un inspected the Chongjin Bag Factory.**

In recent years, Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un saw to it that the processes of producing materials for bag including canvas and zip fastener were established one after another so as to fully satisfy national needs and advanced the task of pushing ahead with the undertaking to build a students' bag factory in each province in keeping with the development of their production capacities and to produce and supply quality bags with the materials provided by them in large numbers by upholding the undertaking as an important task of

policy.

Looking round the sample room, he said the factory and its employees attained a high level in production and skill though it has been one and half years since it started bag production, adding the bags were diverse in colour and size and they were being made nicely with much effort, in line with the characteristics of the users' ages.

He referred to the need to put sponge more thickly in bag straps, ensure the domestic production of canvas, zip, tape and other subsidiary materials for bag and produce and supply them at high standards.

When North Hamgyong Province with great industrial potentials progresses, the overall economy of the country can advance with vitality, he said. He expressed his hope that the provincial Party committee would wage a dynamic struggle to implement Party policies, thereby building the province as a reliable key industrial region of the country and bringing about a radical turn in improving the people's living standards.

He was accompanied by Hwang Pyong So, Jo Yong Won, O Il Jong and Kim Yong Su, who are senior officials of the WPK Central Committee, and Ri Hi Yong, chairman of the WPK North Hamgyong Provincial Committee.

*By PT staff reporter*



DPRK  70th anniversary

# The socialist revolution emerges victorious

The socialist revolution and construction in the DPRK were an arduous struggle to resolve lots of new theoretical and practical issues by its own efforts.

In the wake of the fulfilment of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation, the DPRK switched over to the socialist revolution. It did not put up the socialist slogan in the early postwar days, but made preparations for the socialist revolution as it partially transformed the relations of production along socialist lines.

With a deep insight into the situation at the time when the subjective and objective conditions matured for putting up the slogan in the north of Korea after the war, Kim Il Sung published **Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of Korea**, theses on the character and tasks of the Korean revolution, in April 1955.

The theses referred to the need for the DPRK to further advance the revolution and switch to the socialist revolution in order to achieve the nationwide victory of the revolution.

They set it as the general task of laying the foundations of socialism to establish the undivided sway of socialist

relations of production in towns and countryside by transforming the small commodity and capitalist economic forms and to lay the foundations of socialist industrialization by developing the productivity of the country.

The April theses were a great programme of Juche-oriented socialist revolution and construction which solemnly declared the revolutionary stand of the DPRK to advance by holding aloft the banner of Korean-style socialism.

The DPRK set agricultural cooperativization as a primary task in accelerating the socialist revolution in earnest.

By relying on the existing theories and experiences of foreign countries, it was unthinkable to cooperativize agriculture in the DPRK after the war since everything was reduced to ashes.

But the DPRK saw the condition for realizing agricultural cooperativization quite differently. It found an essential prerequisite for agricultural cooperativization not in whether the rural economy is equipped with modern technology, but in whether the cooperativization arises as a vital need of farmers and whether the internal forces to undertake it are available.

Proceeding from the specific

conditions of the country after the war, the DPRK put forward the policy of carrying out the socialist transformation of the economic form, prior to the technical reconstruction of the rural economy.

The class policy was set to firmly rely on poor peasants, strengthen alliance with the middle peasants and restrict and gradually reform the rich farmers in conducting the agricultural cooperativization movement.

The agricultural cooperatives, which were formed on an experimental basis, displayed their superiority from the first year of their formation with the positive support and assistance of the state, and the agricultural cooperativization movement entered the stage of mass movement in 1955.

The movement proceeded smoothly and at a fast pace and 80.9 percent of all the rural households joined the cooperatives at the close of 1956. It was rounded off in the DPRK in August 1958.

The completion of agricultural cooperativization was another historic victory achieved in resolving the problem of peasants and agriculture.

The successful cooperativization eradicated the source of exploitation and oppression

in the countryside and turned farmers from peasant proprietors into socialist agricultural workers, masters of large-scale collective economy.

Meanwhile, the socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry was carried on in an original way. According to preceding theories and experiences, the capitalist trade and industry had been regarded as the object of expropriation in the stage of the socialist revolution since it was an economic form sweating working people.

As the capitalist traders and manufacturers recognized the correctness of the government's policy of cooperativization and fully accepted and supported it, there was no need to expropriate their property and eliminate them. Moreover, the non-comprador capitalists in the DPRK played an important part in a new Korea building after liberation and took part in the struggle for victory in the war and most of the tradesmen and manufacturers were running businesses while taking part in productive labour.

In view of such a situation the government set forth a policy of transforming the capitalist tradesmen and industrialists along socialist lines without confiscating them.

In transforming them on socialist

lines, it ensured that the voluntary principle was strictly maintained, they were admitted into different forms of cooperatives according to their will and all of them were transformed into socialist workers by closely combining the transformation of economic forms with the reforming of men.

Considering that the tradesmen were not accustomed to labour, cooperatives specializing in marketing were formed first to gradually develop them into the ones conducting both production and marketing and finally into the producers' cooperatives mainly dealing with production.

In the period, the government trusted the cooperative members who had been tradesmen and manufacturers as lasting companions of the revolution, not temporary ones, and led them to enjoy a fulfilling life.

Thus, the socialist transformation of handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry was carried out comparatively smoothly in a matter of 4 to 5 years, concurrently with agricultural cooperativization.

Thanks to the socialist transformation of the relations of production, the DPRK achieved a historic victory in the socialist revolution, which meant the establishment of a most advanced socialist system which is free from exploitation and oppression and which the Korean people had long desired.

The establishment of the socialist system in the DPRK was the brilliant fruition of President Kim Il Sung's original policy of socialist transformation and wise leadership.

In September 1958, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly conferred the title of DPRK Labour Hero on him as he led the socialist revolution and construction to victory.

Kim Un Ju



Peasants were delighted with the formation of an cooperative (left) and the ploughing were carried out on the fields which were put into cooperative use.

## INDUSTRY

# Industrial projects completed

A fluidized-bed gas generator has been built at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex.

The technicians and workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and Chongjin Metal Construction Complex assembled hundreds of tons of steel structure and equipment in dozens of days by employing rational technical innovation plans while pushing ahead with the wet construction of several other buildings at the same time, providing a guarantee for completing the construction of the gas generator in time.

The Ranam Coal-mining Machine Complex manufactured custom-built equipment in good time and the Chongjin Railway Bureau carried freight responsibly.

Scientists and technicians presented valuable technical innovation plans and novel ideas to finish the construction as soon as possible while saving raw materials and manpower.

Relevant units supplied raw and other materials needed for the project on a preferential basis.

The completion of the gas

generator has made it possible for the complex to mass-produce rolled steel with locally available raw and other materials in the near future.

The workers of the Munphyong Smeltery have completed a coke-free lead refining process based on a Korean-style rotary calcinating furnace method.

Unlike the previous one, the new process will save much labour and equipment and further raise the actual refining rate without using coke.

The technicians and workers set a bold and ambitious goal to introduce the rotary calcinating furnace method into the lead refining system by pooling wisdom and creativity and made innovations in the making of the rotary oven and the production

of refractory bricks.

They gave the process test runs several times to confirm the technical specifications of the lead production method in

a rotary calcinating furnace, opening a prospect for increasing production without using coke.

By Song Yong Sok PT



The Taean Heavy Machine Complex carries out the machining of custom-built equipment.

KCNA

## COMMEMORATION

# System of conferring academic titles: seven decades on

It is 70 years since President Kim Il Sung established the system of conferring academic degrees and titles.

The course of the development of this system is a glorious history replete with stories about warm love and wise leadership of the President and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

Scientific research institutions in various fields were set up one after another immediately after Korea's liberation from Japanese military rule, many intellectuals were transformed into those serving the country and people and competent young intellectuals from working people's families were trained in large numbers under the warm care of the President who trusted and put forward scientists and technicians as masters and treasure of a new Korea.

Many competent scientists and technicians were trained and notable achievements made in scientific research, but at the time the country had neither a system for conferment of academic degrees and titles nor an agency responsible for it.

On top of it, some officials had a wrong opinion about it, insisting on recognizing only foreign academic degrees and titles.

After learning about this the President put forward



An annual event is held to award academic degrees and titles to intellectuals of merit.

an original idea about it and energetically led the work to establish a relevant system, viewing its establishment as an important issue in building an independent sovereign state.

The system was established on July 7 1948, bringing about a radical turn in the development of the country's science and technology and the training of scientific and technical personnel. It marked an important occasion for increasing the ranks of academic degree and title holders and rapidly developing the country's science and technology under the unified guidance of the state in the DPRK.

The President saw that the State Commission for Conferment of

Academic Degrees and Titles was organized along with the establishment of the system and certificates of the first academic degrees and titles of the country were awarded to over a dozen intellectuals who made a great contribution to the development of the country's science and technology and art and literature.

The system for conferment of academic degrees and titles, which developed into a state system and fulfilled its mission and duty under the guidance of the President, carved a niche in the history of the DPRK thanks to the wise guidance of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

With scientific insight into the significance and

importance of the intensified system for conferment of academic degrees and titles in consolidating national strength and achieving prosperity of the country, the Chairman took measures to build up the state commission so that it could deal in a unified manner with the overall affair concerning academic degrees and titles, ranging from the open examination of dissertations for academic degrees to sectoral deliberation and conferment, and to ensure scientific accuracy, objectivity, practicability and promptness in the work.

Today the state affair related to academic degrees and titles constantly develops under the wise leadership of Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un.

He unfolded a blueprint for building a sci-tech power, a power of knowledge economy, and is wisely leading the work related to academic degrees and titles so that it plays a big part in putting the plan into reality.

He not only specified the main tasks of the state commission and gave solutions to problems arising in its work in detail, but also selected the best designs of new certificates of academic degrees and titles and doctoral badge.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

## Technological exchange promoted

The Industrial Technology Company focuses on technological exchange between local and foreign scientific research institutions and production units.

Recently it helped the Chollima Steel Complex upgrade the iron and steel production process through technology trade on major equipment badly needed for Juche-iron production at it. The technical staff of the company succeeded in obtaining a high-purity inert gas which is used in the molten iron refining process and completed its production system, greatly contributing to integrating the four processes of melting, refining, continuous ingot-steelmaking and rolling. They also introduced the compound micro alloy rail steel production technology developed by a local scientific research institution into the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex to establish a process of producing alloy steel heavy rail of good quality with local raw materials.

The company's active distribution of intellectual property products in the fields of light industry and public health led to the production of various functional cosmetics and medicines for the treatment of thrombotic diseases with algin and other biologically active substances extracted from kelp as main ingredients.

The company with several branches at home and abroad is engaged in a wide-ranging technological exchange and research into cutting-edge technologies as well. Recently it developed a digital grain moisture measuring instrument, an advanced technology product which can correctly measure the moisture in grains in a few seconds. It is winning growing popularity in many units in the fields of agriculture and light industry as it is highly accurate, unlimited in the range of measurement and very fast to measure as compared with the existing ones. On the basis of the technology used for making it the company's technical staff are now working on a device to measure the moisture content of powdered materials like soil, coal, mineral and sand.

The company has set it as one of its business strategies to give importance to talents and channels big efforts into the selection of them. At the same time it sells experimental facilities and instruments, electronic equipment and reagents needed for industrial establishments and scientific research institutions by order and on consignment.

By Choe Kwang Jin PT

## WORLD MALARIA DAY

## Event calls for getting ready to beat malaria

A technical workshop was held on July 18 at the Grand People's Study House to observe World Malaria Day.

The theme of this year's WMD is "Ready to beat malaria".

The event was attended by officials of the Ministry of Public Health and related units, the UN resident coordinator and representative of UNDP, the acting representative of WHO country office, the deputy representative of UNICEF country office and other officials of international organizations in Pyongyang.

Department director Pak Jong Min of the Ministry of Public Health, in an opening remark, said that as activities for malaria control at its pre-elimination phase were conducted very constructively, considerable advances and progress were made in the past years, providing favourable conditions and environment for the elimination of malaria.

"In particular, the key

control interventions including mass preventive primaquine treatment, the supply of long-lasting insecticide-treated net, insecticide residual indoor spray and insecticide treatment clothes went into operation above 95 percent," he said. "As a result, the number of cases of malaria in 2017 shows 70 percent reduction over the year 2010, and firm foundations were laid to enable the DPRK to enter upon the elimination phase of malaria".

And he stressed the necessity for all relevant sectors and social organizations to keep intensifying the synergy in malaria prevention.

Sonal Gagan Singh, acting representative of WHO country office, said that all member countries of the Southeast Asian region have taken steps to align national malaria control programmes with the WHO Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 and Regional Framework for malaria



A technical workshop is held at the Grand People's Study House on World Malaria Day.

elimination. "Accordingly the DPRK has developed National Malaria Elimination Strategy 2018-2022 with the objective to interrupt indigenous transmission of malaria in the country by 2022 and attain malaria free status by 2025."

He reiterated that WHO is committed to extend every technical assistance and support to help the DPRK achieve the goal of malaria elimination, expressing the hope that the DPRK will certainly achieve the malaria elimination goal by 2022 with sustained high-level commitment of the government,

joint efforts and dedication of health workers and community.

Successes achieved in the malaria control activities in 2017 were presented and the 2018 plan for malaria control activities was announced at the workshop, followed by a video on the prevention of malaria.

On the same day they visited Wonchon-ri, Taedong County of South Phyongan Province, to see the hygienic information activities and preventive medical service of local health workers for the control of malaria.

By Jong Tang Song PT

## ENVIRONMENT

# New atmospheric pollutant sensor developed

The environmental hygiene institute of the Academy of Medical Science has developed a new type of atmospheric pollutants sensor.

It is an environment measuring instrument which assesses the quality of air by detecting the pollutant gases and dusts contained in the air of atmospheric and indoor environment.

In the past a method of collecting air in a certain period of time and analysing it chemically was used. But it was not high in analysis level and it was almost impossible to analyse the changing

atmospheric environment in real time with it.

The new instrument can measure the current state of atmosphere in any environment and space of building and automatically detect its minute changes in real time. It rapidly detects various harmful substances and pollutants in the air, such as sulfuric acid gas, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, ozone and carbon dioxide. In particular, it can correctly detect not only particles with aerodynamic diameter of under 2.5µm but also very small concentration of harmful substances.

The sensor displays the measurements by indices on the interface in 5-10 minutes after starting operation and records measurements by setting intervals. It is made as a fixed or mobile unit for different uses. The mobile unit is light, so it can be carried by one person, or can be fixed on cars and other vehicles to operate while running. All the detection is carried out automatically by a computer program. It is simple to operate, so even unskilled users can measure the state of atmosphere easily.

It costs only a tenth of the old devices and correctly detects the contents of more indices of harmful gases and fine dusts in a short time.

Now it has been installed in some regions including Pyongyang and units with a wide building space, winning favour with experts in environmental protection and public health as it saves much more labour and time than before.

The sensor was highly appreciated at the 33rd national sci-tech festival in May.



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Researchers at the Environmental Hygiene Institute at work.

By Choe Kwang Jin PT

## FURNITURE

# Factory makes a variety of furniture with by-products

The Mirae Hwanggumbol Furniture Factory turns out various wooden products.

Different kinds of furniture and doors including bedclothes chest and wardrobes preserving the original colour of wood and embodying ornamental effects, and wood craftworks, souvenirs and daily necessities made of wooden by-products draw the attention of customers for their original designs, refined workmanship and unique shapes.

Distinctive in the factory's production is that it maximizes the utilization of wood.

Among the methods that help maximize the utilization of wood, there is a furniture assembly based on wooden core. It is a method of using wooden core made of birch and oak to connect the joints of furniture.

Unlike the previous method of using dowels and nails, it helps ensure solidity, which is

an important qualitative index in furniture production, and produce quality products in a short time.

Woodcuttings and by-products from furniture production are also used effectively.

Wood cuttings are mainly used to make mosaic furniture such as chair and coffee table.

Typical wood craftworks include an "apple tree" laden with apples, a "shoal of scalars" swimming across waves, a "big carp" whose scales are vividly depicted, a "steering engine" that makes ship go straight along the route, and a vase with delicate decoration. They are popular with buyers as they give a lifelike portrayal of objects only with the help of wooden by-products without using metal or other materials.

The factory also produces charcoal from by-products, which is in great demand in families and public catering

establishments as it has high caloric and emits no smell.

Its products were highly appreciated at the recent national exhibition in the field of furniture and building materials.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Stylish furnishings are produced at the Mirae Hwanggumbol Furniture Factory.

By Pang Un Ju PT

## PROFILE

# With burning passion

Natural graphite brush obtained the international standard, IEC/PAS, for the first time in the country in 2005 and then in 2015.

Jang Song Ok (pictured), researcher at the mineral processing laboratory of the mining engineering faculty of Kim Chaek University



PAK CHANG BOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

of Technology, is one of the developers who devoted their all to making the natural graphite brush that conforms to the international standard.

There is an unusual story about the physicist who thrust herself into the development of materials for natural graphite brush.

One day before her graduation from the university, her mother who was working as a researcher at the then Chonyon Trading Corporation told her: Graphite brush can work properly when it has three properties; low density and good electric conductivity and strong intensity; so additives are used worldwide to make it as these three qualities are not met with natural graphite; our country has rich graphite deposits, but still relies on imports for lack of its processing technology; and though it is no easy job to complete the graphite processing technology of our own style, someone has to do it without fail.

"At that time I came to realize why she was putting her heart and soul into the graphite research which, I thought, nobody would count as important," recalled Jang. "So, after graduation, I joined her in the development of materials for natural graphite brush."

The research demanded much effort as it had to go through the process of ore concentration, caking and baking of graphite, as well as

graphitization.

Although her research team conducted hundreds of experiments on the basis of analysis and synthesis of a vast amount of technological data, all their attempts met with failure. But it was not enough to let them down.

After years of painstaking efforts, they developed a bond for natural graphite and succeeded in making quality natural graphite brushes through the industrialization of the Korean-style natural graphite processing technology.

The International Electro-technical Commission announced that their product was 7 percent lower in density, 28 percent higher in electric conductivity and 1.5 times stronger in intensity than the one that had been dominant in the world market.

Jang was very happy, but she set herself an ambitious goal without resting on her laurels.

She explained the functional features of brush materials through research into physical properties of the local natural graphite sliding contact material and was awarded a doctorate in 2014 for her contribution to widening the application of the natural graphite material.

And then she buckled down to a research project to develop the brush materials for traction motor of metro car. A soot brush was being recognized around the world as the most suitable one for the motor brush. However, it was intolerable to go on importing soot brushes, as one traction motor needs 36 brushes and their serviceable life is only eight months. So, she worked hard to apply the home-made natural graphite brush to the traction motor.

Finally, she brought out a natural graphite brush for the traction motor which is light and environment-friendly with high resistance to abrasion and good electric conductivity and a long life span, making a tangible contribution to ensuring the domestic production of graphite brushes.

## VIEW

# Historic milestone in DPRK-Russia friendly ties

The DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration which was adopted 18 years ago is of particular importance in bilateral relations with a long history.

Chairman Kim Jong Il of the DPRK National Defence Commission held historic talks with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Pyongyang on July 19 2000.

At the talks the leaders of the two countries exchanged wide-ranging and in-depth views on the issues of mutual concern, reached a consensus on all the matters discussed and signed a joint declaration.

The joint declaration, which was adopted in the last year of the 20th century, demonstrated at home and abroad the will of the two countries to steadily strengthen the bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation in the new century.

The declaration affirmed that to bolster up cooperation and mutual collaboration between the two countries accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and the trend of the times towards building a multipolar world and establishing a new international order on the principle of equality, mutual respect and equally beneficial cooperation.

Both sides reached a consensus on the view that Korea's

reunification issue should be resolved independently through the concerted efforts of the Korean nation and foreign intervention should not be tolerated in this process.

They also shared the same views on the issues of strengthening strategic and regional stability, further reducing the use of force in international relations, opposing any practices of threatening the security of sovereign states and global peace as a whole, expanding cooperation to different fields between the two countries, and working to make the 21st century a period when all the people around the world thrive.

The adoption of the joint declaration was of great significance in not only promoting bilateral ties but also ensuring the healthy development of international relationship and peace and security in Asia-Pacific and the rest of the world.

Since its adoption, bilateral ties have made progress in line with its spirit.

Cooperation and travel have been promoted in politics, the economy, culture and other sectors.

Today, the relationship between the DPRK and Russia has entered a higher stage in conformity with the reality in which the international status of the DPRK has reached new

heights and a big change has come in the international political landscape.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov who visited Pyongyang last May.

At the meeting, they exchanged the will and views of the supreme leadership bodies of the two countries on the development of situation in the Korean peninsula and region which is the matter of worldwide interest and on its prospect, and discussed how to bolster up bilateral political and economic ties and closely work together.

They agreed to promote high-level visits, strengthen exchange and cooperation in various fields and, particularly, hold the summit meeting between the top leaders of the two countries in this year that marks the 70th anniversary of the bilateral diplomatic ties in order to develop the strategic, traditional relationship between the two countries in the interests of both sides and as required by a new era.

Thanks to the close interest shown by the top leaders of the two countries, bilateral ties will continue to advance, full of vigour, in line with the spirit of the joint declaration.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

## REFUGEE

# A pain in EU's neck

The refugee problem is regarded as a big challenge to the European Union which aggravates its split today.

The EU summit held in Brussels on June 28-29 discussed this most sensitive issue in Europe in earnest.

But the meeting found no agreements due to the substantial divergence of opinion with no concession by the participants and finally ended with a compromise to set up a "qualification examination centre" after a long and tedious debate.

The centre is allegedly to classify refugees into those to remain in Europe and to be returned home according to its standards.

But it is still unclear where it would be established.

After all, EU meetings were held in succession, namely the interior ministers' meeting and official and unofficial summits, on the same issue, but they have not yet found the key solution to it.

As is known, the EU urges member nations to evenly receive refugees from various regions including the Middle East and Africa, but they do not accept it as they seek self-interest, only aggravating political discord between them.

France argues for applying sanctions against those countries that it says gain much benefits from the EU but only seek their own interests when it comes to the refugee crisis.

Italy and Greece, which face flooding refugee influx, coupled with the worsening economic crisis, show open disapproval of the EU which is at a loss what to do for the solution of the problem and the countries that are opposed to the entry of refugees.

Italy's new interior minister advocating a hardline anti-migrant policy clearly expressed his stand not to compromise over the issue, saying his country is not the EU's "concentration camp of refugees". The Italian government even demands the punishment of those countries which refuse to

accept the allotted number of refugees.

Recently, a ship with over 620 refugees on board had to make its way to Spain as Italy disallowed its entry into its ports.

As France denounced it as an irresponsible act, the enraged Italian government took an approach not to compromise over the issue any longer by postponing even the minister-level talks slated to be held with the former.

As some argue with each other about the flooding refugees, others resolutely refuse to receive their allotments on the pretext of their bad political and economic situations.

Despite the pressure of the EU and several countries, Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and others flatly refuse to accept the refugee assignment system, tightening the border control and even adopting laws on the ban of support to refugees.

The Hungarian prime minister bitterly complained that his country is under the pressure of the EU, German and French politicians and that they want it to follow their policy.

The Polish prime minister also expressed his stand not to allow refugees to enter his country in the future, saying whether it receives refugees or not belongs to the power of a sovereign state.

It is not accidental that voices of concern and anxiety are being openly raised by EU member nations that the refugee problem is giving rise to a political crisis, the EU has plunged into a danger of being divided and the Europe's visa-free travel area might be put in jeopardy.

Observers are watching the situation with scepticism, wondering whether the EU is able to settle the refugee problem and the crisis of its division, saying the European refugee crisis is a direct result of the short-sighted policy of the Western rulers.

Compiled from KCNA

## JAPAN

# Ridiculous acts of a political profiteer

Japanese foreign minister Kono acts so foolishly that he looks miserable rather than ridiculous.

As the top diplomat of a country, his understanding of the circumstances is very puerile and his judgment of the situation is so embarrassing.

It is evidenced by his successive impudent remarks about the Korean peninsula denuclearization issue.

At the talks with the IAEA director general in Geneva on July 5, Kono said that the Japanese government is willing to pay the primary expenses needed for the inspection of north Korea's nuclear facilities and that it is considering the dispatch of nuclear experts to aid IAEA.

At a joint news conference after the talks with the US and south Korean diplomatic authorities on July 8 in Tokyo he asserted that the settlement of the issues of north Korea's nuclear missile programme

and "abduction of Japanese" are very important to ensure national security and stability and Japan closely cooperates with the US to settle them.

It is so ridiculous that it provokes side-splitting laughter.

As far as the Korean peninsula denuclearization issue is concerned, it is absolutely a matter between the DPRK and the US, as shown by the current situation when a breakthrough was made in settling the issue by the DPRK-US Singapore summit meeting and talks.

There is no need for Japan to interfere in others' affairs impudently.

Japan has already been denounced by the international community as a "mosquito outside the mosquito net", an "island country isolated even in politics" and "political profiteer" as it intentionally trumpets about the "north Korean nuclear threat" to realize the wild ambition of becoming a military power and

artificially throws obstacles in the way of the solution of the "nuclear issue".

Under the circumstances it is best for it to judge the situation correctly and keep mum about it. But Kono is on edge to escape from the wretched situation by dangling the light purse and get involved in the Korean peninsula denuclearization issue.

But this time Kono once again revealed to the world the profile of base and crude money diplomacy of Japan which views money as "almighty".

The "abduction" of Japanese Kono argued about so boisterously was also an issue which was totally resolved in 2002 through the visit of the then Japanese prime minister to Pyongyang and the publication of the DPRK-Japan Pyongyang Declaration. And the DPRK has more to say to Japan when it comes to the "abduction issue".

If Kono knows anything about

Japan's overseas invasion in the past century, he will be unable to evade responsibility for the class-A crimes Japan committed against humanity while enforcing military rule over Korea including the forced drafting of over 8.4 million young and middle-aged Koreans for slave labour and battles and of 200 000 Korean women as sexual

slaves for its troops.

If he really wants to do something with the DPRK as the diplomatic authority of Japan, he would rather feel remorse and make reparations for its past crimes instead of talking about the Korean peninsula denuclearization impudently.

By Song Jong Ho PT

## SOCCER

# Ryomyong flexes its muscles in later matches

The 2017-2018 men's first-division football tournament is now at fever pitch as all teams have so far played 15-16 matches, or more than half of their games.

With the season coming closer to the end, experts and fans show growing interest in the change of rankings. Ryomyong has rapidly emerged as an odds-on favourite in the season with marked successes in recent years, attracting the focus of public attention.

It beat Kalmaegi 3-0 in the

first match and went on to see off Rimyongsu, Jebi, the Ministry of Light Industry and Wolmido without losing even a goal, to the surprise of spectators.

After defeating Hwaepul 1-0, the major stumbling block to its further advance in the previous seasons, it drew 2-2 with Kigwancha and April 25, local powers.

Ryomyong is now second in the team standings.

The second leg between Wolmido and Ryomyong took

place at Kim Il Sung Stadium on July 15.

The first half ended in a scoreless after a seesaw battle from the beginning.

In the 1st minute of the second half Ryomyong opened the scoring. It chased the game from the kickoff of the second half and was awarded a penalty for the hand-touch by the opponent's defender to score the penalty goal.

It held the initiative and picked up speed, scoring two more goals in succession with a header from the corner kick in the 80th minute and a long-distance shot based on two- to three-person combination in the 86th minute.

Wolmido tried constant counterattacks, but in vain.

"Good teamwork is Ryomyong's strongest point. Two of the three goals today have come from well-organized combination. I hope it will win," said Kim Un Jin, a football enthusiast.

By Jong Tang Song PT



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

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

## EDUCATION

# Well-planned programs given to teenagers



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Boys are engaged in football training.

Central District Juvenile Sports School in Pyongyang is one of the schools noted for training many promising young players.

The school runs various sports groups, divided into primary, junior and senior levels. It continues to enter the top three rankings in such events as men's table-tennis, women's basketball, men's and women's weightlifting and rhythmic gymnastics in the annual national juvenile sports school games.

It conducts all activities ranging from the selection of students to teaching and training of them to suit their ages and physical constitutions in line with the developing trend of sports science, while constantly improving teaching and training methods.

Its teachers pay primary attention to helping students have a better understanding of the world development trend of their sports by using multimedia presentations and visual aids.

It keeps in touch with the Sci-Tech Complex and professional sports clubs through the national computer network to show students videos recording the matches of famous players who have been successful in recent local and international games so that they can have a clear idea of technical movements.

The school also teaches basic techniques systematically on the

basis of the scientific training plan and methods that suit the psychology and constitutions of students.

In particular, teachers developed a new training system for defence intended for junior footballers, a basketball match and training support program and multimedia presentations on rhythmic gymnastics in an effort to raise the students' senses of game play and complete their technical movements.

Particular attention is being directed to teaching students special skills.

They classify students into several types according to their characters and constitutional features and train them to acquire the basic techniques for their own types, while carefully organizing teaching and training so that students can master more than two special techniques.

Students polish and consolidate their special techniques through various competitions.

They won men's and women's basketball, rhythmic gymnastics, women's weightlifting and primary division team and women's singles events of table tennis in the 54th national juvenile sports school games last year.

Many graduates from the school are now active in the April 25 and other central sports clubs.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

## ICH

# Kyongsong sand balneotherapy

The Kyongsong sand spa which is believed to have been discovered by locals some 500 years ago is located in Haonpho workers' district, Kyongsong County, North Hamgyong Province.

It is widely known as it is the one and only sand spa in Korea and only a few countries have similar ones throughout the world.

It has such positive ions as sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium and anions like hydrogen carbonic ion, sulfuric acid ion, carbonic ion and chlorine ion, as well as metasilicic acid and aluminium.

One litre of spa water contains 310.5Bq of radon and 55.53mg of metasilicic acid. Directly formed from radium, radon is inactive gas in solution.

It is a strongly alkaline spa with a pH of 9.4 and its temperature measures 64°C.

It also contains iodine, bromine, fluorine, molybdenum, manganese and nickel.

It is effective for the treatment of chronic gastritis (hyperacidity), stomach and duodenal ulcer, chronic bronchitis, clergyman's sore throat, silicosis, urethral lithiasis, diabetes, obesity, arteriosclerosis, chronic enterocolitis and heavy metal poisoning. It is also very efficacious for various arthronosos, trauma and operation sequela, neuralgia, multiple neuritis, autonomic neuropathy, hypertension in the first or second term, hypotension, sterility and various skin diseases including keratosis, eczema and psoriasis.

Remedies include balneotherapy, tepid bath, underwater tractoration, lavage of intestines, vaginal lavage,

shower bath and irrigation of stomach and intestines.

An element of national intangible cultural heritage, the sand balneotherapy serves for promoting the relaxation and health of working people with the help of latest medical facilities and natural scenery covered with green foliage.

By Pang Un Ju PT

# Animals multiply in Central Zoo

The number of animals at the Central Zoo is on the steady increase, giving delight to visitors.

This year alone saw over 890 animals of more than 70 species find their homes in the zoo.

Most attractive are 30 pet dogs of seven species like bulldog,

A seal flaunts her skills in the stunt pool of seals which reminds viewers of a circus theatre and *Selenarctos thibetanus* play at leisure at the outdoor playground of the bear garden which looks similar to their natural habitat.

Vultures, eagle owls, water hens and other species of birds

have been added to the aviary and cages of rapacious birds and songbirds.

The number of fish species in the aquarium has also increased by a few dozens including *Aequidens latifrons* and *Limanda punctatissima*.

Visitors can see many other animals like hedgehog and *Athene noctua* in the Central Zoo.

Compiled from KCNA