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Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un gives field guidance to various units

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and supreme commander of the armed forces of the DPRK, gave field guidance at the Kanggye General Tractor Factory.

He was accompanied by leading officials of the WPK Central Committee including Jo Yong Won, Yu Jin, Kim Yong Su and Hyon Song Wol and those of the State Affairs Commission including Kim Chang Son and Ma Won Chun.

Looking round the revolutionary museum, the Supreme Leader called back upon the achievements the factory has made in the proud course of development into an advanced base of the powerful machine-building industry of the country. At the product showroom he saw various kinds of machines recently turned out at the factory.

He then made the rounds of various places of the factory including the material processing, processing and assembling workshops to learn about production and the level of technical equipment in detail.

The factory takes an important position in developing the country's machine-building industry, he said, and specified important tasks which would serve as a guideline in the management and operation of the factory.

After acquainting himself with the factory's supply service, he requested that the factory Party committee continue to give priority to the supply service, always pay close attention to the living of the employees and take good care of them.

While looking round the sci-tech learning space, he familiarized himself with the operation and stressed the necessity to prepare the employees to become intelligent



workers well-versed in latest science and technology related to their occupations so that they would conceive many valuable new ideas and technical innovation plans for the modernization of the factory.

He saw a grand chorus performance given by the workers of the factory and highly praised it as a wonderful performance, saying it gave him a great deal of encouragement.

Kim Jong Un visited the Kanggye General Precision Machine Factory.

Making the rounds of different places of the factory, he was briefed on production and the building of production capacity and acquainted himself with the performance of the precision machines and equipment recently made at the factory.

He specified the direction and tasks for improving the modernization level of the factory and increasing its production capacity, and took measures to this end.

At the sci-tech learning space and online lecture room he saw the officials and employees attending lectures given online by national-level universities, and pointed to the need to fire the zeal for studying while working and for working while studying so as to train a sufficient force of technology developers and talents possessed of versatile

knowledge as well as scientific and technological knowledge of the fields they specialize in.

At the showroom displaying the factory's successes in ensuring domestic production, he looked at various products made by the workers in the spirit of self-reliance. He highly appreciated the patriotic deeds of the workers, technicians and officials, who made dozens of kinds of equipment through a dynamic mass technical innovation campaign, employed valuable technical innovation plans and utilized in production recycled materials which used to be scrapped previously, thereby increasing the quality and productivity of products and bringing great benefits to the country.

Kim Jong Un also visited the Jangjagang Machine Tool Factory.

As he looked round the hall dedicated to education with revolutionary relics, several workshops and new products, the Supreme Leader learned in detail about the technical upgrading and production in the factory.

He pointed to the need for the factory to produce modern and highly-efficient, new types of machines and equipment that are badly needed in different economic sectors at the highest level and as nice as imported equipment so as to realize the

domestic production of machinery for upgrading the production processes of factories and enterprises.

He specified tasks and ways to make the technical equipment and production processes of the factory more modern, scientific and precise and upgrade the factory as required by the developing reality.

Kim Jong Un inspected the February 8 General Machine Factory.

It is the pride of our Party to have the factory with such a long history, he said as he looked round the revolutionary museum, calling on it to lead others in the country

by carrying forward the tradition of upholding the Party faithfully with great achievements in production.

He was briefed on the modernization and implementation of the production plan of the factory before looking round the production workshops.

The factory has changed beyond recognition in recent years, but it should not content itself with the achievement, he said, stressing the need to set a higher modernization target to meet the ever-changing requirements of the times and to steadily meet it year by year.

Saying that all the elements of the factory, ranging from the production processes to sci-tech dissemination centre and hall of culture, should meet the modern aesthetic taste and requirements of the Party policy, he called on the factory to set an example and generalize it across the country so that everyone and every unit can have a clear understanding of what the modernization intended by the Party is and turn out for it.

He was pleased to see that the factory is alive with activities to establish a cultured way of production and life, he said, adding that all the factories across the country should follow its example positively.

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FROM PAGE 1

Kim Jong Un inspected the 1 000-ri Journey for Learning Schoolchildren's Palace.

Looking round different places of the palace including the gymnasium and halls for dancing, table-tennis and accordion groups, he learned about its renovation and operation and said that several hobby group halls failed to be designed to meet their mission and use.

He said that while building up schoolchildren's palaces as comprehensive extracurricular educational bases, it is necessary to steadily improve the methods and forms of the operation of hobby groups, heighten the sense of responsibility and qualifications of instructors and conduct the campaign to share experience, overtake and model after exemplary units among schoolchildren's palaces in Pyongyang and the provinces so as to drastically improve the educational level.

He saw children conducting activities in their hobby group halls and had a photo taken with them, wishing for their bright future.

Kim Jong Un examined and guided the master plans for the construction of Kanggye and Manpho cities together with leading officials of the Party and administrative organs and design institutions in Jagang Province.

He was briefed on the layout plan of the cities in front of the master plans for the construction of Kanggye and Manpho and their relief models, before putting forth tasks and ways for splendidly rebuilding the cities as required by the times.

The most important thing in city layout is to preserve regional characteristics, he said, adding that the designs for laying out structures should be drawn up scientifically to show their regional peculiarities and structures built distinctively in various styles to give a fresh facelift to the cities by learning from the experience gained by Samjiyon County which is being built as a model city of culture in the mountainous area.

The building materials production bases in the provinces including cement factory, roofing tile factory and tile factory should be refurbished and

their production revitalized so that provinces can provide themselves with finishing building materials needed for local construction projects, he said.

A campaign should be launched to drastically spruce up local cities by building provincial, city and county seats to maintain and emphasize their regional peculiarities competitively in keeping with the stirring reality in which world-class monumental edifices mushroom across the country, he said.

Kim Jong Un provided field guidance at the Phyongnam General Machine Factory.

He was accompanied by Jo Yong Won, Hong Yong Chil, Yu Jin, Kim Yong Su, Hyon Song Wol, Kim Chang Son, Ma Won Chun and other leading officials of the WPK Central Committee and the State Affairs Commission.

The workers of the machine factory completed the first-stage updating project planned by the Party and enhanced its production capacity, true to the idea and spirit of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Seventh WPK Central Committee.

The Supreme Leader got familiar with the result of the first-stage project and current production.

He noted that the modernization of the factory should result in the improved quality of products, adding now that the equipment of processing workshops has been upgraded it is needed to raise the level of the skills of workers according to a meticulous plan so as to remarkably improve the quality of processed goods.

It is needed to set to right the problems that arose in the first-stage project, while stepping up the second-stage project in order to increase production capacity and produce more machines to satisfy the needs of the country, he said.

Kim Jong Un on June 2 saw



a performance given by the art groups of wives of officers of the Korean People's Army units selected in the seventh round of the second contest of art groups of officers' wives, with his wife Ri Sol Ju.

Among the audience were Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, leading officials of the WPK Central Committee, commanding officers of the KPA and creators and artistes of major art troupes.

The performance was given by members of the art groups of wives of the officers of the Fourth Corps and the Air and Anti-Aircraft Force of the KPA.

The performers impressively showed the ideological and mental features of officers' wives, who make every moment of their life honorable with ardent yearning for the leader and boundless loyalty to him, in different numbers including dialogic poem *Tell O Life-giving Water of Love*, solo and pangchang *Yearning*, chorus *Our Leader Beloved of the People* and accordion ensemble and chorus *Our National Flag*.

After the performance was over, Kim Jong Un called near to him the

son of a pilot who sacrificed himself while on a combat mission and the child whom he named at a conference, embraced them and wished them a happy future.

He expressed great satisfaction with the excellent performance of great ideological and artistic appeal.

Kim Jong Un met and posed for a photograph with members of the art groups of wives of officers of Korean People's Army units, who were successful at the seventh round of the second contest of art groups of KPA officers' wives, at the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces on June 4.

Kim Jong Un, with his wife Ri Sol Ju, saw the grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance "The Land of the People" which raised its curtain at May Day Stadium on June 3.

The performers executed beautiful and graceful rhythmic and dynamic gymnastic movements and presented rich artistic representations full of interesting national sentiments with flash cards unfolding kaleidoscopic scenes in the huge background.

He called the creators of the performance to point to the shortcomings in its content and form and set forth important tasks for correctly implementing the revolutionary policy of the Party on art and literature.

By PT Staff Reporter



LEAD

Movement gains strength across country

The movement to create the Mallima speed is now at its height in the country.

Posters and slogans calling on all people to turn out for the movement to create the Mallima speed have been put up in factories, farms, scientific research institutions and all other workplaces in the country and the media give wide publicity to the achievements they have made in the movement every day.

The movement to create the Mallima speed is a new mass movement of the present times designed to achieve the cause of building a powerful socialist country as early as possible by markedly increasing the speed of advance of the revolution in the spirit of Mallima.

Mallima is a legendary horse that runs hundreds or thousands of kilometers at a gallop.

In the DPRK the Chollima movement was staged amidst the great upsurge in socialist construction which was brought about with the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea as a momentum, giving birth to the new Chollima era. In the era great changes took place in the ideological and spiritual qualities of the working people and socialist construction. All people turned out for socialist construction with one mind and to the utmost of their strength under the slogan of "One for all and all for one!" Backed up by the heightened enthusiasm and strenuous efforts of the people, the country completed socialist

industrialization in a matter of 14 years and emerged as a socialist state--independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in national defence.

The present movement to create the Mallima speed can be claimed to be the succession to and development of the Chollima movement. It is a movement for a great advance to achieve the high goals of building an economic giant and improving the people's living standards set by the WPK in the shortest possible time at the fastest rate, lead the world by holding fast to self-reliance and science and technology as the treasured sword and giving full play to the development potentials of socialism and win greater victory with continuous offensives.

The DPRK, which has taken up the position as a world-recognized power in terms of politics and military, concentrates all efforts on the building of an economic giant.

In recent years it has taken a series of proactive measures to ensure lasting peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the region and provide favourable external environment for the building of a powerful socialist country while positively developing external relations. But the hostile forces steeped in old thinking and prejudice against the DPRK keep ratcheting up sanctions and pressure, pressing unreasonable demands detrimental to the fundamental interests of the country.

It arouses great indignation of the Korean people, powering up the spirit of self-reliance and self-development.

It also strengthens their resolve and will to see who laughs last and build a socialist paradise to be envied by the world on this land in the spirit of self-reliance and self-development by frustrating the illegal and cruel sanctions and pressure moves of the hostile forces with the "iron hooves" of Mallima.

The movement to create the Mallima speed is pulsating with such spiritual strength and stamina and embodies the daring will of the Korean people to turn a multitude of difficulties they face into an opportunity for strengthening the self-development capacity.

The thrust that pushes the movement is self-reliance and science and technology and the mode of fighting is continuous offensive.

Therefore, all sectors and units are afire with enthusiasm for learning science and technology to rise on their own, increase production by the concerted efforts of all including technicians and workers by making all people well-versed in science and technology and use homemade raw and other materials.

The country will make enormous strides forward in the future, driven by the movement to create the Mallima speed which has developed into an all-people mass movement.

By Pak Song Min PT

INSPECTION

Premier visits different establishments



Premier Kim Jae Ryong (third from right) at the Taean Heavy Machine Complex.

Premier Kim Jae Ryong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and member of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, inspected the Taean Heavy Machine Complex and the Woldang Cooperative Farm in Sinwon County.

He looked round several places of the complex and referred to the need to organize and direct economic work scrupulously,

steadily improve the technical skills of the workers and process parts of the generating equipment in a responsible manner.

A consultative meeting discussed the measures to keep operating equipment at full capacity to produce the custom-built equipment in time.

On the cooperative farm the Premier said that as the field assignment

system is now in force within the framework of the subworkteam management system, it is important to give correct assignments to the farmers, assess their fulfilment effectively and do all the farm work on the basis of science and technology.

He also inspected the Hasong Tyre Factory and the National IT Administration.

Compiled from KCNA

CELEBRATION

Children celebrate 73rd KCU anniversary

The 73rd founding anniversary of the Korean Children's Union was celebrated in Pyongyang.

Delegates to the celebrations laid baskets of flowers at the statues of President

Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il on Mansu Hill on June 4.

There was a joint national meeting of KCU organizations at the plaza of the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun on June 6, its

73rd anniversary.

The meeting was attended by the delegates, students of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and Kang Pan Sok Revolutionary School and schoolchildren in Pyongyang.

Present there at invitation were Choe Hwi, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Nung O, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, Vice-Premier Jon Kwang Ho, Kim Sung Du, chairman of the Education Commission, officials concerned and youth league officials.

Pak Chol Min, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist

Youth League, in his report, said that the whole course followed by the KCU is associated with the deep loving care of the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who set forth the slogan of the Children's Union and trained its members as masters of the future, and called on all KCU members to hold them in high esteem as the Sun of Juche with loyalty and become young revolutionaries who firmly believe and follow only Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un anytime and anywhere.

Always bearing in mind that the height of their marks at school is that of national strength in future, they should study harder and harder to become well-informed and prepare themselves as capable revolutionary personnel possessed of noble moral traits and great physical strength, he noted.

After speeches were made, the meeting adopted a resolution.

Art performance "Three million KCU members grow under DPRK's flag" was given at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace.

Joint meetings of KCU organizations also took place in provinces, cities and counties.

The same day a birthday party for delegates was thrown at the April 25 Hotel in

Pyongyang.

It was attended by more than 70 KCU members including Choe Su Hyang from Nampho Revolutionary School and Pak Se Gwang from Pukchong Junior Middle School in Pukchong County.

Earlier, officials of the WPK Central Committee visited the lodgings of the delegates.

The young delegates visited President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae and other places in Pyongyang and had a pleasant time at the Rungna Dolphinarium.

There was a concert of the National Symphony Orchestra at the Moranbong Theatre.

Art performances were given by schoolchildren in different places of the country including Hamhung Square, the Kaesong Students and Children's Palace and Songdowon Youth Open-Air Theatre.

Sports and amusement games of KCU members were played at schools across the country including Pyongyang primary and middle schools for orphans, Songyo Junior Middle School in Songyo District and Chongnyu Primary School in Taedonggang District in the capital city.

That day laughter of joy and optimism of schoolchildren reverberated through the Central Zoo, Kaeson Youth Park and other recreation grounds.

Compiled from KCNA



A joint national meeting of KCU organizations takes place at the plaza of the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun in celebration of its 73rd anniversary.

FERTILIZER

Giants produce hundreds of thousands of tons

The Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and Namhung Youth Chemical Complex have so far produced hundreds of thousands of tons of fertilizer this year for cooperative farms.

The fertilizer complex positively introduced technical innovation plans.

The technical staff enabled the complex to produce more fertilizer with the same amount of raw materials by newly designing a pulverized coal supply system to increase output in the gas generator. They also found out a method to increase hydrogen output in the water electrolysis system with less electricity.

They are retrieving copper from spent catalysts which were left as useless in the past to reuse it for producing synthetic catalysts

and putting the operation of ammonia synthesizing tower on a scientific footing, while operating large equipment including compressor at full capacity.

The chemical complex concentrates on further consolidating the foundations of fertilizer production.

It is now undertaking big projects including the building of an additional 15 000m³ gas tank and the making of a waste-heat boiler in the ammonia system.

The building of an additional gas tank plays an important part in ensuring safety and efficiency of production.

Technicians from different units involved in the project are speeding up the making and assembling of equipment,

while introducing an advanced method of assembling the body of gas tank.

A waste-heat boiler is being built with an eye to maintaining and reinforcing the ammonia system, the core of fertilizer production, and the filtering process is being remodelled at a fast pace to remove impurities in cleaned gas and improve the quality of ammonia.

The complex is also pushing ahead with the second-stage construction of the conveyor belt for the disposal of ashes.

The project is of great significance in putting fertilizer production on normal track as the conveyor belt will carry ashes from boilers to a place several kilometres away.

The complex is stepping up the preparations for a successful trial run after finishing the conveyor belt installation.

The coal rod production process sends more raw materials to the gas generating process by making the most of waste gas from gas generator for drying coal rods, and other processes including gas purification, ammonia and urea fertilizer production also register good results in production.



RI MYONG CHOL / RODONG SINMUN

The Hungnam Fertilizer Complex increases output.

By Yun Kyong Il PT

HIT

Sci-tech achievements

The Mechanical Engineering Institute of the State Academy of Sciences developed a feed supply system consisting of automatic feeders, an inclined conveyor and a controller, which suits the interior conditions of the Samchon Catfish Farm, while its Electronic Engineering Institute established a control system for carbonic acid gas separating process in the Kangso Mineral Water Factory to improve the quality of mineral water and increase its productivity.

Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering developed and introduced new measuring devices for ensuring full operation of the feed water pumps and turbogenerators at thermal power stations as it solved various scientific and technological problems arising in power generation.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Complex refashioned the high-tension winding of main transformers to ensure their safety and generate more electricity.

The Mining Engineering

Institute of the Academy of Coal-mining Science established a coal face equipment production line that uses the flexible shaft which makes it possible to drill holes and cut mine timbers in different face conditions.

Kim Il Sung University developed and made a compound nutritive solution that contains macro and micro elements in a well-balanced way, thereby promoting photosynthesis of rice and maize to increase crop yields.

The Nano-physical Engineering Institute of Kim Chaek University of Technology developed a transient electromagnetic prospecting system to improve the accuracy of anthracite survey.

Wonsan University of Agriculture bred and applied a super-high-yielding bean variety.

It was highly appreciated at the 34th national sci-tech festival as it ensures rich and stable harvest in unfavourable weather conditions and produces higher yield than the previous varieties.

The Pomology Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science has developed many new varieties of peach tree.

It sent dozens of them to orchards across the country in the past.

Most recently, it bred the peach trees that produce fruits between early June and early October. "Sunchon big peach" is heavy and of good quality and "Sunchon peach No. 3" is a medium-sized variety that can be cultivated in any parts of the country as it is highly resistant to cold and diseases and can be stored for a long time. And "early-ripening peach No. 1" is highly profitable as it bears fruits earlier than apricot.

Researchers of the institute completed advanced techniques including the one for producing peach saplings based on green cuttings and introduced a method of close planting and high-yielding cultivation based on spindle training, thereby opening good prospects for widely spreading highly-productive peach trees.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

RENEWABLES

Renewable energy drive rewarding

A variety of renewable energy development programmes are now under way in the DPRK.

Solar energy, wind power and geotherm as well as hydropower are viewed as important renewable energy sources.

"Many scientific research and educational institutions are now making practical renewable energy facilities and providing various technical services. A growing number of businesses are also manufacturing renewable energy equipment," said Pak Wal Bin, vice-chairman of the Association for the Development and Utilization of Natural Energy of Korea.

According to him, the solar panel manufacturing centre of Kim Il Sung University has set up a production process of monocrystalline and polycrystalline silicon solar panel modules and research and development bases of electric power system facilities to produce equipment needed for the solar energy generation system for industrial use.

Kim Chaek University of Technology has developed a compound semi-conductor solar panel which is made of domestic materials and costs less than the silicon crystal solar panel by making a new transparent conducting glass for solar panel.

The Renewable Energy Development Company, the Natural Energy Institute of the State Academy of Sciences and several other units built large solar panel production processes to develop and produce solar panels and application products, giving a powerful impetus to the establishment of an electric power generation system based on them.

The Phyongsong Automation Appliances Factory in South Phyongan Province is playing a pacesetter's role in the development of wind energy.

"The factory is focusing on increasing the efficiency of wind turbine in consideration of the fluctuating wind intensity," said Kim Kwang Il, deputy-director of the Natural Energy

Institute of the State Academy of Sciences specializing in the research on wind energy.

The national green energy development programme is bearing fruits.

Ryomyong Street in Pyongyang, representative of modern architectural beauty, has turned into a green, energy-saving one into which the photovoltaic power generating system, geothermal cooling and heating system and solar-powered heating system have been introduced. On the Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang, methane gas is used as fuel for cooking at all farmhouses and solar energy is used for lighting and heating water.

Many provinces, cities and counties are eager to exploit renewable energy resources.

At present, over a dozen units in Phyongsong City have installed wind turbines and benefit from them.

In particular, breeding loach farm generates enough electric power to be used for its management and operation, from hatching to production of fries, pumping and lighting, by using several wind turbines and solar panels.

A double power supply system based on wind turbine and solar panel has recently been introduced on a trial basis into the residential quarters of Yokjon-dong, Phyongsong City, winning growing popularity among residents.

The Nampho Urban Planning Institute in Nampho also installed over 140 film-type solar panels on the roofs of its buildings to establish a new power supply system.

"Electric power which is not used in some units is delivered to the national power grid. Independent power production systems based on renewable energy sources play an increasingly big role in lowering the dependence on coal as a whole," said Pak.

By Kim Kum Myong PT



SIN CHUNG IL / PICTORIAL KOREA

The Ryuwon Footwear Factory benefits from photovoltaic power generation.

EDUCATION

School pays heed to after-school activities

Paeksa Primary School in Sinuiju City, North Phyongan Province, is noted for training many prodigies.

The school has begun to be widely known to the country since 1989 when its pupil Kim Il Sin, a little poetess, took part in the schoolchildren's New Year performance.

President Kim Il Sung saw it and highly praise little Kim for her poetic ability.

Kim Myong Sun, who taught her to become a literature prodigy, now works as headmistress of the school.

"To train pupils to be comprehensively-developed personnel by nurturing their talents and aptitudes, 45-minute lessons are not enough. So the school organized various hobby groups for after-school activities and runs them effectively," said the headmistress.

In recent years the school renovated the halls for the study of information technology and nature and for drawing and handicraft. And it enlarged the school building to add dancing, singing, instrumental music and table tennis halls.

It paid particular attention to the selection of teachers for hobby groups.

Competent and experienced teachers and excellent graduates in arts and sports from the universities of education are now in charge of these groups.

And hundreds of pupils are involved in the groups.

Art and sports groups give priority to the teaching of



RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Table tennis group members are engaged in training at Paeksa Primary School in Sinuiju.

rudiments.

"Their future is decided by how they learn basic movements in the primary school years. So I work out and implement training plans according to individual characteristics and physical constitution of each pupil while focusing on developing their intelligence to be able to tell the difference between right and wrong by themselves," said Kim Won Chol, table tennis instructor.

Teachers in charge of art and sports groups direct efforts to giving scientific basic education to pupils. They developed various teaching methods to organize training to meet the pupils' psychology.

Thanks to their sincere devotion, members of these groups produced good results in a little more than two years.

Over 50 pupils enter the school of higher grade every

year and members of the dancing, instrumental music and singing groups received high acclaim from the audiences at the provincial schoolchildren's New Year performances last year and this year. Table tennis group members won the provincial primary school table tennis competition last year.

"My son is a shy introvert, but he looks quite different when he sits at the percussion instrument. As a father, I am very happy to see my son learning knowledge and cultivating talent and dream at school," said the father of Kim Hyon Jang, fifth-year pupil.

Headmistress Kim Myong Sun said that the school is planning to add more halls for hobby groups this year to meet the growing demand for after-school activities.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

LANGUAGE

Korean study absorbing

I majored in Korean linguistics at Literature College of Kim Il Sung University and I am now writing my Master's thesis in the postgraduate course.

The more I study Korean, the more I'm engrossed in it.

Anyone, be they Asian, European or African, can learn Korean with some effort and have a fluent command of it.

Pyongyang dialect is called the cultured language of Pyongyang or the cultured language in short.

Since Korea's liberation the Korean language has developed centring on Pyongyang, the hub of politics, economy and culture of the DPRK.

Pyongyang dialect evolved into a more advanced speech by incorporating fine elements of the Korean language which had

traditionally been used in different parts of the Korean peninsula including Seoul dialect.

The Pyongyang speech is flowing and agreeable to the ear with its intonation soft and gentle.

As Korean consists of more vowels than consonants, the speech is resonant, fluent, beautiful and elegant, I think.

The pitch and length of intonations go so well together to produce smooth, powerful and convincing tones.

The Pyongyang speech has over 3 000 syllables that are in everyday use, making it possible to correctly pronounce any words of all nations across the world.

It also abounds in vocabulary and phrases.

For example, there are more than 800 expressions showing laughter and there are plenty of

those relating to colour which are well developed.

The abundance of expressions is also evidenced by numerous verbs and nearly 10 000 idioms and proverbs. Among them are "Dig one well and with constancy", "A spoonful of food cannot satiate you", "Drips can pierce a rock while arrows cannot", "Cross even shallow streams with caution", "Measure ten times before scissoring one" and "Do not lose your sense though you are drowning".

The grammatical structure is well built: the vocabulary is distinctly categorized, conversion of parts of speech is regular, grammatical categories are classified systematically, *tho*, or a kind of suffix taking a grammatical form, is developed and the word order is well-regulated and smooth.

Like this, anyone can learn the Pyongyang speech which is fully developed in every aspect.

Son Qiaohui, Chinese postgraduate student at Literature College of Kim Il Sung University

TOBACCO CONTROL

Non-smoking activities make more quit habit

According to the World Health Organization, six million people die from direct smoking and 600 000 from exposure to second-hand smoke worldwide every year.

It has scientifically been ascertained that tobacco use is hazardous to health and the DPRK has taken positive tobacco control measures.

The Law on Tobacco Control of the DPRK was revised last May.

The core of the revision is that the threshold has been raised for the production, sale and import and export of tobacco.

Insiders see that state control will be tightened over tobacco production and distribution according to the latest revision.

A no-smoking campaign has long been conducted in the country on a nationwide scale.

The Tobacco Cessation Centre was established in Pyongyang as a special and permanent organization with an eye to implementing the tobacco control law and its branches were set up in each province to offer counselling services and cessation aids to those who want to quit smoking.

Conferences and workshops on tobacco control are also arranged on different occasions including World No Tobacco Day (May 31).

A seminar took place in Pyongyang to mark World No Tobacco Day on June 3, in which speeches were made on no-smoking activities in the country and "Tobacco and lung health", this year's theme set forth by the WHO.

According to an official of the Ministry of Public Health, amid efficient international exchanges over tobacco control, a technical workshop was held last March for healthcare providers from tobacco cessation centres with the assistance of WHO experts.

In the country, the adult male smoking rate is on the decrease every year and such tobacco replacements as smokeless tobacco and electronic cigarettes have been unveiled. In particular, there is no female smoker in the country.

"Our country has subjective and objective conditions for conducting no-tobacco activities in a progressive manner as it has a well-organized system of prevention and treatment for all smokers and many of them are aware of the harms of smoking. We will promote the activities by developing more smoking-quitting products," said Ri Hui Gyong, director of the Tobacco Cessation Centre.

By Pang Un Ju PT



RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A seminar is held at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang to mark World No Tobacco Day.

Medical encyclopedia goes digital

Amid growing public interest in Koryo medicine, *The Encyclopedia of Koryo Medicine* (digital format) is winning rising popularity.

Launched some years ago, the e-book contains more than 30 570 entries and over 3 000 pieces of multimedia presentation.

Annotations along with the entries help readers have a correct understanding of words.

The encyclopedia contains terms related to some 2 000 acupoints and over 8 000 cases and symptoms as well as thousands of Koryo medicinal materials and

traditional formulas.

It also incorporates various functions including that of magnifying images by section.

The digital encyclopedia was highly appreciated at several exhibitions of sci-tech achievements as it helps have more convenient and easier access to information about Koryo medicine, acquire correct knowledge and widely apply it.

Developers are now working on the development of apps for smart phones and tablet PCs.

By Jong Sun Bok PT

ONLINE ED

Online education helps workers develop can-do attitude

On May 9 there was the first graduation ceremony at Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering Online. "Online education is an effective means of closely combining science and technology with production by making the most of production sites as practice grounds. At present, thousands of people across the country get online education in different courses, and the number of entrants increases year-on-year," said Rector Ri Yong Ho.

Among the graduates are many workers who, during their college days, presented original proposals and valuable technical innovation plans badly needed in their factories and enterprises.

Kang Won Yon, worker at the university, designed and made a grinding wheel self-balancer which improves the accuracy of finishing and cleanness of the surfaces of various machine parts. Jong A Gyong at the Pyongyang Municipal Power Distribution Station developed a program for designing the transmission system by creating a database with previous designs drawn on paper. The two workers obtained their academic degrees for these innovations.

Jong, in particular, finished the five-year online course in three years and six months.

"As I attended the course I could solve technical problems arising in my job, including the methods of installing various integrators at

substations and operating the real-time power monitoring system," said the 24-year-old.

She had keenly felt the urgency of the establishment of the power control system during her work, and after enrolling on the online course she buckled down to informatizing the integrated power control system for achieving a balance between the production and consumption of electricity in Pyongyang.

Lectures and advice given by competent lecturers and researchers of the course offered her full scope for imagination and creation. She could complete her research project in a short time and her development won the first prize at the national exhibition of IT achievements.

"Her research finding introduced into power distribution stations in the city are now bringing great benefits. Dozens of workers

of our station are taking online courses at different universities and they all play a large part in the operation of the station and technical innovation," said Mun Jong Chol, chief of the technological development department of the station.

The establishment of different forms of online education system has tailored education to the practical needs at production sites, which enables working students across the country to consolidate what they learned at online colleges as they work in their workplaces and acquire latest technologies in various fields.

Over 120 students have recently graduated from the first-term course of Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce Online.

Most of the graduates were women. Among them were

seven employees of the Munsu Restaurant who finished the online course with excellent marks.

Kim Yong Sil, 47-year-old maitre d' of the restaurant, said that it is not easy for persons of her age to attend a university course, but they successfully completed the courses in business administration, gastrology and service.

During her university days, she devised recipes for different foods which were later registered as sci-tech hits.

When she received an online lecture about wholesome and nutritive chives, she had an urge to make a new drink with the spice.

She made in-depth research and made the sour chives drink, a new kind of functional drink which won the first place in the drinks division at the 23rd cooking festival in celebration of the Day of the Sun last year.

Her achievement gave her colleagues the conviction that anyone who learns can create something new in practice.

Waitress Ri Ok Yong noticed that old people prefer thick drinks like kefir to soda pop and made a new kind of smoothie with fresh corn.

The yellowish drink with sweet, savoury and sour tastes in harmony has already become a favourite of many diners including old people.

Besides, the employees of the restaurant developed such functional fermented drinks as carrot spirulina lactic acid beverage and pumpkin lactic acid beverage and created a new recipe for steamed catfish and natto with hot seasoning.

Completing their online course, they put their heads together to make a natural carbonated and fermented beverage with the by-products of kimchi making and won a national patent.

"Knowledge is power and anyone can create new things when they learn"—it's what they say in unison.

By Kwon Hyo Song PT



Jong A Gyong (centre), a graduate from Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering Online, takes part in a technical discussion at her workplace.



PHOTOS BY PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Graduates from Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce Online work to devise a new recipe at the Munsu Restaurant.

DISABLED

Autistic girl fares well at school

She is An Cho Ryon, nine years old and sweet.

Once severely autistic, the girl is taking dictation with Korean language study support

app Twinkling Star.

"My daughter now mixes with her classmates and does writing well, thanks to Vice-Principal Yu Yong Hui," said

An's mother Ri Jong Hui.

Three years ago, the girl entered Kinmaul Primary School in Moranbong District, Pyongyang.

Her mental illness was very serious at the time. She failed to form relations with her mates and understand the instructions of her teacher. She was unable to write even a letter.

"I sometimes wished if she were physically ill," recalled her father An Chol Ho.

Yu Yong Hui volunteered to take charge of her schooling.

The teacher with a ten-odd-year career had no former experience in teaching such a case, so she pored over relevant books and consulted doctors and other experts to find out an appropriate teaching method. She often inspected An's class at work and sometimes followed her home after school

to observe her behaviour on the road and at home.

"In the course of this I realized that Cho Ryon also had love for her parents who take warm care of her, she was happy when others kept company with her, she wanted to share affection with others and she spoke simple words to those she regarded as close ones," Yu said.

Under the vice-principal's scrupulous care, An gradually gained self-confidence.

Yu patiently taught her how to write in a quiet room.

At the beginning, An found it difficult to write even a line of a Korean letter. Whenever she was unwilling to write, the vice-principal would bring her out to show her flowers and the like and got her to repeat after her so that she could remember words. Though she wrote and spoke incorrectly, the teacher often praised her, giving her full marks.

Cho Ryon began to open her heart under the care and with the help of Yu and her teacher in charge Jang Un Ok, classmates and the whole school.

And she came to articulately address the vice-principal, and she played merrily with her friends as she became able to communicate with them.

"Cho Ryon is now conscious that she has to study and write at school and she studies hard. She learned the Korean alphabet and writes *patchim* (consonants subjoined at the end of Korean orthographic syllables)," says her teacher in charge.

And her mother says that although disabled persons are often regarded as a burden in families and communities in any society, she has come to have hope for her daughter's bright future without paying even a penny, expressing her gratitude to the teachers.

But Yu Yong Hui says she has done what educators have to do, adding that Cho Ryon and other children with disabilities can study to their heart's content thanks to the free, compulsory socialist educational system.

Last April, an autistic boy entered the school.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Vice-Principal Yu Yong Hui tutors autistic An Cho Ryon at Kinmaul Primary School in Moranbong District, Pyongyang.

EDITORIAL

Fate of June 12 Joint Statement heavily hinges on the US

It is nearly one year since the leaders of the DPRK and the US met for the first time in Singapore and adopted the DPRK-US Joint Statement.

At the summit both sides agreed to end the extreme hostility which persisted for the longest time in the world and open up a new future in the interests of the two countries and for global peace and security, which immediately won full support of the international community.

After the summit meeting the DPRK took a series of practical measures including the suspension of nuclear tests and test firing of intercontinental ballistic missiles and sent back the remains of US troops identified as requested by the US.

However, the US insisted on political, economic and military pressure while unilaterally forcing the DPRK to abandon its nuclear programme first.

Although the US committed itself to the “establishment of new DPRK-US ties” in the June 12 Joint Statement,

the American high-ranking diplomatic and security officials insulted the supreme dignity of the DPRK as they described it as a “rogue government”, and argued for “changing the paths” if the latter does not accept the nuclear abandonment-first, openly revealing their hostile attempt to stifle the country by force.

Since August 2018, the US has put into effect independent sanctions 11 times against over 40 targets in China, Russia, Singapore, South Africa and other countries on “suspicion” of having economic and trade dealings with the DPRK.

It went so far as to seize a Korean vessel on an unreasonable charge of violating its domestic sanctions law and tries to restrict the legitimate activities of Korean diplomats.

It also staged a variety of war games with south Korea to rev up military threat to the DPRK.

In three months between

March and May alone, it test fired an interceptor missile in simulation of intercepting the DPRK’s ICBM and an ICBM Minuteman-3 and an SLBM Trident-2 D-5 targeting the DPRK and neighbouring countries and increased espionage flight missions against the DPRK.

Recently it attempted to deploy latest landing ships in the forward area of Japan and sea-launched cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula.

Facts clearly show that the US takes no notice of the June 12 DPRK-US Joint Statement and has changed little in its wild ambition to attack the DPRK by force of arms.

Frequent clouds bring rain.

The US should keep in mind that hostility to the DPRK will only result in worsening the unstable Korean peninsula situation and bringing adverse current to it.

The future of the June 12 Joint Statement wholly hinges on the attitude of the US.

including the one concerning the measures against crimes being committed by using information technology.

Analysts comment that the CIS is demonstrating its advantage as an umbrella organization for maintaining multilateral cooperation and substantial political dialogue and its members will reap the rewards of their strenuous efforts.

By Min Chol PT

SYNERGY

CIS member nations ramp up cooperation

Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States are working to develop cooperation among them at present when international relations are going unipolar.

Its coordination committee for air defence got together last April. It discussed the matters of perfecting the combined anti-aircraft defence system among the member nations and bolstering up bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field. It also examined the plan for joint live firing drill “Combat friendship-2019”.

CIS members have also staged joint military exercises. Last April, there was a joint military rehearsal involving the anti-aircraft means of Armenia and the flying corps of Russia’s southern military district, under the observation of commanders of anti-aircraft forces of the member nations.

The Armenian commander said that through the exercise the anti-aircraft force of his country demonstrated its preparedness for annihilating invaders to the airspace at any time.

CIS nations that had belonged to the Soviet Union were faced with a mountain of difficulties after the collapse of it. There were clashes due to divergences of opinion and outside forces

attempted to draw them into the sphere of their influence. As a result, economic ties between them were severed, causing them huge economic losses.

The member nations learned from bitter experiences that only cooperation is the best way to ensure regional security and therefore they are trying hard to join efforts in order to overcome outsiders’ challenges and make socio-economic progress.

To cope with the current complicated world situation, they frequently come together to discuss burning issues and adopt realistic solutions.

The council of foreign ministers of the CIS met in Moscow on April 5. They discussed various issues including the upholding of international law, cooperation in the cyber field and re-examination of the result of the Second World War for redressing frequent history distortions, and exchanged views on the integration all around Eurasia, its prospect and the CIS’ position and role in the process.

The meeting adopted an appeal for properly safeguarding the tombs of soldiers who fell during the Soviet-German war and related monuments and signed a series of documents

STATEMENT

US urged to change its approach

“If the United States abandons its duty and keeps resorting to anti-DPRK hostile policy, the June 12 DPRK-US Joint Statement will face an uncertain fate,” said a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry on June 4.

The statement was published to coincide with the first anniversary of the first DPRK-US summit meeting and talks in Singapore held in June last year.

In the past one year the DPRK directed constant efforts to establishing new relations with the US, building a lasting and durable peace regime in the Korean peninsula and achieving the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, as stipulated in the June 12 DPRK-US Joint Statement, and made every possible endeavour such as the proactive practical measures that required a strategic decision, it said.

The US, however, has become ever more undisguised in its attempt to stifle the DPRK by force of arms while deliberately turning its face away from the implementation of the joint statement and only insisting on the latter’s unilateral abandonment of nuclear programme, it said.

In his recent policy speech the Chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission said that given the deep-rooted animosity between the two countries, in order to implement the June 12 Joint Statement both sides should give up their unilateral terms and seek a constructive solution that meets each other’s interests and, to this end, it is needed above all for the US to approach the DPRK with a new

way of calculation by putting aside the current one, it noted.

The joint statement is a commitment the two countries made before the world and humankind and a task for which both sides are jointly accountable, it said, adding the DPRK remains unchanged in its stand and will to value and continue to faithfully implement the joint statement.

Whether the joint statement will remain effective or be reduced to a sheet of paper will depend on how the US would respond to the DPRK’s fair and aboveboard stand, it said.

“The US would be well-advised to change its current way of calculation and respond to our call as soon as possible.”

The chief of the Institute for Disarmament and Peace of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly criticized the US Department of Defense for calling the DPRK a “rogue state” in its 2019 India-Pacific Strategy Report as he told KCNA on June 5.

It is an apparent infringement upon the DPRK’s sovereignty and dignity, and it is nothing less than a de facto declaration of confrontation, he said.

The US has thus explicitly revealed once again in front of the world its aggressive attempt to bring us to our knees by force, while totally denying the spirit of the DPRK-US Joint Statement in which it committed itself to terminating hostile bilateral relations and establishing a new one, he said.

“The more the US hostile acts towards the DPRK grow, the stronger our countermeasures will become.”

INITIATIVE

Belt and Road Initiative comes into spotlight

Most recently the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was held in Beijing, China, on an unprecedentedly large scale.

The forum reportedly attracted heads of state and government of 38 countries, 40 chiefs of international organizations including the secretary general of the United Nations and president of the International Monetary Fund and over 6 000 delegates from 150 countries and 92 international organizations.

With strict observance of the purpose and principles of the UN Charter as a precondition, the Belt and Road Initiative has set the five-point principle of peaceful co-existence, opening

and cooperation, harmony and engagement, marketing and mutual benefit and prosperity as the fundamental principles and serves the purpose to achieve economic growth through mutual cooperation.

The main tasks of the initiative are to establish a system for intensified cooperation, contacts and exchanges between governments, build and readjust traffic and energy infrastructure, activate trade and investment, establish a financial cooperation system for the accommodation of fund and promote cultural, academic and talent exchanges.

The initiative was enshrined for the first time in the resolution of the 71st UN General

Assembly Session in the late 2016 with unanimous approval of 193 member nations and the UN Security Council adopted resolution 2344 on March 17 2017, calling for intensifying regional economic cooperation through the building of One Belt and One Road and others.

Today the Chinese initiative is hailed by many countries as a plan for worldwide economic development covering even Latin American countries.

Over 100 bilateral cooperation agreements and \$64 billion worth cooperation contracts were signed during the forum.

The Economist said the majority of countries related to the Belt and Road Initiative enjoy more economic freedom than China and American newspaper *The Huffington Post* described the initiative as a “great activity in the 21st century towards a new world order”.

By Song Jong Ho PT

GAMES

Pochonbo Torch Prize Games begin

The Pochonbo Torch Prize Games, which opened at the Hyesan Gymnasium on June 2, are going on in Pyongyang, Phyongsong, Hamhung, Sariwon, Nampho and other places.

The games are one of the large annual professional sports events in the country held to mark the day of the victorious battle of Pochonbo (June 4).

In the games players compete in over 30 events including football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and swimming,

divided into senior and youth levels.

The table-tennis tournament is drawing particular interest of experts and fans as the See Master 2019 ITTF Challenge plus Pyongyang Open scheduled for July is only about a month away.

It began on June 4 at the Table Tennis Gymnasium on Chongchun Street in Pyongyang and is going on, divided into team, singles, doubles and mixed doubles events.

In the first matches of the

women's team event April 25, Pyongyang and Hwaepul beat Rimyongsu, Sobaeksu and Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies respectively.

The divergence of opinion between experts and fans on the odds-on favourite to win the men's team event is widening as time passes.

"In the past the winner of the men's team event changed every year. The results of round-robin matches would tell which one will be the winner among Pyongyang, April 25 and Amnokgang, I think," said Ryang Kum Song, a fan living in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

Pyongyang's Kim Ok Chan and Hwaepul's Kim Kum Yong stole the show in the men's and women's singles.

Kim Ok Chan has a special technique of backhand drive and Kim Kum Yong is very good at strike and counterattack.

There were also senior-level yachting and youth-level boat and canoe races in Pyongyang and Phyongsong between June 4 and 7.

By Jong Tang Song PT



RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Rimyongsu and Hwaepul compete in the women's table tennis doubles held as part of the Pochonbo Torch Prize Games.

COSTUME

Harmony of colours

Korean ancestors preferred light, soft and bright colours to dark ones.

They opted for white, jade green and light pink colours for their clothes, as well as light and soft neutral tints.

Women picked clothes of soft and bright colours including light pink, light green and cream in spring and such clean colours as jade green and light blue in summer to meet seasonal characteristics.

Children also liked bright colours and they wore striped jackets whose sleeves, collar and breast-tie had different colours or whose sleeves were decorated with rainbow colours on holidays.

Korean costume consists of upper and lower garments, and they were often different in colour.

Especially, women preferred different-coloured *chima* (skirt) and *jogori* (jacket) to unicoloured ones.

Among them, green jacket and crimson skirt, yellow jacket and crimson skirt, and yellow jacket and blue

skirt were used as holiday and ceremonial attire. In particular, the Koreans liked best the yellow jacket and crimson skirt as they appealed to their aesthetic taste and the gorgeous and refreshing colours go together well.

Men put on comparatively bright clothes of single colour including white and jade green. When they wore upper and lower garments in different colours, they chose a

light brown, light blue, blue or grey jacket along with bright and soft coloured trousers.

Korean costume can represent beauty through the harmony of colours of components in each section.

The colours of breast-tie and cuff of traditional women's jacket were different from the ground colour to avoid the monotony of colour and add beauty.

As such jackets were more gorgeous than casual clothes, they were usually worn on holidays or at events and ordinary times as well.

By Jong Chol PT



Colourfully harmonious Korean clothes presented to the 16th national Korean costume show.

MEDAL

Athletes bring home medals from intl competitions

DPRK players won the junior and juvenile women's games of the 2019 IHF Trophy Tournament East and Southeast Asia held in Taipei of China between May 26 and 30.

The tournament brought together players from different countries and regions, including the DPRK, Vietnam and Chinese Hong Kong.

In the junior and juvenile women's games the Korean players defeated all their opponents and overwhelmed the players of Chinese Taipei in the finals, bagging gold medals.

The Korean players also

proved successful in the ICF Women's Canoe Cup held in Hungary on May 18-19.

The event brought together at least 60 players from 16 countries and regions, including the DPRK, China, Indonesia and Germany.

DPRK player Ko Haeng Bok won the senior women's canoeing single-seater 200m game.

She and compatriot O Su Rim were placed second and third in the senior women's canoeing double 500m and 200m games respectively.

Compiled from KCNA

ICH

Woodblock print in Korea dates back to 8th century

Water paint woodblock print is a picture made by putting water paint on an embossed woodblock and pressing it against paper or cloth.

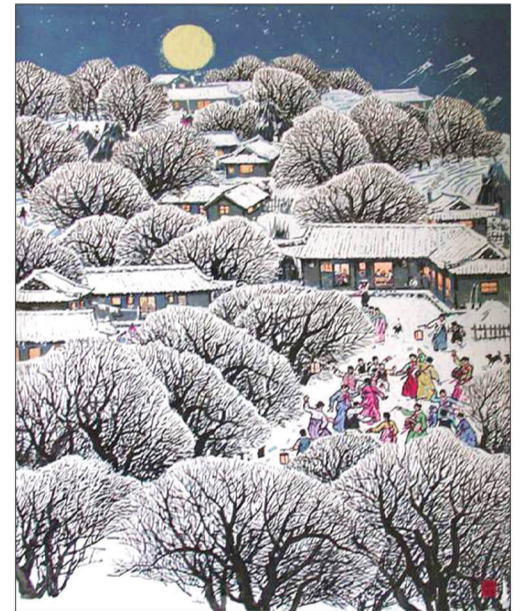
Transparent, semitransparent and opaque water paints including those for Korean painting were mainly used for printing. Pictures were printed on such Korean papers as *chamji* and *sonji* that absorb water evenly and do not fade and on different kinds of cloths including silk.

Based on the descriptive principles of Korean painting, the woodblock print feels clear and soft in colour and the entire picture looks clean and neat.

The typography had long originated and developed in Korea.

Mugujonggwang-daedaranigyong and *Paengmandaranyong* which were produced in 751 and 764 in the period of the Three Kingdoms in Korean history can be claimed to be the oldest in the world.

Many water paint prints were produced in the form of single-coloured illustrations to be added to such books as *The Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures* printed



A woodblock print *Jolwoldaeborum*, or Korean folk holiday celebrating the first lunar full moon day.

by using 80 000 wooden blocks in the period of Koryo and *Chronicles of the Feudal Joseon Dynasty* and *Muyedobothongji* (Illustrated Book of Martial Arts) in the period of feudal Joseon dynasty. In the course of this, coloured water paint woodblock print "Spring in Pyongyang" was brought out in the 19th century as an independent work.

Today's typical works include "Short Visit", "Haircut", "At the Well" and "Reunification Vanguard".

The technique was inscribed on the national intangible cultural heritage list on October 1 2017.

By Kil Chung II PT

