

## Kim Jong Un makes policy speech at Fifth Session of 14th Supreme People's Assembly



### Orientation of present effort set for fresh progress of socialist construction

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, made a historic policy speech *On the Orientation of Present Struggle for a Fresh Development of Socialist Construction* at the second-day sitting of the Fifth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on September 29.

In the speech the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un congratulated the deputies who took part in the session of the supreme power organ of the dignified DPRK amid expectations of tens of millions of people waging indefatigable labour struggle for a new great victory with firm confidence

in socialism and iron-strong will. He then set forth the administrative policy of the DPRK government for powerfully propelling the new development of socialist construction under the subjective and objective situations undergoing radical changes.

Saying that the construction of Korean-style socialism that has victoriously advanced with the great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as the guidelines has entered the phase of epochal development of comprehensively embodying the our-state-first principle with the Eighth Congress of the WPK as an occasion, he reviewed and analysed the positive

changes that are witnessed in all fields including politics, the economy, culture, national defence and external relations.

He said that despite unfavourable environment and difficulties, the might of single-hearted unity between the Party and the masses of the people, the driving force of socialist construction, has been further augmented thanks to the consistent, in-depth and dynamic struggle of the Party and the state to increase the driving force and internal power.

In the course of thoroughly embodying the people-first principle of the Party as the basic political mode of socialism, the popular nature has been evidently

displayed in the state affairs and the work method and style of officials have been remarkably improved and this has resulted in deepening confidence of people in the Party and the state and in enhancing their patriotic enthusiasm and activeness, he praised.

In particular, he noted, the admirable tradition of the army-people unity has been steadily carried forward and consolidated to be an invincible one as the Korean People's Army has remained faithful to its revolutionary duty of defending the people by unsparingly shedding sweats



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of patriotism and rendering disinterested assistance to them under the leadership of the Party.

The spirit of our young people, successors to the revolution, has risen higher and their zeal for volunteering for difficult and labour-consuming sectors has grown remarkably, and this is a very important achievement that has added great vitality to socialist construction, he said, adding that such political achievements promising the sustained victory and bright future of socialist construction constitute a source of inexhaustible strength and great pride for the Party and the state.

In the field of economic construction, big operations have been pushed powerfully and large-scale major construction projects have been carried on dynamically to drastically prop up the metal and chemical industries which form the backbone of the self-supporting economy, and great efforts have been made to bring about an innovative improvement in such sectors as agriculture, land development, city management, science, education and public health, thereby attaining successes that constitute a step forward in supporting the prosperity and development of the country, he stated.

In the field of national defence, he said, a spur has been given to ensuring the stable control of the unstable military situation in the area of the Korean peninsula and to developing a powerful new weapon system capable of thoroughly containing the military manoeuvres of the hostile forces. He affirmed that we can be confident of the might of the Party and the state powerfully opening up the way for the victory of socialism in view of the ultra-modern weapons which are being developed at an extremely fast rate and the militant features of the KPA and paramilitary and public security forces which are growing stronger day by day.

The independent foreign policy of the DPRK representing justice and truth and incorporating the power of perfect execution has crucial impacts on the international political arena, and the DPRK is enjoying ever-growing external prestige, he said.

He asserted that the Korean people can be proud of socialism of a Korean style which is making a dynamic advance along the orbit of its development with new greater vitality by relying on the driving force that is being steadily consolidated.

Kim Jong Un specified policy tasks facing the government at present.

The most crucial task facing the government was solemnly declared at the Eighth Party Congress is to prove the

new development of Korean-style socialist construction with practical achievements and substantial changes much waited for and welcomed by the people from the first year in implementing the five-year plan, he said, calling for further consolidating the popular nature in all fields of state affairs, and removing all things not revolutionary, not militant and backward and bringing about fresh innovation, bold creation and steady progress on all fronts of socialist construction.

An important task which the government should constantly hold fast to is to continue to put great efforts into boosting the political and ideological might of Korean socialism, he stressed.

He described the DPRK's political and ideological might with the single-hearted unity of the Party and people as the core as force majeure peculiar to Juche Korea and a decisive factor promoting new development of socialist construction, and referred to the need to conduct the work for establishing the people-first principle as the political climate of the state and a national trait in a more substantial and purposeful manner.

Calling for doing well the work of inculcating the our-state-first principle and comprehensively embodying it throughout society, he clarified matters of further strengthening the political and ideological position of socialism including the provision of proper guidance for all citizens to display nobility and personality as befit the people of a powerful country in all aspects of their everyday work and life.

He specified policy tasks for powerfully promoting the independent and overall development of the national economy.

A problem that requires priority settlement in economic work at present is to ensure the sufficient production and supply of raw and other materials, power and equipment, he said, stressing the need to firmly maintain the principle of giving precedence to the development of metal and chemical industries, which constitute key production sectors in providing raw materials to major economic sectors, over overall economic development.

He underscored the need to take scrupulous economic and technical measures so as to keep production going at a high level at major iron and steel works and iron mines and simultaneously and dynamically push the capacity expansion and modernization projects in the sector of the metallurgical industry so as to meet the national demand for iron and steel in the near future.

He detailed the tasks for the chemical industry sector to dynamically propel the project for the establishment of the C1 chemical industry, which is underway amid the great interest and expectation

of the whole country, under scientific and technological guarantee, develop the glauberite-based basic chemical industry, realize the production of paper and fibre with reed and speed up the work for using brown coal as the main raw material of the chemical industry and the work for the domestic production of catalysts.

He stressed the need to increase state investment in the sectors of power and coal industries and put efforts into strengthening their material and technical foundations to fully meet not only the urgent demands of the national economy but also its future demands.

He indicated the task for comprehensively remodelling railways, the pilot of the national economy, and underscored the need to develop the machine-building and IT industries so as to make them play an important role in realizing the domestic production of equipment and the modernization of the national economy.

Saying that it is an urgent requirement for strengthening the independence of the national economy to remodel the existing production processes in different sectors of the national economy and expand their production capacities, he stressed the need to press ahead with the planned work for expanding production capacities by concentrating forces on the major projects of great significance in the national economy according to the Party's strategy of readjustment and reinforcement.

He said that the construction sector should complete the construction of apartment houses in Songsin and Songhwa areas within this year and successively begin the construction of 10 000 flats of the next phase, and thus build another modern district and street and mark a new turning point of capital city construction while positively introducing new architectural styles.

He said it is needed to finish the construction of the Komdok area which is being propelled by the KPA in a short span of time and build dwelling houses in provinces, cities and counties on a large scale to make all the people enjoy a civilized life in wonderful houses.

He underscored the need to map out a proper nationwide master plan for land development and conduct land management including forest and water conservation in provinces, cities and counties in a responsible way so as to fundamentally remove the danger of flood damage in the period of the five-year plan, and dramatically improve the ecological environment of the country and propel the mid- and long-term greening and growth plans in a substantial way for raising the level of urban landscaping.

Noting that the decisive improvement of guidance and management of the economic work in the present period arises as an urgent task in strengthening the independence of the national economy and demonstrating its potential, he delineated the methodological issues arising for the Cabinet to fulfil its role as the control tower in carrying out the five-year plan for national economic development.

He stressed the need to intensify state guidance over the external economic work to make all trade activities expand and develop in the direction of reducing the dependence on import and strengthening independence in the economic sector, and make an in-depth study and application of the scientific plans for strengthening the executive ability of the state organs for economic guidance in the field of economic management and serving the interests of working people.

Noting that the most important and vital revolutionary task in achieving new development in socialist construction at present is to stabilize and improve the people's living, he indicated in detail the policy issues for it.

To provide the people with a stabilized and affluent living, a primary effort should be put on agricultural development, he said, expressing the unshakable will and determination of the Party to completely clear up the food problem in the near future by rapidly developing agricultural production.

He pointed to the need to work out a correct agricultural development strategy for achieving the stable and continuous development of agricultural production in any unfavourable weather and climatic conditions and thoroughly implement it, and solve the seed problem with a particular focus put on breeding and improving high-yielding seeds that is highly resistant to disastrous abnormal weather.

Clarifying the plan for boldly changing crop distribution and making a switch to rice, wheat and barley farming, he referred to the need to increase the nationwide areas for cultivating paddy rice and dry-field rice, expand the areas under wheat and barley more than two times, raise the per-hectare yield and supply the people with polished rice and flour, thus providing them with the condition for improving their diet in a cultured way.

He urged the animal husbandry sector to decisively increase goats and cattle and grow rabbit on a large scale as an all-people movement as required by the Party's policy of obtaining meat from

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grass and pay attention to lowering feed unit to the utmost and improve the anti-epizootic work.

Especially, the work for implementing the Party's new childcare policy should be conducted in a substantial way to increase the nationwide milk output more than three times, develop the milk processing technique and thoroughly ensure the quality of dairy products, he emphasized.

He said that the production of fruit and vegetables should be made intensive, large-scale vegetable greenhouse farms built in large numbers and the production of industrial crops including oil-bearing and sugar crops shored up to make a tangible contribution to the people's living.

He referred to political tasks for improving the people's material and cultural life by developing light industry.

Saying that the most urgent task arising in providing the people with proper living conditions at present is to produce and supply more necessities demanded by them by running light industrial factories at full capacity, he called for unconditionally keeping state supply of raw and other materials needed for producing consumer goods more than six months ahead.

Putting a particular stress on enhancing the spirit of serving the people in producing consumer goods, he set it as an important task for the light industry sector to improve their quality, increase their kinds and lower their costs.

He referred to the need to hasten the completion of the projects of local industrial factories in Kimhwa County of Kangwon Province which are being remodelled and standardized on an experimental basis and, based on the experience gained in that course, to complete in a short period the technical modernization of local industrial factories in cities and counties across the country, and indicated the ways for fully tapping materials for light industry in local areas for increasing consumer goods production, reenergize the production of August 3 consumer goods and daily necessities and enhance the role of socialist commerce.

Kim Jong Un pointed to the political tasks of putting efforts into the development of fishing industry.

The fishery sector should step up the modernization and repair and maintenance of fishing boats and tackle, catch large amounts of fish through an intensive fishing campaign and enrich the people's diet by producing various processed marine products including canned fish, he noted.

He also called for protecting and managing marine resources in a planned way, keep strict supervision and control over the acts of destroying marine resources, waging a vigorous campaign for stocking seas, rivers and lakes with fries and conducting fish farming and culture on a large scale so as to produce more marine products.

Saying that the civilization level of a country is an important criterion for appraising the national strength and an index to its prosperity, development and future, he elucidated important issues arising in developing all domains of socialist culture including science, education and public health.

Noting that the government should consistently hold science and technology as an important state policy and thoroughly embody it in all sectors and fields, he called for making it a national trait to draw up plans, set goals and solve

all problems arising in production and construction on the strength of science and technology, to prioritize sci-tech development and innovation and to train one's own sci-tech forces and make them play a leading and key role.

He said that the scientific research field should regard it as the seed, main assignment and priority task to immediately resolve urgent sci-tech problems in economic construction and the people's living, step up research and development to that end and actively introduce their successes into practice in order to gain actual benefits.

Saying that it is a very important task facing the government to turn the DPRK into a country advanced in education, he called for opening up a new period of development of socialist education, guided by the Party's policy of attaching importance to education and talents.

He also referred to the need to proactively explore and apply new contents, systems and methods into building up teaching forces and further improving the quality of education and to train more development- and creation-oriented and practical talents by taking it as a permanent undertaking to strengthen and develop university education following the global educational development trend, and pointed to important tasks in improving educational conditions and environment and the matter of increasing the scholarships for university students.

Saying that for our socialist state to establish the health system capable of substantially promoting the health of all the people is an important task that should never be neglected even for a moment, he called for taking decisive measures to put the material and technical foundations of the public health sector on a high level and improve the quality of medical service.

He said that the government ought to develop art and literature, mass media and sports as required by the times and reality and as demanded and intended by the people as it is duty-bound to lead the people and rising generations to a right path by bearing responsibility for their destiny and moral and cultural life, and set immediate tasks to that end.

He put forward the tasks of further strengthening epidemic prevention measures, the government's top priority at present that requires flawlessness.

Calling for turning the present epidemic prevention system into a more reliable and developed one, he referred to the important issues arising in steadily maintaining the public epidemic prevention atmosphere and the people's voluntary unity of action by making the work of abiding by the epidemic prevention regulations and order their own vital requirements and habit, in putting the country's epidemic prevention foundations on a scientific basis and in thoroughly embodying the popular character in the emergency epidemic prevention work.

Noting that it is the foremost right of a sovereign state to bolster the national defence power and the existence and development of Korean-style socialism is unthinkable apart from the steady buildup of the national defence power, Kim Jong Un called for strengthening the armed forces of the DPRK in every way and putting the defence industry on a Juche, modern and scientific basis at a high level, thus attaining with thoroughgoing practice the goals of defence upbuilding set forth at the Eighth Party Congress.

He underscored the need to strengthen the socialist legal system and further improve the functions and role of the

people's power as required by the times so as to consolidate the country's politico-ideological position and class position in every way.

Kim Jong Un outlined and assessed the present inter-Korean relations still locked in insecure and grave deadlock and elucidated the policy towards the south at the present stage.

He said that south Korea is openly conducting various kinds of military exercises and reinforcing armed forces under the pretext of "containing" the DPRK and continues to make rude remarks and commit provocative acts that get on the DPRK's nerves regardless of time.

Saying that the south Korean authorities are bent on clamouring for international cooperation by toying the US line and begging for external support and cooperation abroad, he noted that as regards the issue of declaring the termination of war recently proposed by south Korea, though the termination of war is declared, hostile acts would continue to be committed as long as they remain intact the factors constituting the apple of distrust and confrontation between the north and the south and, therefore, various unexpected clashes might recur, only to arouse the anxiety of all the fellow countrymen and the international community.

It is the invariable demand repeated by the DPRK to ensure the respect for each other and withdraw the biased view, unfair and double-dealing attitude and hostile viewpoint and policies towards the other side before declaring the termination of war, and this is an important task to be done beforehand in order to repair inter-Korean relations and open up a bright future, he stated.

Pointing to the attitude of the south Korean authorities who have shown no sign of change while ignoring and neglecting the causes of aggravated inter-Korean relations though they are well aware of them, he said that the relationship is now at a critical crossroads—either to advance towards reconciliation and cooperation by mending fences or to keep suffering the pain of national division in a vicious circle of confrontation, and clarified the principled matters for the fundamental settlement of the relations.

It is important for the south Korean authorities to change its confrontational and habitual attitude towards the DPRK, maintain the stand of national independence by practice, not by words, approach the relations with a view to settling essential matters first and give weight to and sincerely implement the north-south declarations, he stressed.

He said the DPRK is closely watching the moves of the US and south Korea that are disrupting the stability and balance around the Korean peninsula and inviting more complicated danger of clash between the north and the south through excessive arms buildup and allied military activities that arouse concerns, and underscored the need to stand against the gangster logic of the US and south Korea, bitterly denounce it, firmly maintain an invariable standpoint to check such dangerous trend and take all necessary tough measures.

Saying the DPRK side definitely reminds the south Korean authorities once again of the fact that it depends on their attitude whether the relations would be restored and develop onto a new stage or continue to keep worsening as at present, he noted that it has neither aim nor reason to provoke south Korea and

no idea to do them harm and that south Korea should promptly get rid of the wild dream that it should deter the north from committing provocation, the crisis complex and delusion of injury.

He expressed the intention to see to it that the north-south communication lines that had been cut off due to deteriorated inter-Korean relations are restored from early October as part of the efforts for realizing the expectations and desire of the entire Korean nation for the earlier recovery of the relations from the present deadlock and for durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

He analysed the current international political situation and underlined the need for the field in charge of foreign affairs to more proactively and positively cope with the eventful and ever-changing external environment.

Saying that there now exist not a few serious crises and challenges facing the world, but a more fundamental danger comes from the US' and its vassal forces' high-handed and arbitrary practices that destroy the foundation of international peace and stability, he noted that the current international situation is mainly characterized by the fact that it has got more complicated as the structure of international relations has been reduced to a "neo-Cold War" structure due to the US unilateral and partial bloc-forming-style external policy.

Pointing out that the US remains utterly unchanged in posing military threats and pursuing a policy hostile towards the DPRK and employs more cunning forms and methods in doing so, as proven by the record of performance of its new administration over the past eight months since its emergence, he said that the US is touting "diplomatic engagement" and "dialogue without preconditions", but it is nothing more than a petty trick for deceiving the international community and covering up its hostile acts and an extension of the hostile policy pursued by the successive US administrations.

He tasked the field in charge of foreign affairs with concentrating on providing tactical measures for thoroughly implementing the strategic policy of the DPRK government towards the US on the basis of strictly studying and analysing the current US administration's attitude toward the DPRK, the prospects of the US political situation and rapidly-changing international balance of forces within the framework of their correlations.

He urged the field to put major efforts into the work to fully protect the sovereignty of the country and its independent development interests while proactively coping with the international political situation and the surrounding environment that are getting more unstable.

He affirmed that the DPRK government will as ever develop good neighbourly relations with all the countries in the world that respect its sovereignty and are friendly toward it, and fulfil its responsibility and role in the struggle for preserving peace and stability of the Korean peninsula.

Solemnly expressing the iron will of the WPK and the DPRK government to remain boundlessly loyal to the great people and do their best to carry out their weighty mission and responsibility, he ardently appealed to everyone to work hard for the prosperity of the great country DPRK, for the happiness and well-being of the great people and for fresh development in the building of Korean-style socialism under the uplifted slogan of "The people are God", single-

# Fifth Session of 14th Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK held



The Fifth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK takes place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on September 28-29.

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The first-day sitting of the Fifth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on September 28.

Present there were the deputies to the SPA.

Attending it as observers were officials of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the SPA Standing Committee, the Cabinet, armed forces organs, ministries and national agencies and chief secretaries of the WPK committees of cities and counties, chairpersons of their people's committees and officials of province-level institutions.

The platform was taken by Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, and Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and premier of the DPRK Cabinet.

Among those on the platform were Ri Il Hwan, O Su Yong, Thae Hyong Chol, Kim Yong Chol, Kwon Yong Jin, Ri Yong Gil, Jong Kyong Thack, Kim Song Nam, Ho Chol Man, Pak Thae Dok, Kim Hyong Sik, Pak Myong Sun, Ri Chol Man, Jon Hyon Chol, Pak Jong Gun, Yang Sung Ho, Ju Chol Gyu, Ri Son Kwon, Jang Jong Nam, U Sang Chol and Kim Yong Hwan and members of the SAC of the DPRK, vice-chairpersons, secretary general and members of the SPA Standing Committee and a

vice-chairperson of the SPA.

Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, made an opening address.

The session decided on its agenda items:

First, on adopting the DPRK's law on development of city and county

Second, on adopting the DPRK's law on provision of education for young people

Third, on amending and supplementing the DPRK's law on national economic plan

Fourth, on the inspection and supervision of the implementation of the DPRK's law on recycling

Fifth, on renaming the Air Koryo Administration of the DPRK the National Aviation Administration of the DPRK

Sixth, an organizational matter

The first-day sitting discussed the draft laws to be newly enacted, amended and supplemented and the inspection and supervision of the implementation of the law on recycling.

Deputy Ko Kil Son, secretary general of the Standing Committee of the SPA, made reports on the first, second and third agenda items.

He said that the drafts of the DPRK laws on the development of city and county and on the provision of education for young people and the draft amendment and supplement of the DPRK law on national economic plan were to be discussed and adopted to thoroughly apply the WPK's line on strengthening city and county and its idea of prioritizing youth and realize the unified guidance and planned control of the economic work by the state.

He referred to the immortal exploits performed by President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un in boosting and developing cities and counties, settling the matter of young people and building a powerful self-supporting economy with their outstanding ideas and energetic guidance, and stressed the importance and significance of the laws to be newly enacted, modified and supplemented.

He gave an explanation about chapters specific to the draft laws and draft amendment and supplement of the laws which would contribute to turning all cities and counties into strategic strongholds of a civilized, prosperous and powerful socialist country and developed areas with their specific characteristics, successfully preparing young people to be dependable successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche with the nationwide social support, and bolstering the independent, planned and popular characters of the national economy.

He stressed that the session would legally fix key issues arising in the independent and multi-sided development of cities and counties, the education of youth and the planned management of the national economy as required by the reality, thereby providing another legal guarantee for making a victorious advance of socialist construction.

The SPA Standing Committee proposed the drafts of the DPRK laws on the city and county development and on the provision of education for young people and the draft amendment and supplement of the DPRK law on national economic plan for discussion at the

SPA session according to Article 95 of the Socialist Constitution.

The first-day sitting decided to hear speeches following the discussion of the draft laws and draft amendment and supplement at study and consultative meeting and adopt them as laws of the SPA.

The fourth agenda item was discussed.

Deputy Ko Kil Son made a report, followed by speeches by Deputies Pak Jong Gun, Kim Sung Jin, Jang Kyong Il, Kang Hyong Bong, Kim Chang Nam and Ko Song Dok.

The report and speeches generally analysed and reviewed successes, experience, mistakes and lessons drawn in all fields of the national economy after the adoption of the DPRK law on recycling at the Third Session of the 14th SPA.

The reporter and speakers said that the struggle for building a powerful socialist country urgently calls on all the fields and units to adopt recycling as the major motive force of the economic development together with the home production of raw and other materials and equipment. They set forth innovative and practical ways for carrying out the state recycling goal.

The speakers expressed their will to maintain a stricter system and order in recycling to meet the needs of the new stage of development of the Korean revolution and the changed environment so as to strengthen the legal guarantee for ensuring the sustained development of the economy and preserving the natural resources and ecological environment of the country.

The first-day sitting adopted with unanimous approval the decision of the DPRK SPA "On carrying out the DPRK law on recycling".

The deputies to the SPA began study and discussion of the draft law on the city and county development, the draft law on the provision of education for young people and the draft amendment and supplement of the law on national economic plan.

The second-day sitting of the Fifth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on September 29.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, attended the meeting to clarify the administrative policy of the DPRK government.

He made a historic policy speech *On the Orientation of Present Struggle for a Fresh Development of Socialist Construction*.

After attentively listening to his important policy speech clarifying the policy tasks of the Party and the DPRK government, the deputies to the SPA and observers expressed their full support with their enthusiastic applause.

They extended the highest glory and respect to him who indicated the correct path for bringing earlier a new victory of socialist construction by breaking through the manifold challenges and difficulties, while faithfully carrying forward and developing the independent state-building idea and exploits of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

At the second-day sitting of the session Deputies Jon Hyon Chol, Ri Hang Gol, Choe Hui Thae, Kim Chol Ha, Hwang Man Bok and

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Paek On made speeches on the first, second and third agenda items.

They said the law on development of city and county and the law on provision of education for young people to be newly enacted and the law on national economic plan to be amended and supplemented are of great significance in realizing the idea and intention of the WPK to turn the country into the most dignified country with a bright future in the world and into a powerful socialist nation where all wishes of the people come true.

When the cities and counties turn into the strong fortresses for the overall development of the country, all the people come to be responsible for the education of the youth and the planned and proportionate development of the national economy is ensured, the Juche character and independence

of our socialist state will become stronger and the advance of the revolution toward a new victory will accelerate, they added.

Saying the draft laws and the amendment and supplement clarify in detail the principle and requirements arising in legalizing and consolidating the successes and experience gained in the struggle for implementing the new fighting programme set forth at the Eighth Congress of the Party, the speakers expressed full support for them.

The session adopted the ordinances of the SPA of the DPRK "On adopting the DPRK law on development of city and county", "On adopting the DPRK law on provision of education for young people" and "On amending and supplementing the DPRK law on national economic plan" with unanimous approval.

The session discussed the fifth agenda item and adopted the decision

of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK "On renaming the Air Koryo Administration of the DPRK the National Aviation Administration of the DPRK" with unanimous approval.

The session discussed the organizational matter as its sixth agenda item.

It recalled and by-elected a vice-president and members of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK.

Pak Pong Ju was recalled from the vice-presidency of the SAC at the proposal Deputy Choe Ryong Hae, first vice-president of the SAC and chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, made upon the authorization by the President of the State Affairs of the DPRK.

Kim Jae Ryong, Ri Man Gon, Kim Hyong Jun, Ri Pyong Chol and Deputies Kim Su Gil, Kim Jong Gwan, Kim Jong Ho and Choe Son Hui were recalled from the membership of the SAC.

Deputy Kim Tok Hun was by-elected as vice-president of the State Affairs Commission.

Jo Yong Won, Pak Jong Chon and Deputies O Su Yong, Ri Yong Gil, Jang Jong Nam, Kim Song Nam and Kim Yo Jong were by-elected as members of the SAC.

A vice-chairman and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA were recalled and by-elected.

Upon the authorization by the Central Committee of the WPK, Deputy Thae Hyong Chol was recalled from the vice-chairmanship of the SPA Standing Committee and Deputy Pak Myong Chol from the membership of the SPA Standing Committee. Deputy Kang Yun Sok was by-elected as vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee and Deputies Mun Chol, Pak In Chol, Han Jong Hyok, Kim Jong Sun and Maeng Kyong Il were by-elected as members of the SPA Standing Committee.

Choe Ryong Hae made a closing address.

Cha Myong Nam was by-elected as president of the Central Court of the DPRK.

Members of committees of the SPA were recalled and by-elected.

Deputy Jang Jong Nam was by-elected as chairman of the Legislation Committee of the SPA and Deputies U Sang Chol, An Kum Chol and Kim Sung Chan were by-elected as its members.

Deputy Kim Song Nam was by-elected as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the SPA and Deputies Kim Song Ryong, Kim Ho Chol, So Ho Won and Kim Song Ho were by-elected as its members.

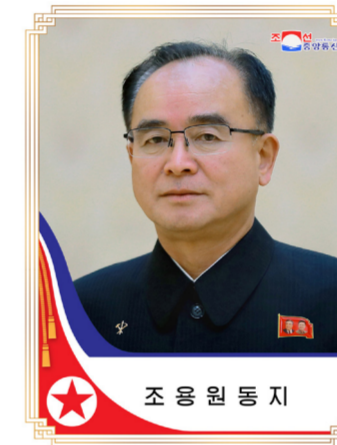
Deputy O Su Yong was by-elected as chairman of the Budget Committee of the SPA and Deputies Ri Jae Nam, Pak Ji Min and Kim Chang Nam were by-elected as its members.

Choe Ryong Hae made a closing address.

## Vice-president of the State Affairs Commission



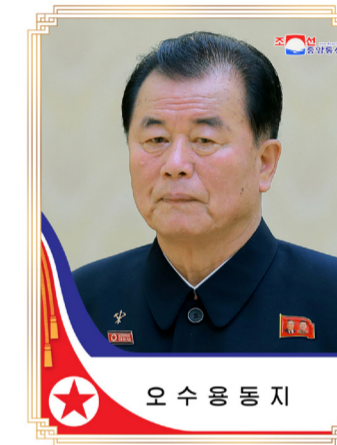
Kim Tok Hun



Jo Yong Won



Pak Jong Chon

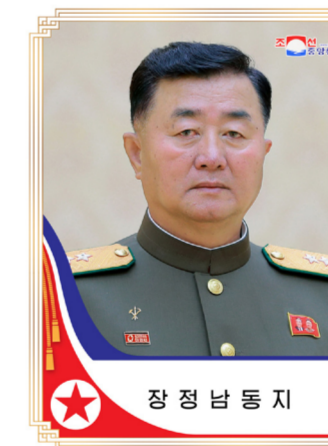


O Su Yong

## Members of the State Affairs Commission



Ri Yong Gil



Jang Jong Nam



Kim Song Nam



Kim Yo Jong

## Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA



Kang Yun Sok

## President of the Central Court



Cha Myong Nam

# Premier inspects economic sectors



Premier Kim Tok Hun (centre) on his visit to the September Textile Mill.

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Premier Kim Tok Hun, who is also member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, inspected different sectors of the national economy.

At the September Textile Mill, Kanggye Pencil Factory and Jonchon Match Factory, the Premier called for boosting the production of consumer goods by pushing ahead with the work for expanding capacity, modernizing production lines and updating equipment.

Making the rounds of the

Jonchon Rock-drill Factory, Huichon Precision Machine Factory and Myohyangsan Medical Appliances Factory, he stressed the need to massively develop efficient machine products and produce more modern medical equipment and appliances.

As he visited the Hyangsan County Breeding Fish Farm and the Kaechon City Stocking Fishery Station, he took measures to briskly conduct caged fish farming in the dammed water areas of the Chongchongang power stations built in tiers and speed up the building of several fish ponds including

those for mandarin fish.

The field consultative meetings discussed issues of further enhancing the responsibility and role of the officials in the light industry sector, boosting production through proactive and creative business activities and putting fish farming on a scientific and intensive basis, and urged relevant units to prioritize the supply of materials needed for producing consumer goods.

While inspecting the Ryongnim Dam of the Huichon Power Station and Huichon Power Station Unit 7, he discussed the measures for tackling problems arising in their operation.



The poster calls for finishing harvest and threshing by concentrating all efforts and means.

# Three-revolution teams take lead in technical innovation

KCNA

With the national three-revolution teams technical innovation competition-2021 going on, such group members across the country promote the development of their units by inventing innovative ideas.

Thanks to them, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex developed a new device for measuring the temperature of molten iron, while the Suncheon Chemical Complex and Hungnam Fertilizer Complex respectively refashioned a plasma cutter and made a settling agent.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Station completed

a back pressure turbine monitoring system. The Ryongdae Youth Coal Mine of the Suncheon Area Youth Coal-mining Complex raised the operational rate of drilling equipment and increased their serviceable life.

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex and the Kusong Machine Tool Factory developed a lap winding armouring machine and introduced a spheroidal graphite cast iron production method.

The Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory contrived a tension instrument for heating iron plate while the Sinuju Shipyard made a new-type alternating-current welding

machine for stabilizing flow of electricity.

The Pongam Cooperative Farm in Kilju County and the Kumsong Cooperative Farm in Paechon County made a granulated fertilizer-making machine.

The Pyongyang Mechanical Pencil Factory and Suyangsan General Foodstuff Factory manufactured a machine which automatically sorts and packages the lead of mechanical pencils and a rapid microorganism tester.

The Wonsan Leather Shoes Factory developed a variety of additives needed for the recycling of waste paper and cuttings of synthetic leather.

# Academy of Defence Science test-fires hypersonic and anti-aircraft missiles

KCNA

The Academy of Defence Science of the DPRK test-fired a new type of hypersonic missile called Hwasong 8, in Toyang-ri, Ryongnim County, Jagang Province, on Tuesday morning.

Pak Jong Chon, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, watched the test-launch together with relevant officials in the sector of defence science.

The development of the hypersonic missile, one of the five top-priority tasks facing the strategic weapon sector in the five-year plan for developing defence science and weapon system set forth at the Eighth Congress of the WPK, has been pushed forward in a sequential, scientific and reliable manner.

The test results proved that all the technical specifications met the design requirements.

Pak Jong Chon referred to the strategic importance of the development of the hypersonic missile and its deployment for action and the military significance of turning all missile fuel systems into ampoules.

The Academy of Defence Science also tested a new type of anti-aircraft missile on Thursday, with a view to confirming the operational practicality of the launcher, radar and all-purpose battle command vehicle as well as the comprehensive combat performance of the missile.

The academy announced that the overall test verified the remarkable combat performance of the new-type anti-aircraft missile that has brought about a substantial increase in the rapid responsiveness, guidance accuracy and the distance of downing air targets of the missile control system.

The development of this weapon system which has been carried on as a top priority under the special interest of the Party Central Committee is of great strategic significance in markedly boosting the self-reliance in ultra-modern defence science and technology and in increasing the nation's capabilities for self-defence in every way.

In the first test-launch, the defence scientists confirmed the flight manoeuvrability and stability of the missile in the active section and its technical specifications including the guide manoeuvrability and gliding flight characteristics of the detached hypersonic gliding warhead.

They also ascertained the stability of the missile fuel ampoule that has been introduced for the first time and the motor as well.

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The Academy of Defence Science of the DPRK conducts test-fires of new types of hypersonic missile (left) and anti-aircraft missile on Tuesday and Thursday.

# HOME NEWS

KCNA

North Hwanghae Oxygen blast furnace overhauled at steel giant

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex rounded off the general overhaul of its oxygen blast furnace and carried out the first tapping on September 23.

The major overhaul was very enormous in workload and was conducted under more difficult conditions than ever before.

Ryongyang Millions of wild fruit tree saplings produced

Counties in Ryongyang Province have produced millions of saplings of wild fruit trees.

Kim Jong Suk County

grew healthy saplings of Pinus koraiensis and Crataegus pinnatifida, while Unhung County provided a sure technical guarantee for the mass breeding of seabuckthorn tree whose per-hectare yield is more than two times as compared to previous varieties.

Tachongdan and Paegam counties turned out hundreds of thousands of wild fruit tree saplings and other cities and counties developed different kinds of growth stimulants and microbial fertilizers for preventing damage from harmful insects, thereby growing healthy saplings of wild fruit trees.

North Phyongan Wild fruit gathering at its height

Wild fruits have become ripe and North Phyongan Province is mobilizing all manpower and means to gather them in time.



Changsong County has set itself a goal to collect hundreds of tons of wild fruits and given precedence to the provision of vehicles so that it can transport the gathered fruits quickly. The Changsong Foodstuff Factory processes them in time to keep them in storehouses of raw materials.



# 75 years witness remarkable successes

By Kim Rye Yong PT

First university in new Korea

On October 1 1946, a year after the liberation of Korea, the Korean people built the first university of the country where the sons and daughters of working people could study to their heart's content.

At that time, education in Korea was in very poor state since it had been under the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists for 40-odd years. There was no university even in Pyongyang with a population of 400 000 and there were a small number of secondary schools and colleges across the country.

At this juncture, President Kim Il Sung proposed building a university with a determination to train talents

needed for a new Korea building by the Koreans' own efforts and personally led the efforts for founding the university.

He organized the university founding preparatory committee and solved difficult problems one by one. And he sent credentials to the intellectuals throughout the country to secure the teaching camp and ensured that new textbooks were compiled.

In this way, the university founding preparation was rounded off in only a few months and the first university of the country came into being.

Though the university consisted of seven departments at the time of its founding, it has now developed into the highest institute of Juche-oriented

education and science with powerful teaching staff involving dozens of departments and hundreds of prominent academicians, professors and PhDs.

Chairman Kim Jong Il was enrolled at Kim Il Sung University in September 1960 with a desire to learn in the country to be a genuine revolutionary of Korea in disregard of others' advice to study at a famous university of a foreign country with a long history. During his university days, he led students to acquire working knowledge for the country and the Korean revolution even if they learned one thing and published many works with his original view and profound intelligence.

Statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il stand

imposingly at the university.

Achievements

Over the past 75 years, Kim Il Sung University has produced many talents and solved scientific and technological problems arising in the development of the economy and culture and defence buildup, thereby making a big contribution to the country's progress.

The university has so far graduated more than 100 000 students and lots of them hold important posts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government at present.

Lecturers, researchers, students and graduates of the university have greatly contributed to the country's scientific development, economic construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood.



The university which had seven faculties, 68 lecturers and 1 500 students at the time of inauguration has now turned into a large institution covering an area of about 800 000 square metres with many buildings, an e-library, swimming pool, science library, natural history museum, high-tech research & development centre, gym, as well as dozens of faculties, a graduate school and research institutes.

The science library has 1.5 million originals in 300 000 kinds including classics of national treasure value.

The natural history museum displaying over 10 000 specimens in some 5 000 kinds of animals, plants, minerals, rocks and extinct organisms serves a function as a base for preserving natural resources, conducting scientific research and providing social education.

The university also runs online educational courses for working people across the country.



Microbiologists conduct research into microorganisms at the university.

Among them are over 100 Heroes of the DPRK and Labour Heroes and thousands of holders of academic degrees and titles. And there are also many winners of the February 16 Science and Technology Prize and scholars well-known to the world's scientific circles including the lecturers who are invited to universities of foreign countries, who are members of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics and who publish research findings in Nature-class international scientific journals.

The university contrived a scanning microscope and developed a digital central switchboard or a soft switchboard, which can be claimed to be a synthesis of modern communications technology, to be awarded the WIPO medal of inventors and certificate. It also solved globally unresolved problems in such fields as cosmology, nonlinear nano-optics, quantum information, Raman spectroscopy, algebra and genome sequence analysis and other sci-tech problems arising in reality.

The university has constantly improved teaching contents and methods by strictly embodying the principle of socialist pedagogy in education and consolidated its material and technical foundations in line with the requirements of the developing times.

It updates the educational programmes of subjects on the principle of practicality, generalization and modernization and improves teaching contents and methods and education system and management at educational stages from regular to postgraduate courses.

In recent years, students of the university have won the international internet program competition, Codechef, several times and published their papers in international scientific journals.

It has given education, training and postgraduate education to many students from different countries and promoted cooperation and exchanges with many foreign counterparts.



Panorama of Kim Il Sung University (top above). Students are engrossed in study at the university's E-library.

# Sweet apple fragrance

## Scientific, intensive fruit farming

### 1 000-hectare orchard produces 1m saplings annually

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

You can see the vast stretches of the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm if you go along the road leading to Kangdong County in the northeastern part of Pyongyang.

"It is now the apple picking season at our farm. It is breathtaking to see the land of Wonhung not only in flowering period but when the trees are heavily laden with apples," said Choc Chol Yong, manager of the farm.

In the endless orchard, you will get carried away by the sweet scent of the refreshing and delicious apples and it is also impressive to see young women nimbly picking them.

The fruit farm was established in 2009 under the meticulous care of Chairman Kim Jong Il who was so eager to supply more apples to the citizens of the capital city.

The farm can be said to be in its infancy as compared to fruit farms in Kwail County in South Hwanghae Province and Pukchong County in South Hamgyong Province boasting long histories.

It originally covered an area of well over a hundred hectares but now it has turned into a 1 000-hectare orchard through several stages of expansion project.

According to the manager, the farm grows millions of trees in dozens of kinds which produce apples with their own distinctive tastes, colours and shapes.

The farm is working to put fruit production on a scientific, intensive and modern basis at a high level.

"This year we concentrated on nutrition management of fruit trees to implement the highly set plan for fruit production without fail," said chief engineer Kwak Chol Song.

The farm scientifically fixed the amount of fertilizer to be applied to each tree on analysis of the soil of each field and produced tens of thousands of tons of organic fertilizer to spread it to the fields.

Ri Jong San, director of the pomology institute, said the farm has steadily been applying additional fertilizer to fields in June for years.

Fruit trees produce blossoms and are fertilized with nutrients they

accumulated in the previous year and from June they start to grow by drawing nutrients through their roots, he explained.

The farm raised the fertility rate of trees by placing two beehives, each keeping 20 000 bees, per hectare of fields and increased the insecticidal efficiency by introducing effective, agrochemical-saving methods.

Meanwhile, it did crop rotation in large areas of fields and applied liquid manure produced at the pig farm to fields by using the drip irrigation system.

As a result, each branch came to be laden with lots of fruits and young trees grew two times taller than average.

In recent years, the farm produced one million tree saplings every year and put the production control system on an IT basis at a higher level after establishing an insect monitoring and forecasting system. And it took first place in the socialist emulation drive of the fruit farming sector last year.

The apples produced there are supplied to children of nurseries and kindergartens and citizens of Pyongyang.

## wafts through large orchard



Overall view of the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

PHOTOS BY PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

## Fruit processor unveils new products

The Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory is channelling big efforts into developing new products.

"People usually count our products first in choosing apple and pear juices. This shows that the products are much favoured by customers. We are now concentrating our efforts on developing new products in keeping with the global trend of soft drinks which is developing towards natural and functional ones," said Pak Un Ryong, head of the technical department.

The factory only uses natural water in making juices. Main ingredients are apple, pear, peach and other fruits harvested from

the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm and other fruit farms across the country.

In particular, some apple strains cultivated by the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm were highly appreciated on several national shows in terms of taste and per-hectare yield.

Its juice production process has earned an ISO 22000 foodstuff safety management system.

To meet the tastes of the Korean people, who prefer clear drinks rather than cloudy ones, it ensures the transparency of its products at over 95% through super precision filtering and introduces an ultrahigh temperature sterilizing

method so as not to destroy the functions of vitamins and other components good for health promotion.

According to experts, regular drinking of its products retards ageing and relieves fatigue while having good effects on the growth of children.

The factory's apple juice won high appraisal at several sci-tech festivals and the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 commodity exhibitions and was awarded the December 15 Medal of Quality which is given to best products in the country.

This year, it presented several functional drinks made of wild fruits, including vitamin honeysuckle and black berry juices.



Two workers examine products at a pear juice production line.



Employees load the truck with apples to be sent to nurseries, kindergartens and citizens in Pyongyang.



The Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory turns out diverse kinds of processed fruit products.



# US crimes against humanity

By Kim Jin Hui

Shortly ago, UN human rights experts in a joint statement noted that the US unilateral sanctions seriously impede economic development and the improvement of people's living standards in many countries and violate their rights to development, stressing "the right to development is a human right that cannot be forfeited."

"The right to development is a human right that cannot be forfeited"—this is a definition stipulated in the "declaration of the right to development" adopted at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly on December 4 1986.

According to the declaration, the world human rights conference held in June 1993 adopted the "Vienna declaration and action program" which recognized the right to development as part of human rights.

Despite the lapse of several decades since then, however, the right to independent development, a due right of a sovereign state, has not been prioritized as a true human right in the international arena

but ruthlessly infringed upon by the US unilateral, illegal and outrageous interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Due to the persistent blockade by the US, Cuba has suffered economic damage amounting to over US\$1 trillion over the past 60-odd years.

Even under the ever-worsening global health crisis caused by COVID-19, the US again pressurized foreign companies trading with Cuba into refusing to provide the latter with artificial respirators indispensable for the treatment of COVID-19 patients last year. Worse still, the US recently toughened the restrictions on the shipment of supplies to Cuba to badly hurt its public health and people's life.

The US has stretched out its vicious tentacles to politics, the economy, military, culture and even daily life in Venezuela, Syria and other countries, crippling their overall economies and stymieing their normal and peaceful development.

The gravity of the issue lies in the astonishing situation that such ruthless violation of the right to independent

development is perpetrated under the pretext of "preserving human rights".

The US has trumpeted about "human rights" more loudly than any other countries in the world.

The US has never missed the chance of criticizing other countries groundlessly for their "human rights performance", releasing the "country reports on human rights practices" every year to find fault with other countries.

In July this year the US Department of State set the "promotion of human rights and democracy" as a priority task of US diplomats in different parts of the world and issued an order to examine all means available for performing the task, thus betraying its sinister intention to more intensively and openly meddle in other countries' internal affairs through "human rights diplomacy."

In particular, the US abuses the "human rights issues" for putting political pressure on anti-imperialist independent countries. Not content with criticizing the legally elected Belarus government as an illegal one engrossed in "violence and

oppression", the US incites the anti-government forces to rebellion. It also engages in a vicious attempt to undermine China's political stability by taking issue with it over Xinjiang and Hong Kong affairs.

All these facts clearly prove once again that "human rights" touted by the US are nothing but a trick to easily realize its wild ambition for dominating the world.

The US is the most heinous human rights abuser in the world that severely disturbs the normal and peaceful development of sovereign states under the pretext of "human rights".

Unless such hypocritical moves are smashed, it will be impossible for each country to achieve its independent development and to build a new world, free and prosperous.

Now many countries resolutely stand against the US human rights farce for curbing their development.

The US "human rights protection" racket is bound to end in vain.

*The author is fellow at the Institute of International Studies of the DPRK*

## 'Digital Equality for All Ages'



**Pak Yong Hui**

Department head of the Central Committee of the Korea Federation for the Care of the Aged

October 1 is International Day of Older Persons.

With population ageing accelerating on a global scale, the 45th session of the UN General Assembly held in 1990 adopted a resolution on the implementation of the international ageing action plan and activity (45/106) and decided to commemorate October 1 annually as a day for older persons. Marking the day every year, many countries and regions in the world have conducted various information

activities since 1991 to pay attention to population ageing and the protection of older persons.

Today, the population ageing is a serious problem that everyone cannot and should not look on as it exerts a significant influence on inheriting history, culture and tradition, to say nothing of socio-economic development of relevant countries and regions.

The theme of International Day of Older Persons for this

year is "Digital Equality for All Ages".

On the occasion of the day this year, the United Nations appealed to all the countries to keep the rapid development of digitization from having a negative impact on the elderly and enable them to equally benefit from technological development in the present age when changes that were unimaginable in the past are brought about in people's life and work and the mode of contact between them through

such development.

The DPRK provides older persons with conditions for constantly displaying their experiences and abilities in development spaces and offers an opportunity of education so that they can contribute to society with good mental and physical health and enhance their positions as full members of society.

The Central Committee of the Korea Federation for the Care of the Aged works to make commemoration activities of the day an occasion to further raise public awareness of population ageing and encourage people to conduct brisker activities to give substantial help to the health and life of older persons.

boundlessly loyal to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In retrospect, the period of great upsurge in the revolution has always begun with the widespread enthusiasm for volunteering of young people and this storm of volunteering usually sparked a surge of revolution and patriotism, giving birth to stirring eras.

The legendary miracles of

youth are never past events.

The ranks of young people who have volunteered to the difficult and challenging sectors since the Eighth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are increasing rapidly and those who lagged behind others start with a clean slate with a determination to devote themselves to their country as befit members of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League.

### BYWORD

## Patriotic youth

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, in his letter of congratulation to all the youth of the country celebrating Youth Day on August 28, expressed conviction that the communist society, which the hot-blooded young

revolutionaries pictured in their minds 94 years ago at the beginning of the Korean revolution, is not a thing of a distant future, but will turn into reality without fail thanks to the unflinching struggle of the patriotic young people

### EDITORIAL

# Birth of new China and Chinese dream

By Cha Hye Gyong

The impudent attempt by the Japanese authorities for justifying and covering up the crimes of sexual slavery committed by the imperial Japanese army is becoming increasingly undisguised up to the present when the world has entered an era of modern civilization. For this reason, the Japanese crimes remain yet a pending issue, not the issue of the past.

### Sexual slavery system established in around 1920s

Along with the history of humankind, wars of aggression by the ruling classes have been incessantly waged. But none of the wars have ever recorded such a case where hundreds of thousands of women had been forced into sexual slavery.

Such vicious act – a crime – of reducing numerous women of the world, including 200 000 Korean women, to sex slaves by means of coercive drafting under the pretext of "volunteer corps" could only be committed by the Japanese militarists who had left no stone unturned for invasion of the Asian continent and realization of its ambition for world hegemony.

Japan actually started in around the 1920s to set up and operate the "comfort stations" within its "Imperial Army", and institutionalized the use of "comfort women" as one of the indispensable war supplies at the time of invading the Asian continent in the 1930s, and put them under the direct control, management and operation of its military.

Accordingly, "comfort stations" came to be set up and operated wherever the "Imperial Japanese Army" set their feet, including China, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and the South Seas, not to speak of Korea and the mainland of Japan.

These facts have been fully revealed by the testimonies of victims of the sexual slavery in the 1920s and the 1930s and of perpetrators of the forced drafting, as well as the confidential documents of that time, and the writings and attestations by the Japanese concerned.

Some of them are the following: Directive and note of caution by the Japanese military dated March 4 1938 which was discovered by a professor of Chuo University in January 10 1992.

Wartime telegram of March 12 1942 wired by a former commander of the Imperial Japanese Army stationed in Taiwan, showing the direct involvement of the then Japanese Prime Minister Tojo Hideki in the establishment of "comfort stations". The telegram was found by a member of the Japanese Diet from the archive of the Japanese Defence Agency (at that time).

Documents and diaries found by a professor of Showa University of Japan.

Testimony of a staff officer in charge of supply service in the Kwantung Army contained in a book entitled "Comfort Women for Imperial Army" written by a Japanese.

Article contributed by a Japanese woman to the September 1992 issue of the Sekai magazine.

What do all these imply? These imply that the recruitment of "comfort women" was not "voluntary" one by civilians but the forced drafting implemented under the directive of the Japanese government and military authorities, and that it was Japan's policy to set Korean women as its main target in filling up the required numbers.

The Japanese imperialists mainly targeted Korean women as they calculated they could achieve different purposes at the same time. They could recruit Korean women in large numbers without spending money because Korea was the colony of Japan, prevent venereal disease and keep military secrets, and furthermore pursue the policy of obliterating the Korean nation.

### Fully disclosed crimes of sexual slavery

The point in question is why the sexual slavery committed by the Imperial Japanese Army came to be revealed only with the turn of the 1980s.

The first reason is that all the documents related to the "comfort women" were incinerated by the order from the top authorities of the Japanese Army.

Immediately after their defeat, the Japanese military authorities gave instructions to all their aggression forces in other countries and governments-general in Korea and Taiwan to incinerate the documents relating to their war crimes.

The incineration was carried out so thoroughly that scholars, the public and media could not know at all about the factual truth behind "comfort stations" and "comfort women".

To take an example, 100 000 rolls of documents now kept in the Jilin Province Archive located in Changchun, which had been buried in the yard of the military police headquarters of Kwantung Army of the Japanese Imperialists (now the office of People's Government of Jilin Province), were unearthed during construction work. These confidential documents are just a tiny part of the remains from the incineration in mid-August 1945 following the Japanese defeat.

The second reason is that the surviving victims of sexual slavery felt too shy to step forward and betray their shameful past life.

Who would willingly tell about shameful life, their elementary rights and dignity having been stained because they were treated as pieces of sexual tools? They managed to save their lives after their integrity as social beings, dignities as women and minds and bodies as youth had been violated and destroyed into pieces. It is too natural, therefore, that they could not easily tell about their personal sufferings of

the past.

The third reason is that the Japanese themselves—offenders of sex slavery—kept their mouths tight shut.

Millions of Japanese who had been conscripted into the aggressor army made it their business to commit murder, arson and rape. And they frequented "comfort stations."

But their crimes had been buried, as the offenders themselves kept their mouths tight shut and denied the crimes, driven by the Japanese peculiar way of reasoning that "dirt and stink should be covered up."

Nevertheless, the conscientious figures, journalists and female activists came forward, and the sexual slavery committed by the Japanese army came to be consequently laid bare to the whole world.

Simultaneously, an official document suggesting that the sexual slavery for Japanese military was directly ordered by the military authorities was found inside Japan. Overpowered by the increasing denunciation and pressure from the international society, the Japanese government that had kept pretending complete ignorance could no longer hold out.

On August 4 1993, Kono Yohei, spokesperson for the Japanese government and chief Cabinet secretary, second person after prime minister, issued an official statement. He admitted the coercive nature of the sexual slavery for Japanese military by saying "the military was directly involved", and he made an apology, saying "Japan remembers it for a long time."

### Approach of current Japanese authorities

Over 70 years have passed since the defeat of Japanese imperialism. And it is also over 20 years since the crimes of sexual slavery committed by the Japanese Imperial Army attracted worldwide attention.

However, the attempts by the Japanese authorities to distort the history, aimed at covering up the facts of crimes of sexual slavery and forced drafting of the Koreans committed by Japanese militarism, are now becoming outrageous.

In the so-called "written answer" endorsed at the Cabinet meeting held last April, the Japanese government clearly stated its position of totally negating all the facts, insisting that terming the victims of sexual slavery as "comfort women for the army" is not appropriate as it might lead to misunderstanding and should therefore be merely termed "comfort women" and that the forced drafting of the Koreans should not be described as "forced labour."

Political figures including the chief Cabinet secretary and Foreign Minister also let loose reckless remarks during their public appearances including at Diet meeting that "the report that recruitment of comfort women had been done coercively contradicts the fact" and "in time of emergency, unfair actions against women and

children are unavoidable and these are normal happenings around the world".

Such demeanour of the Japanese government constitutes an intolerable challenge designed to instil the distorted view on history and revanchism into the coming generations and repeat the thrice-cursed demonic predation by wriggling out of its state responsibility and embellishing its bloodstained past crimes at any cost.

This challenge is now further augmented by the latest moves such as visits by the Japanese politicians to Yasukuni Shrine, distortion of history textbooks, attempts to revise its constitution, and relocation of the Self-Defence Forces and arms build-up to dispossess the territories of neighbouring countries.

Asahi Journal dated January 30 1992 wrote that "in the post-Cold War world, it is necessary for Japan and its people to make compensations for war responsibility as well as post-war responsibility in order to gain recognition from the international society" and it put a question "why will only Japan remain in isolation indefinitely in the trend of the world history?"

The world is casting a stern eye at the unjust attitude of the Japanese government which has laid bare its immorality and shamelessness by repeatedly deriding the justice of the international society and the conscience of humankind.

Girl statues and memorials accusing the sexual slavery have been built even in major cities of the US, an ally of Japan, to say nothing of other countries and regions of the world including Germany and Canada, and the international campaigns to condemn the crimes of violation of women's rights committed by Japan are expanding across the world.

During the debate of the agenda item "Contemporary Forms of Slavery" at the 44th Meeting of the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities held in August 1992, the delegate from the International Association of Educational Development pointed out in her speech that the issue of "comfort women" is the one related to the 200 000 Korean women and girls forced into sexual slavery as a result of abduction or forced drafting by the Imperial Japanese Army during the Second World War.

The unprecedented crimes of sexual slavery perpetrated by the Imperial Japanese Army that led to ruthlessly violating the dignity of 200 000 Korean women are super-class crimes against humanity which can neither be hidden nor erased forever, and, therefore, heavy costs should be imposed upon these crimes through generations according to the international convention on applying no statutory limitations to the war crimes and the crimes against humanity.

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*The author is researcher at the Institute for Studies of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DPRK*

## Briefly

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

### Iran President appeals for mutual respect

The Iranian President at a diplomatic meeting on September 26 stated that Iran would cooperate with all countries on the basis of mutual respect.

Saying that international cooperation based on the principle of mutual respect precludes the hegemony-seeking order of big powers, he emphasized that Iran would never tolerate any acts of violating the principle.

### China FM censures West for racial annihilation

A spokesperson for the Chinese Foreign Ministry at a press conference on September 24 blamed the Western countries for having exterminated natives and resorted to a colonial predatory policy in the past and revealed that they are still beset with serious problems in this 21st century, including racial discrimination, hate crimes and the huge gap between rich and poor.

### Zimbabwe

#### Efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emission

Zimbabwe has set itself the goal of cutting its greenhouse gas emission by 40 percent as compared to the present amount until 2050, the government of the country announced.

According to a new long-term plan, it promotes the use of renewable energy at home and actively introduces technologies for reducing carbon dioxide emission from thermal power plants.

### Palestine

#### Israeli troops kill five Palestinians

The Israeli troops killed two Palestinians and injured nine others in a northern city of the West Bank during their crackdown on the local demonstrators on September 26.

That day, they also killed three Palestinian and the northwest outskirts of al-Quds.

### Russia

#### FM urges West to abandon principle of colonialism

Maria Zakharova, spokeswoman for the Russian Foreign Ministry, said on September 26 that the European countries are still living under the world order system of colonialism, adding that the approach to other countries has just been formed based on such a world outlook.

The West groundlessly interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, she said, emphasizing that the world demands the West only return to the international law.

# Memorial service for founding father of Korea



Memorial service for Tangun is held before his mausoleum on National Foundation Day in 2019.

By Han Kwi Hun PT

**T**angun is the founding father of the Korean nation who founded Ancient Joseon (Korea) for the first time in the Orient in the early 30th century BC.

Born as the son of a chieftain in the current Pyongyang area, he was engrossed in training martial arts in his boyhood and youth days and tried to understand the principles of nature and society.

He succeeded his father as the chieftain and carried out social reforms, thus building a country with the Walled City of Pyongyang as its capital in the early 30th

century BC.

Tangun made sure that his people were engaged in occupations like farming, weaving and domestic animal raising, encouraged culture and built up national power to expand the territory.

The Koreans could be a homogeneous nation with the same blood and language as they had lived in one territory with Tangun as the founding father and entered the age of state.

Korean ancestors created various formal customs related to Tangun as they worshipped him as their founding father.

A typical example is the memorial service for Tangun given at the Mausoleum of

King Tangun or Tangun shrines on October 3, National Foundation Day, or his birthday.

They took pride in being descendants of Tangun generation after generation and observed different memorial services for him for thousands of years including *Chonsinje* and *Thaebaeksanje* to name a few.

During Japan's military occupation of Korea, the local people founded the Taejong Faith, or Tangun Faith at the time, for worshipping him as God, and organized the society for defending the Mausoleum of King Tangun and the association for repairing the Mausoleum of King Tangun, and conducted

memorial services for him.

The discovery of his remains at the Mausoleum of King Tangun in Kangdong County of Pyongyang in 1993 scientifically proved that Tangun was a real being. The memorial service for him was also developed into a ceremony for revering the founding father of the nation.

Memorial service is held every year as a pan-national event at the Mausoleum of King Tangun which was renovated in a magnificent way as befits the tomb of the national founding father.

The memorial service for Tangun was inscribed on the national intangible cultural heritage list.

## Mung-bean jelly salad popular restaurant dish

By Sin Pyol PT

**M**ung-bean jelly is a traditional food of the Korean people.

The Chongnyu Restaurant located on the banks of the Pothong River in Pyongyang serves a salad made of transparent and aromatic mung-bean jelly.

"The mung-bean jelly salad which became a favourite with diners through years of service was registered as the signature dish of our restaurant last year," said Chae Kwang Chol, a staffer in charge of cooking.

The main ingredients of the dish are mung-bean jelly and sprouts, beef, parsley, roots of broad bellflower, mushrooms and laver.

First, mung-bean jelly is cut into thick slices and seasoned with sesame oil and salt.

Broad bellflower roots are torn to pieces and soaked in salt water to remove the bitter taste and then seasoned. And laver is roasted before being sliced thinly.

Mushrooms are parboiled and torn to pieces and beef is sliced thinly and they are pan-broiled separately.

Mung-bean sprouts and parsley stems are parboiled and mixed with spices.

Then the processed beef, laver, broad bellflower roots, mushrooms, mung-bean sprouts and parsley are arranged in a dish by matching colours centring around the mung-bean jelly to serve.

Laver enhances the pleasant

flavour of mung-bean jelly and help maintain the quality of the salad.

According to Chae, mung-

bean jelly is a health food good for patients who have high temperatures and blood pressure.



Mung-bean jelly salad.

CHAE MYONG RIM / THE PYONGYANG TIMES



RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES  
Chilsong Gate on Moran Hill in Pyongyang.

## 'Gate of happiness' on Moran Hill

By Yun Ki Song PT

**I**n the Walled City of Pyongyang in ancient times, men had to go through the Chilsong Gate to go to the martial arts training site and soldiers also had to do so to go to the frontier on guard duty. Therefore, Pyongyang people coined the saying "He has never gone through the Chilsong Gate" referring to those who were ignorant of martial arts or did not do military service.

There is also a legend which goes that a young man, who had been unsuccessful in love since he failed to go through the gate, trained himself in martial arts at the training site by passing the gate and performed great feats in battlefields to become a general, before returning home to live happily with his love.

So people called the Chilsong Gate "gate of happiness".

Located on Pyongyang's Moran Hill, the gate was built during the period of Koguryo in the mid-6th century as the northern gate of the keep of the walled city, and the present gatehouse was rebuilt in 1712.

The name of Chilsong is derived from the constellation of the Great Bear and signifies the "northern gate". Its lower part with the gateway almost preserves the appearance of that in the period of Koguryo.

As one of key gateways leading northward from the walled city, the gate is situated in a place which is hard to attack and advantageous for defence.

The walls on its both sides were erected to pass each other at intervals of about 10 metres and the gate was built horizontally to make a right angle with the two walls.

The embankment was built in good order with trimmed stones and had an archway.

The gatehouse on top of the embankment is a single-storey building with three bays (7.38 metres long) in the facade and two (4.36 metres long) on the flank on the stylobate. The gate has a gabled roof in a single layer of eaves and the gatehouse is painted in moderate colours to add to the imposing look of the building.

The gate is associated with the patriotic struggle of the Korean people who fought against foreign invaders.

When hundreds of thousands of foreign invaders attacked Koryo (the first unified state of Korea that existed between 918 and 1392) in 1010, its people made a clear sweep of enemies by relying on the gate and during the 1592-1598 Imjin Patriotic War, it was the major battlefield for recapturing the Walled City of Pyongyang from the Japanese invaders.

Today, the Chilsong Gate is under good protection as a historical relic.

