

General Secretary Kim Jong Un provides field guidance to City of Samjiyon



Kim Jong Un orders to draw on city construction experiences, push development of local construction and building of civilized society

KCNA

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, gave on-the-spot guidance to the City of Samjiyon to learn about the actual situation of the third-stage project with the conclusion of the city construction now at hand.

He was accompanied by Jo Yong Won, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary for Organizational Affairs of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Cabinet, Pak Jong Chon, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee,

Kim Jae Ryong, department director of the WPK Central Committee, Pak Hun, vice-premier of the Cabinet, and leading officials in the construction sector.

According to the plan and policy of the Party for sprucing up the areas and farms adjacent to the township of the city in three stages in the wake of the completion of the township, the huge project comprises the construction of dwelling houses for thousands of families, public and production buildings, educational facilities, the water supply and drainage system, roads, afforestation and landscaping and the power grid system in the ten-odd dong and ri including Paektusanmilyong-dong, Rimyongsu-dong, Sinmusong-dong, Ohomultong-dong, Phoehae-dong,

Junghung-ri, Hunggyesu-ri, Sobaeksan-ri, Paeksam-ri, Poso-ri and Thongsin-ri and it is due to be finished soon.

The General Secretary learned comprehensively about the situation of the construction of the city, city management and farming as he inspected dwelling houses, educational facilities, cultural and welfare facilities, camping quarters in the areas of Paektusanmilyong-dong, Rimyongsu-dong and Phoehae-dong and several other objects in the city.

He highly praised that all the buildings highlight the original local features as well as natural environment and thoroughly embody practicality, diversity and formative art in line with the requirements of the Party's Juche-oriented idea on architectural aesthetics

and its policy on local construction.

He said that the noble struggle has helped demonstrate the firm faith and will of all the people to remain loyal to the leader to the end and add eternal brilliance to the revolutionary exploits of the leader, and has more definitely provided a fundamental guarantee for carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Noting that the four-year-long construction of the city proved the irresistible might of the single-hearted unity and harmonious whole of the Party and the people and the iron will of the state to achieve prosperity in its own way and with its own efforts, and its self-

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confidence and possibility of independent development, the General Secretary, in the name of the Party Central Committee, sent thanks to the builders, supporters and other people throughout the country who translated the decisions and policies of the Party into reality.

He said that the achievements, experience and standards gained and set through the city construction project serve as definite guidelines for pushing the Party's policy on local construction in the correct direction and that this is of great significance in the ongoing struggle for making a new start for the change of local areas.

Calling for bringing about a radical turn in the development of local construction and the building of civilized society by actively encouraging and expanding excellent experience gained in the construction of the city, he said that in order to correctly propel the grandiose

construction policy of the Party without deviation, it becomes the most urgent priority and strategic task to promptly strengthen the construction and designing forces in local areas and lay their solid material and technical foundations.

He pointed to the need to promptly take organizational, institutional and state measures to strengthen construction and designing forces in provinces, cities and counties, to raise the specialization level of construction units and to enhance the role and functions of institutions supervising construction and thus ensure the quality of construction at the top level.

Looking round modern houses of distinctive styles and ri cultural hall built in the Junghung Farm area, he said that the area can be called a picturesque model unit in rural development.

Calling for making substantial farming preparations for next year by learning from experience of potato farming for this year, he underscored the need to make scientific and technological study

and take measures so as to ensure a stable increase in potato production without fluctuation despite the unfavourable conditions in the northern alpine area, and encouraged the agricultural sector to raise once again the hot wind of potato farming. He acquainted himself with the problems arising in the farm one by one, and said that the Party would render active support to make the farm a model unit also in the introduction of farm machines, now that it has been spruced up as a standard unit in rural development.

Calling for flawlessly paving roads in the city in line with the radical transformation of the city's living environment, he held a consultation over the road sections to be paved on an annual basis in the future and set forth a concrete direction.

Referring to the ecological environment and afforestation of the city, he stressed the need to take thoroughgoing measures for protecting forests from all sorts of factors like damage from harmful insects and climate change and to make deep

study of the relevant sectors so that scientific and technological management can be realized.

He said that the construction of the city serves as a starting point for a new revolution in making the people in local areas take a leap to a highly civilized material and cultural life.

He said that he felt pride in having done worthwhile work welcomed by the people, upon hearing a report that the local people were very happy over the change in Samjiyon and they were singing highly of the benevolence of the Party. He added that the people's opinion is precisely the general evaluation of the construction of the City of Samjiyon, repeatedly expressing great satisfaction.

He warmly wished for the happiness and well-being of all the people of the city who would lead a highly civilized and wonderful cultured life in the place dear to heart, the place where there is the native home of Chairman Kim Jong Il and in which Mt Paektu stands.



General Secretary Kim Jong Un calls for achieving comprehensive development of socialism by kindling fierce flames of three revolutions

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sent a letter *Let Us Achieve a Comprehensive Development of Socialism by Kindling the Fierce Flames of the Three Revolutions* to those attending the Fifth Conference of the Frontrunners in the Three Revolutions on November 18. The following is the full text:

The Fifth Conference of the Frontrunners in the Three Revolutions has opened in grand style when precious successes that testify to the vigorous advance of our revolution are being achieved thanks to the heroic struggle of all our people, who are carrying out the far-reaching programmes of the Workers' Party of Korea wholeheartedly.

In the face of severe trials of history, our people's faith has become firmer, the strength of our state has become more powerful, and an era of great change has arrived in front of us.

On the basis of analysis and appraisal of the struggle tasks of the present stage we have reached in socialist construction and of its next stage, the preparedness of our revolutionary forces and the prevailing internal and external situations, our Party has confirmed once again that the road to achieving the sure victory of our style of socialism is to bring about a fundamental change in all the realms of ideology, technology and culture by holding higher the banner of the three revolutions.

Proceeding from this, the Party Central Committee reached a decision on convening the Fifth Conference of the Frontrunners in the Three Revolutions as an important occasion for understanding and confirming once again the strategic position and great significance of the line of the three revolutions consistently maintained in our socialist and communist construction and for kindling the fierce flames of the three revolutions across the country.

This conference will prove to be a decisive occasion in turning the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the Three-Revolution Team Movement into a powerful propellant for the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions, and set up a new milestone in achieving a comprehensive development of our style of socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, in the name of the Party Central Committee and the government of the Republic, extend warm gratitude and militant greetings to the participants in the conference, who have made great contributions to carrying out the three revolutions as frontrunners in remoulding other people and as masters of collective innovation true to the general line of our Party, and to other Order of the Three-Revolution Red Flag laureates and three-revolution team members across the country.

When our Party is going to lead with vigour the comprehensive development of socialism by flying higher the three red flags, the number of frontrunners in the three revolutions, who are creating new criteria and standards and setting personal examples in the vanguard of the times, is

increasing. This is a source of great strength that makes us convinced of the victory of our cause.

The line of the three revolutions is a programme for socialist and communist construction and the general line of our Party invariable even today as it was yesterday.

The whole course of our state building was a history of the three revolutions, and we must achieve the final victory of socialism and greet the communist society on the road of carrying out the line of these revolutions.

Three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural, coined for the first time in history by the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, are famous words that explain in a concentrated way the idea and spirit and the principles and contents which must be regarded as invariable guidelines in the whole course of socialist and communist construction, as well as the ways for implementing them.

The spirit that runs through the line of the three revolutions is the thoroughgoing spirit of independence, of implementing the revolution of one's country by one's own efforts. The main thing here is that one's own revolutionary forces should be strengthened in every way possible.

In the historical course of building socialism and communism, the tasks and subjective and objective conditions at each revolutionary stage change constantly, but the revolutionary strategy, whose core is one's own efforts, cannot change.

In implementing the socialist cause we must follow an untrodden path and brave unpredictable challenges and difficulties; in this course, we must cultivate our own efforts, which we can firmly believe in and rely on at all times. Herein lie the great significance and undying viability of the three revolutions.

The great transformations made by Juche Korea, which fundamentally remoulded man, nature and society in such a shortest historical period, are ones, from A to Z, achieved by dint of the three revolutions; and all the miracles wrought by our state striking the world people with wonder are a victory of the line of these revolutions.

Had we not held the banner of the three revolutions in the first days of building a new country, we could not have witnessed the birth of a heroic people, who are carving out their destiny by their own efforts, and the epochal development of our Republic, which has emerged as a powerful country from ashes, and the existence of socialist Korea that remains unperturbed in worldwide political turmoils and unprecedented challenges would have been unimaginable.

It is a source of great dignity and pride for our Party and state to have such a struggle programme as the line of the three revolutions, which conforms to the law-governed nature of socialist and communist construction and to our people's revolutionary aspirations and whose truthfulness, advantages and invincible might have been fully verified from one century and generation into the next.

We must carry forward this line for ever in its pure form, and apply it fully.

Our Party, by accelerating the comprehensive development of socialism, intends to build in the near future a powerful socialist country that prospers by dint of self-sufficiency and self-dependence.

The period of comprehensive development of socialism is a historic watershed our Party and people have reached through their protracted struggle for applying the line of the three revolutions, as well as a new era of development which will be achieved by dint of the three revolutions of a higher stage.

The line of building a country that is independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence, which the government of our Republic set forth at the beginning of its state administration aspires after simultaneous development of the political, economic, cultural, defence and all other fields, and in order to achieve this, our Party and people have waged an arduous and yet unyielding struggle upholding the banner of the three revolutions.

In this historic course of struggle, the political and military forces of the Republic have grown remarkably, and at last we have greeted a turning phase, in which we are definitely putting all the realms of socialist construction on the track of new change and innovation, growth and development.

Now that decisive factors and fundamental conditions for staunchly defending and vigorously promoting socialism have been created, building a developed, prosperous and powerful socialist country is not an ideal of distant future but a realistic target.

The great transition to a powerful socialist country is the process of making all the members of society revolutionary, developing the technological and economic might on the highest level and civilizing the whole society.

In building such a country we are faced with various crucial tasks including improving the refinement and personality of the people as required by the our-state-first era, making the national economy switch over to an overall development, changing the agricultural production structure and establishing a new cultural lifestyle of our own. These tasks presuppose change, development and civilization of all the fields, all the sectors and all the people and require a general onward march of the three revolutions involving the entire Party, the whole country and all the people.

The comprehensive development of socialism of our own style is, in essence, a new revolution in the three realms of ideology, technology and culture.

Only when we attain the goals of the three revolutions—uniting all the people by means of the Party's ideas, laying scientific and technological foundations that can guarantee the self-supporting and sustainable development of the economy, making all the people talented persons and liquidating every manner of cultural backwardness—can we raise the progressiveness and modernity of our state onto a new high.

In flying the three red flags more highly

lies the shortcut to realizing our Party's ideals and meeting the demands of our revolution concerning the comprehensive development of socialism.

To dynamically promote the simultaneous and balanced development of all the fields of state and social life and all the regions of the country with the three revolutions as a driving force—this is the main spirit of the current conference.

"Let us transform all our revolutionary positions in line with the demands of the three revolutions!"—we should uphold this slogan.

If all sectors, all units and all regions are transformed as required by the three revolutions, it precisely means the comprehensive development of socialism we intend to achieve and the powerful socialist country, people's ideal society, which prospers by dint of self-sufficiency and self-dependence.

In order to transform the whole society as required by the three revolutions, we need to give fresh impetus to the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the Three-Revolution Team Movement.

No driving force is more powerful than the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the Three-Revolution Team Movement in accelerating the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions, whose validity and viability have been proved through the practice of our socialist construction.

The Party has already clarified comprehensively and in detail the character and mission of these movements and the principles, demands and methods to be adhered to in waging them.

What is important is how to apply them in line with the developing times and prevailing conditions.

On the basis of an understanding and analysis of the prevailing situation of the movements, the Party Central Committee has worked out a policy for injecting a fresh life into them.

First of all, we should expand and intensify the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in keeping with the demands of the developing revolution.

Proceeding from the requirements of the times to vigorously accelerate the three revolutions on a new high, our Party has decided to expand the movement onto a wider scope involving cities, counties and industrial complexes, not confining it merely to organs, enterprises, factories, cooperative farms, workshops and workteams as is now, and thereby to make it an all-society and all-people movement both in name and in reality.

To expand it to cities, counties and industrial complexes is right in the light of the character of the movement as a mass movement of the highest form, of the inevitable demands of the struggle for victoriously accomplishing the socialist cause by dint of single-minded unity of all people and of the tasks of the revolution at the current stage to develop all the sectors and regions in a simultaneous and balanced way.

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When he kindled the torch of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in the 1970s, General Kim Jong Il already put forward the wise policy of conducting the movement with city, county and industrial complex as a unit as it would develop in depth in the future.

Since cities and counties are local bases of socialist construction in our country, they should naturally serve as the strongholds of the three revolutions.

It is a law-governed nature that the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is launched with city and county as a unit as socialist construction makes in-depth progress.

The movement, which will be conducted with city and county as a unit, presupposes a responsible attitude of Party organizations and officials at all levels including city and county Party committees as well as the participation of the entire population; and it is an incomparably powerful mode in making the whole country pulsate with the three revolutions.

Attaching great importance to cities and counties as the basic units in organizing and executing the implementation of its policies in a direct, coordinated and comprehensive way, our Party is strongly pushing ahead with the policy of facilitating prosperity of our state through their development.

Implementation of Party policy and the three revolutions are not separated from each other.

All our Party policies fall within the three realms of ideology, technology and culture in terms of their inclusive range and contents, and the cities and counties are responsible for carrying out many of the policy-oriented tasks.

To say nothing of the tasks of modernizing local industrial factories, making a smart facelift of rural villages and renovating schools and hospitals, the major policies put forward by the Party—like the ones of housing construction, landscaping and conservation of mountains and rivers—consist in the tasks of the three revolutions which are to be done with such regions as city and county as a unit; and their success will be guaranteed only when the principle of carrying out the technological and cultural revolutions simultaneously while giving precedence to the ideological revolution is maintained without any deviation.

Even under the prevailing condition that is worse than ever before, some cities and counties are distinguishing themselves in all aspects as nicely as to be admired by all others in the country. They are, without exception, under the control of leading Party officials who are turning the implementation of Party policies into the process of carrying out the three revolutions, well aware of the merits of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

If the 200 and over cities and counties across the country rise up forcefully under the banner of the three revolutions, a new phase will unfold in which local regions change, and our rural communities turn, in the near future, into rich and cultured socialist ones equipped with modern technology and civilization.

The time of comprehensive development of socialist construction will begin with the facelift of local regions and the striking contrast of the rural communities between their past and present, and this will surely provide a demonstration of the advantages and true image of the socialism of our own style.

Holding fast to the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement as a powerful weapon for building up cities and counties, city and

county Party committees should orientate all their work to the movement, and their work should naturally be reviewed and appraised with the stress put on examining how they have conducted the movement.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement should begin with launching a political campaign to encourage all the people to adopt the three revolutions as something for their own interests.

What the Party Central Committee put great confidence in while planning to expand the movement to the scale of cities and counties was the voluntary and proactive turnout of the masses who are conscious of their demands and interests.

If the broad masses of the people learn that the three revolutions are just aimed at transforming themselves into more faithful and cultured humans and making a wonderful place of the land where they live and their coming generations will live, they will rise and exert formidable strength.

While informing all people, ranging from city and county officials down to the rank-and-file farmers, of the intention of the Party Central Committee so that they join the movement for themselves, it is necessary to give constant precedence to their spiritual and cultural enlightenment.

In drawing up a long-term plan and design for the development of their respective regions and organizing an artistic performance and a sports or cultural event, they should improve their political and cultural quality and level so as to make them serve as occasions for enlightening people and teaching them advanced culture.

The consciousness of our people has been remarkably transformed. Therefore, the more they see and hear new things, the more rapid changes will take place in their political consciousness, view on aesthetics, style of work and mode of life, and it will work as an important factor that promotes the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement that is waged with city and county as a unit is not something that starts now; it is the continuation of the struggle to implement the line of strengthening city and county and the process of the three revolutions progressing further in intensity and depth.

As cities and counties have units which have already won the three-revolution red flag and have gained many successes and experiences through various mass movements, they can wage the revolutions if they make good arrangements and buckle down to their work audaciously.

City and county Party committees should inspire the administrative and economic bodies and all other units in their respective regions to launch the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and intensify their guidance over it, so as to steadily increase the ranks of units that have won the three-revolution red flag once, twice and thrice.

If chief secretaries of city and county Party committees and all other officials always talk about the three revolutions and all cities and counties seethe with enthusiasm for these revolutions, the level of people's thinking and cultural attainments will improve and the appearance of cities and counties will change beyond recognition.

Provincial Party committees should play the steering role properly if all cities and counties across the country are to be enthusiastic about the movement.

They should work out meticulous plans to make the movement brisk, intensify their control and guidance, and thus make sure that cities and counties vyingly turn themselves into communist fairylands in succession.

Each province should have its own three-revolution exhibition house.

If the valuable achievements performed in the three revolutions by cities, counties and industrial complexes in a province are put on display in the house and visits are organized well, it will be good for rousing many officials and working people and bringing their enthusiasm and competitive spirit into full play; it will also be quite profitable in helping them learn the excellent experiences and methods and share advanced technologies in a short span of time.

Chief secretaries of provincial Party committees themselves should, under their direct charge, build the three-revolution exhibition houses in their regions as important places for learning, technical exchange and information sharing to promote the campaign of overtaking and learning from others and sharing experience with one another and give impetus to the endeavour to carry out the three revolutions.

In order to kindle the fierce flames of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement across the country, it is essential to effect a radical change in the officials' view of and attitude towards the movement.

The movement is now confined to some model units and pacesetters.

Officials themselves fail to have confidence in the movement as they are daunted by the present hardships such as economic difficulties. So not a few units have made little progress in the movement, and some units have failed to win the title of a higher grade of the movement for 20 years since they were awarded the three-revolution red flag.

The more difficult the situation is, the more enthusiastically officials should approach the movement and launch an intensive drive for it instead of arguing that they cannot take part in the movement because of difficult conditions.

It is the might and tradition of our unique idea of mass movement to develop ordinary people into heroes, turn even stragglers into progressive elements and make legendary Chollima show up even with small hands.

The standpoint that all shades of alien ideas such as defeatism are burned off and everything goes right in the furnace of the three revolutions—this just gives rise to a revolution.

The difference between the units that have won the three-revolution red flag and those that have not yet done is, above all, that between officials' viewpoints of the characteristics and might of the movement.

All our officials are revolutionaries who have grown up learning the principle of the Juche idea that there is nothing that we cannot achieve if we believe in and rely on the strength of the masses of the people and our Republic's heroic epic, an application of the principle.

Officials should know well about the characteristics of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement that accelerates the revolutionary and communist transformation of people and gives full play to the might of mass heroism and collective innovation, and unhesitatingly join the great current, thus opening a new path for the development of their units.

It is necessary to improve guidance over the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

The history of the movement spans nearly half a century. Many units, however, have still failed to win the three-revolution red flag, and not a few of those that have already won the flag fail to play their role properly. This shows that there are faults in the guidance over the movement.

The movement is now regarded as something merely for judgment's sake and one that ends with the winning of the flag.

Guidance over the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement should start with the work of rousing all units in this movement and run through with regular understanding and guidance and fair assessment of its whole process, and continuous guidance and help, re-assessment and substantial review, so as to encourage the red flag holders to continuously update their targets and take the lead in carrying out the three revolutions.

The Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee has assumed very important tasks to carry out in improving this guidance.

At present not a few units are absent in this movement on the plea of the special character in their work and other conditions.

As the line of the three revolutions requires that anybody, who is a socialist builder, carry it through, there can be no unit or worker that can be excluded from this movement.

The Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee, in order to make every unit and person turn out in this movement, should re-examine the past criteria including guidelines and regulations for assessment, and revise or supplement them so as to make the guidance substantial.

It is important to establish a proper system of reward and punishment in raising the enthusiasm for this movement.

It is necessary to encourage more units and the broad sections of the masses to participate in the movement with vital interest by giving appropriate political commendations and material rewards to the exemplary units in this movement and to the Order of the Three-Revolution Red Flag laureates.

High-class orders and other commendations should be awarded to those officials who, while working long in one unit, have made a tangible contribution to making their units win the three-revolution red flag once, twice or thrice and to those units that are glorifying this honour with remarkable successes in implementing Party policy.

In particular, not only orders and other commendations should be awarded to but also state measures of preferential treatment be taken for the cities and counties honoured with the title of the Three-Revolution Red Flag.

Every work needs fair review and assessment and clear reward and punishment.

Chief secretaries of the city and county Party committees that are backward in this movement and senior Party officials of the units dismissed from the ranks of the laureates or deprived of the honour should take due responsibility.

As the range of this movement is to be expanded to cities, counties and industrial complexes, it is needed to define proper terms of reference and place additional mechanisms and positions for appropriate guidance over this movement.

Whether this movement is revitalized or not depends largely on the qualifications and abilities of officials in charge of this movement.

These officials should not only be well informed of the Party's ideas, its policies of each period and each field, but also be well versed in practical administrative and economic work and science and technology; they should also have high cultural attainments.

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In particular, they should be well aware of the Party's leadership exploits associated with their units and constantly study and apply methodologies so that their guidance can keep pace with the specific situation and characteristics.

Provincial, city, county and other Party committees at all levels, too, should pay close attention to preparing those officials in charge of mass movements into able ones who are well-rounded, and set up a system of settling them in their posts for over five years.

It is a misunderstanding that guidance over the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement should be done by the information and publicity departments.

All the departments of the WPK Central Committee and Party committees at all levels should conduct guidance over their subordinate Party organizations in close combination with the movement and energetically push it forward in coordination and combination with the information and publicity departments.

Three-Revolution Red Flag should be edited well so that it can become a major means that leads and propels the movement.

The magazine should cover not only the achievements and experiences gained by the exemplary Party organizations and officials but also the mistakes revealed and lessons drawn from the movement. Relevant measures should be taken for it to deal with such practical problems as how to set objectives and review their implementation.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the movement to emulate the merited persons of socialist patriotism are closely related to each other.

Prototypes of praiseworthy people are trained in the flames of the three revolutions, and the merited persons of socialist patriotism are the model frontrunners in the three revolutions.

The Party gives them prominence as it truly appreciates and values their ardent loyalty and beautiful minds filled with patriotism; in the most difficult and challenging posts they are devoting their whole life with a pure conscience and shedding honest sweat for the Party, revolution, motherland and people without any thought for personal fame or reward.

The movement to emulate them should be actively conducted so that the examples of loyalty and patriotism created by the preceding generations will continue to be reproduced from one decade into the next.

Conferences of those people, if held regularly in the future, will provide vivid textbook examples of a true life wanted by our Party and remembered by the country through the images of the frontrunners who have achieved ennobling ideological, spiritual and moral standards, and will also be conducive to educating the rising generations.

The Three-Revolution Team Movement should be conducted with renewed vigour.

In the era of transformation to achieve innovative change and development and shape out the civilization of our own style in all fields of ideology, technology and culture, the three-revolution teams ought to become pathfinders and vanguard.

Their members constitute a contingent of intellectuals of a new generation, who are better versed than anyone else with the Party's ideas and lines and embody the knowledge and culture of modern times; they are highly ambitious, enterprising, attached to the new and enthusiastic about the revolution and creation. Our Party and people expect a great deal from those up-

and-coming young vanguard.

The valuable name of the three-revolution team should become an unfurled banner of struggle and advance in the present era of fresh revolution, and the honourable title of the three-revolution vanguard ought to shine more brightly as a symbol of the era of massive transformation.

The task facing the three-revolution teams in the present stage is to promote the three revolutions with the main emphasis on the technological revolution in the units to which they are dispatched.

Today science and industry play important roles in supporting our revolution, which adds more significance to the technological revolution.

Without a fresh revolution in the fields of the economy and technology, we cannot achieve modern civilization nor consolidate the ideological position of socialism.

That is why the Party has dispatched the three-revolution teams to none other than important trenches of our revolution as task forces for the technological revolution.

Their members should, holding up the torch of the technological revolution, devote their passion of youth to the struggle for technological transformation, creation and leap forward, opening up a shortcut to the development and upswing of the units concerned.

With a down-to-earth approach to the reality, they should intensify creative cooperation with the field technicians and working people to present sci-tech achievements substantially conducive to the production and business activities of the units.

When each member of the three-revolution teams across the country comes out with one proper finding and introduce it in reality, this will provide solutions to no small problems arising in reality and produce sparks for the flames of the technological revolution throughout the country.

It should be a mode of activities for a three-revolution team member to lead the creation of new technologies by closely combining inquiry and learning at production sites.

The three-revolution team members should leave traces of creation for the motherland and people in their youth full of vigour, zeal and enterprising spirit, which they would remember with a feeling of pride in the distant future, too.

The three-revolution teams have huge potential to powerfully step up the transformation of the units they are dispatched to in line with the demands of the three revolutions.

Their members should study the reality with a Party- and state-oriented vision and innovative approach, and proactively offer fresh and constructive proposals that will contribute to implementing the three revolutions in those units.

They should do political work among the masses under the guidance of the relevant Party organizations, set examples at all times among the masses and in the vanguard of them, and take the lead in creating a climate of technical innovation as masters of the work of diffusing new knowledge and technology.

They should become quite effective and influential disseminators in propagating the developed culture of the capital city and the advanced culture of the towns to the local areas and even the remote mountain areas.

Wherever there is a three-revolution team, a revolutionary and vigorous atmosphere should permeate and a hot wind of creation and struggle should rise. And whoever is a three-revolution team member, he or she should become a pacesetter in the three revolutions that the entire collective looks

up to and tries to emulate.

Our Party attaches great importance to the work of the three-revolution teams with regards to bringing up promising reserve cadres who will shoulder the responsibility of developing the Party and state.

The struggle to transform all our revolutionary positions in line with the demands of the three revolutions accompanies a radical turn in improving the qualifications of cadres, and demands that a large number of young and promising reserve cadres be trained in a systematic way.

The three-revolution team members should make strenuous efforts to attain ennobling ideological and spiritual traits and high practical qualifications, regarding the membership period as their first step to prove themselves worthy of the benevolence of the Party and state as well as valuable days for preparing themselves to be future national cadres.

It should be their ardent aspirations to become true revolutionaries who continue to think and try every moment and every day to solve the problems the Party worries about by keeping their ideals abreast of the will of the Party, possessors of strong temperament who are enterprising, innovative and undaunted, sincere and conscientious persons who can proudly review their work in front of the country and people in the distant future as well, and attractive young men and women who win over other people with ennobling cultural and moral attainments.

Recently, guidance over the three-revolution teams can be said, in a word, to have become an empty shell without a kernel.

As there is no well-regulated guiding system from central body to the lower-echelon ones, a unified control and in-depth and detailed guidance have not been provided, and the Three-Revolution Team Movement is losing its vigour.

The relevant department of the Party Central Committee and the Party organizations at all levels should make a comprehensive and anatomical analysis of the state of the work of the three-revolution teams, find out unreasonable elements without omission and take appropriate measures for improving their work.

The revitalization of the Three-Revolution Team Movement should naturally be started with the qualitative and quantitative growth of these teams.

The principle of strictly selecting the university graduates, who are politically and ideologically sound with excellent scholarly performance, should be maintained, and the forces to be dispatched should be further strengthened in a way to be helpful to meet the balance between economic sectors and improve the overall economy.

It is necessary to free ourselves from the previous way of dispatching the three-revolution teams to production units only and send them also to regional units so that they can play a large part in implementing the Party's line of strengthening cities and counties.

This will make it possible to simultaneously push forward the work of boosting the major economic sectors and promoting regional development and provide guidance over the teams in a more effective way and improve their roles.

We should take into account in detail the demand for technical forces across the country and the possibility of their dispatch, appropriately determine the scale of the teams to be dispatched to the production units of key importance in the development of the economy and the improvement of the people's living standards, and dispatch

them in a strategic and proactive way.

Holding fast to the guidance over the teams as an important Party task, Party organizations and officials should steadily intensify the guidance with a high sense of responsibility, and solve the knottiest sci-tech problems in their regions and units and make a breakthrough in transforming our revolutionary positions in line with the demands of the three revolutions by putting the teams forward.

They should provide sufficient working and living conditions to the team members so that they can work to the best of their abilities with a pride of being our Party's representatives; those, who have achieved high results in their work, should be commended in different ways so as to give full play to their spiritual strength and creative zeal.

Party organizations at all levels should actively select and appoint as cadres the university graduates who set examples in work and life during their three-revolution team period, and lead them well so that they can serve the Party and people with invariable loyalty as befit intellectuals transformed on the revolutionary lines and assimilated to the working class at production sites.

The relevant sectors and units including the State Commission of Science and Technology should bring guidance closer to the lower echelons and make exact demands on them to make the three-revolution teams satisfactorily perform their role of vanguard of the technological revolution.

They should understand, guide and examine the technical innovation work of the three-revolution team members in a responsible manner so that it can be conducted properly in conformity with the interests of the state, trend of the times and demand of the reality. They should also organize various types of work including exhibitions and visits to widen the vision of the team members and give full play to their creative initiative.

The frontrunners in the three revolutions are the hardcore force and precious asset of our Party values and gives prominence to. As we have a large number of such excellent loyal and patriotic people as you who work hard on the three fronts of ideology, technology and culture, the foundations of our Party and state are firm and the struggle to transform the whole country in line with the demands of the three revolutions will bring about a dynamic leap forward and advance.

All those attending this conference should continuously exalt the honour of being frontrunners in the struggle to raise to a higher stage the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the Three-Revolution Team Movement, which are priceless revolutionary legacy left by the great leaders and a dynamic propellant for socialist construction.

The fighting goal of our Party is demanding and the difficulties are still manifold, but we cannot wait until all conditions are created.

We should only advance vigorously and undauntedly along the course of development of our own style by our own efforts.

I firmly believe that all officials, Party members and other working people will bring about without fail the comprehensive prosperity of socialism of our own style, overcoming all kinds of challenges of history with the fierce flames of the three revolutions.

Let us all fight vigorously for the dignity and glory of our great state and for the final victory of socialism with a firm faith in sure victory and indomitable will.

Fifth Conference of Frontrunners in Three Revolutions opens

KCNA

The Fifth Conference of the Frontrunners in the Three Revolutions opened in Pyongyang on November 18.

The conference is to share the successes and experience, and analyse and review the mistakes and lessons drawn in the course of the mass movement for implementing the three revolutions after the Fourth Conference of the Frontrunners of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the national meeting of active three-revolution team members, and to discuss the practical problems arising in bringing about a new innovation



participants in the conference should steadily add lustre to the honour of being frontrunners in the struggle for putting the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team movement, which are noble revolutionary legacies bequeathed by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il and powerful engines of socialist construction, on a new level, and expressed belief that all the officials, Party members and other working people would certainly bring about the comprehensive prosperity of Korean-style socialism by kindling fierce flames of the three revolutions.

in the three-revolution red flag movement and the work of the three-revolution teams.

The conference was attended by Order of the Three-Revolution Red Flag laureates and the three-revolution team members who are taking the lead in implementing the revolutions-ideological, technological and cultural, leading officials of the provincial, city and county Party committees, leading Party officials of ministries and national agencies, political officers of the armed forces organs, officials of relevant departments of the Party Central Committee and officials concerned.

The platform was taken by Choe Ryong Hac,

member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Premier Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, and Pak Jong Chon, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Among those on the platform were leading officials of the Party and government, chief secretaries of the provincial

committees of the WPK, leading officials of working people's organizations, ministries and national agencies and officials who set practical examples in carrying out the revolutions-ideological, technological and cultural, Order of the Three-Revolution Red Flag laureates and three-revolution team members.

Leading officials of the armed forces organs also took the platform. Choe Ryong Hac conveyed the letter *Let's Achieve a Comprehensive Development of Socialism by Kindling the Fierce Flames of the Three Revolutions* sent by General Secretary Kim Jong Un to the participants in the Fifth Conference of the Frontrunners in the Three

Revolutions.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un in his letter referred to the intention of the Central Committee of the Party to convene the Fifth Conference of the Frontrunners in the Three Revolutions at a time when the era of great turn has come, and extended deep thanks and militant greetings in the name of the Party Central Committee and the DPRK government to the participants in the conference. Order of the Three-Revolution Red Flag laureates and members of the three-revolution teams across the country who have made a great contribution to the three revolutions as frontrunners in reforming people and heroes of collective innovation true

to the general line of the WPK.

He mentioned the main spirit permeating the Party's line of the three revolutions and great significance and immortal vitality of the three revolutions and gave a classic formulation that the accomplishment of the three revolutions in every field, unit and region precisely means the comprehensive development of socialism and the emergence of a powerful socialist country which has achieved prosperity by dint of self-reliance and self-respect and an ideal society of the people. He also clarified the tasks for carrying out the three revolutions throughout society and detailed practical methods. He said that the

Ri Il Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, made a report.

He said that the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team movement are the mass movement of the highest form and a powerful revolutionary mode of our era to which the original idea of the WPK on the mass movement is thoroughly applied and whose validity and vitality have been fully displayed in the historical course of the revolution and construction.

He referred to the immortal guidance exploits of the peerlessly great

SEE PAGE 7



Intensive study of General Secretary Kim Jong Un's letter conducted

Participants in the Fifth Conference of Frontrunners in Three Revolutions make in-depth study of his work to grasp its gist

KCNA

An intensive study of the letter the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sent to the participants in the Fifth Conference of the Frontrunners in the Three Revolutions was conducted on November 20 to firmly arm themselves with its main idea and spirit.

The study focused on absorbing and digesting the original idea and policy clarified by Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the important letter and studying in depth and understanding its gist.

Deeply cherishing the noble intention of the General Secretary in every line of his letter, the participants realized once again the importance of and responsibility for the duty they assume in making their sectors, units and regions seethe with activities for carrying out the three revolutions.

On the basis of the correct understanding of the fighting tasks and ways specified in the letter, they worked hard to find the right methodology and innovative methods of implementing the Party policies to suit the specific conditions of their units, with their heated study atmosphere growing in intensity with the passage of time.

A briefing was given

on the main idea and important content of his letter entitled *Let Us Achieve a Comprehensive Development of Socialism by Kindling the Fierce Flames of the Three Revolutions*.

The speaker said that the General Secretary advanced an idea that the road to achieving the sure victory of Korean-style socialism is to bring about a fundamental change in all the realms of ideology, technology and culture by holding higher the banner of the three revolutions on the basis of the scientific analysis and assessment of the prevailing situation and environment and set forth a new policy to put it into reality.

He explained the main idea of the letter that all the officials, Party members and other working people should bring about an overall revival of Korean-style socialism without fail as they overcome all challenges of history by kindling the fierce flames of the three revolutions.

He said that the General Secretary noted that it is the main spirit of this conference to dynamically promote the simultaneous and balanced development of all the fields of state and social life and all the regions of the country with the three revolutions as a driving force and "Let us transform all our

revolutionary positions in line with the demands of the three revolutions!" should be upheld as the fighting slogan.

He gave a systematic and in-depth explanation about the fact that the General Secretary advanced the original idea on transforming the whole society in line with the demands of the three revolutions and specified tasks and ways for implementing it in a comprehensive way.

The participants kept in their mind the important ideas of the letter including

those on expanding the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement onto a wider scope involving cities, counties and industrial complexes, effecting a radical change in the officials' view of and attitude towards the movement, improving the guidance over the movement, closely combining the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement with the movement to emulate the merited persons of socialist patriotism and promoting the three revolutions with the main emphasis put on the technological revolution in

the units to which the three-revolution team members are dispatched in order to give renewed vigour to the Three-Revolution Team Movement.

He called on all the participants to renew and reconfirm their understanding of the strategic position and revolutionary significance of the three-revolution line the Party Central Committee constantly adheres to in building socialism, communism and take the lead in the struggle to kindle the fierce flames

of the three revolutions across the country.

Through the study, the participants realized more deeply once again that they should redouble their efforts with extraordinary resolution, decision and fighting spirit to become pioneers in the remoulding of men and heroes of collective innovation and open up a new road of development of their sectors, units and regions at the forefront of the campaign for carrying out the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions.



FROM PAGE 6

men who had led socialist construction along the road of victory while regarding the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team movement as the powerful weapon with which to out the three revolutions, the general line of the Party.

He said that for the first time in history, Kim Il Sung advanced the idea that the revolution should be carried on in the ideological, technological and cultural fields even after the establishment of the socialist system, put forward the three revolutions as a strategic line for socialist construction, and made every effort to develop the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team movement.

The reporter referred to the fact that Kim Jong Il clarified the idea that the

struggle to implement the three-revolution line is a historic struggle for rapidly transforming the appearance of the country in all spheres and stepping into communism ahead of others and that he directed a great deal of effort to developing the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team movement.

He stressed that the undying revolutionary exploits performed by the President and the Chairman in developing the above-said movements are being successfully carried forward and developed by the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

Our revolutionary ranks have turned into elite ranks thanks to loyal persons firmly equipped with the Party's ideas and lines, a new era of self-reliance and prosperity, an era of our state-first principle, came

into being on this land, and precious and significant successes have been made for the prosperity and development of the country, all of which are the precious fruition of the energetic leadership of the General Secretary who has made great efforts to implement the three-revolution line, he noted.

He referred to the achievements made after the Fourth Conference of the Frontrunners of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the national meeting of active three-revolution team members.

He said that as a result of the vigorous ideological revolution through the three-revolution red flag movement, the ideological and political might, the first motive power of the revolution, has rapidly been increased and the ranks of staunch revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the

leader have been grown and expanded.

The technological revolution made headway in the course of the three-revolution red flag movement, thereby putting the scientific and technological power of the country on a higher level and consolidating the self-sustaining foundation of the national economy, the reporter said.

He also referred to the development made in the range of cultural life of the Korean people and the construction of socialist civilization.

He said that sci-tech learning spaces have been built across the country as part of the efforts for making all the people well versed in science and technology, and the broad masses of people have come to learn intently, being enrolled in the study-while-working education system, which has led to a

production of many Order of the Three-Revolution Red Flag laureates possessed of modern science and technology.

The report also dealt with some faults witnessed in the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team work against the intention of the Party and requirements of the developing revolution as well as their causes.

A key to building one's own driving force in every way and successfully tiding over the present difficulties lies in turning the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team work into powerful mass movements propelling socialist construction and a substantial power propelling the development of relevant units, the reporter said, calling for bringing about a fundamental turn in the three-revolution red flag

movement and the three-revolution team work with the ongoing conference as an occasion.

He underscored the need to decisively improve Party guidance and the administrative and technical guidance over the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team work.

Saying that when the whole country is seething with the three revolutions, eye-opening changes will be brought about in overall socialist construction and our cause rapidly propelled, he called for realizing at an early date the far-reaching aspiration and ideal of the Party to bring earlier the V-day of socialism and communism by bringing about a great change in the three-revolution red flag movement and the three-revolution team work.

Speeches were made at the conference.

Premier Kim inspects Kangwon Province



Premier Kim Tok Hun (middle in the foreground) makes a field survey of the construction of locally-run factories in Kimhwa County, Kangwon Province.

Kangwon Province. As he looked round the Thongchon and Songdowon fishery stations, he underlined the need to put the search for fishing ground on a higher scientific basis, ensure prompt advance to the main fishing ground and thus increase haul per ship. He also called for paying deep attention to the living of fishermen. After learning in detail

about the construction of local industry factories in Kimhwa County, he said that officials should provide responsible organization and command for different construction projects. The field consultative meetings discussed the issue of waging the fishing campaign in succession through thoroughgoing technical management of fishing vessels and fishing

tackle preparations, urgent problems arising in all the processes like fishing, unloading, freezing and storing of fish and ways of completing the construction of the local industry factories in Kimhwa County. Earlier, Kim Tok Hun visited the construction site of Sinphyong Power Station and took appropriate measures.

HOME NEWS

KCNA

Coal industry Sci-tech presentation held in coal industrial sector

A national sci-tech presentation in the coal industrial sector was held by way of videoconferencing between November 10 and 12 under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea.

Highly appreciated papers were the one on the mathematical forecasting method for deep anthracite bed based on the data on general geophysical prospecting and drilling and the one demonstrating sci-tech problems arising in developing high quality hard alloy materials.

North Phyongan Power station expands generation capacity

Unsan County in North Phyongan Province reinforced and increased the power generation capacity of the Unsan Suribong Power Station.

It placed over 10 000 cubic metres of concrete on the dam before building a generator room and auxiliary structure and carried out thousands of square metres of stone covering on the

embankment of a reservoir and dredging to expand the capacity for storing water.

South Hwanghae, Jagang Autumn land management pushed

South Hwanghae Province has carried out the dredging of dozens of kilometres of rivers, earth and stone covering in some 100-kilometre section of embankments and extensive repair of many dwelling houses and public buildings in a short period.

Jagang Province completed river improvement and afforestation for erosion control, landscaped parks and recreation grounds, built and repaired dwelling houses and public buildings and constructed infrastructures.

Ryanggang Cement factory boosts production

The Hyesan Cement Factory carried out its daily assignments at over 120 percent.

It also provided a sure guarantee for production growth through a 100 000-cubic-metre blasting after selecting a blast area in which high quality limestone could be obtained and based on a scientific geological survey and measurement.

Recycling makes brisk headway

Recycling gains momentum in different sectors

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

The Pyongyang Stevia Processing Factory established a process for recycling waste activated carbon based on a microwave generator.

Activated carbon is widely used in foodstuff and other industries as it has strong absorptive power to solutes in gas and solution.

The factory used activated carbon only once for refining juice and disposed of it as waste in the past, but now it reuses hundreds of kilograms of it a month.

The Pyongyang Tools Factory under the Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326 has newly set up a technical process for producing waste alundum grindstone based on low-temperature bonding agent.

Waste alundum is a leftover from a process of separating raw materials for grindstone. For its low purity, it was not used in grindstone production.

However, the establishment of this process made it possible to effectively use the waste which had been kept idle as useless in the past.

The Sunan Disabled Soldiers' Essential Goods Factory established a process for producing vinyl sheet from plastic waste and the Central District urban beautification station turns out various kinds of goods from waste.

The station makes blocks and plastic pipes in various sizes from waste. It also produces glass wool from scrap glass to make roofing slates, while extracting fuel oil from plastic waste.



The Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326 puts production on normal track by using the recycling technology.

Waste recycled to replace asbestos

By Kim Il Jin PT

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Station makes a lagging with high heat insulation performance and mechanical strength by using waste to replace imported asbestos which was used for insulating heat-generating equipment and heat supply network.

Generally, materials to be used for insulating heat equipment and heat supply network are required to have high elasticity and intensity so that they would not be cracked or destroyed by severe shocks and any kinds of vibration caused by water hammer and swelling

and contraction during their operation. Therefore, an enormous amount of asbestos was needed to insulate heat equipment and heat supply networks at the power station every year.

The power station chose a kind of natural stone powder, a waste material which can be used without physical grading or chemical processing, as the main raw material for a new lagging to replace asbestos.

"The new lagging is made of natural stone powder, leftover from stone processing in the building stone production units. It has better insulation properties and is more adaptable to

shock and vibration caused by various kinds of heat-related phenomena and effects of seasonal changes than imported asbestos powder," said Kim Chun Nam, a staffer of the heat equipment repair department.

The natural stone powder forms a close structure in concrete to improve its water and heat resistance and increase heatproof intensity and these are suitable properties for a lagging.

The lagging material made of natural stone powder was not inferior to asbestos in terms of strength, heat conductivity and surface cleanness of the insulation layer.

The lifespan of the insulation layer doubled, the amount of cement needed for insulation halved and the curing time shortened from 72 hours to 10, said Kim Chun Nam.

When imported asbestos was used, they had to make various structures to maintain the insulation layer and it needed a great deal of manpower and materials, he said, adding the use of natural stone powder has simplified construction and reduced the time of insulating a unit from seven days to two.

The research hit is now attracting a growing interest of many units.

Additives for recycling different qualities of plastic waste unveiled

By Yun Kyong Il PT

Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry has developed five kinds of additives for recycling any kinds of plastic waste.

Generally, different qualities of plastic waste do not mix well and recycled products cannot ensure quality if a small amount of other plastic is added.

Therefore, the plastic waste of pure quality was mainly

used in recycling. Newly-developed recycled additives, however, help mix and process different kinds of plastic waste into quality recycled plastic, free from any particular selection process.

Researchers first developed an additive for recycling used foodstuff packing made from PE-PP complex vinyl sheet which is hard to reprocess and therefore a lot of amount of which is thrown away.

Also they completed the research into PE-PET

recycling additive for producing the mixture for manufacturing plastic bottle by recycling the waste bottle made of polyethylene and polyethylene terephthalate.

And they developed an additive that can reprocess the toothbrush as a whole. In the past only the handle part was reprocessed by cutting off the bristle.

New additives include those for recycling the used outer box of electronics products including TV, waste

sandals and slippers made from ethylene of copolymer.

Researchers put five kinds of plastic recycling additives on trial according to qualities between June last year and August this year. It was confirmed that the physical properties of injection products and extruded products using recycled materials have improved 1.2 to 1.3 times on average and the recycling costs have been lowered by over 30-40 percent.

Following the road of patriotism

ENDEAVOUR TO ENSURE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF SUGAR



Pak Hyong Ryo, manager of the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory.

The Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory fully ensures the production of sugar needed in producing confectionery with domestic materials.

It is attributed to the painstaking efforts of manager Pak Hyong Ryo. He began to work as manager eleven years ago.

He buckled down to the establishment of the production process of starch syrup based on enzymolysis which was controversial at the time.

Pak inspired the technical force of the factory to work out technical assignments, assemble equipment and conduct its trial operation, thereby establishing a production process of sugar in a short period. Filled with confidence, he was determined to modernize the factory and encouraged employees.

As a result, they could make over 100 pieces of modern equipment in nearly 50 kinds and installed them in less than three months.

On his visit to the upgraded factory in 2016, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un said that the sugar made from corn by the factory was Juche sugar and described the factory as an exemplary factory which advances holding aloft the banner of Juche-orientation, a factory which deserved to be put forward as a standard in the grand creative campaign of self-reliance and self-development and a textbook telling how to modernize factories.

His praise was more than the factory deserved and spurred the whole factory to turn out in further consolidating the Juche character of food industry. The manager directed efforts to the full domestic production of imported indexes remaining in the sugar production process.

To this end, he traversed a long distance to go to mines on the west coast and factories on the east coast in order to find out the method of substituting domestic materials for a variety of auxiliary materials.

He also found diatomite, which was regarded as being impossible to find and which is badly needed in processing corn syrup and producing *oktang* sugar, in a remote mountain in a northern area.

After realizing the domestic production of auxiliary materials, Pak set the target of realizing the domestic production of an enzyme.

Pak organized a development team with able researchers and provided them with necessities for research on a preferential basis.

When the development team lost confidence due to repeated failure and was going to yield to difficulties, he inspired them with hope and courage while scrupulously organizing work so as to put together the collective wisdom of the masses and technical assistance of scientific research institutes.

Most recently, it perfected the industrial production foundation of isomerase, which was a knotty problem in production of *oktang* sugar, thus putting an end to the last imported index of the factory.

He received the great honour he can never forget all his life.

At the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea five years ago he read out a congratulatory message reflecting the desire of all the Korean people including service personnel.

"As I read the message that day, I made a vow in my mind to go along the road of loyalty following the Party. By keeping the vow I have invariably followed this road which anyone should surely go," the manager said.



Mother's Day celebrated across country

KCNA

Marking Mother's Day, Pyongyang citizens visited the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, the sacred temple of Juche where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il are preserved in their lifetime appearance, to

pay homage to them. People in all parts of the country also visited the statues and mosaic murals depicting the images of the President and the Chairman including those on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang to pay floral tribute to them. The service personnel who

firmly defend the posts of the country and youth and students presented greetings cards and flowers to their mothers. A variety of congratulatory performances were given in Pyongyang and the provinces. Opera "Eternal victors"

was played at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

The Pyongyang Circus Theatre and the Magic Theatre of the National Acrobatic Troupe staged a general circus show and magic suite to add pleasure and optimism to Pyongyang citizens celebrating Mother's Day.

Artists throughout the country including North and South Phyongan, South Hwanghae and North and South Hamgyong provinces also staged distinctive performances on the same occasion.



The Korean people celebrate Mother's Day with great rejoicing.



Kimchi-making in every family

Different kinds of kimchi that are mouthwatering for the harmonious fermentation of seasonings and refreshing spices stimulate appetite in every family in winter.

By Pang Un Ju PT

As a Korean saying goes, trees live on water and people feed on kimchi. This means that kimchi is a non-staple foodstuff indispensable to the dietary life of the Korean people. Nowadays when final tree leaves fall, scenes of kimchi-making are unfolded in every family in the capital city.

Kang Yong Jae's family living in neighbourhood unit No. 49 of Ryonghung-dong No. 1, Taesong District, Pyongyang, was busy making kimchi. Grandma was engrossed in the washing of bok choy pickled on the day before, grandpa sterilized the kimchi jar and the man of the house, Kang Yong Jae, took out even a small jar and pot as desired by his wife who

wanted to make white kimchi and watery radish kimchi, as well as spiced kimchi. A next-door housewife came to help make kimchi this year too. It is a traditional custom to help make kimchi between neighbours or relatives. Saying that her family had already made kimchi, she brought seasonings made with pickled shrimp and fruits of *Zanthoxylum*



Kimchi-making is in full swing at Kang Yong Jae's family in neighbourhood unit No. 49, Ryonghung-dong No. 1, Taesong District, Pyongyang.

piperitum to preserve taste unlike last year. Kang's wife, Kim Sun Sil, made dressings to be mixed with kimchi by putting sliced walleye Pollack and flatfish into deep red seasonings full of pulverized red pepper to meet tastes of family members who are fond of hot taste. After a while, the women put seasonings into cut and drained bok choy to pile them up in a jar in good order.

Grandma put a handful of perilla branches into the kimchi jar at intervals, saying it would make kimchi more fragrant. After filling the jar with kimchi before covering the food with outer leaves to prevent air from getting in, Kang's wife said that she would pour kimchi juice salted similarly to seasonings of bok choy into the jar two or three days later and put weight stones on it to keep kimchi from floating.

And then she devoted her all sincerity to making watery radish kimchi with the help of the neighbouring housewife who is skilful in making the dish. Different kinds of kimchi that are mouthwatering for the harmonious fermentation of seasonings and refreshing spices stimulate appetite in every family in winter. These days, TV programmes often introduce the recipe for different kinds of kimchi.

PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES



Place of origin of

Kaesong Koryo insam

Kaesong, once the capital of Korea's first unified state of Koryo that existed between 918 and 1392, is well-known as a place with many historical sites and an insam-growing area. The Pyongyang Times reporter Han Kwi Hun visited Kaesong City where Kaesong Koryo insam with strong fragrance and high medicinal efficacy has been grown since ancient times.



King of medicinal herbs

There is an insam tower on the summit of a peak linking Mt Chonma and Mt Songak which stands majestically as if embracing the city. The stone tower in the shape of insam was erected in the period of Ancient Joseon that existed between the early 30th century BC and 108 BC, a good reminder of the Koreans' 5 000-year history of insam cultivation. On Mt Songak there is also an altar for the sun god where a sacrificial rite was performed after harvesting insam, which proves that cultivation and use of insam had been brisk since the period of Ancient Joseon. Insam-growing in Kaesong was steadily carried forward through the periods of Ancient Joseon, Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), Koryo (918-1392) and feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910) and Kaesong Koryo insam became well known to other countries as the best treasure of Korea. It is evidenced by historical records of Korea and its neighbouring countries. Kaesong Koryo insam is representative of those cultivated in Korea as Kaesong is the home and right soil of insam. That is why a saying was coined that only the one facing Mt Songak is a genuine insam. As the place is provided with ideal natural and geographical conditions for its growth and cultivation, the locals created a history of insam cultivation by availing themselves of such natural features of the area and developed original cultivation techniques. Kaesong Koryo insam has a long taproot with moderate numbers of lateral roots and rootlets and produces remarkable aging-retarding, anti-cancer and anti-radiation effects.

different parts of the city is a scene peculiar to the area and anyone can easily estimate its insam output. The Kaesong Koryo Insam Processing Factory and Kaesong Koryo Insam Distillery are located at the foot of Mt Songak and turn out goods high in demand. The former mass-produces more than 100 varieties of goods in over 60 kinds. Insam goods are on sale in the Kaesong Koryo insam speciality shop and other commercial service units in the city to be perfect souvenirs for the visitors to the city. Researchers and lecturers of the research units specializing in Kaesong Koryo insam and Koryo Songgyungwan University bring forth various research findings related to its cultivation and use. Her family also cultivates insam in their kitchen garden and their cultivation method is so efficient that not only neighbours but other people in adjoining villages visit her to get advice. "Kaesong Koryo insam is a divine plant given by nature and is permeated with the devotion of its grower. Without devotion, you are unable to grow it and even though you cultivate it, it fails to produce desired medicinal effects. Insam requires pure mind and devotion," Ri often tells such visitors. Her family gathers a harvest of insam each year and they use some of it in diet and sell the rest to earn income. Dishes prepared with insam are specialties of Kaesong. Although she is nearly 80, Ri Hwang Suk cultivates her insam plot full of vim and vigour. "Kaesong has less patients suffering from cancer and diabetes. It is attributable to insam. Kaesong Koryo insam is really the pride of my hometown and the Korean nation," said Ri.



Clockwise from top: Insam plots are a scene peculiar to Kaesong. Over 60 kinds of products including tea and powder are produced with insam at the Kaesong Koryo Insam Processing Factory. Local people handle insam with great care.

PHOTOS BY RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Kimchi-making practice of Korean people



By Kwon Hyo Song PT

It is a traditional practice of the Korean nation to make kimchi, the half share of the total food for winter, around Riptong, or the beginning of winter, which fell on November 7 this year. Korean ancestors invented the good method of storing large quantities of vegetables in autumn to eat them all through winter until late spring and it was making kimchi. Kimchi-making is a long-standing practice of the Koreans. People of Koguryo Kingdom (277 BC-AD 668) cultivated radish and mixed it with salted fish to make pickles. The fact that there was a government agency in charge of kimchi-making affair in the period of Koryo Kingdom (918-1392) shows that the dish was already widespread among people. According to old books *Haedongjukji* and *Tongguksesigi*, each family made kimchi by mixing radish and bok choy with leaf mustard, ginger, Welsh onion, garlic and powdered red pepper and buried the food in the ground, and it was a big event of the year. Ancestors helped one another when making kimchi. Neighbours and relatives would gather and made kimchi together, ranging from pickling bok choy to washing it, making spices stuffing, putting the pickles into jars and digging holes for kimchi cellars. Families shared joy with neighbours and relatives as they exchanged their kimchi and spice mixtures. Kimchi takes a large proportion of food of the Koreans and is also believed to be their main side dish of high nutritive value. Korean women teach their children general kimchi-making methods and family recipes as they prepare the dish at home. Kimchi-making is included in the practice curriculum at middle schools and good experiences related to it are widely introduced in national cooking festivals and contests. The traditional kimchi-making practice of the Korean people was inscribed on the world intangible cultural heritage list in 2015.



East Sea of Korea everlasting name of our sea (3)

By Kim Sol Hwa

East Sea of Korea—most reasonable name conforming to international practice

The universal international practice in naming sea is respecting and prioritizing historical traditions.

In view of this international practice, the East Sea of Korea, which has a history of more than 2 200 years, is the formal name widely accepted and respected by the East and the West of the world with an exceptionally long-standing history.

Another noteworthy international practice in naming sea is attaching importance to naming it after relevant continents or geographical locations.

According to this practice, seas on the shore of a continent or its coastal waters are named after the widely known place out of the geographical areas of the continent, and seas between or among islands are named after the best-known island out

of them.

In case there is no such widely known place or island to be named after, they used to be named in reflection of its specific characters or after their explorers.

Over 60 seas in the world were named according to these practices.

There are 18 coastal waters in the world like the East Sea of Korea, and 12 of them were named after the well-known geographical places on the continents such as the “East China Sea”, “Sea of Okhotsk”, “Arabian Sea”, and “East Siberian Sea”. Four of them such as the “Bering Sea” and “Coral Sea” were named after their explorers or in reflection of their specific characters and only two were named after the islands.

One of these two, the Sea of Canary, was so named because there was no geographical place to be named after since the part of the African continent in the east of the sea is a desert.

The East Sea of Korea was named after an adjoining area

on the continent in accordance with this practice. More to the point, it was named after our country that had been most well-known to the world from ancient times among the places around the sea.

Japan is an island country, whose existence was unknown to the world people for a long time historically. The “sea of Japan”, therefore, is an unreasonable and inappropriate name which totally ignored the international practice.

The East Sea of Korea is also a name that accords with the international practice of respecting the principle of liquidating the legacies from the past.

The colonialists, when they temporally occupied or colonized other countries or regions in the past, obliterated or distorted the geographical names which had been originated from and used by the native nations, and they willfully marked them to serve their interests.

The arbitrary use of the name of the “sea of Japan” by Japan instead of the “East

Sea of Korea”, the original name which had existed for thousands of years, is totally the after-effects of the Japanese occupation of Korea.

The “sea of Japan” is the only colonial legacy that remains in the field of geographical naming till the present time, over 75 years since the end of Japanese colonial rule over Korea

Registering the East Sea of Korea as the international standard name would mean to liquidate the outdated legacy of the period of Japanese imperialism, and doing so also conforms fully to the global trend of loving justice and truth and eradicating all kinds of injustice and evil.

In view of not only the historical legitimacy but also the international practice and toponymy, the East Sea of Korea was, is and will be an everlasting name of the sea of our country.

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

OPINION

Truth behind human rights situation chanted by the US

By Song Jong Ho PT

November 16 was the 51st anniversary of corrective movement waged under the guidance of former President Hafez al-Assad in Syria.

The corrective movement was an event of pivotal significance in the history of Syria which reflected the desire of its people to safeguard the country’s independence and national dignity and build an independent new society.

Syria has advanced steadily

along the road of building a new society by putting forward an ideal of thorough independence against imperialism since the initiation of the movement.

Hostile forces have taken every possible means and method to deprive Syria of its independent rights, including ceaseless aggression and interference.

In recent years, the anti-Syria manoeuvres of western forces aimed at the overthrow of its government and territorial division have reached an extreme point. Syria suffers continued crises due to their undisguised

interference in its internal affairs and infringement of its sovereignty and the terrorism of extremist forces having the backup of the West.

But Syria fights back against them resolutely.

Syrian President Bashar al-Assad said in a diplomatic meeting last October that the country would go on with the fight against terrorism until it gets back its whole territory.

He stressed the need to put an end to the existence of foreign forces, saying that the foreign forces stationing in Syria

illegally without its government’s approval, must withdraw.

Under his leadership, the Syrian army and people will surely emerge victorious in their unyielding struggle to safeguard the sovereignty of the country and achieve territorial integrity.

On the occasion of the corrective movement anniversary, the Korean people extend firm support and solidarity to the Syrian counterpart who are holding fast to the anti-imperialist and independent stand.

Public interest in health of children grows



Kim Jong Ran
Chief of immunization, Central Hygiene and Anti-Epidemic Institute

November 20 is Children’s Health Day. As the DPRK has totally taken responsible care of their health, the state bears costs for medical examination, vaccination and other measures for them.

As part of such efforts, Children’s Health Day is operative in May and November every year and in those days a variety of activities are conducted, including feeding vitamin A and albendazole pill, education in handwashing for them and hygienic information

activities.

Officials of the Ministry of Public Health, Central Hygienic and Anti-epidemic Centre and other senior institutions give assistance and guidance over the day on the spot.

On Children’s Health Day this month, it is planned to give albendazole pill to those aged between 12 and 59 months after birth, to measure the periphery of middle brachium for those between six and 59 months old and to conduct hygienic information activities for mothers on the theme of “Respiratory infection and

prevention”.

On the basis of exactly confirming the number of those between six and 59 months old who inhabit relevant areas, the supply of medicines for inoculation was already over at the primary healthcare units (ri people’s hospitals, polyclinics and clinics). The inoculation and standard manuals are also distributed to them so that household doctors and other medical workers of nurseries can properly inoculate and measure children.

The running of the day serves as a good occasion for further increasing public interest in children’s health throughout the society.

Not only medical workers but also officials pay heed to the affairs and ensure the provision of sufficient necessary conditions, while the mass media make various programmes related to children’s health so as to increase public interest in it.

Therefore, vaccinations are given to all children throughout the country every year on the occasion of the day.

The immune expansion plan is under way to give BCG, Hep-B, polio, pentavalent and measles & rubella vaccines to those who are aged up to one year after birth.

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Briefly

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Russia FM condemns West for causing refugee crisis

Maria Zakharova, a spokeswoman for the Russian Foreign Ministry, said in an interview with a TV broadcasting company on November 9 that the refugee crisis was caused by the West.

Referring to the ongoing smear campaign the West is waging against Russia in connection with the refugee crisis on the borders of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland adjoining Belarus, she disclosed that it was aimed at shifting the blame to others.

Saying that Western countries are attempting to shirk their responsibility for the current situation, she stressed that the Middle East and North Africa are witnessing another round of refugee crisis triggered by the West for decades, not one or two years.

Cambodia Independence day celebrated

Cambodia celebrated the 68th anniversary of its independence on November 9.

That day, a celebration event took place in Phnom Penh.

It was attended by government officials, military personnel and citizens of all social standings.

King Norodom Sihamoni and Prime Minister Hun Sen laid a wreath at the independence tower.

Malawi National development plan drawn up

The Malawian President announced a national development plan on November 8.

According to a foreign news report, it is the first 10-year plan for attaining the long-term goals up until 2063, which envisages boosting economic growth by focusing on the modernization of agriculture.

If the long-term goals are achieved completely, Malawi will reportedly rise to the level of a median income state.

USA American campuses gripped by fears over terrorism

According to news reports, there was pandemonium due to a bomb threat at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, California, the US, on November 11.

Upon receipt of a false report that an explosive was planted in the university building, lecturers and students were evacuated hurriedly and police was mobilized urgently to search the campus for the explosive, but to no avail.

A similar incident occurred at New York University to strike the whole campus with terror.

A lot of American universities were reportedly threatened with bomb attack early this month.

COVID-19 Over 255m people infected, 5.12m dead

According to foreign news reports, 255 045 102 people contracted COVID-19, 5 129 094 died of it and 19 360 364 were under medical treatment as of 24:00 on November 16.

Firm solidarity extended to struggle of Syrian people

UNSAVORY PAST SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

PROVIDED TO THE PYONGYANG TIMES

It has been reported that the German frigate *Bayern* will join forces with the United States and Japan to stage joint military exercises in the waters around the Korean peninsula in mid-November, and then move on to take part in the so-called maritime surveillance operation for implementing the United Nations Security Council sanctions against the DPRK.

That Germany is involved in the surveillance operation aimed at the DPRK by dispatching its warship even to the far-off Asia-Pacific region is an open hostile

act taking advantage of the US policy of hostility to the DPRK, and it is a flagrant violation of our sovereignty.

Germany picked a quarrel with the DPRK, while taking an active part in implementing the UNSC sanctions against it. Not content with this, it is trying to even throw down the gauntlet to the DPRK by dispatching its warship to stand against the country physically. This is nothing short of an outright provocation.

Even though Germany tries to wrap its actions in silk, arguing that “it tries to make its contribution to ensuring peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region”, it can never hide its ulterior motives to

poke its nose into the region so as to realize its sinister political and military objectives.

It is really ridiculous to see that no sooner had the US stretched its tentacles to the Asia-Pacific than Germany and other European countries follow suit in their bids to show off their presence by dispatching warships to the region.

If those countries think that they could enhance their international image just by sending warships to the Asia-Pacific region under the pretext of “safeguarding international law”, it is a serious miscalculation and the consequences would be different from what they expect

ULSA(1905) TREATY ILLEGAL AND INVALID

By Choe Yong Nam PT

On November 17 1905, Japan fabricated the aggressive Ulsa five-point treaty.

The treaty is an unprecedentedly illegal document cooked up by the most outrageous and violent way in history.

Japan, which had long dreamt for colonial domination over Korea, deployed its main troops in Hansong (Seoul) in 1905 immediately after when it won the war against Russia to encircle the royal palace ring upon ring while stationing troops throughout Korea. After creating such an awe-inspiring atmosphere, Japan dispatched a “special envoy” of

its emperor to the Korean feudal government.

In general, an important treaty between nations necessitates a commission of full power and a ratification instrument of representative of the nation. However, Japan blatantly violated such a form of universal procedure in concluding a modern international treaty.

The Japanese “special envoy” tried to dictate a draft treaty that was cooked up by themselves. Opposed by Korean Emperor Kojong, he fabricated the treaty by detaining Korean ministers who opposed the conclusion of the treaty.

Therefore, the Ulsa treaty has no sign of the emperor and seal of the state, an important procedure

of the effectuation of the treaty.

However, Japan seized the diplomatic right of Korea under the excuse of the coercive and illegal treaty and installed a “residency-general”, thereby reducing Korea to its complete colony.

During its over 40-year colonial rule, Japan forcibly took lots of young and middle-aged Korean people to battlefields and sites of backbreaking labour under the pretext of “drafting”, “conscription” and “patriotic corps” and reduced 200 000 Korean women to sex slaves of its imperial army.

Worse still, Japan burnt away lots of Korean history books and tried to annihilate the Korean surnames and first names as

well as the Koreans’ spoken and written language.

Still, Japan is trying every attempt to deny the wrongdoings committed against the Korean people in the past and is hell-bent on reinvasion.

It refuses to make a sincere apology and reparations for its sinful past including the crime of sexual slavery, distorts its aggressive history by dint of groundless sophism and implants a false historical view in the minds of new generations.

History can never be changed through denial. The past wrongs of Japan which continues to commit crimes even today must be redressed generation after generation.

A couple ties the knot with a true zeal for TAEKWON-DO



Pak Yun and Yun Jong Sam discuss how to make students perform correct Taekwon-Do movements.

RI SUNG IK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

By Han Kwi Hun PT

The Nampho City Taekwon-Do Club produced many Taekwon-Do aces who won national and international events in the past.

“It is not easy to teach young martial artists for a long time to become promising players,” said Mun Jong Sok, manager of the club.

According to him, the club has a juvenile Taekwon-Do school to teach the Korean martial art to students in their teens.

Among the teachers

who are strict at school and devoted like parents in life are Yun Jong Sam, a coach at the Nampho City Taekwon-Do Club, and Pak Yun, an instructor at the juvenile Taekwon-Do school, who have worked for more than 20 and 10 years respectively for the education in Taekwon-Do.

They had known each other in their childhood at the Taekwon-Do group of the then Hangu Middle School, Hangu District of Nampho.

Manager Mun Jong Sok was their teacher.

“At the time I had never

thought that they would marry,” recalled Mun.

He said that Yun led the martial art group as its captain through the whole period at school and Pak was a young hopeful loved by all.

“After graduation, they separated. Yun became Taekwon-Do coach and Pak was selected by the Taekwon-Do Club of the Korean Taekwon-Do Committee,” said Mun.

They met again after Pak Yun graduated from Nampho University of Education and was appointed an instructor of Juvenile

Taekwon-Do School under the city Taekwon-Do club. She suffered from a knee injury and it was diagnosed as too serious to continue her professional career.

“Our aims to bring honour to the country with Taekwon-Do brought us together,” said the couple.

It happened one day soon after Pak gave birth to their son.

A student, called Kim Ju Il, who was living in a far-away farm village, visited their house with an ambitious dream of becoming a Taekwon-Do player. His physical constitution was suitable for the sport, but he lived too far away. So no one wanted to take charge of him. But the couple trained him for five years while looking after him with parental care together with their suckling son and helped him become a promising player of the Taekwon-Do Club of the Korean Taekwon-Do Committee.

“Ham Su Gyong, Pak Ji Hyang, Han Myong Il and other players brought honour to the country with gold medals and their achievements are attributable to the untiring efforts of the couple. I am very proud to have disciples like them and I would like to extend my greetings to them as a human being as well as their teacher,” said Mun Jong Sok.

Korean national custom seen through naming

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

People’s names reflect the thoughts and spirit, feeling of cultural and leisure activities of the nations they belong to and historical background of contemporary society.

“Since ancient times, the Koreans have retained the national character in their naming in the course of living on one land with the same blood and creating one culture,” said Kong Myong Song, director of the Folklore Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences.

According to ancient records, the Koreans named their sons and daughters in the ancient Korean language.

Their naming custom in native language was carried on throughout the middle ages until the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910).

Jumong, the name of King Tongmyong who founded Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), which was a powerful country in the east, was given in native language, meaning a man who excelled in archery at that time.

Parents named their children after such

individual objects as mountains, rivers, wells or lakes in their localities or by reflecting the facial looks of their offspring or their desires.

In the period of the Three Kingdoms—Koguryo, Paekje and Silla—that existed between the 3rd century BC and the mid-7th century AD, they widely used generation characters between brothers so that they could easily understand relevant brothers or blood relations through their names.

During the brutal military rule over Korea between 1910 and 1945, the Japanese imperialists forced the Korean people to change their names to the Japanese fashion.

After liberation in 1945, the Korean people could get back the souls and traditions of the nation as well as their proper names.

Today, the Korean people name their children Unhye (favour), Haengbok (happiness), Sinae (brook) and Pom (spring) and after other pure native words, which suit the aesthetic tastes of the times, are easy to pronounce and have profound meaning while preserving the national character.

Korean alphabet Hunminjongum

By Yun Ki Song PT

Hunminjongum is a unique national alphabet created by Korean ancestors in the 15th century.

The name Hunminjongum literally means “correct sounds to educate the people” and denotes that it is an excellent alphabet consisting of right letters for teaching ordinary people.

It was also called Jongum or Onmun.

Jongum indicates the intrinsic nature of the Korean alphabet, while Onmun means a common script used by the public in general.

The Korean alphabet is a very advanced one that can make notes of any foreign languages. It was invented collectively by the famous scholars at the time under

the personal direction of King Sejong.

Hunminjongum was made as the successor to the ancient Korean alphabet called Sinji letters. At first it was made of 28 basic letters.

It was supplemented by combining basic letters or adding certain marks to the basic letters.

It is very easy to learn and use as the letters were made on the principle of imitating the shapes of vocal organs.

The scholars who made Hunminjongum published a book under the same title to explain the meanings of letters and present several new linguistic and orthographic theories for the first time in the world.

Hunminjongum has been handed down as an element of the valuable cultural heritage of the nation.

Artificial lake of Yonphung

By Pang Un Ju PT

Lake Yonphung which is located between Anju and Kaechon cities of South Phyongan Province is an artificial lake built in the period between 1947 and 1956 by damming the lower reaches of the Huiju River.

The irrigation lake covers an area of 14.58km² and is 88.5km in circumference.

Lying north and south, it has two main streams and its shoreline is much indented.

Its catchment area consists in a hilly area surrounded by such mountains as Chonwang, Songam, Namhae and Ryojong and the mountain

slopes in the area are gentle.

As the area is thickly wooded, it has a good condition for fostering water source.

The lake water is used to irrigate more than 100 000 hectares of farmlands along the over 2 000km waterway

and the lake is of great importance in generating electricity and preventing the overflowing of the Taedong River.

The lake is rich in animal and plant resources and pleasure boat service is provided on it to draw many tourists to the scenic spot.

On the lakeside there are a children’s camp and a holiday camp and sanatoriums for working people.

Especially, the holiday camp for scientists which was built in a distinctive style to go well with the surroundings adds more beauty to the lake.



Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp on the shore of Lake Yonphung.

