

# The Pyongyang Times

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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## Kim Jong Un meets south Korea's presidential mission

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, received the members of a special envoy delegation of south Korean President Moon Jae In on their visit to Pyongyang on September 5 in the main office building of the WPK Central Committee.

The DPRK Supreme Leader warmly welcomed to Pyongyang the south Korean special envoys Jong Ui Yong, chief of the national security office of the Blue House; So Hun, director of the National Intelligence Service; Chon Hae Song, vice-minister of Unification; Kim Sang Gyun, deputy director of the NIS; and Yun Kon Yong, chief of the national administration planning and situation office of the Blue House.

Kim Yong Chol, vice-chairman of the WPK Central Committee, was on hand.

The Supreme Leader had a photo session with the south Korean delegation.

The members of the delegation expressed their heartfelt gratitude to him for receiving them so quickly though he was very busy with state affairs.

Jong Ui Yong handed over a personal letter from President Moon Jae In to the Supreme Leader.

After reading the letter Kim Jong Un extended his thanks to Moon Jae In for sending the excellent personal letter which appreciated the fresh advance in north-south relations and which expressed his firm will to create a bright future of the Korean nation, wisely overcoming many challenges in the future, too. The Supreme Leader said that he fully supports and sympathizes with the President's determination and he remains unchanged in his resolve to strive to bring the fellow countrymen



better results as early as possible, bearing in mind the mission he assumes for the nation and its expectation. And he asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the President.

He said he was proud that the sincere efforts and courageous decisions made through painstaking search hand in hand with President Moon Jae In brought about dramatic moments and good agreements which no one could predict this year, thereby putting right the tragic inter-Korean relationship that had been derailed for a long period and making significant and wonderful successes oriented toward national reconciliation and peace.

He highly appreciates and always feels grateful for the sincerity shown and pains taken by President Moon

Jae In for the first-ever DPRK-US summit, he noted.

He said he is pleased that after the historic Panmunjom meeting, working-level contacts were made in various fields between the north and the south, the reunions of separated families and relatives were realized, and inter-Korean military talks and the work of setting up a joint liaison office are making good progress. He referred to the need to value all these successes the north and the south made jointly and keep advancing without deviation the north-south ties that have been put on the right track of peace, the track of reconciliation and cooperation.

The Supreme Leader exchanged wide-ranging opinions with the delegation as to the schedule and agenda of the Pyongyang summit

meeting due in September, and came to a satisfactory agreement with them.

He also talked with them candidly over many issues arising in developing the ties speedily and uninterruptedly and maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

He gave assurance of denuclearization repeatedly, saying it is our firm stand and his will to completely remove the danger of armed clash and the horror of war from the peninsula and turn it into the land of peace free from nuclear weapons and nuclear threat. And he called on the north and the south to further their efforts in order to denuclearize the peninsula.

The talk proceeded in a warm, compatriotic atmosphere.

*Compiled from KCNA*

## Supreme Leader mourns death of veteran official

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, visited the bier of Ju Kyu Chang, Academician, Prof and PhD who was alternate member of the

WPK Central Committee, deputy to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and adviser to the WPK Central Committee, to express deep condolences over his death.

He was accompanied by Thae Jong Su, Kim Phyong Hae, Ri Pyong Chol, Hong Sung Mu, Hong Yong Chil and

Kang Pong Hun.

A wreath sent by Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un was seen standing before the bier.

Kim Jong Un paid a silent tribute to Ju Kyu Chang in memory of the life of patriotic devotion and loyalty of the deceased who made

a distinguished contribution to the buildup of the country's defence capability while working hard to carry out the Party's policy on defence industry, with bitter sorrow over the loss of the precious revolutionary comrade.

He met with family members of the deceased to express his deep sadness and console them.

*Compiled from KCNA*

DPRK  70th anniversary

# Photos highlight the role of the DPRK leaders



Kim Il Sung announcing the political programme of the government at the First Session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in September 1948. (left)



Attending the inaugural ceremony of a new building of Kim Il Sung University in October 1948. (right)



Ratifying the document related to the Korean Armistice Agreement in July 1953.



Unveiling a far-reaching plan for capital construction in November 1982.



Attending the New Year celebration in December 1986.



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il looking round the construction site of the West Sea Barrage in September 1985. (left)



Kim Jong Il seeing CNC machine tools in December 2010. (right)



At the Bioengineering Branch of the State Academy of Sciences in January 2011.



On his inspection of Kwail County, South Hwanghae Province, in September 2001.



Giving important instructions for the buildup of the Korean People's Army in May 2005.



Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un together on an inspection tour in October 2011.



Kim Jong Un inspecting the construction site of the Munsu Water Park which was near to completion in September 2013. (above)



At the Ryugyong Kimchi Factory in January 2017. (left)



At the Kumsong Tractor Factory in November 2017.



Blessing the parentless children to mark the new year in January 2015.



At the construction site of the Wonsan-Kalma coastal tourist area in May 2018.



At the Kangwon Provincial Tree Nursery in July 2018.

DPRK  70th anniversary

# Seven decades of DPRK replete with victories and changes

## Rallying single-heartedly behind great leaders

The Korean people are now proudly looking back on the 70 years of the DPRK replete with victory and glory.

Their pride is that they made a history of great unity and have demonstrated its might decades after decades.

The single-hearted unity of the leader, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean People's Army and the people is a proud tradition of the Korean revolution, and the might and invincibility of the DPRK are unthinkable apart from this unity.

The path traversed by the DPRK is a course in which it achieved the unity of the whole Party and society in ideology, purpose and moral obligation on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of the leaders and brought about miraculous changes on the strength of the unity.

President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il realized the harmonious whole of the Party, the army and the people by dint of their great ideas, outstanding leadership, noble personality traits and politics of love for the people.

Their ideas were consistent with the people-first principle which requires worshipping the people like God, serving them with devotion and strictly relying on them. Therefore, the Korean people were fascinated by their revolutionary ideas, accepted them as their faith and firmly united around their leaders.

The burning love of the leaders for the people turned the whole country into a harmonious family and a community of shared destiny.

"The people are my God" was the lifelong maxim of the President and the Chairman, and they found their greatest joy in the people's happiness, regarding all pains they took for them as their pleasure.

Their selfless devotion to the people commanded the latter's unwavering loyalty to them and developed the relationship between the great leaders and the people into inseparable blood ties.

The DPRK's single-hearted unity centring on the leader absolutely guaranteed the political stability and soundness of the state and society and dynamically advanced the revolution and construction.

It is thanks to the integrated whole in which the Party and the people share the same intention and keep the pace that the DPRK could eliminate centuries-old penury, build tremendous military and economic strength and make remarkable progress from scratch in such a short time.

Single-hearted unity is an invaluable nation-building

achievement of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and the most powerful strength of the DPRK.

The DPRK that has woven its 70-year history with an epic of unity is now shining more brilliantly as an invincible political and ideological power under the leadership of Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un.

Kim Jong Un, who put forward the people-first idea as the principle to be followed by the Party and state in their activities and the mode of their existence, has ushered in a heyday in the building of a powerful socialist country arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder with service personnel and the people.

He directed state activities to defending and cementing this single-hearted unity and made sure that officials of Party and government organs relieved the people's mental sufferings and hardships in life in a responsible manner in the spirit of serving them with selfless devotion, thereby firmly rallying broad masses of the people around the Party.

As the Korean people have carried on the revolution under his leadership they have keenly realized that he cares only for them and initiates and leads every undertaking out of his love for them.

As he has ensured that top and absolute priority was given to meeting their demands and interests, the unity has been developed into the purest and most solid unity that pulsates with one ideology, intention and feeling.

When he visits their workplaces workers fling themselves into his arms shedding tears of joy and when he leaves their units after inspection service personnel follow him, even jumping into the cold sea, to see him off. Such scenes are the true looks of the DPRK's unity that cannot be made up.

This unity has dramatically boosted the country's military and scientific and technological capabilities and the potentials of its independent economy, ushered in the Mallima era when everyone races against the century and produced world-startling legends of heroes continuously.

The stirring reality of the DPRK demonstrates that only the people who are united around their great leader and Party with one mind can open up a broad avenue to national prosperity by overcoming all hardships.

The single-hearted unity mirroring the past, present and future of the DPRK is just the source of its power and victory and guarantees its rosy future.

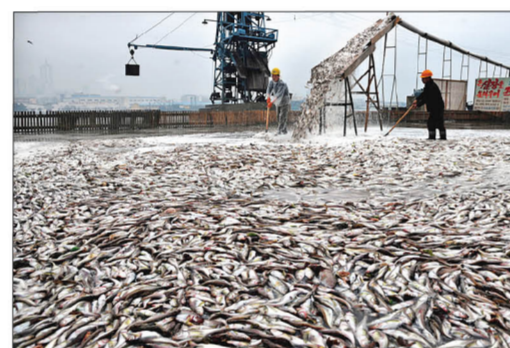
By Yun Kyong Il PT



A mass rally showcases the single-hearted unity of the Korean people rallied behind the Party and leader.



Molten iron is locally produced.



A huge fish haul.



Production of silk quilts.

## Laying foundations for self-supporting economy

Today, the DPRK is concentrating all its efforts on building a powerful socialist economy despite unprecedented trials and difficulties.

This grand advance to pave the way for national prosperity is unthinkable apart from the foundations of the self-supporting economy laid by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

To build an independent economy which is not shackled to others was the line the President and the Chairman had maintained consistently.

After Korea's liberation, its economy had to start from scratch due to the aftermaths of Japan's colonial rule.

The President said that Koreans should opt for building an independent national economy to establish a new Korea and saw to it that the spirit of self-reliance, which had been displayed in the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle in which Korean guerrillas fought against huge Japanese troops by making Yongil bomb, was kindled as the torch for a new society building.

The Korean people emerged as masters of factories, land and country, and reconstructed and developed the damaged economy. During the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), they

ensured wartime production with their own efforts, contributing to achieving victory in the war. Even in the period of postwar rehabilitation, they cleared away the ruins of war, though the enemy had blustered that Korea could not rise again in a hundred years, within two to three years as they effected the Chollima upsurge on the war debris and carried out socialist industrialization in only 14 years, though it had taken others hundreds of years.

As economic bondage makes countries unable to consolidate their political independence and build up defence capabilities, the President braved adversity to build the most solid and viable self-supporting economy with local efforts without fail.

When revisionists and their followers put pressure on the DPRK after the war as they demanded it join the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), he clarified his invariable stand to push economic construction in a Korean way.

Thanks to the President's independent conviction, far-sighted acumen and great devotion, heavy and light industry bases sprang up across the country in great numbers and activities were conducted briskly to develop electric-power, coal, metal and chemical industries by making

the most of rich resources in the country including anthracite and water.

The Chairman added brilliance to the exploits of the President who laid firm foundations from scratch for the prosperity of all generations to come.

Even in the period of trying ordeals when others would have succumbed a hundred times, he led the country to a higher development stage as he further consolidated the foundations of the independent economy, saying that the

country's economic foundations and structure should be promoted and utilized effectively and that everything should be carried out in a Korean way to meet the actual conditions of the country in order to solve economic problems.

Under his leadership, CNC machine tools were made by local efforts and technology to kindle the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century, the torch of Songgang flared up, modern machines were produced and UHP electric arc furnaces that can be claimed to be the essence of steel industry built. The DPRK sent an earth satellite into its orbit and brought about happy events of producing Juche fertilizer and vinalon by relying on domestic raw materials.

Along the road of self-sustenance covered by the great leaders all their lives!

This is the iron faith and will Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un has kept since the outset of the new century of the Juche era.

The Supreme Leader continues his field guidance tours to cement the country's economy into a self-supporting one in terms of Juche orientation in line with the developing times and the requirements of the prevailing situation as he further consolidates the foundations of the self-supporting economy laid by the great leaders. As a result, many industrial establishments attained the high goal of modernization and are ensuring revitalization in production.

The Supreme Leader said at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in April this year that we have the masses of the people endowed with inexhaustible creativity, an army of scientists and technicians trained by the Party and the foundation of the self-supporting economy immune to any upheavals, and solemnly declared that the new strategic line of focusing on economic construction is the most scientific and revolutionary one.

The 70-year-long course covered by the DPRK has been accompanied with the building of the self-supporting economy and its prosperous future is guaranteed by this.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT



A partial view of iconic Ryomyong Street in Pyongyang.

## Making leap forward by dint of science and education

The DPRK's tremendous progress is inconceivable apart from the development of its science and education.

President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il had consistently maintained the policy of attaching importance to them in their lifetimes.

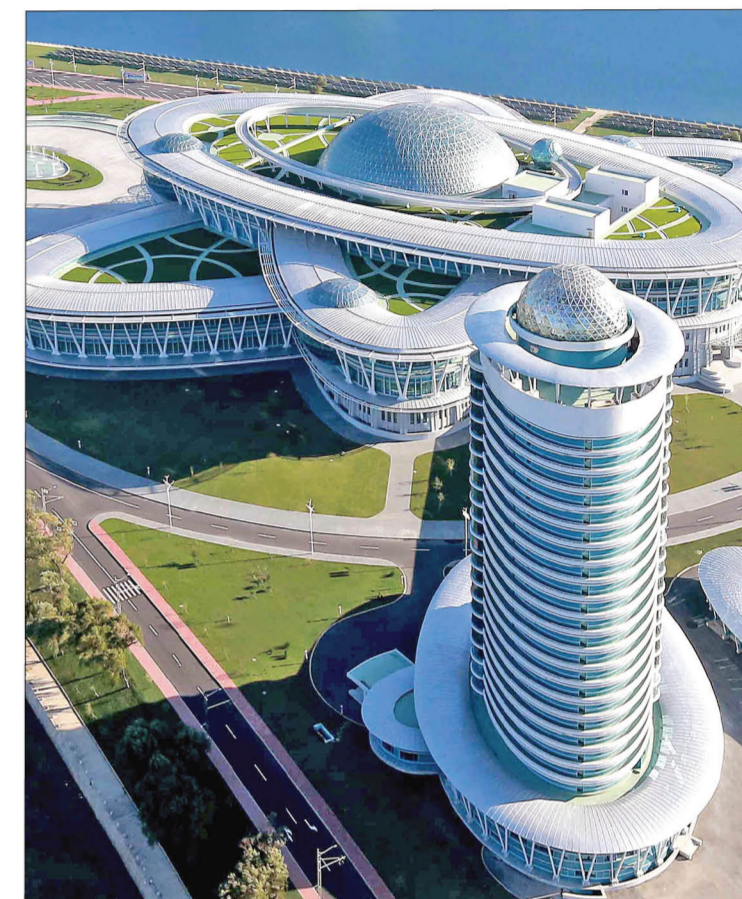
After Korea's liberation from Japanese military rule, the majority of the Koreans were illiterates and there was only a handful of scientists and technicians.

Therefore, Kim Il Sung put primary efforts into scientific and educational development from the outset of a new society building, regarding it as an issue essential for national prosperity.

He ensured that the pencil issue was involved in the first agenda of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea and spared no pains to find out intellectuals who dispersed around the country.

The DPRK invested money in the building of schools before others although every penny was so precious at the time. During the Fatherland Liberation War, it recalled former students to colleges from the front to make them continue their study.

After the war, Korean scientists and technicians gave free rein to their creative wisdom and passion to lay solid foundations of an independent national economy in a short time on the debris of war. They stepped up the technological revolution to make miraculous achievements including the building of a large blast furnace, establishment of the vinalon industry and the manufacturing of an electric locomotive.



A bird's eye view of the Sci-Tech Complex.

The full enforcement of the universal 11-year compulsory education from September 1 1975 was another landmark event that fulfilled a long-cherished desire of the Koreans.

Under the leadership of the President endowed with far-sighted acumen, the foundations for scientific and educational development were consolidated and scientists and technicians continued to increase in number.

Kim Jong Il put forward attaching importance to science and technology as one of the three pillars in the building of a powerful socialist country and a strategic line, and opened up a broad avenue to national prosperity by dint of science and technology at hard times.

He published lots of works specifying the orientation and ways of educational progress at each period of the developing revolution and inspected many educational institutions for the schooling of rising generations.

That is why schools at all levels remained open even at the times of trying ordeals and extraordinary talents were produced, who startled the world with excellent research findings.

Today, Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un is ushering in an era of overall efflorescence by administering the policy of prioritizing science and education.

He unfolded a far-reaching plan for developing the country

into a sci-tech power and talent power in the near future, set high goals for boosting scientific and educational work as required by the higher stage of the developing revolution and took positive measures to this end.

Under the guidance of the Supreme Leader who indicated the way ahead of Juche-oriented education, the universal 12-year compulsory education began to be enforced and the upgrading of education is in full swing.

Along with the development of science and education, a great change and leap forward unprecedented in national history are being made at present.

The Supreme Leader set forth the strategic slogan of "Let us make a leap forward by dint of science and guarantee the future by dint of education!" at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and advanced tasks and ways to be followed in speeding up the building of a sci-tech and talent power.

Sci-tech development cannot be expected apart from educational progress and the latter is unthinkable without the backing of science.

The DPRK will accelerate the development of scientific and educational fields to be one of the world's advanced nations in the near future.

By Jong Sun Bok PT

# Under the banner of Juche-oriented line of national reunification

For the DPRK which was founded years after Korea was divided by outside forces, its 70-year history is the course of struggle to relink the severed blood vessels of the nation and completely achieve national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

The DPRK has consistently maintained the policy of one Korea and reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

As it pursued the policy that Korea should not be split, but reunified into one without fail in accordance with the will and demand of the nation and by national efforts, it has made every possible effort to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification for the past seven decades.

In the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly held for the first time after the founding of the DPRK, it took a courageous measure for adopting a letter of request demanding the withdrawal of both the Soviet and American troops stationed in the north and south of Korea respectively. Even when the separatist forces within and without laid obstacles to reunification as they committed acts of provocation for a war, it took a series of steps for peaceful reunification, especially the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea consisting of representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south of Korea and the proposal for reunifying the country by integrating legislative organs in the north and south.

After the Korean war, it demanded the south side hold a political meeting at Panmunjom



The zeal for reunification sweeps the venue of a reunification-oriented event in August 1990.

to convert the state of ceasefire into a peaceful one and resolve the reunification issue in a peaceful way, and repeatedly advanced proposals which called for refraining from the use of armed force against each other and settle the reunification problem in a peaceful way.

When the south Korean authorities outwardly put up the slogan of "peace" and "negotiation" in the 1970s, the DPRK expressed its readiness to have contact with all the political parties, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea any time and hosted the first inter-Korean high-level political talks in Pyongyang in early May 1972, with the result that the July 4 Joint Statement based on the three principles of national reunification was adopted. The three principles are independence, peace and great national unity, and later they became the fundamental basis for reunification.

The proposal for founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo was made public at the

Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980, which said that the country should be reunified by founding a federal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on the condition that the north and south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy with equal rights and duties.

In the 1990s, the DPRK channelled bigger efforts into forming a nationwide reunification front to strengthen the independent force of reunification.

The first pan-national conference for the country's peace and reunification was held with splendour at Panmunjom on August 15 1990 amid the great interest of all Koreans in the north and south. Later, the Pan-National Alliance for Korea's Reunification (Pomminryon) and the Pan-National Alliance of Youth and Students

for Korea's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) were formed, and the Ten-Point Programme for the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country, a programme for great national unity, was announced at the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The three principles of national reunification, the ten-point programme for great national unity and the proposal for founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo were encapsulated as the Three Charters for National Reunification.

A turning point was brought about in the cause of national reunification in 2000.

Thanks to the courageous decision of Chairman Kim Jong Il, the historic north-south summit meeting and talks were held in Pyongyang in June 2000 for the first time in the history of national division and the June 15 Joint Declaration whose core is By Our Nation

Itself was adopted. In the powerful current of the June 15 reunification era, inter-Korean summit talks were held again in Pyongyang in October 2007 and the Declaration for the Development of North-South Relations, Peace and Prosperity, an action programme of the former declaration was adopted.

Over a decade has passed since then and the DPRK has now ushered in a new era of national reconciliation and unity, peace and prosperity, and independent reunification once again on the Korean peninsula after going through a mountain of trying ordeals and difficulties.

In the beginning of this year, the DPRK put forward an important policy for the improvement of inter-Korean relations and took a series of broad-minded and magnanimous measures to this end, thus opening up a bright prospect for peace and reunification.

In particular, the successful holding of north-south summit meetings and talks at Panmunjom, symbolic of division and confrontation over the past 70 years, in April and May and the adoption of the Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula are a landmark event for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, as well as for regional and global peace and security.

The present reality in which a great turnaround is being brought about in inter-Korean relations clearly shows the validity and vitality of the DPRK's policy of national reunification.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

## Colourful events held in the run-up to DPRK's 70th anniv

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un received a congratulatory message from the General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea and baskets of flowers from the Nigerian President and the bereaved family of internationalist Ya. T. Nobichenko on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the DPRK.

He also received baskets of flowers and congratulatory letters from the resident diplomatic corps, military attaches corps and economic and trade counsellors' corps and a flower basket from the bereaved family of DPRK Hero An Tong Su.

Floral baskets were placed at the statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang by the members of the country offices of such UN agencies as UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, WHO and WFP, and the Orchestra of the 21st Century of Russia sent a basket of flowers.

A national seminar was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on September 6, which discussed the work to profoundly acquire and add brilliance to the undying exploits President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and Supreme

Leader Kim Jong Un performed for the founding and development of the DPRK.

At the seminar, papers were presented, which dealt with the exploits of the President and the Chairman who are the founder and builder of the DPRK, and tasks and ways to fulfil the patriotic desire for building a powerful country of the peerlessly great men under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Those who read their papers expressed their resolve to press on with the struggle to bring about an overall efflorescence of socialism under the

leadership of the Supreme Leader in order to contribute to adding brilliance to the DPRK as the great country of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

Opening ceremonies were held for national book, photo and industrial design exhibitions and a film week and a national oratorical contest took place at the Hamhung Grand Theatre.

Celebratory meetings and a dance session were held by workers and trade union members, farmers and agricultural union members and officials and members of the women's union and a meeting was held to present light aircraft "Sonyon", "Nonggunmaeng" and "Nyomaeng".

Pyongyang-based military attaches visited Pyongyang Teachers Training College.

By Jong Sun Bok PT



A poster of *The Glorious Country*, a grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance, which is to be held in Pyongyang.

## ECONOMY

# Grand march of self-reliance gives boost to economy

Lots of structures have sprung up and over 1 240 units around the country completed their yearly national economic plans before the 70th anniversary of the DPRK.

A modern provincial tree nursery in which the cultivation of saplings is put on a scientific, industrial and intensive basis was built in Kangwon Province, and the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Chollima Steel Complex built oxygen converters with local efforts and technology and modernized the process of producing seamless steel pipes.

Orangchon Power Station Unit 5 was completed in North Hamgyong Province, and the production process of large-crystal electrical fusion magnesium oxide set up at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory.

The Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory established the integrated manufacturing system, ensured the ratio of home-made modern equipment at more than 92 percent and introduced the remote-control technology into and automated core processes, laying a foundation for the development of the country's passenger transport sector.

Maize processing factories and their branches were built in Kangwon and North and South Hwanghae provinces, and the powdered milk production

process with an annual capacity of hundreds of tons was established at the Phyonggang Meat-processing Factory.

The Mubong pumice finishing building materials pilot plant, a distinctive finishing building materials production base that relies on pumice abundant in the area of the Paektu Plateau as the raw material, was built, while the construction of the Mirim Coloured Roofing Tile Factory whose production processes are all automated was completed in Pyongyang as a comprehensive roofing tile producer.

The Sokha Cooperative Farm in Sinuiju and the Songchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm in Wonsan were inaugurated, a 400-hectare-wide orchard was created in Pukchong County and the Pomology Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science was built.

The Station for Stocking Lake Yonphung with Fishes and the Rinsan Catfish Farm were newly established, and the Nampho Taegyong Fishery Station built a universal catamaran fishing boat for the first time in the country.

The Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant sprang up splendidly as another public service base representing Pyongyang like the Okryu Restaurant, and a traffic safety education park for children was

built in Haeju.

A growing number of units have carried out their yearly economic plans earlier than scheduled.

The December 5 Youth Mine and the Huichon Precision Machine Factory fulfilled their yearly plans before the set time by launching the drive for increased production and the Wonsan Salt Works finished the salt production plan in less than six months. The Pyongyang Locomotive Corps, Mangyongdae Aeguk Aluminum Sash Factory, Haeju Tractor-drawn Farm Machine Factory and many other units hit their yearly production targets.

Similar successes were made by the Pyongyang Hosiery Factory, Pyongyang Bag Factory, Pyongyang Garment Factory, Mangyongdae Revolutionary Site Souvenir Factory, Manpho Spinning Mill, Taedonggang Foodstuff Factory, Ryongsong Meat-processing Factory, Hoeryong Foodstuff-processing Factory and Rangnang Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic

Goods Factory.

Units in the leading and key sectors, especially the Kaechon Area Coal-mining Complex, Joyang Coal Mine, Kangdong Area Coal-mining Complex, Taedonggang Battery Factory, Jangsan Electrical Appliances Factory, Pyongyang Grinding Stone Factory, Osoksan Granite Mine, Ryonggang Building Stone Mine, Pyongyang Building Materials Factory and Pyongyang Paint Factory, overfulfilled their yearly plans.

The Motor Transport Management Bureau, the Onsong Mine Prop Production

Company and others in land and maritime transport and forestry sectors increased production by focusing on the integration of science and technology with production.

Many light industry factories including the Munchon, Ranam, Phyongchon and Sosong foodstuff factories, East Pyongyang and Sosong garment factories, Pyongyang School Things Factory and Phyongchon Daily Necessities Factory carried out their annual plans.

Compiled from KCNA



The Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill makes innovations in production.

## PHARMACY

## New mineral medicines win popularity

The Mirae Pharmaceutical Company is drawing the attention of medical circles within and without by developing new mineral medicines.

The medicines are regarded as beneficial in treating diseases and reviving immunity function as they contain over

50 kinds of macroelements and microelements, ten kinds of rare-earth elements and naturally active additives.

After years of research, researchers of the company extracted valuable mineral matters from a natural mineral in the country and developed

combined mineral medicines with them as the main raw material. They dropped the old thinking that the extraction of inorganic substances is impossible and developed an innovative technology of separating and extracting dozens of kinds of minerals into an ionized state, thus providing a guarantee for developing a new type of medicines.

In March 2014, the prestigious third-party verification and certification institution of Germany correctly analysed the kind and content of dozens of kinds of valuable mineral elements in the combined mineral extract made by the company.

So far humans have mostly taken mineral matters, one of the five nutritive substances needed for human body, from foods or functional foodstuffs. C, K and Na injections were developed recently, but they cause side-effects or have

contraindications when they are dosed for a long time.

It has been proved that the company's combined mineral injection develops no negative symptoms but helps cure illnesses by ensuring the normal balance of human body and improving immunity function by dint of strong antibiotic, anti-virus and anti-inflammation actions, and cell regenerative ability.

In particular, the injection has a special efficacy for removing poisoning from gas including CO, reagents and mine gas. The treatment of poisoning from CO gas entirely relies on oxypathy worldwide, and in case of serious poisoning the survival rate is not so high. According to a clinical test, three to five ampoules of the injection help bring the patients, who completely lost consciousness due to poisoning from CO gas, to themselves within two hours when they are administered by mixing them with physiological salt solution, and the continuation of treatment in the same method for five to seven days completely prevents the softening of the brain. The injection also has a marvellous effect on curing cancer, diabetes, TB, arthritis and hepatic diseases.

The company also developed combined mineral capsules and combined mineral additional gauze for trauma whose main component is the combined mineral extract. The mineral capsules are popular with patients as they not only help activate metabolism and improve the function of the heart and the condition of blood pressure but also are effective in the treatment of women's diseases. The additional gauze is used to reduce inflammation, cure traumas and alleviate pains. In case of staphylococcus or Escherichia coli, it has a strong power of sterilizing pathogenic bacteria about 99.9 percent. When the gauze is put on the burnt skin, it can restore the skin almost to normal and shorten the curing period.

The new medicines and their manufacturing technologies obtained national patents and were highly appreciated at the 16th National Inventions Exhibition last August.

"We'll press on with the development of new medicines to contribute to the promotion of the people's health," said Han Song Chol, PhD and director of the company.

By Choe Kwang Jin PT



PAK CHANG BOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Mineral medicines are produced by the Mirae Pharmaceutical Company.

## SPORTS FACILITY

# Modern sports village built in Pyongyang

A beautiful scenery has been unfolded over the picturesque Pothong River, drawing particular attention of Pyongyang citizens.

A modern sports village was built on an islet which was connected to the riverside with a small stone bridge a few years ago.

The village sprawls in a total area of over 70 000 square metres. It has a running track, courts for basketball, volleyball, tennis and badminton and a *ssirum* (Korean wrestling) ground centring around the 1 500-seater artificial turf football training pitch, and resting places around them, which go well with the landscape of the islet. It really gives an impression of a holiday resort in a scenic attraction.

On both sides of the football training ground are arranged several subsidiary buildings including a gymnasium for all sports and a hostel for sportspeople.

The three-storey

gymnasium in the form of an open parachute is provided with full conditions for training and competitions including a basketball court with a 500-seat viewing stand and training rooms for *ssirum*, physical fitness, table tennis and other sports.

Sports and amusement rooms and counters for other services are set up on the third floor, which is bright for natural light, to help visitors relieve their fatigue after playing games or training.

The hostel for sportspeople can accommodate hundreds of people and is equipped

with cultural welfare facilities to provide sportspeople with full conveniences.

It has a sci-tech diffusion room to help athletes acquire advanced sports techniques and share information with each other and a large fluorescent screen in the hall of the fourth floor is useful for the discussion of team tactics and lectures.

Public sports service is also encouraged in the sports village, whose illuminations add to the beautiful scenery of the Pothong riverside.

By Ri Sung Ik PT



BYON KWANG NAM

A partial view of the Pyongyang sports village.

## VOLLEYBALL

## School remains dominant in volleyball

The girls' volleyball competition of the 55th national juvenile sports schools games took place recently in Yangdok County, South Phyongan Province.

The girls' team of Pyongyang's Sosong District Juvenile Sports School overpowered all opponents 3-0 in the league and knockout matches to win the contest, recording its ninth consecutive win.

The school conducts every work from the selection of

players to their education and training according to their ages and physical conditions to meet the development trend of sports science and constantly updates the methods of education and training.

After working out a scientific training plan and methods in line with the characteristic features of early education, it pays primary attention to the education of basic techniques and basic physical training.

It also shows the players

videos recording famous players in international and local events and the whole course of their training in close collaboration with the Sci-Tech Complex and professional clubs. At the same time it makes regular check-up to correctly estimate the physical and technical conditions and the states of psychological and kinaesthetic development of every student, and accordingly works out daily, weekly, monthly and yearly training plans.

Such achievements in the volleyball group are unthinkable apart from the tireless efforts of its instructor.

The instructor of the group is An Nam Hui, who was active as a pillar of the national team in the 1990s.

A highly qualified instructor, she not only attaches great importance to the training of reserves of her team but also has an amazing knack of scouting.

Experts and fans say that all of her players are tall and perfect in basic technical movement with no defects and that it would be very difficult for its rivals to beat the team with strong reserve players.

By Jong Tang Song PT



PAK CHANG BOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

The girls' volleyball team of Sosong District Juvenile Sports School in Pyongyang discuss tactics.

## DISCOVERY

## Relics throw new light on Mt Paektu

A historical relic from the period of feudal Joseon dynasty was unearthed during an intensive survey on the shores of Lake Chon on Mt Paektu, which was conducted by an academic research group of the History Faculty of Kim Il Sung University, the general prospecting team of Lake Chon on Mt Paektu and the Samjiyon Revolutionary Museum.

The newly discovered altar is located in a small basin of Hyangdo Peak on the shores of Lake Chon.

It is almost square with its base being 36 metres long and wide and its surface being 15 metres long and 12 metres wide and it is 9 metres high.

Two epigraphs, or inscriptions on stone monuments, were also found together with the relic.

One of them has more than 20 letters inscribed on a stone 140 cm long and 80 cm wide, which says that sacrifices to the

god were performed to pray for power in the early period of the feudal Joseon dynasty.

Another one is written in ink on a stone slab 26 cm long and 20 cm wide. It also has over 20 letters, which says sacrificial rites were performed to pray to the heaven and earth for good health of a princess.

The relics serve as material evidence proving that the Korean ancestors had already built an altar on Mt Paektu and offered sacrifices long ago.

The academic research on the shores of Lake Chon on Mt Paektu marked an important occasion in demonstrating once again that the Koreans had historically regarded Mt Paektu as their ancestral mountain and the sacred one of the nation and worshipped it since ancient times. It is also of great significance in elucidating the history of Mt Paektu.

By Pang Un Ju PT

## ICH

## Colour adds beauty to porcelain

Among valuable cultural assets of the Korean nation, there is a streaky porcelain-making technique which was created in the period of Koryo Kingdom (918-1392).

It is a unique knowhow of representing the harmony of natural colours in pottery. The porcelain is made of kaolin and sandy clay as the main raw materials. The clays are mixed with over three colours like white, blue and black, piled up in several layers in the shape of pancake and then twisted before being baked in a kiln. Other clay-moulding methods are also available.

In the moulding process, the clays are spun to the left and right to get harmonious patterns. To get glow-shaped patterns the clays are piled in bunches.

A glaze is made by mixing zinc oxide and oak ashes with the mixture of sandy clay, weathered gneiss and limestone. The glaze is not evenly coated on the whole surface of pottery, but various methods are applied to produce the streaky decoration effect.

Baking is done only by means of pine as its resin flames get to the surface uniformly.

The porcelain enjoys popularity for the delicate rhythm in formative artistic representation, fantastic designs and streaky patterns consisting of the shapes



A streaky porcelain.

of wave, wind or cloud.

The main colours of the streaky porcelain are red, brown and celadon.

This technique has traditionally been carried on by the family of Yu Kwan Jun, section chief of the North Hamgyong Provincial Fine Art Studio.

Seven porcelains created by Yu and his sons were registered as national treasures and are on display at the Korean National Art Museum.

The technique was inscribed on the national intangible cultural heritage list in May 2018.

By Yang Ryon Hui PT

