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General Secretary Kim Jong Un pays homage to great leaders at Kumsusan Palace of Sun

All the Korean people across the DPRK are looking up to the supreme temple of Juche with boundless yearning and in deep reverence for President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the greatest memorial day of the nation.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, visited the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun at 0:00 on Thursday.

Present there were members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Party central leadership body.

The palace where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, founder and builders of the great Party and the powerful state,



fathers of the nation and the great sages of revolution, are preserved in their lifetime appearance was wrapped in a solemn atmosphere.

A basket of flowers from the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un

was laid at the statues of the President and the Chairman.

Also placed were flower baskets in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the State Affairs Commission, the Standing

Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the DPRK. The General Secretary paid deep respects to the President and the Chairman before their statues together with the participants.

At the halls of immortality where Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il lie in state the General Secretary made a bow to the President and the Chairman who performed undying feats on behalf of the country and people, the times and revolution with their profound ideas and theories, extraordinary leadership ability and sweeping revolutionary practices, praying for their immortality.

KCNA

HOMAGE

Nation pays tribute to Kim Il Sung on his death anniversary

The Korean people across the DPRK commemorated the 27th anniversary of the death of President Kim Il Sung with the deepest reverence.

On the greatest national memorial day the local people, officers and men of the Korean People's Army, students and children visited the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, the supreme temple of Juche where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il are preserved in their lifetime appearance, to pay homage to them.

Entering the plaza in front of the palace with deep yearning for the President, they remembered the sacred revolutionary career of the great man who opened up the

new era of independence with the brilliant rays of Juche and laid an eternal foundation for national prosperity with amazing revolutionary practice.

An endless stream of visitors—working people, service personnel, young people and schoolchildren—flowed to the statues of the President and the Chairman and portraits of their beaming images on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang and in other places throughout the country to pay floral tribute to the great leaders.

The representative and members of the Pyongyang mission of the Anti-imperialist National Democratic Front laid a bouquet at the statues of the

great leaders on Mansu Hill.

Officials, members of the Workers' Party of Korea and other working people, service personnel, young people and students saw documentaries showing the noble image of the President as a great man and his admirable personality traits at their workplaces, army posts and homes.

Songs sung by the people with profound reverence for the President reverberated across the country.

They also boosted production and construction with a determination to hold the President in high esteem forever and build a people's paradise on this land by translating his desire for building a thriving country



A group of people visit the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, the supreme temple of Juche where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il lie in state, on the occasion of the nation's greatest memorial day.

into reality.

Service personnel and other builders gave full play to their high sense of loyalty to the Party to carry out at the cost of their lives the plan of the Party Central Committee, which initiated the enormous construction projects true to the intention of the President, at the construction sites of

10 000 flats in Pyongyang, the Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District, dwelling houses in the Komdok area and others.

The workers of the Chollima Steel Complex, Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, February 8 Vinalon Complex and other

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Homage: People pay tribute to President Kim Il Sung

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industrial establishments turned out for an increased production drive, looking back on the great exploits of the President who visited workers in the grim years of the revolution to give fresh vigour and encouragement to them and put them on Chollima to bring about miraculous victories and changes.

The agricultural workers speeded up the immediate farming process on the Kumdang, Chongsan, Yonback and Yoltusamchholli plains, recollecting the President who had walked the lanes across the fields all his life to improve the people's living standards.

Trade union members and other working people held a storytelling meeting on the virtues of President Kim Il Sung at the Central Hall of Workers in Pyongyang on July 7.

It was attended by Ri Tu Song, department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak In Chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Korea, officials of



People from different walks of life pay floral tribute to President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il at their statues on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang on July 8.

the GFTUK, and TU members and other working people in Pyongyang.

The speakers expressed their firm will to carry through the President's behests unconditionally under the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un and hit without fail the first year's targets of the five-year plan in the same spirit and mettle displayed by the working people in the period of the postwar rehabilitation and the Chollima era.

Members of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea and other farmers held a similar meeting at the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso

District, Nampho, on July 7.

Present there were Ri Tu Song, department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Han Jong Hyok, chairman of the UAWK Central Committee, Choe Yong, secretary of the Nampho City Committee of the WPK, officials of the relevant sector and the UAWK and farmers in Kangso District.

Speakers recalled with deep emotion the noble life of the President who had continued guidance trips to farms in order to develop the country's agriculture and provide farmers with happy and affluent life.

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Nationwide

Minor power plants boost electricity output

Small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations are generating more electricity across the country.

The Wonsan youth and army-people power stations and Anbyon Youth Power Station Unit 2 ensure load dispatch in a rational way according to technical specifications of generators under the scientific water control system, thereby increasing production every day.

Huichon Power Station Unit 3 and Manpho Yonha Power Station generated electricity 1.2 times more than the same period of last year.

Ryongsan and Taegak youth power stations are overfulfilling their daily production plans by over 1.5 times by making effective use of water.

The Puryong Power Station introduced a new type of effective water wheel and integrated electricity generating system to raise daily production rate by 40 percent.

Goat farms increase milk production

The Hamhung City Youth Goat Farm and the Phyongphungdok Goat Farm in Hamju County are constantly increasing the production of dairy products.

They have increased the production of goat milk 1.3 times more than the same period of last year to send yogurt and other dairy products

to nurseries and kindergartens in the city and county.

They created hundreds of hectares of natural grass fields in a far-sighted way, raised the scientific level of goat rearing and care and conducted the brisk campaign of learning from and overtaking others and swapping experience with them, making progress in the domestic production of necessary raw and other materials for dairy products.

Population on the rise in Central Zoo

More than 70 species of animals have so far reproduced hundreds of young at the Central Zoo since the beginning of this year.

Among them are some 10 species of animals like lemur catta, vervet monkey and hamadryas baboon foreign personages presented to President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il as gifts. They brought forth dozens of younglings.

And tens of species of rare animals like Vulpes fulvus, red-fur goat, blue Agapornis lilianae and others dropped their young.

Over 2 000 young reproduced by more than 200 species of animals last year are growing healthily at the zoo.

Generating equipment produced for power plant project

The Tacan Heavy Machine Complex has completed the production of generating equipment for Orangchon

Power Station Unit 3.

The complex introduced over a dozen sci-tech hits into production by intensifying research into improving the performance of hydroelectric power generating facilities including the efficiency promotion of working blades and quality improvement of insulator.

Tractors delivered to farmers

With the Ninth Congress of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea near at hand, Nonggunmaeng (UAWK) tractors, which all the UAWK members across the country provided by waging a do-good-thing movement, were delivered to the Tokhung Cooperative Farm in Kangso District, Nampho.

A meeting was held to deliver the tractors at the farm on Wednesday.

Concrete placing of Sinhong Dam wound up

Builders of the Tanchon Power Station have successfully rounded off the concrete placing of Sinhong Dam of Tanchon Power Station Unit 5.

The construction of the dam in the upper reaches of the Namchon River has made it possible to provide a guarantee for pushing the construction of the Tanchon Power Station by ensuring the early operation of Tanchon Power Station Unit 5 and to increase power production at Hochongang power stations units 2, 3 and 4.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

LEAD

Kim Il Sung's reunification exploits to go down in history

President Kim Il Sung who performed undying revolutionary exploits put forward relevant lines and policies for accomplishing the cause of national reunification.

In May 1972, he clarified the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.*

In particular, he proclaimed the Ten-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country to open up a new chapter of great national unity.

He saw the great unity of the Korean nation as a basic prerequisite for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

His intention was that all the Korean nationals, be they in the north, south or overseas and be they workers, farmers, intellectuals, youth, students, politicians, economists, religionists or soldiers, should unite for national reunification by transcending the differences in ideology, ideal, system and religious creed.

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee, Kim Il Sung advanced a new proposal for founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo while specifying the fighting tasks for achieving the reunification of the country.

Chairman Kim Jong Il formulated these three proposals for national reunification as three charters and this served as the only guideline reflecting most correctly the unanimous will and specific reality of the country.

It elicited the worldwide support and encouragement, to say nothing of all the Korean people, as it indicated a new path for the national reunification movement.

The President, who started his official duties early in the morning of July 7 1994, conducted the meeting of leading officials in the economic sector for two consecutive days. Despite extreme fatigue, he checked in detail the document related to national reunification before signing his autograph "Kim Il Sung July 7 1994".

This was the last handwriting left by him.

Chairman Kim Jong Il saw to it that a granite monument inscribed with his signature was erected at Panmunjom with the will to hand down to posterity the outstanding exploits performed and the great pains taken by the President for the cause of national reunification and implement his instructions.

The President's exploits will be immortal in the history of the reunification movement of the Korean nation along with the monument.

Kim Kyong Chan

INSPECTION

Premier Kim visits various units

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 several units in different sectors of the national economy.

He acquainted himself with the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Hydro-meteorological Administration for coping with disastrous and abnormal weather, which is an important link in the chain for attaining the goal of grain production for this year, the first year of the five-year plan, and held a consultative meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The meeting urged officials of agricultural guidance organs to scrupulously organize the farming operation and command with maximum awareness and redoubled efforts and display strong executive ability.

It also detailed the work of issuing the instructions of the Cabinet on taking proactive sci-tech steps for minimizing the damage by disastrous and abnormal weather and on taking

strong measures for promoting the growth of the crops and preventing damage by moisture, blight and insects and flood.

Inspecting the work of the State Hydro-meteorological Administration, the premier called for ensuring scientific accuracy, correctness and speed in the weather forecast. He urged the agricultural and meteorological observation sectors to cooperate in working out foresightedly a plan for preventing the natural damage, stressing the need for other sectors to fully support it.

He also visited the food administration station in Rangnang District and other food administration units in Pyongyang to learn about the implementation of the special measure taken by the WPK to stabilize the people's livelihood.

Earlier, he chaired a consultative meeting at the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

KCNA



Recycling programme put in place nationwide

“At present, 45 percent of steel, 62 percent of copper, 40 percent of lead and 35 percent of paper in the world outputs are produced by reprocessing waste matter. This is a result of the efforts of many countries that set recycling as their state policy and competitively set up the recycling industry,” said Ri Jong Im, department director of the State Planning Commission.

Amid the worldwide endeavours to promote the status of reprocessing as a motive force of industrial development, the DPRK pays national attention to the recycling of various kinds of waste and by-products from production and life.

The Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December 2019 defined recycling as an important motive force of economic development, and the Third Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in April 2020 adopted the law on recycling for the sustainable development of the economy and the protection of ecological environment.

Accordingly, a central guidance organ was established to exercise unified state command and control over recycling and practical measures have been taken to that end.

According to director Ri, in

order to implement the state policy, primary efforts are being directed to perfecting the methodology of assessing the reprocessing work at enterprises and formulating the national recycling strategy.

To this end, relevant personnel went to different units of economic sectors, such as the Pothonggang Footwear Factory, Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, Rangnang Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory and Osoksan Granite Mine, to collaborate with officials and workers there.

In the course of this, they compiled evaluation indexes for relevant enterprises to produce high quality goods to meet international environmental

protection standards while saving resources, said Sin Chol Jin, staffer at the planning commission.

These indexes make it possible to identify the quantity of waste from all enterprises and domestic waste in the country and the kind and volume of raw and other materials and products made by using them and provide unified guidance and exercise unified control over them.

In addition, efforts are being made to establish the national structure of the recycling industry while activating enterprises' recycling endeavours that are being undertaken by each sector.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT



An employee operates the machine to turn out a variety of battery boxes at the Taedonggang Battery Factory.

Disposal plants help protect environment, boost growth

Waste disposal plants are now being built across the country.

“Population are concentrated in provincial capitals, cities and county seats and they produce a large quantity of domestic waste of various kinds. If factories are built to dispose of them, they will be very helpful in protecting ecological environment and can make various kinds of useful products,” said Ri Yong Ho, section chief of the State Planning Commission.

Many cities and counties are now building waste disposal plants by giving priority to it and improving the effectiveness of investment on the basis of detailed consideration of the amount of waste, the place of construction of the factories and their disposal capacity.

At the same time attention is being directed to putting production of the existing ones

on a normal footing to prove their worth.

The Hungdok Waste Disposal Plant in Hungdok District of Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province, serves as a role model in the country.

According to its manager, the factory is sited in a place which was a decades-old waste dump several years ago.

The district, after groping for a solution to the disposal of a mountain-high waste dump, decided to install a block-making machine and concrete mixer beside the waste dump, he said.

Taking its first step with the production of ash concrete blocks with only two machines, the factory is now equipped with lots of machines and other facilities with over a dozen production processes and manufactures over 20 kinds of products.

Its major products include fly-ash concrete blocks made by mixing coal ash and carbide from the February 8 Vinalon Complex, substitute fuel and floor tile for salt field made with waste vinyl, roof cover for vegetable greenhouse made from worn cloth and interlock tiles and curbstones made by crushing rubble stones in waste. And it also makes glass yarns from scrap glass to produce slates.

Its employees are very proud of their jobs as they have disposed of the mountain of waste which had been dumped for decades to make valuable things and spruce up the looks of the district as it desires. More important is that they helped remarkably reduce environmental pollution, they say.

The waste disposal plants in Pyongyang have set up production processes of

Close combination of collection & recycling

Efforts are underway in various parts of the country to provide favourable conditions for collection activities such as procurement of idle materials and to establish a recycling system which would enable extended reproduction based on them.

In the course of this, a growing number of units are actively engaging in the efforts, with the result that the range of recyclable things are widened and the number of products from recycled materials increased.

The Rangnang Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory in Pyongyang is spearheading the drive for recycling.

The factory has a well-knit waste plastic collection system.

It runs a waste plastic exchange stall where many people come to barter waste plastic with goods. Besides, it finds sources of recyclable materials in collaboration with many factories and enterprises while going round construction sites and other places across the country. Consequently, it collects dozens of tons of plastic waste every month.

It has established a stable production system based on waste plastic and turns out a variety of quality plastic goods.

“Recycling is geared towards not just reducing costs and increasing output but making goods that are much sought after by people in line with the requirements of the times,” said Kang Nam Ik, manager of the factory, adding that is why they give top priority to raising quality.

The factory developed an additive by joining efforts with research institutes and

confirmed its rational mixing ratios according to properties of materials.

As a result, the proportion of waste plastic used in the production of plastic boxes, water casks and pipes were raised to over 65 percent and even 95-100 percent for some products and yet their quality was as good as those made without recycled plastic.

The Sunchon Leather Shoes Factory has applied waste rubber in the production of shoe soles.

The factory's technicians came up with a technology for increasing the tensile strength and elongation of recycled rubber by using ore waste and applied it to production, laying foundations for using dozens of tons of waste rubber annually.

“We also use recycled rubber in adhesive production, which helped save raw rubber by 50 percent. Our adhesive has such a good quality that it is being supplied to other shoes factories across the country,” said chief engineer Kim Ik Chol.

The Sinuiju Textile Mill has set up production and technical processes for recycling waste thread, scrap and cotton, worn-out cloths and other materials, while the Pyongyang passenger car rubber products factory turned out dozens of kinds of rubber parts for a new type of trolley bus using waste rubber.

The textile wholesale store of the Pyongyang municipal wholesale trade management agency produces over 30 kinds of consumer goods using scraps and plastic waste.

By Sin Pyol PT



The Rangnang Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory produces various goods from recycled plastics.

various kinds of raw materials and products and intensify the development of new products and research into technologies to put production on an industrial footing in close collaboration with scientific

research institutions. At the moment, they are making ethylene glycol, plastic pipes of all kinds, buckets, wash basins and other consumer goods.

By Ri Myong Jun PT

CONDIMENTS

Factory puts condiments production on track

The Hoehang County Condiments Factory in South Phyongan Province has put production on a normal footing by updating the production processes.

Every year it produces various kinds of condiments including soy sauce, soybean paste, oil, vinegar and dozens of tons of soy preserved foods and supplies them to residents of the county.

According to its manager Yu Sun Ho, the factory has pressed on with the project to automate and robotize the overall production processes.

And it has improved the quality of products by informatizing its management operations and applying an integrated manufacturing system.

Equipped with the tofu production process with an annual production capacity of hundreds of tons, modern

production processes of soy sauce, soybean paste, cooking oil and bread, production line for vegetable processing, freezing and bottle washing and packing facilities, it now produces various kinds of tasty and highly nutritious condiments and processed foodstuffs.

“The factory has carefully organized the operation of the sci-tech learning space to arm all the employees with modern science and technology and waged a mass technical innovation drive to encourage all of them to take active part in conceiving and introducing new technical innovation plans. It is the key to normalized production of condiments, I think,” said senior engineer Pak Kyong Nam.

According to him, many of its employees have qualified as MBAs, engineers and assistant

engineers and are enrolled in the study-while-you-work system including Phyongsong College of Technology.

And after building a raw material base in an area of dozens of hectares, the factory introduced a food production cycle into it. It breeds pig, duck, chicken and other domestic animals to produce a large quantity of meat and eggs every year, collects and pickle various kinds of wild vegetables and supply them to the county population.

And maize and bean produced there are provided as raw materials needed for the production of condiments.

Various kinds of condiments produced at the factory were highly appreciated at the annual national exhibitions of liquor and condiments.

By Yun Kyong Il PT

CORN

Processed corn products turned out



Oil, tea, riced corn and spaghetti, all made with corn, are produced at the Pyongyang Corn Processing Factory.

The Pyongyang Corn Processing Factory in Rangnang District turns out a variety of processed corn products in high demand.

Among them are savoury corn meal, corn noodles favoured by everyone, steamed corn bread, fry, cake and jelly conducive to the growth of children and oil extracted from corn meal for preventing arteriosclerosis. These are major products of the factory.

In particular, the corn meal was vacuumized after drying by carefully selecting corn, separating and powdering its embryo and skin, and pressing out, moulding and cutting it at a high temperature. It is highly digestible as it tastes good and

savoury and does not harden easily.

The corn jelly using gelatin, an animal protein, is a nutritive item of confectionery preserving savoury and unique taste.

“We have confirmed that we could make high-quality spaghetti on a par with wheat flour product by using corn. We have improved the taste, tenacity and smoothness of corn spaghetti by finding out rational technical indices like optimal mixing ratio of raw materials and additives, water content of dough and drying temperature,” said Ri Chol Min, section chief of the factory.

Cooking of corn spaghetti along with vegetable or meat

juice enhances nutritive value, unique taste and digestion.

The factory’s products are on the market with the trademark of “Hwanggumisak”.

You can relish the real taste of the factory’s products at the Othan Corn Restaurant in Central District, Pyongyang.

It serves dozens of processed corn foods.

Corn noodles are ranked first among them.

“You will have to eat warm noodles to feel the savoury taste of corn, but cold noodles to feel refreshing taste,” said Pak Kyong Il, head chef of the restaurant.

Most of people prefer cold noodles these summer days.

Staffer Kim Nam I proudly

VEGETABLE

Smart system applied to greenhouse management



RYANG KUM CHOL

Vegetable production picks up in the Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm equipped with smart management system.

The modernization institute of the State Academy of Sciences has built an intelligent greenhouse management system in the Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm.

According to director Choe Song, it was not only a huge task to build an integrated production system in the vegetable greenhouse farm consisting of hundreds of blocks through the line communications network as in the past, but also a difficult problem to maintain and repair it after some time.

“Digital technology is now widely introduced into agriculture at a fast rate across the world. Accordingly, we concentrated on building an integrated manufacturing system for intelligent greenhouse for the first time in the country,” Choe said.

To this end, the institute developed IOT information technology products and programs to build the groundwork for automation system.

The establishment of an information communications network using wireless communications equipment and introduction of the digital greenhouse simulation system and others enabled the farm to carry on production by automatically controlling the temperature, carbonic acid gas, humidity, watering and light management, important factors in vegetable production in greenhouses.

In particular, as liquid nutrients

are supplied automatically according to the formula, they are able to do vegetable farming scientifically while saving much fertilizer, employees of the greenhouse farm say.

With the establishment of the intelligent greenhouse management system, the farm has access to information about the environment in the greenhouse in real time in any place by using the portable information terminal unit.

It also ensures the high quality of vegetable products while increasing their output by finding out the optimum management method to reap the maximum harvest in the environment provided in simulation of the production in each block and applying it to production and management.

As all business operations have been informatized, it saves lots of labour.

Now, the Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm cultivates dozen of tasty and highly nutritious vegetables including functional ones. Last year it produced a large quantity of vegetables and supplied them to the provincial population.

Kim Myong Nam, section chief of the institute, said that the intelligent greenhouse management system proves effective in practice and it can be applied to the integrated production system of all greenhouse farms in the country.

By Kim Il Jin PT

said that the cold corn noodles, which are served on a vessel containing yellow coil of noodles along with cold cucumber soup, are garnished with five dishes including half of boiled egg, mushroom, green pepper and broiled cabbage. The restaurant’s cold corn noodles have been registered as a signature dish, she added. According to her, the noodle broth produces genuine taste when cabbage kimchi soup is added.

Other renowned dishes

include meat, bok choy and wheat vermicelli sauté, seafood and wheat vermicelli sauté and seafood spaghetti made of corn.

Corn pasty and green corn pancake are also favoured by diners.

“We can relish processed corn dishes here. We can feel the delicate flavour of such drinks as corn tea,” said Han Kum Wol living in Pothonggang District, Pyongyang.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

HARMONY

Byword showcases Koreans' sentiment

The word *uri*, or our, is indispensable in the life of the Korean people.

They usually say "our comrade", "our neighbourhood unit", "our factory", "our farm", "our school" and "our country" with affection.

They prefer using "we" or "our" to "I" or "my" because they always lead their life in the collective of "we".

In the collective they share joy and sorrow with each other.

If anything good or pleasant happens, it is not enjoyed by anyone alone, but shared by all villagers, workteam members and factory employees. And if anything difficult or sad occurred, all of them worry and feel sympathy and help each other like their own.

Many people donate their

flesh and blood for others, risk their own life to save others, tie the knot with honoured disabled soldiers with pleasure and voluntarily adopt parentless children and old people with no children to depend on. They can be found anywhere across the country and they take it for granted that they should do them and find joy in doing them.

In the course of it, it has become a social practice to help one another forward.

Still the Korean people cherish the proud memory of the Chollima era when everyone burned their heart with the slogan "One for all and all for one!" and performed commendable deeds one after another and they work hard to live like their predecessors.

At the time when all of them

worked hard in one mind not for "me", but for "us" and not for one's own achievement, but for that of the collective, the DPRK worked a miracle of completing socialist industrialization in a matter of 14 years.

The collectivist outlook on life of its people which has been consolidated and developed through actual life is the energy underlying the victorious advance of people-centred Korean socialism in the face of a mountain of difficulties.

Therefore, they say "our socialist homeland", "a large harmonious family" and "we are all brothers and sisters" unreservedly and stories about their noble traits and beautiful deeds grab the headlines.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

Devotion to orphans

On the occasion of International Children's Day on June 1 this year, employees of the film stage art studio sent stage costumes and props to the children at Pyongyang Baby Home and Pyongyang Orphanage.

"Children are very delighted with their new costumes. I extend heartfelt gratitude to those who care much for our kids," said Choe Song Ran, headmistress of Pyongyang Orphanage.

According to Choe, the employees of the studio have sent them costumes and props annually for over ten years and children gave many artistic performances wearing the dresses.

"Ri Myong Sun, chief of the costume and props workshop, initiated the making and sending of them for orphans. She regards it as her duty. She finds it immensely gratifying to see happy children in new dresses," said Kim Hyon Suk, director of the studio.

Ri Myong Sun who has been

"I am satisfied to think that I have been some help to the children the country cares for so much."

Ri Myong Sun, chief of the costume and props workshop

engaged in the same occupation for decades since the age of 24 has made new dresses to send them to children at the baby home and orphanage in Pyongyang every year. She also sent dozens of suits of *chima* and *jogori*, the traditional skirt and jacket of Korean women, and children's wear for officers' wives and children on island posts.

She has also made wedding suits for the employees of the studio and baby clothes for their children.

Therefore, all the employees affectionately call her "motherly

chief".

This year, the studio sent to the baby home and orphanage *chima* and *jogori* for teachers along with children's dresses.

The teachers and children at the childcare facilities call Ri Myong Sun "mother" or "grandma at the studio".

"I am satisfied to think that I have been some help to the children the country cares for so much," Ri said.

Saying that Ri Myong Sun commanding respect of many as a Central Meritorious Person of Socialist Patriotism will retire soon, Kim Hyon Suk added that what she has been doing as her duty will be carried on by all other employees of the studio.

By Ri Sung Ik PT



Workers at the film stage art studio hold a discussion over samples of stage costumes to be sent to orphans.

AN YONG CHOL

War veteran has many 'daughters'



RYU KWANG HYOK

Women's union members in Sanghung-dong, Sosong District, congratulate veteran Sok Tu Il (second from left) on his birthday.

Sok Tu Il, an elderly man living in Sanghung-dong, Sosong District, Pyongyang, has many "daughters".

Those daughters are the women's union members in the same dong who established relations with him in 2015.

Sok Tu Il is a war veteran who joined the Korean People's Army at the age of 16 during the Fatherland Liberation War to fight against aggressors on the front and continued to serve the army throughout his life after the war.

Last year, he took part in the Sixth National Conference of War Veterans.

He said the women's union members keep paying close attention to the life of his couple and visit them on holidays, Sundays and their birthdays, and added: "They call me 'war veteran father' and show me kindred affection. What they desire from me is to live long in good health and hand down the spirit of the generation of victors in the war to younger generations".

"War veterans like Sok Tu Il are the saviours of the country who defended it at the cost of their blood. Thanks to them,

"War veterans like Sok Tu Il are the saviours of the country who defended it at the cost of their blood. Thanks to them, our happy today exists."

Ri Chun Ok, chairwoman of the Sanghung-dong women's union committee

our happy today exists. It is the due duty of our generations to respect and take care of them," said Ri Chun Ok, chairwoman of the Sanghung-dong women's union committee.

Whenever many "grandsons" and "granddaughters" who are doing military service send them letters to tell them about their life, the old man and the "daughters" sit together to share joy like the same family members do.

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

Loving care for the sake of a patient

Some months ago, Kung Un Sil living in neighbourhood unit No. 13, Paegun-dong in Kusong City, North Phyongan Province, was diagnosed with mitral stenosis and sent to the Kim Man Yu Hospital in Pyongyang.

Ri Song Jin, surgeon at the cardiac surgery department who was in charge of the 43-year-old patient, read her clinical chart with a heavy heart.

Her mitral stenosis obviously required operation, but as she had different complications, Ri feared she would fail to sustain her life during the operation.

So he worked out a detailed treatment plan with the determination to bring her back to life without fail.

He first put all efforts into improving the patient's general conditions so that she could undergo the heart operation safely.

Before performing the operation, the kind-hearted doctor told her:

"Your son is to join the army, you said? You will be able to see him off in good health. You may trust us."

Even after operation, the resuscitation effort continued as the complications were so severe.

Ri Song Jin was always at her bedside to observe her conditions and take necessary measures.

Medical workers of the

hospital spared no pains to bring her round for 12 days at the resuscitation room, but the patient could not know all their pains.

The day when she was moved from the resuscitation room to the sick ward, she was so grateful she thanked them repeatedly with tears in her eyes.

Ri Un Byol, wife of Ri Song Jin who works as a nurse at the hospital, would bring her special nourishing dishes, honey and tonic to invigorate her after the major surgery.

Under their loving, meticulous care, the patient could recover her health in some 70 days and left hospital with a bright face.

That day, Kung Un Sil said that she keenly felt deep gratitude toward the socialist health system as she saw the medical workers make devoted efforts.

By Pang Un Ju PT

INSTRUMENTALIST

Whole family play national musical instruments

All the family members of Ju Hye Ryon, lecturer at Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun University of Music, are players of national musical instruments.

Ju herself plays *haegum* (Korean fiddle) and her daughters are players of *yanggum* (Korean zither) and *taehaegum* (large-sized *haegum*) respectively. Her late husband Hwang Jin Chol was the player of treble *jottae* or treble flautist.

"My husband and I changed our majors with no regret, out of the desire to exalt our national tune and flavour that no instruments of other countries can imitate," said Ju.

Their decision produced good results.

Hwang already excelled in playing during his conservatory days, thereby taking part in the creation of revolutionary operas

Song of Mt Kumgang and *Tell O Forest*.

After graduation Hwang and Ju became lecturers and got married, attracted by each other's love for national musical instruments.

For decades since then, they wrote many schools and etudes and trained bright specialists.

Particularly, Hwang contrived an auxiliary device producing birdsong to enrich the pitch range of the treble flute, thereby making it possible to satisfactorily express the ideas and emotions of people in combination with the cheerful and beautiful birdsong.

The couple brought up their children to be skilled national musical instrumentalists.

Their elder daughter Hwang Ryon A has a forte to play *yanggum* while changing sticks.

She realized the *yanggum* solo



National sentiments can be expressed vividly only by national musical instruments."

Hwang Ryon A, elder daughter of Ju Hye Ryon

using three to four sticks for the first time. As a result *yanggum* which could make only monotonous tunes and rhythms developed into an instrument supporting melodies harmonically.

She played *yanggum* solo in two artistic performances held in the presence of Chairman Kim Jong Il in August 2010 and June 2011. On those occasions the Chairman highly appreciated her play and praised her family for specializing in national musical instruments.

Under the influence of the family tradition, younger daughter Hwang Na Yon switched to *taehaegum*, though she had been spoken of by experts as a promising violinist from her childhood.

At present, she plays at the Mansudae Art Troupe and her elder sister at the National Folk Art Troupe.

"We always keep in our mind our parents' teaching 'National sentiment can be expressed vividly only by national musical instruments'," said Hwang Ryon A.

By Ri Sang Il PT



Ju Hye Ryon (centre), lecturer at Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun University of Music, shares rendition skills with her daughters.

BAG

Satchels diversified to the liking of children

Every morning, pupils head for school romping happily along streets.

Which draw the attention of viewers are the Sonamu-brand satchels moving up and down on the children's backs. Those of first-year pupils are especially nice and diverse in decoration.

"Our factory constantly improves the shape and decoration of schoolbags. The number of the designs for new primary schoolers has increased by dozens this year," said Pyon Ok Gyong, section chief of the Pyongyang Bag Factory.

The satchels vary in colour, size, shape and make-up. There are those with or without top flap, those with one or two front pouches and those bearing the pictures of cartoon figures and animals favoured by the first-year pupils.

"The ribbon on the satchel looks like a fresh flower. My granddaughter is very fond of it," said Kim Song Ok, grandmother

of Pak Won Jong, first-year pupil of Sungni Primary School in Rangnang District, Pyongyang.

Boys especially like the satchel with the decoration in the shape of a football, said teacher Choe Chun Hwa.

According to Pyon Ok Gyong, designers racked their brains to

make distinctive boys' bag to suit their psychology and decided to design the front pouch of the satchel in the shape of a football. All the employees of the factory put their heart and soul into the production of satchels with the mind of giving them to their own children.

New primary schoolchildren throughout the country are supplied with satchels, uniforms and other school things by the state every year.

By Choe Yong Nam PT



Pupils of Sungni Primary School in Rangnang District boast about their new satchels to each other.

PROFILE

Novel enjoys unabated popularity



The novel is a written judgment condemning the culprits, a textbook on bloodstained history which everyone should never forget and a must-read, rather than a common literary work.

Full-length novel *Four Blocks of Ice* still brings forth an enthusiastic response from readers.

It was selected as a bestseller in 2016 when it was published and has been reprinted four times since then.

The novel is very popular as it fully lays bare the root of the sexual slavery crime committed by the imperial Japanese army, one of heinous unethical crimes Japan committed in the past, and reactionary moves of its authorities, in the form of mystery and based on ample factual data reminding readers of a historical treatise, compelling logic and the descriptions graphic enough to appear in dreams.

"A new form of political mystery has emerged in our literary circles. In the past, mysteries were confined to detective and counter-intelligence stories, but the author adopted a mystery form to deal with a sensitive political issue. It can claim to be a kind of innovation in the domain of novel, I think," a critic said.

Four Blocks of Ice is written on the theme of a political issue.

It has been recognized as natural that in the novels dealing with political issues, the characters are political figures who discuss such issues, as evidenced by the three-part full-length Soviet novel *Victory*.

But the author of *Four Blocks of Ice* did not stick to the existing formula.

"Korean women were the greatest victims of Japan's sexual slavery crime. Lots of writers have tried to write novels dealing with the crime as it is the core item in DPRK-Japan relations and an unethical offence that must be punished before the conscience of the world. However, if the victims are cast as the leading character, it would bring shame on them, as everyone thinks. So I set the criminals as the leading characters and got the Japanese police to investigate the 'murder'

of them so that the truth behind the sex slavery crime committed by the imperial Japanese army and the shameless attitude toward the crime could be uncovered in the process of the investigation," said the author of the novel Jon In Gwang.

Readers describe the novel as a written judgment condemning the culprits, a textbook on bloodstained history which everyone should never forget and a must-read, rather than a common literary work.

Jon worked more than 10 years to complete the novel.

He pored through lots of books and historical data to back up every detail of his novel and made his work be based on historical fact while adding some fictions.

The dramatic arrangement is beyond the readers' expectations and the author made free use of hypotyposis to give a vivid portrayal of the characters.

The "victims" of a "murder case" prove to be the real culprits who run amok to revive militaristic Japan as they try to whitewash the sexual slavery crime, a Japanese policeman in charge of the investigation of the "murder case" is prosecuted and arrested for covering up the crime and Japan is branded as the four blocks of ice as it is devoid of guilty conscience about the failure to settle its past crimes. The novel can rightly claim to have attained a high level in all aspects such as the framework of stories, plot and delineation.

Four Blocks of Ice is Jon's maiden full-length novel.

He already achieved fame for novellas and scenarios showing his marked individuality and wrote two other long stories after *Four Blocks of Ice* in recent years.

By Yun Ki Song PT

EDITORIAL

Treaty provides legal foundations for boosting DPRK-China ties

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the DPRK and China was concluded in Beijing, China, on July 11 1961.

According to the treaty, both sides shall make steady efforts for peace in Asia and the rest of the world and give all kinds of supports to other party including military assistance with all strength and without delay if one party encounters an armed invasion of any state or a federation of nations and is in the state of war, and not join any alliance nor conclude a treaty to stand against the other party.

The two countries committed themselves that they would continue to discuss international problems of mutual interest, offer possible economic and technical assistance in socialist construction, based on mutual respect for sovereignty, noninterference, the principle of equality and mutual benefits and the spirit of friendship and cooperation, and consolidate cooperation in the fields of the economy, culture

and science and technology.

The conclusion of the treaty has provided solid legal foundations to permanently consolidate and develop relations of friendship and cooperation.

The treaty has made a great contribution to strengthening the bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation, promoting the socialist cause of the two countries and safeguarding the regional peace and security for decades.

The bilateral friendship is an invincible one that was forged with blood through the arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle, and strengthened and substantiated in the face of all manner of difficulties and ordeals.

Leaders of elder generations of the two countries provided the tradition of special friendship unprecedented in all ages and countries in the period when they waged a bloody battle against imperialist aggression forces and firmly consolidated the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries while

deepening comradely friendship even in the complicated international situation.

Today, the DPRK-China friendship has greeted a new golden age thanks to the particular attention of the leaders of the two Parties and two countries, who are determined to value and carry on such traditions generation after generation and open up more beautiful future.

Several meetings held by Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, and Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, demonstrated to the world the immutability and invincibility of bilateral friendship established by their will and affection in the struggle for anti-imperialist independence and socialism.

The DPRK-China bond has become closer along with warm friendly relations of the two leaders, and strategic

communication and strategic and tactical cooperation between the two Parties and friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries bolstered up, bringing into relief the might of the ties between the two countries that have helped and supported each other.

The Chinese people are now out to achieve the second Century Goal under the leadership of the CPC.

The Korean people are pleased with successes the Chinese people have made in the course of building socialism of Chinese characteristics.

Shortly ago, a photo show was held in China to commemorate the third anniversary of historic China visit of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, and a joint round-table talk given in commemoration of the historic meeting of the two leaders.

Peoples of the DPRK and China will be faithful to the treaty and firmly safeguard regional and global peace and stability while supporting and cooperating with each other.

Briefly

Cuba

President appeals for shoring up economy

Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel at the Cabinet meeting on July 2 said that the people have wished that the Cabinet would overcome the current crisis and have been awaiting good results since the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

He also stressed the need to perfect the work of economic units including state-owned businesses and cooperatives as well as the policy for regional development.

Mongolia

New president clarifies intention to strive for national unity

Mongolian President Ukhnaa Khurelsukh in the recent inauguration clarified his stand to do his best for the unity of the state.

Saying that he would value the unity of people and safeguard their rights, he vowed to make positive efforts to achieve social justice and establish a genuinely democratic system.

Rwanda

Programme to cope with climate change launched

The Rwandan government on July 2 announced a programme for dealing with climate change.

According to the programme, over 60 000 hectares of land, which was devastated by drought, will be reforested in the east area in the coming six years.

Russia

Espionage of foreign aircraft checked

Russian radar stations detected 53 foreign airplanes which were engaged in espionage in border areas in the past one week.

According to information released by the Russian Defence Ministry, 47 reconnaissance planes and six drones carried out aerial reconnaissance in the areas bordering Russia.

India

Infection with high fatality rate breaks out

Highly fatal phycomycosis is being widespread in India.

The infection is said to have widely affected those who recovered from COVID-19 with the fatality rate being over 50 percent.

The disease is caused by common mucor floating in the air and persons lacking immunity may occasionally contract it. As it affects the brain through the nose and eyes, early detection and treatment are essential.

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VENEZUELA

Latin American country marks 210th independence day

After America was first known to Europeans by Christopher Columbus' expedition in August 1498, Venezuela began to be invaded by Spanish colonialists and turned into a complete colony of Spain in 1550.

As Latin Americans waged a war of independence against the colonialists all across the continent in the early 19th century, the Venezuelan

people fought gallantly against the aggressors and achieved independence on July 5 1811.

Spanish colonialists got more heinous in their aggressive moves against Venezuela after its independence, finally occupying it again in 1812.

The Venezuelans undauntedly waged an armed struggle against the colonialists and drove out the aggression forces and liberated its whole territory in 1821. They

promulgated a new constitution and declared the founding of the Republic of Venezuela with Caracas as its capital in 1830.

Simon Bolivar spearheaded all these struggles. The Venezuelan is called the leader of not only Venezuelan but also the Latin American independence movement. That's why there are cities, a street and even a country named after him and his statues stand in many parts of the region.

Venezuela adopted a new constitution in December 1999 and changed its name into the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela after the hero of Latin American independence.

It commemorates July 5 as the day of independence.

This week, Venezuela celebrated the 210th anniversary of its independence.

By Min Chol PT

JAPAN

Brainwashing of younger generation into following wrong path

Japan's history education is contaminating the pure brains of rising generations.

It has recently revealed that its Ministry of Education and Science ordered the relevant publisher to change the expression of "comfort women for the army" into "comfort women" in a history textbook.

According to news reports, the Japanese government at the meeting of cabinet ministers on April 27 adopted a written answer that it is appropriate to use the term "comfort women" as "comfort women for the army" is likely to invite

misunderstanding.

The history textbooks of high schools which will be used from 2022 are filled with the contents distorting, glorifying and justifying Japan's history of aggression. In those books, the Japanese deleted or ambiguously expressed the atrocities committed by the Japanese imperialists, argued for dominion over Tok Islets that are inalienable part of the Korean territory and described their invasion of the Asian continent as an "advance which brought civilization and prosperity".

Underlying such history

distortion is a dangerous scheme to whitewash historical truth and get younger generations to have the wrong idea that the acts of war criminals are "fine and noble deeds".

The current authorities are trying to embellish its past crimes including unheard-of unethical offences. They put militaristic spectres in the shade in terms of shamelessness and moral baseness.

The Chinese representative speaking at the 47th meeting of the UN Human Rights Council on June 28 said that the war of aggression started by the Japanese militarists brought

huge calamities to China and many other Asian countries and that the Japanese army forcibly recruited more than 700 000 women by means of tricks.

And he strongly urged Japan to squarely see and repent of its history of aggression, fulfil its international duty by drawing the line at militarism and settle the issues left by history including the forced drafting of "comfort women for the imperial army" with a sincere and responsible attitude.

Rising generations have an understanding of the world and history with the help of textbooks and form a world outlook with them as spiritual nourishment.

The brainwashing in Japan designed to imbue younger generations with bad ideas bodes ill for the future of the country.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

MARTIAL ART

School good at promoting Taekwon-Do

Everyone at Wasan Primary School in Sosong District, Pyongyang, plays Taekwon-Do well.

Many pupils of the school possess Taekwon-Do *gup* (grade) according to their ages.

“Some years ago, only Taekwon-Do extracurricular group members knew how to play the sport. The frequent organization of demonstrations by its group members aroused the interest in the sport, as well as their enthusiasm to learn it,” said Pak Un Hui, headmistress of the school.

Teachers channelled big efforts into improving the quality of Taekwon-Do education.

They explained in detail the use of every movement while impressing pupils with basic movements theoretically.

And they used interesting historical data and reference books so that pupils could have a correct understanding of the orthodox martial art of the nation.

In the course of this, the school



Students of Wasan Primary School in Sosong District practise Taekwon-Do.

won the Pyongyang municipal and national Taekwon-Do games of primary school sports classes on several occasions.

Such results owe much to the devotion of teachers.

They practised Taekwon-Do hard and many of them obtained fourth and fifth *gup* under the guidance of experts.

It is said that parents of pupils are glad to say that their children behave like grown-ups and are familiar with elements of etiquette since they have learned the sport for it is a martial art attaching primary importance to mental culture.

By Han Kwi Hun PT

EATERY

Restaurant specializing in rabbit dishes lures customers

The Moran Rabbit Restaurant of the Moranbong District Restaurant in Pyongyang is not so big, but is always crowded with diners for the unique taste of its dishes.

“Rabbit is regarded worldwide as a ‘health-preserving meat’ and ‘food for beauty’. Since its pharmacological effects were ascertained, demand for rabbit dishes has increased,” said Ro Yong Hui, chief of the restaurant.

The restaurant has served more than a dozen kinds of rabbit dishes for over a decade, including soup, broth, sliced raw meat and steamed, pan-broiled, hard-boiled and fried dishes.

Cooks of the restaurant developed unique recipes as they paid attention to preserving the nutrient components and taste of the meat, thereby displaying its characteristic features as a rabbit restaurant.

The eatery has won first and top prizes several times at the national rabbit cooking contest and cooking festival.

According to waitress Ri Un Ju, many diners say its dishes are tasty, sweet and savoury free from any impure smell.

“It is important to wash the meat clean to completely remove blood by changing water over and over. Boil rabbit together with a certain amount of radish

“

I’m fond of rabbit dishes which have remarkable restorative and ageing-retarding effects.”

Ri Il Hwa, a 57-year-old resident of Wolhyang-dong in Moranbong District

and remove foam. Then the impure taste disappears and you can preserve the original flavour of the sweet and soft meat,” said chef O Un Mi.

“And the rabbit soup is prepared by bringing the soup to the boil once again along with such subsidiary materials as chestnuts, jujubes, pine nuts, ginkgo nuts and potatoes. It is mostly ordered by diners for the good blend of sweet yet savoury flavour and aroma.

Ri Il Hwa, a 57-year-old resident of Wolhyang-dong in Moranbong District, said that she is fond of rabbit dishes which have remarkable restorative and ageing-retarding effects and that she often advises those who say she looks younger than her age to have rabbit dishes.

By Pang Un Ju PT



Rabbit broth is served to diners at the Moran Rabbit Restaurant.

PT THE PYONGYANG TIMES

RA PHYONG RYOL / KOREA TODAY

RELIC

Gate offers glimpse into old Korean architecture

Taedong Gate located in Taedongmun-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, was the east gate of the Walled City of Pyongyang during the period of Koguryo Kingdom (277 BC-AD 668).

It was built in the mid-sixth century as the east gate of the keep of the Walled City of Pyongyang, and reconstructed in 947 during the Koryo dynasty (918-1392) and also in 1392 and 1635 during the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910).

Once the most important and largest of the six gates in the walled city, the Taedong Gate consists of an embankment elaborately built with finely trimmed granite pieces and an imposing gatehouse on it.

Its total height is 19 metres. In the middle of the 6.5-metre-high embankment is an arched

gateway.

The four corners of the embankment gradually widen outwards as they go down.

The two-storey gabled gatehouse with the 15.91-metre-long façade and 10.34-metre-wide flank goes well with the embankment.

“There were fine sculptures of various things such as monkey, dog and dolls on the caves, but the Japanese stole the monkey sculpture during their colonial rule over Korea, so the place remains empty until today,” said Kim Jong Nam, section chief of the National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

On the gatehouse are calligraphic hanging boards saying “Upho Pavilion” and “Taedong Gate”.

By Ri Sung Ik PT



Taedong Gate in the heart of Pyongyang.

PAK KWANG HUN

FOLK INSTRUMENT

Saenap, Korean brass wind instrument

There is *saenap* among national instruments of Korea.

Belonging to woodwind-instrument, *saenap* was made by using such hard wood as birch and jujube tree, and it made rapid development in the latter half of the 14th century.

During the period of Koryo which existed between 918 and 1392, it was often used as a signalling instrument.

Historical records show that the musical instrument was not used in court music, widely used for signalling in the army or as instrumental music of peasants.

This can be noticed through a poem of Jong Mong Ju (1337-1392), a government official and scholar in the period of Koryo, who wrote that *saenap* was used as a signalling instrument to enforce strict military discipline during combat drills for its clear and sharp sound.

In the period of feudal Joseon



A performer of the National Symphony Orchestra plays the *saenap*, a Korean brass wind instrument.

dynasty (1392-1910), it was used not only by the army and people but also in the royal court.

But in the period, it was played in court music, including in the music played during memorial services at the royal ancestral shrine.

Saenap is now widely used in the DPRK’s musical art and, especially, it is much used in the folk farm music.

By Ko Kwang Yon PT

