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Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un inspects reconstruction site in Kimhwa County

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the armed forces of the DPRK, inspected the reconstruction site in Kimhwa County that was stricken by natural disaster.

He was accompanied by senior officials Pak Jong Chon, Ri Il Hwan, Kim Yong Su, Jo Yong Won, Kim Yo Jong, Pak Thae Song and Hyon Song Wol.

He was greeted by the chairman of the Kimhwa county Party committee, a vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces and other commanding officers who are working at the reconstruction site in the eastern region of the DPRK.

Looking round the site, Kim Jong Un familiarized himself with the damage to dwelling houses, farmland and the sectors of transport, land and environment, urban management, electric power and telecommunications in the area and with the progress in the recovery.

Hearing the report that about 88 percent of the total workload has been done for low-storey houses in the township area and single-storey



houses in the ri areas of the county for nearly 1 000 families, he said with great satisfaction that the Korean People's Army is making great achievements under the energetic and meticulous guidance of the WPK.

He repeatedly asked the chairman of the county Party committee if the county people are pleased with the houses and, upon hearing that they are all happy with them, he said he cannot wish for anything better. We can find no more pleasing and worthwhile struggle if it enables the people to take back their happy life in the modern dwelling houses commensurate with

the ideal civilized society free from backwardness of the times that the Party plans to build, he said heartily.

He especially pointed to the need to plant more trees in the township and mountains around it and more ground-cover plants in residential quarters in order to improve the natural and ecological environment of the area.

In keeping with the change of Kimhwa County, locally-run industrial factories should be upgraded on a yearly basis and production be reenergized so as to improve the economic life in the county and steadily improve the standards of

material living of the people, he emphasized.

The Supreme Leader, on his way to and from Kimhwa County, stopped at farm fields affected by disasters in several areas and learned about crop conditions.

He said that crops are in good conditions that could not be expected at the time when the fields were damaged by flood, adding every plot shows clear signs of having recovered from damage. He said that thanks to the devotion and patriotic efforts made by farmers for each plant, such a result is possible

despite unprecedented damage, as he highly appreciated the pains taken by agricultural workers to protect valuable crops to the last.

The damaged areas have been spruced up with the construction of new smart houses and minimizing of damage to crops has made it possible to expect the grain yield as good as the one in the peak year, he said, stressing with confidence that though this year has been a year of unprecedented hardships, it will be a specially worthwhile year of great victory.

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Political Bureau of WPK Central Committee meets

The 18th meeting of the Political Bureau of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea took place at the office building of the Central Committee of the WPK on September 29.

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the WPK, chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the armed forces of the DPRK, attended the meeting.

It was also attended by members of the Presidium and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

Present there as observers were department directors of the WPK Central Committee, members of the national anti-epidemic field and others concerned.

Upon authorization of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Chairman Kim Jong Un presided over the meeting.

The meeting pointed out some faults being revealed in the efforts to prevent the spread of the deadly virus and had an in-depth study and discussion of the issues of further intensifying the state emergency anti-epidemic work.

A report on the worldwide spread of COVID-19 was made at the meeting.

The meeting stressed the need to strictly guard against conceit, carelessness, irresponsibility and slackness in the anti-epidemic field and employ tougher anti-



epidemic measures of a Korean style and intelligence. It also called for successfully maintaining a steel-strong anti-epidemic system and order by heightening the atmosphere of mass-based anti-epidemic campaign and galvanizing all people into united conscious action.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee examined the Party and state affairs, which have

been conducted to mark the 75th founding anniversary of the WPK, and the situation of the campaign for recovery from natural disasters, before proposing, discussing and deciding on necessary organizational steps to ensure their successful implementation.

The meeting was an important occasion for protecting the security of the country and the people to the last and stabilizing and improving their

living standards as it took practical measures to splendidly celebrate the 75th founding anniversary of the WPK as a genuine, auspicious holiday of all the people and victoriously conclude this year, the last year in implementing the five-year strategy for national economic development, despite the unprecedented misfortune and natural disasters.

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LEAD

Original features of Workers' Party of Korea

The original features of the Workers' Party of Korea have been manifested more clearly in the new century of the Juche era.

For the WPK, there is no emergency greater than the pains of the people and there is no more important work than relieving them of their misfortune.

In the past years including 2012, 2015, 2016 and 2019, the DPRK was battered by serious natural disasters on several occasions.

In particular, the calamity which hit the northern areas of North Hamgyong Province in 2016 inflicted great damage on the life of their residents.

The WPK immediately issued an appeal to call on all the Party members and other people, as well as service personnel, to turn out in the reconstruction

campaign in the northern areas in the name of the Party Central Committee and made sure that all state potentials were mobilized and concentrated on the housing project so that the people in the afflicted areas would not suffer from the approaching intense cold.

Therefore, the construction of Ryomyong Street was called off temporarily and the main units that had been deployed in the major areas of 200-day campaign were dispatched to the reconstruction front in the northern areas.

It was the firm viewpoint of the WPK that the news about moving into new homes by the residents in the afflicted areas was more valuable than the joy of completion of Ryomyong Street.

Therefore, the northern areas in North Hamgyong

Province were turned into a socialist fairyland in a little over two months, and a touching story was told in the period that the schoolchildren in the flood-stricken areas had enjoyed a happy camp life at the Songdowon International Children's Camp.

This year, too, the WPK has displayed again its revolutionary original features of sharing and relieving the people's misfortune and pains and defending them.

It has held many important meetings in succession this year.

In the meetings, problems were discussed and decided to conduct the anti-epidemic campaign for thoroughly coping with the world health crisis and to overcome the unexpected natural disasters at the same time.

The Chairman of the WPK went to flood-hit Taechong-

ri of Unpha County, North Hwanghae Province, to learn about the situation and took measures for stabilizing the life of the people in the area and easing their misfortune and pains. He also took measures to supply food for afflicted people and materials needed for reconstruction even by tapping food reserves of the Chairman of the State Affairs Commission and ensured that flood victims took their shelters at the county Party committee buildings and that officials did office work in tents.

There is no limit in the measures of the WPK to alleviate the misfortune and pains of the people.

Kangwon and North and South Hamgyong provinces on the east coast sustained another damage by the natural disaster which hit again.

The Chairman of the WPK visited the damaged site, took reconstruction measures and sent an open letter to all Party members of the capital city to ardently call for giving sincere support and help so that the people in the afflicted areas could clear away the aftermaths of disaster as early as possible.

The WPK is now concentrating on the reconstruction campaign by setting it as its most important undertaking.

Thanks to the WPK, which devotes everything to relieving the misfortune and pains of the people and serving them, the single-minded unity of the DPRK is solid and the country is advancing vigorously in the face of all ordeals and difficulties.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

ISSUE

Coins to be issued to mark WPK's anniversary

Commemorative coins will be minted in the DPRK to mark the 75th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree in this regard on Thursday.

Commemorative coins "75th Founding Anniversary of the WPK" are to be minted in gold and silver.

Carved at the centre of heads of gold and silver coins are the Party Founding Museum and the WPK emblem. On their upper part are letters reading "Foundation of the WPK" and on the lower part are letters "75th Anniversary" with letters "1945" and "2020" on both sides.

On the tails of the coins is the national emblem of the DPRK. Seen in their upper part are letters "The Central Bank of the DPRK" and in the lower part are degree of purity, weight and minting year with magnolias decorating their edges.

The size of the pure gold coin



Commemorative coins to be issued on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

is 35 mm in diameter and 2 mm thick, and that of pure silver coin 40 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick.

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INAUGURATION

Fruit processing factory built in Kosan

A fruit processing plant has been built on the Kosan Combined Fruit Farm.

The construction of the fruit processing base capable of mass-producing processed fruit products in the large fruit production base has enabled the farm to perfect itself as a standard combined fruit farm of the country and contribute to the improvement of the people's living standards.

A ceremony was held on Wednesday to inaugurate the Kosan Fruit Processing

Factory.

It was attended by Ri Il Hwan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned and officials and employees of the Kosan Fruit Processing Factory under the Kosan Combined Fruit Farm.

Ri Il Hwan, in an inaugural speech, said that the factory is a precious creation brought about under the energetic leadership of Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un who

is translating the behests of Chairman Kim Jong Il into brilliant reality.

He said that Kosan has turned into a vast thriving orchard, a large-scale fruit producing and processing base comprising a modern pig farm, sci-tech dissemination room and fruit processing plant, and a good place to live in with thousands of houses and cultural and welfare facilities.

The officials and employees of the factory should take good care of precious equipment and buildings and produce more famous products loved by the people, thus making a positive contribution to improving the people's living standards, he noted.

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Newly-built Kosan Fruit Processing Factory.



New power station goes into operation

The Rinsan Ryongsok Power Station has newly been built.

An inauguration ceremony

took place on the spot on Wednesday.

The ceremony was attended

by Pak Chang Ho, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials, builders and other working people in Rinsan County and employees of the power station.

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MOVING

Wonhwa-ri people move to new homes

Modern farm houses for hundreds of households have been built at the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm in Phyongwon County, South Phyongan Province.

President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il visited the farm on several occasions and clarified the orientation to be taken by the farm.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un who always care about the agricultural workers in Wonhwa-ri ensured that they were provided with the homes of happiness.

South Phyongan Province formed a strong construction force in keeping with the national system of supplying materials and carefully organized and commanded the project.

Builders carried out huge construction tasks ahead of

schedule, including the concrete placing of foundations, block-laying for walls and external and internal plastering.

They also built nursery, clinic and other public buildings and finished site clearing and river embankment repair in a short time.

Having been built cosily at the foot of a sunny mountain, each house has several living rooms and a kitchen for the convenience of dwellers and fruit trees have been planted around the houses, adding more to the scenery of the village.

On September 29, the farmers moved into the new homes, as they sang and danced merrily amid the warm congratulations of provincial officials and builders.

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Festive mood fills the air as farmers move into new houses at the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm in Phyongwon County, South Phyongan Province.

INSPECTION

Senior officials visit different units

Pak Pong Ju, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and vice-chairman of the WPK Central Committee, inspected the Chongchongang-Phyongnam irrigation waterway construction project.

At the dam construction site, he learned about the construction of the floodgate of intake dam and the condition of roadbed for gantry crane, and called upon builders to do every work in a responsible manner.

Pak also inspected the Sunchon Cement Complex.

He made the rounds of the complex to familiarize himself with the repair of the cement kiln and the cement production.

He gave pep talks to the workers who have mounted an increased production drive to supply enough cement to the reconstruction sites, stressing the need to hit the increased cement production target

by operating the existing production equipment at full capacity.

Earlier, he inspected the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and the construction site of houses in Taechong-ri, Unpha County, North Hwanghae Province.

Premier Kim Tok Hun, who is member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, inspected the agricultural sector in counties of South Hwanghae Province including Anak, Sinchon and Jaeryong.

He also visited the house construction sites in Togamdong in Kaesong City and the seat of Rimhan-ri in Phanmun District in the same city. He discussed and took steps to responsibly oversee the construction of houses nearing completion and ensure a proper supply of materials by relevant units.

KCNA

KANGDONG

County fares well with livestock farming

Farms turn out various dairy products

A variety of processed milk products are turned out at the milk processing grounds of different stockbreeding cooperative farms in Kangdong County, Pyongyang.

"First, the quality of milk should be good in the processing of milk, second, bacteria should be fine and third, it should be processed well. Quality product comes when these three factors are well matched," said Ri Pyong Gu, leader of the youth milk processing workteam of the Kubin Stockbreeding Cooperative Farm.

According to him, the workteam gathers goat's milk and cow's milk from a dozen workteams every morning and evening to examine acidity and pollution level at the analysis room, before starting production.

The characteristic feature of milk processing in Kubin-ri is that it has applied natural lactobacilli.

As the ri already built the lactobacilli culture room for specializing in the production of indigenous bacteria from the place, it does not worry about bacteria despite increased milk output.

Han Ok Hwa, head of the culture room, said that it is equipped with a full set of cold centrifugal separator, liquid culture tank, freeze dryer, ultra-deep freezer and other facilities. "Spores produced by our culture room exist as liquid and powder, which have been registered as national spores," she noted.

According to her, the culture

room has made an enzyme for the production of cheese, which had been imported in the past, since a few years ago. They produce mozzarella cheese for pizza to supply it to public catering establishments in Pyongyang.

A variety of ferment bacilli from Kubin-ri are sent to other stockbreeding farms in Kangdong County and other areas, which are winning popularity with users.

What is noticeable in the milk processing ground of the Kangdong County is the tunnel-type storehouse.

The storehouses are literally natural freezers as they are located in dozens-of-metre-long tunnels where underground water of 12-15°C flows all the year round.

"The dairy products we produce are kept in this storehouse. In fact, when they are preserved in a refrigerator, they become less fresh due to the smell of ammonia. When they are stored in the tunnel-type storehouse, they preserve fresh and natural taste as they are. Everyone who has visited our storehouse is struck with

admiration," said an official of Thaejam Stockbreeding Cooperative Farm.

The output of processed milk products of Kangdong County is on the increase every year, including yoghurt with sourish and savoury taste, mouthwatering white milk tofu, milk cream, cheese and butter.

Among them, the annual yoghurt output amounts to well over a thousand tons, and it is said that over 100 tons of more yoghurt have been produced this year over last year.

"Goat's milk is known as health food as it contains dozens of kinds of amino acids needed for human body, fatty acids, mineral substances and vitamins. Demand for the processed milk products of Kangdong County grows day by day since such qualitative indexes as acidity, viscosity, pH, moisture and contents of oil and salt are thoroughly ensured and for their high nutrition," said manager of the Pyongyang dairy products shop.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT



CHOE YONG NAM

Farmers produce a variety of dairy products at the Kubin Stockbreeding Cooperative Farm in Kangdong County, Pyongyang.

Animal husbandry pays off

Kangdong County is well known across the country for being good at raising grass-eating domestic animals.

The county was named in the meaning that it is located on the east side of the Taedong River.

Mountains and forests make up 76 percent of its area.

In particular, they cover nearly 80 percent of different ri such as Kubin, Thaejam and Ransan.

These lowest administrative units have been doing livestock farming for over 20 years by exploiting mountains and are turning into thriving communities with the passage of time.

Most of the areas are 500 to 600 metres above sea level and their soil is neutral, which is favourable to the growth of trees and grass and the breeding of goats that are good mountain climbers.

Originally, farms were engaged in cereal production, and therefore they faced a great deal of difficulties when they were to switch over to livestock farming.

The county inspired agricultural workers to find out thousands of hectares of land suitable as pasture and plant acacia trees, dew grass, alfalfa and other feed grasses. It also secured breeding goats that have been adapted to relevant areas by establishing a system of producing F1 hybrid to lay a foundation for increasing the number of goats and milk output.

What is distinctive in our goat farming is that from the outset, we introduced a system of breeding a herd by each person, instead of collective raising.

Most of its mountains have steep slopes and narrow valleys, and vast pastures are hardly seen.

Such being the situation, a breeder was entrusted with a herd of about 30 goats and small sheds were built in accordance with the specific conditions of each pasture.

Such sheds number nearly 100 in Kubin-ri alone, 40 km away from the county town.

The separate breeding was very advantageous.

It made it possible to use feed sources and manpower reserves in an effective way and prevent infectious diseases



and wholesale death. In particular, breeders were able to improve nutritive conditions of pregnant goats, thus making each of them bring forth a litter of over two kids.

As a result, number of goats and milk output continued to grow every year and each breeder could produce more than 5 tons of milk a year.

Our county's system of breeding a herd by each person has widely been introduced into the animal husbandry sector in many parts of the country.

We are also extending the success achieved in goat breeding to raising other grass-eating domestic animals such as milch cow, sheep and rabbit.

In addition, we created artificial and natural grass fields and established the methods of producing nutritive feed and substitute milk and medicines to consolidate foundations for massively breeding grass-eating domestic animals. We also built a base for producing spirulina to enhance the quality of their feed for winter.

At present, our county breeds well over a thousand goats, hundreds of cows and many sheep, geese and rabbits to turn out large quantities of dairy products and meat.

Flocks of goats, cows and sheep grazing in mountains and valleys remind you of floating white clouds to add more to the pastoral beauty of the mountainous region.

Meat, yogurt, butter and cheese produced in our county are now on the shelves of many restaurants and shops in Pyongyang.

We have just finished the design for creating more than 5 000 hectares of grass fields and are now stepping up preparations for carrying out yearly plans from next year.

Ri Chang Gon, chairman of the Kangdong County Cooperative Farm Management Committee of Pyongyang Municipality

What goat breeders say



I have worked as a goat breeder for only six years.

In the period I keenly realized that anti-epizootic work is as important as livestock farming.

I graze more than 30 goats at present.

Goats are susceptible to mastitis and indigestion.

To prevent them, I use salt and other minerals abundant in our place. I also make a disinfectant with the roots of pasque flowers and use the composite nutritive feed and assorted feed developed at the farm.

This has helped prevent those diseases and increase

milk output by 10 percent as compared to previously.

Kim Tong Su at the Kubin Stockbreeding Cooperative Farm



Eighteen years have passed since I became a goat breeder.

My husband helped me in the beginning, but now my son is lending me a hand.

My family is raising 80 goats.

This means we grow 20 more goats in the light of the per-head herd management system.

Although it is hard work, nothing is more gratifying

than seeing large quantities of goat's milk produced every day.

Our milk production target for this year is 15 tons, or 4 tons more than last year.

We are producing more milk than others as we breed lots of candidate goats.

We regularly keep more than 15 such goats each year.

To this end we take good care of adult goats and have each of them bring forth a litter of two to three kids.

Sometimes I feel exhausted as I work in the pasture, come rain or shine. But I find it worth doing as I see the living conditions of my family and the economy of the farm improving day after day. I take delight in breeding goats.

Yu Han Ok at the Kubin Stockbreeding Cooperative Farm

UNIVERSITY

Leading way for education, sci-tech development



KIM HYOK CHOL

An overall view of Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang.

Kim Il Sung University has made a tangible contribution to the development of the country's education and science and technology for over 70 years since its inauguration.

Though Korea was liberated from Japanese military rule on August 15 1945, there was no university or college in it at that time.

President Kim Il Sung, as chairman of the preparatory committee for founding a university, chose a site for it and made sure that its building was constructed splendidly even under the difficult conditions of a new Korea building.

He sent letters of request to all parts of the country to bring excellent educators and paid careful attention to all matters from the improvement of teaching methods and contents, consolidation of material and technical foundations of education and provision of education for the children of workers and peasants who had been maltreated and oppressed.

As a result, a university was founded for the first time in Korea on October 1 1946 and it was named after the President according to the unanimous desire of all people.

Thanks to the measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government, Kim Il Sung University continued education even in wartime. After the war the university building was restored to the original state earlier than government buildings, and later modern new university buildings, a science library, natural history museum and gymnasium were built.

Chairman Kim Jong Il authored many works in his university days when he conducted revolutionary activities at Kim Il Sung University in the early 1960s.

On December 17 2009, he sent the university an autograph letter reading: **"Keep your feet firmly planted on this land and look out over the world!"**

Be reliable supporters of the Songun revolution possessed of a lofty spirit and rich knowledge! Redouble your efforts to get the great Party and Kim Il Sung's Korea admired by the world! December 17 2009 Kim Jong Il".

During the past 70-odd years, the university contributed greatly to economic construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood by pioneering cutting-edge basic science fields and developing advanced technical products.

Many educators of the university are working as members, editors and judges of world-prestigious academic societies and publishing houses, while its students won top marks at international contests.

Kim Il Sung University is now playing the leading role in integrating the country's education with scientific research and production, and aims to build itself as the base of international academic exchange.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

REFERENCE

Textbooks, reference books published

Choe Kyong Sin, headmistress of Kwangbok Primary School, said that the contents of textbooks and reference books have recently been enriched in line with the 12-year compulsory education.

According to her, foreign language textbooks and reference books which were published recently have been compiled in diverse ways to make pupils easily understand normal life, natural phenomena and matters and phenomena, so as to give substantial help to students in their study.

This year alone, hundreds of kinds of textbooks and reference books have been published in the DPRK.

"This year, we have published some 40 kinds of textbooks and reference books and dictionaries in six languages," said Ri Hyok, director of the Foreign Language Books Publishing House.

As the newly-published foreign language textbooks and reference books include

interesting folktales, matters and phenomena, pictures and translations, students can delve into them with curiosity and study by themselves without the explanation of teachers.

The publishing house also brought out dozens of kinds of reference books, commonsense books and picture books which develop the thinking faculty and intelligence of children and pupils and which are helpful for parents to bring up children.

"The books for the development of intellectual faculties of children and pupils have been compiled to bring up children healthily, inculcate good habits and help them understand different matters and phenomena that can be witnessed in various sectors of life and interesting world of nature. The books are now popular with children and their parents," said Ri Jong Hak, deputy director of the publishing house.

By Kwon Hyo Song PT



KIM HYOK CHOL

Editors work on compilation of books at the Foreign Languages Books Publishing House.

HOUSING

Streets resound with happy laughter

Pyongyang has been spruced up over the past eight years.

Modern streets rose up in different parts of the capital city and the people's laughter is ringing out from lovely houses.

In June 2012, Changjon Street was built, comprising multi-storey houses and skyscrapers in which ordinary working people enjoy a happy life.

Unha Scientists Street was presented to scientists in September 2013 and the Wisong Scientists Dwelling District in October 2014.

Mirae Scientists Street for lecturers was constructed on the picturesque banks of the Taedong River in 2015 and Ryomyong Street was built by introducing green and energy-saving technologies in 2017.

The world people wondered how the DPRK could build in less than a year each

of such wonderful streets encompassing high-rise apartment houses, public buildings and various public amenities like resting places and sports parks.

Such posh houses were given free to ordinary workers, lecturers, researchers and scientists, a reality which can be found only in socialist Korea.

"I have spent my long working career below the surface of the city to install and manage heating pipes and now I feel as if I am at the height of happiness after moving into the house on the 45th floor in Taedongmundong on Changjon Street which was visited by Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un," said Pak Yong Chol, employee at the central heating facility construction company.

By Sin Pyol PT

DIABETES

Traditional therapy applied to treating diabetes

The Nampho Koryo Medicine Hospital is doing a good job of treating type II diabetes with traditional medicine.



PAK KWANG HUN

Choe Chol Nam, chief of the metabolism department of the Nampho Koryo Medicine Hospital, devotes himself to research into treating type II diabetes.

"We are curing type II diabetes by applying acupuncture according to pulse rate by using no or a small dose of insulin," said Im Kyong Il, deputy director in charge of technology.

According to him, the therapy fully cures non-insulin-dependent diabetics in some 20 days and insulin-dependent diabetics in over 30 days by gradually reducing insulin dose.

"I had completely

recovered from diabetes three years ago, but relapsed. My blood sugar level was 350mg/dl just before receiving the Koryo therapy and dropped to 118mg/dl after 20 days of treatment. I thought insulin was indispensable to diabetics, but I have got better thanks to Koryo medicines and acupuncture. It's really amazing," said Han Kwang Chol (aged 53) living in Masa-dong of Waudo District, Nampho.

The correct measurement of pulse is the most important in the treatment of diabetics, said Choe Chol Nam, head of the metabolism department who established this therapy. He added that as type II diabetics generally have complications, the patients suffering from the same diabetes may differ in pulse rate and therefore they should be treated by applying different acupuncture therapies accordingly.

The hospital has fully cured dozens of diabetics over the past two years.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

ELDERLY

Enjoying great respect in public care

In the DPRK, there is a saying that 60 is the prime of life and 90 is the first step to old age.

More than a dozen persons have greeted their 100th birthdays between January and August this year. All of them received birthday spreads from Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un.

Kim Pyong Hi living in Yangji Workers' District, Jangjin County of South Hamgyong Province, was born as the daughter of poor peasant family and subjected to all sorts of misfortune under Japanese military rule. Only after Korea's liberation could she understand the true meaning of happiness.

The elderly Koreans do not want to only enjoy social benefits in comfort.

War veterans, persons of merit, pensioners and other

aged people inspire the young people as they hand down their experience and lessons to the coming generations.

Ri Yong Thae, a 76-year-old man residing in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, is winning the respect of others as "Our Big Daddy".

"No one will complain about him though he enjoys his remaining days in comfort. However, he volunteers to do good things for the community," said his neighbour Ri Myong Hui.

The respect, social interest and care for the old are growing more day after day.

So Jae Ryol living in Neighbourhood Unit No. 51, Sojang-dong of Pothonggang District, has no natural children.

But she has now many children, as well as grandsons and granddaughters, who are sharing the feeling of kinship.

They have formed a "family" with the mind to carry on the life of their grandmother who has devoted herself for the country, society and collective for over six decades.

"I am so happy," So said. It is the traditional moral sense in the Eastern country of good manners to respect and take care of seniors, and underlying preferential treatment, social interest and care for the aged are the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government that respect and hold up revolutionary forerunners, she added.

By Min Chol PT

PROFILE

Chef good at cooking oxtail soup



PAK KWANG HUN

Head chef Pak Yon Ok (middle) teaches other cooks how to cook oxtail soup.

The Ullim Restaurant, located in Kyonghung-dong of Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, is renowned for beef dishes.

"Oxtail soup is generally greasy, but our soup is savoury without such fatty taste as our head chef boosts the delicate flavour of the bone stock," said manageress Jo Yong Ran.

"Foreigners who dined at our restaurant say, 'You can savour the genuine taste of oxtail soup at the Ullim Restaurant in the DPRK,'" she added.

The restaurant became famous for oxtail soup thanks to head chef Pak Yon Ok.

The 46-year-old woman has been working at the restaurant for nearly 25 years since she graduated from the then Pyongyang foodstuff and cooking college.

In the period, she became a master of Chinese, Japanese and Western dishes as well as traditional Korean cuisine.

Though introvert, she is very passionate in her work. With great enthusiasm she applied herself to boosting

the flavour of oxtail soup.

In order to learn the nutritive features of the soup and its traditional cookery, she frequently visited lecturers and researchers of Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce and read many books on gastrology.

Pak willingly teaches other cooks her special skills.

She recalled that her first mentor Ko Kun Yong, Merited Cook, had taught her the personality traits a cook should have before cookery.

Always keeping Ko's teaching "Prepare with all sincerity, then you will make tasty dishes" in her mind, she tells other cooks to make dishes with the mind of cooking foods for their own parents.

"I find the pride and worth of life in seeing the diners taking my dishes with relish. Culinary skills are important for cooks, but what is more important is the sincere attitude with which they prepare dishes, I think," Pak said.

By Song Jong Ho PT

ICH

Steady efforts made to protect intangible cultural heritage

Recently, the eighth meeting of the general conference of signatories to the UNESCO convention on the protection of ICH took place in Paris, France. It discussed the 2022-2029 mid-term strategy and the 2022-2025 plan and budget and matters related to the protection of ICH in emergency.

In the DPRK great importance has been attached to the protection of ICH under the state concern and support.

Through the government efforts to protect, inherit and develop intangible cultural heritage, folk song *Arirang* was inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative List of ICH of Humanity in 2014, the kimchi-making practice in 2015 and national sport *ssirum* in 2018.

Over 80 things were listed as national ICH elements including Korean roofing style,

silk-weaving technique, Korean chess, sleighing, bee-keeping, cupping therapy and loach soup. Inscribed as regional ICH elements were the method of making Pyongyang *onban* (meat soup with rice in it), *Song of Fort of Mt Jongbang* with distinct musical characters of the traditional folk songs of the northwestern provinces, and the age-old stone sauna and Samdaem bath in the Kaesong area.

This year, the 24 divisions of the year in lunar calendar, tug-of-war and the traditional children's rope-skipping and hide-and-seek were added to the national ICH list, and grey mullet soup, a speciality of Pyongyang, and the beauty of white apricot of Hoeryong, one of the three beauties of Hoeryong, to the regional ICH list.

A light green jacket and a crimson skirt and traditional

timing acupuncture therapy were newly included respectively in the Korean dressing custom and acupuncture therapy which have already been inscribed as national ICH elements. The mung-bean pancake custom was named mung-bean using custom by including mung-bean jelly and pickled shrimp making renamed pickled seafood culture.

The protection of ICH in the DPRK will be encouraged as the work to enrich the national treasures and carry on and develop national history and culture with the growing government interest in it.

By Han Kwi Hun PT

EDUCATION

New teaching methods introduced

The education sector in Pyongyang is positively introducing good teaching methods.

"During the past one year, the education sector in the city has created and introduced over 80 model lessons, hundreds of new teaching methods and teaching support programs for over 8 500 class hours," said Kim Mi Ran, department director of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

East Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 has studied and applied a new teaching structure that helps students have a correct

understanding of the essence of matters and phenomena in the course of collecting data and raising points by themselves and analysing, generalizing and systematizing them under the guidance of teachers to present findings. And it has enabled students to enhance their creative application abilities in the course of assembling and controlling artificial intelligence robots in cooperation with each other.

It has also introduced a teaching method which helps student comprehensively elucidate any target of quest by applying what they learned in such lessons as

mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology and during after-school activities.

Changdok School lets students choose any study group out of laboratory, information-processing and scientific groups in the physics lesson and conduct experiment, computer simulation and theoretical interpretation before exchanging their views in order to raise their analysis and presentation abilities.

The primary education sector has developed and introduced education support programs including an English pronunciation evaluation program which can correctly assess pupils' English pronunciation and an e-teaching plan reading system synthesizing the teaching contents for over 3 000 class hours.

By Pang Un Ju PT



SONG TAE HYOK

A scene from the national *ssirum* tournament.

CHINA

In a bid to build a modernized socialist state

China is set to build a comprehensively modernized socialist state.

The Chinese Party and government have rapidly established a strategic structure to ensure unified command, comprehensive assignment and three-dimensional anti-epidemic efforts against the global epidemic, COVID-19.

President Xi Jinping said that the achievements made in the fight against the epidemic heightened self-confidence and pride of the whole Party and different nations in the country.

The fight against poverty is

going full steam ahead across the country.

The government helped 850 million people emerge from poverty to hit the poverty reduction goal of the 2030 UN sustainable development agenda 10 years ahead of schedule.

Sichuan Province reportedly eliminated poverty of 6.05 million people in six years till 2019, with the poverty rate dropping to 0.3 percent as of late last year.

The number of poverty-stricken people has decreased in Yunnan Province by 1.2 million on an annual average.

New technologies have

been developed and applied to increase agricultural production and an atmosphere of saving food without waste has been created throughout society.

A great deal of attention is being directed to the protection of ecological environment.

Lanzhou of Gansu Province expanded the capacity of four sewage treatment plants and Shandong Province took measures to ban the operation of chemical factories, major contributors to pollution of the Yellow River.

Electric power generated by solar cells increased by 20 percent and that by wind turbines by 10.9 percent in the

first half of the year as against the same period of last year.

Important projects for economic growth are now well underway in other regions including Guangdong and Fujian provinces and Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region.

China is speeding up the exploration of outer space. In July it launched the first Mars probe at the Wenchang space launch centre and inaugurated the Beidou-3 global navigation system, and is now working to build an independent space station.

KCNA

RUSSIA

Military capability built up to cope with uncertainties

NATO has recently staged a succession of large-scale military exercises in the waters of the Baltic and Black seas and North Atlantic and their coastal areas near the Russian border.

Russia is regarding such moves of NATO as a dangerous military action to threaten the country.

On the order of President Putin, commander-in-chief of the Russian federal armed forces, a sudden inspection was made of the combat preparedness of the army and navy between July and early August as the largest-ever operational readiness training of this year. Involved

in the inspection were about 150 000 troops, 26 820 pieces of weaponry and military technical equipment, over 400 warplanes and some 100 warships, and more than 50 military rehearsals of all kinds were held in the course of it.

Russia conducted Ocean Shield-2020 military exercise in the Baltic Sea and attack-and-defence manoeuvres between the two largest combined army corps in the central military district in August.

In September it executed an artillery drill, bombing drill of the air corps, combat firing exercise of tankmen, special tactical training of

reconnaissance subunits and others throughout Russia.

Most recently, the strategic command post exercise Caucasia-2020 was conducted with the involvement of troops from several neighbouring countries.

As part of the military exercise, 20 helicopter gunships of the air corps of the army staged a drill of launching a missile attack on targets simulating the enemy's armoured technical equipment and manpower in a firing range in Astrakhan and the troops for the coastal defence missile systems of the Black Sea fleet mounted a drill to wipe out the group of landing warships with a missile attack in Krasnodar,

with other military drills in several regions.

Russia is also stepping up the modernization of its military hardware along with the buildup of the combat capability of its armed forces.

About 40 latest warships and those of various classes will reportedly be delivered to the Russian Navy and the aerospace force is expected to receive the first trial product of new-type 5G fighter jet within this year.

According to the Russian defence minister, over 1 100 pieces of major military hardware and samples of special military technical equipment were supplied to army units in the first half of the year, including warplanes, helicopters, drones and submarines.

Pundits see that a strength contest will continue long between NATO and Russia.

KCNA

MALARIA

International effort gains momentum to combat malaria

The incessant spread of malaria is arousing serious concern worldwide.

According to a report released by the World Health Organization in December last year, the number of deaths from the disease in 2018 amounted to 405 000 throughout the world, while children under five accounted for 67 percent of them. And 228 million malaria patients are concentrated in Africa, making up 93 percent of world malaria cases.

In 38 African countries, 11 million pregnant women constituting 29 percent of the total number of expectant mothers contracted the illness and consequently 872 000 babies were abnormal in birth weight.

More than 2 million people

caught the malady and 2 548 died from it in Angola in the first quarter of this year. This means that the cases increased by over 190 000 and the death toll by 467 as compared to the same period of last year.

Mozambique witnessed 35 136 cases and 365 deaths in the first half of the year.

In Zimbabwe 300 000 people got malaria and 279 lost their lives as of late June. The early diagnosis and treatment of the disease are reportedly being greatly hindered by the spread of COVID-19.

The situation is getting worse in rural areas as residents there fail to get medical check-up in time.

Many countries are endeavouring to prevent malaria, well aware of the

serious damage caused by the disease.

On the occasion of World Malaria Day, the South African government expressed its resolve to eradicate the disease while stemming the spread of the novel coronavirus infection.

The health minister of the country in a statement noted that South Africa supports the worldwide campaign to wipe out malaria and would strive to prevent the illness.

The Mozambican health ministry announced a plan for supplying about 16 million mosquito nets equivalent to 90 percent of all households in number by November.

The Ugandan government that has set the goal of stamping out malaria until 2030 supplied 27 million

mosquito nets processed by insecticide across the country by starting the supply in June and sprayed insecticides over the places that mosquitos might inhabit.

Rwanda also conducted various anti-malaria activities for six months from late January, including the spray of insecticides over mosquito habitats such as swamp, wetlands and forests.

Cambodia has worked hard towards the target of wiping out the disease by 2025, thereby reducing malaria cases by 70 percent in the first half of this year as compared to the same period of last year.

Research success has also been made around the world, including the development of a new powerful drug against the protozoan of malaria.

The disease was reportedly eradicated in Paraguay and Uzbekistan in 2018 and in Algeria and Argentina in 2019.

By Om Ryong PT

Briefly

WHO

Director general refers to measures against pandemic

The director general of the World Health Organization said in a video conference of the Pan American Health Organization on September 28 that the persistent spread of COVID-19 is taking the lives of many people and warned that the world might face even more serious challenges.

People should implement the anti-epidemic measures already taken by health organizations, he noted.

Special attention should be concentrated on danger areas and patients should timely be examined, isolated and treated in order to prevent the infection with the virus, he said.

UNEP

International cooperation called for solving plastic waste issue

Only nine percent of 9 billion tons of plastic waste over the world is being recycled at the moment, said the African regional director of the United Nations Environment Programme on September 22.

Twenty countries have imposed a ban on the use of disposable plastic products in Africa, he said, adding international cooperation should be strengthened in order to reduce the increasing amount of plastic waste.

Kenya

President advocates UN reform

Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta issued a statement on September 22, in which he underlined the need to reform the UN in order to cope well with such global crises as the pandemic.

COVID-19 is now exerting serious influence on many countries, he said, pointing to the need to bolster up partnership and multilateral cooperation at this juncture.

The UN member nations should make concerted efforts to establish a system that can tackle humanitarian challenges more effectively, he noted.

China

Preparations for Winter Olympics in progress

The China 24th Winter Olympics organizing committee recently called for finishing the construction of all stadiums within this year by stepping up infrastructure building, emphasizing the need to intensify research and judgment about the situation of the spread of COVID-19 worldwide and keep close contact with international organizations including the International Olympic Committee.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

RACE

Marathon legend still runs track for another glory

The DPRK flag was hoisted in Seville of Spain in August 1999.

A DPRK dark horse breasted the tape in the women's marathon event of the Seventh World Athletics Championships.

The news astonished the athletics world and gave encouragement and confidence to the Korean people who were on the Arduous March.

Lots of people turned out on Pyongyang streets to accord the marathon queen who returned home a tumultuous welcome and warm congratulations. She was Jong Song Ok (pictured).

Honoured with the titles of DPRK Hero and People's Athlete, she now works as secretary general of the Athletics Association of the DPRK.

She still stays on the track with the spirit and ardour she displayed to win the marathon race.

As an official, she may confine herself to giving the training direction and other instructions to coaches, but she always



finds herself among athletes to live and do training with them so as to correctly grasp their physical fitness, merits and demerits and help coaches find out suitable training assignments and methods. In the course of this, she also devises new instruction and training methods in line with the world trend of development of track-and-field technology.

"Marathon requires high physical fitness, immense spiritual strength and great perseverance. Therefore, it is important to select those who have natural aptitude and

give them individualized instruction and training," said Jong.

As she always leads a life among players, she scarcely finds time to return home.

Whenever she goes back home, she feels sorry for her husband and son, she said. "But my husband always encourages me to responsibly do my duty as an official in charge of the development of the country's athletics, before caring about our family."

Thanks to her caring husband, she is able to concentrate all her energy on work.

She has trained more than 10 marathon aces including Kim Hye Gyong and Kim Kum Ok who became Asian marathon champions twice and thrice respectively.

Jong said she has still a goal to attain: Training of world marathon champions who will exalt the honour of the country.

With this dream in mind she continues to run along the track with players.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

HISTORY

Founding father of Korean nation

Tangun is the founding father of the Korean nation and the founder king of Ancient Joseon, the first state in the history of Korea.

Originally, he had been regarded as a mythical being.

The discovery of his remains and relics in Kangdong County of Pyongyang in 1993 scientifically proved that Tangun was a real being who was born 5011(±267) years ago.

According to historical records, Tangun was born as the son of the chief of a tribe and engrossed in practising martial arts including archery, spearsmanship and swordsmanship in his childhood and youthful days while devoting himself to understanding the principles of nature and society.

A man of sturdy build and clear head, Tangun cherished a high aim to change society.

Later, he succeeded his father as the chief and transformed primitive political structures one by one.

Based on such social reforms, he built Ancient Joseon with the Walled City of Pyongyang as capital in the early third

millennium BC.

According to old records, the country was called Joseon and its founder was named the "King of Paktal".

The designation was changed into "Tangun" as "King of Paktal" was written in Chinese characters in later ages. After founding the country, Tangun made sure that his people followed occupations like farming, weaving and domestic animal raising and reformed the way of life.

He expanded the territory as he integrated surrounding tribes one by one.

Ancient Joseon, which was

inaugurated as a small country in the Pyongyang area, took up a vast extent of territory while conquering neighbouring minor countries step by step.

Tangun died in native Pyongyang to be buried there.

He had four sons, called Puru, Puso, Puu and Puyo, and the eldest son Puru became the king by succeeding to the throne and the rest contributed greatly to consolidating the state founded by his father.

He founded a state in the Orient for the first time and the primitive ages came to an end in Korea, which enabled the Korean nation to enter the times of state and provided the practical guarantee for developing it into a homogenous nation.

In Korea, there are several formal customs related to Tangun.

By Yun Ki Song PT



An event held to commemorate National Foundation Day in October 2019.

LIVING MONUMENT

Ginkgo nicknamed hero for its wartime feats

There is an old ginkgo tree in Ichon county town in Kangwon Province.

Originally, it was a very big tree with many branches.

During the Fatherland Liberation War in the 1950s, transport vehicles of the Korean People's Army used it as an air raid shelter.

One day in August 1952, an enemy aircraft discovered a KPA transport truck hiding under the tree and pitched headlong in a reckless attack, only to be caught in the branches and crash.

Since then, people there have called the tree "hero ginkgo".

Due to the bump, there remained only one bough, but

the tree spread out lots of small branches later to get back its imposing appearance.

It has about seven branches that are over 30 centimetres in diameter and more than 150 that are more than 5 centimetres across.

It is 24 metres tall with the root neck being 8.5 metres in circumference and the crown 14 metres in width.

It produces flowers in mid-April and bears about 100 kilograms of fruits in autumn.

The ginkgo tree is under good protection as a living monument.

By Jong Chol PT



A giant ginkgo in Ichon county town, Ichon County, Kangwon Province.

HERITAGE

A time-honoured folk game

Paduk, or go, is one of the Korean nation's folk games.

An old book published in 1527 describes it as "*padok*".

Reflected in *paduk* is the ancient people's outlook on the universe (that the sky is round and the earth is square). The flat *paduk* board indicated the earth,

four sides of the square board four seasons (spring, summer, autumn and winter), 361 crossings of vertical and horizontal lines in the board one year and the round black and white *paduk* stones the universe, day and night.

As an old saying goes, "Chess has a thousand moves, whereas *paduk* has ten thousand," and this means *paduk* is very diverse in its moves. And it has playing ethics that the senior selects the white stone and the weak player makes the first move.

Paduk was widely disseminated in the middle ages, following the ancient

times, and had a profound influence on other countries. According to historical records of foreign countries, people of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), Paekje (late 1st century BC-AD 660) and Silla (early 1st century-935) were very fond of playing *paduk*.

History of Koryo Dynasty published in 1451 says that good *paduk* players were called "kuksu", or great master, in Koryo and they played *paduk* even on foreign lands in the middle of the 13th century.

Many tales and verses related to *paduk* can be seen in old books published in the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910). Among them is a record that Ri Sun Sin (1545-1598), a famous admiral in the period of the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598), played *paduk* at his leisure on the battlefields.

By Kil Chung II PT

