

Kim Jong Un sends letter to participants in national conference of judicial officers

전당과 온 사회를 김일성-김정일주의화하자!



The Seventh National Conference of Judicial Officers takes place in Pyongyang on September 14-15.

KCNA

The Seventh National Conference of Judicial Officers took place at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang on September 14-15.

The meeting analyzed and reviewed the state judicial work during the past five years since the sixth conference and discussed practical ways for improving and strengthening the observance of socialist law at the present time and measures for increasing the political and practical competence and other abilities of judicial officers a step higher.

It was attended by Choe Ryong Hae, 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, Kim Jae Ryong, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, Kim Hyong Sik, department director of the Central Committee of the WPK, Ri Chang Dae, minister of State Security, Pak Su Il, minister of Public Security, U Sang Chol, director of the Central Public Prosecutors Office, members of the socialist law-observance guidance committees at all

levels, officials of judicial departments, organs of prosecution, trial, public security, and inspection and supervision, exemplary law information workers and officials of relevant units.

A letter sent by Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, to the participants in the conference was read out.

Then Choe Ryong Hae made a report.

He said that the General Secretary put forward an idea of building a genuine people's country where the law defends the people and the people observe the former and other important

guidelines for preserving the popular nature of socialist law and building up the legal system, thus providing the ideo-theoretical weapon to be used in judicial work and activities.

He stressed that Kim Jong Un has wisely led the efforts to give fuller play to the advantages and might of the state and social system of the DPRK by thoroughly applying the people-first principle to the overall socialist law observance.

Under his guidance, the judicial organs have been able to fulfil their duty as the guardian of the people, the reporter pointed out.

He referred to the achievements made in the

judicial sector in the past, true to the idea and leadership of the General Secretary for boosting socialist law observance.

He said that a stride forward was made in the work for perfecting the legal system of the country and strengthening the socialist legal system, and that the legal struggle was intensified to enhance the law-abiding consciousness of officials and working people and eradicate anti- and non-socialist practices.

He analyzed and reviewed a series of defects of socialist law-observance guidance committees and judicial officers, who failed to discharge their

responsibility and duty in the struggle for defending the security of the state and the rights and interests of the people and achieving the advance and development of socialism, and their causes, and set forth tasks and ways for overcoming them.

Then speeches were made.

Speakers expressed their resolution to consolidate the judicial front as a strong fortress for defending socialism and fulfil their sacred mission and duty as frontline soldiers defending the revolution, system and people in the first line.

A letter of pledge to Kim Jong Un was adopted at the conference.

Premier Kim inspects different sectors of Pyongyang and Nampho



Premier Kim Tok Hun inspects the Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326.

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Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and premier of the Cabinet, acquainted himself with the work of different sectors of Pyongyang and Nampho on the spot.

At the Pyongyang Construction Machinery Factory, the Premier emphasized the importance of the duty assumed by the factory and referred to the need to give definite priority to science and technology so as to further increase the proportion of domestic production of the parts and materials of different kinds of machinery and equipment manufactured at the factory, ensure the safety of products, while reducing production costs, and raise the level of automation.

including the Chongsan and Tokhung farms in Kangso District and the Ryonggang County Town Farm, he familiarized himself in detail with the procurement and distribution of early crops, the crops of rice and corn, etc. Consultative meetings held on site discussed such matters as of decisively boosting lift production by ensuring close connection between relevant units, further strengthening quality management for all kinds of cables and making good preparations for rounding off this year's farming.

Prompt measures taken to prevent damage by typhoon

KCNA

Efforts to prevent damage by typhoon are urgently being made on a nationwide scale. Different sectors and units of the national economy including electric power, coal, mining and chemical industries are making thoroughgoing preparations to cope with damage by typhoon while maintaining high tension. The railway transport, communications and power distribution sectors have surveyed dangerous sections of railways, communication lines, power distribution lines and pylons to take immediate steps. The urban management sector and provincial, city and county people's committees and relevant units have taken scrupulous measures for protecting water supply facilities, while normalizing the operation of pumping stations in any condition so as to supply drinking water to residents without interruption. Rural areas are putting in efforts to minimize such damage to crops. The Agricultural Commission learns about the moving route of typhoon in contact with the State Hydro-Meteorological Administration, issues timely directives related to the prevention of damage and dispatches officials to all parts of the country to take practical measures. South Hwanghae Province, the

biggest agricultural province of the country, is taking dynamic and practical measures to actively cope with typhoon accompanied by torrential rain, downpour and strong wind so as to minimize damage to crops. It comprehensively assessed the overall state of the repair of irrigation structures, dredging of rivers and draining of ditches of paddy and dry fields and set up drainage systems more strictly. It also made sure that farms at the seaside accelerated the projects for making dykes and other protection facilities permanent and repaired and reinforced dangerous spots to protect cultivated fields and crops from typhoon. On the basis of a survey of all areas prone to flood, North Phyongan Province is making pumping equipment ready to be operated at any time. Meanwhile, Kaesong, which has been affected by disastrous abnormal climate a lot this year, is taking all necessary measures to protect the lives and safety of people and land from typhoon. It has formed emergency rescue and medical service units to rapidly respond to calamity and is reexamining rescue equipment. It always keeps watch on the water level of reservoirs and rivers in close contact with the relevant sector and is preferentially providing labour and vehicles needed for reinforcing coastal dykes.



New posters created

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Posters which arouse all the people to the implementation of important tasks set forth by the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un in his historic policy speech have been produced. The new posters will greatly encourage all the people in their struggle for providing a new turning point in national development, rallying more firmly around the Party Central Committee, true to his historic policy speech.

Poster "For the eternal prosperity of our great state!"

HOME NEWS

Kim Jong Un sends birthday spread to centenarian in Ryongchon
The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sent a birthday spread to Jo Pong Son living in neighbourhood unit No. 1 of Tongsin-ri in Ryongchon County, North Phyongan Province, on her 100th birthday. Officials of the county Party Committee and all the villagers congratulated the family of the macrobian on the happy event.

Hydroelectric power plants boost production
Medium-sized and small power stations in Kangwon Province are increasing their power generation capacities. The Ichon Army-People Power Station further improved the efficiency of speed regulators and breakers and carries out its daily power production plan at over 120 percent.

Educational conditions, environment improved
Construction, reconstruction and modernization projects of model schools were stepped up and over 2 800 classrooms made multifunctional across the country in the third quarter of this year.

Sci-tech presentation in landscaping sector held
A national scientific and technological presentation in the landscaping sector took place at the Sci-Tech Complex in Pyongyang on September 12-13 under the sponsorship of the landscaping technology association of Korea of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea. More than 70 study papers were submitted to the presentation, which are related to the sapling production methods for landscaping, rearing of flowers and ground covering plants and cultivating and breeding technology.

Idle materials used for extended reproduction

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

The Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326 operates a well-organized system of gathering idle materials. "Waste nonferrous metal from people's life is not small in quantity. If all of it is reused, it will help increase the production of electrical wires while saving a great deal of materials," said Ko Kyong Hak, staffer of the factory. The factory runs a nonferrous metal exchange shop to gather scrap aluminum, copper and so on

from across the country. Such idle materials are diverse in kind including scrap cables from removal of old public buildings and apartment houses and scrap electrical wire and cans from families. According to Yu Jong Su, head of the exchange shop, only aluminum or copper wires of scrap cables were reused in the past but now resin, copper and steel bands and all other waste materials from the cables are reused. The factory also has a similar branch shop in each provincial seat including Chongjin City of North



The Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326 increases production with idle materials.

Hamgyong Province and Wonsan City of Kangwon Province and properly fixed the purchase price of various kinds of waste materials to suit their specific conditions. The idle materials gathered like this make a contribution to extended reproduction at the factory in no small measure. The factory manufactures and introduces facilities

needed for reusing the waste materials in contact with Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering and scientific research institutions. Among these facilities is an aluminum rolling crystal roll. This facility which melts and sends aluminum into the rolling mill takes charge of the first process

of production. As it was often damaged by thermal expansion, the factory had to import such a facility by investing a colossal sum of money previously. The factory manufactures it with its own technical forces, which is greatly benefiting it. And there are facilities for recycling copper and steel bands that screen and

protect electrical wire and for washing and pulverizing plastic waste to produce vinyl sheets and filling material of cables. The factory has also profited much by transforming the power cable screening process into an economical one. Thus the factory is overfulfilling its production plan every month.

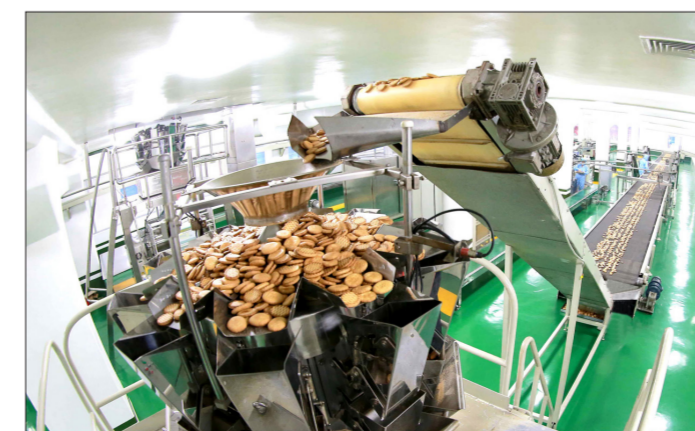
Development of new products pushed on the basis of domestic materials

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

The Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory is accelerating the development of new products based on domestic raw materials. Typical products are soft drops. "Its main materials are syrup and *oktang* sugar made of domestic corn," said Jon Tong Chol, chief of the technical preparation office. The sugars made through enzyme treatment are fully absorbed in the human body and are effective in treating diabetes, obesity and gastric disorder and lowering blood-sugar levels. The factory has given functionality to it by adding such natural materials as

sunflower seeds, peanuts and pumpkin seeds. Among the products are peanut drops, which promote digestion, have tonic effects, relieve coughs and treat diabetes, and strawberry drops which have good antioxidant effects on the human body, retard ageing and ensure even blood flow. Cocoa caramels and perilla, sesame and peppermint drops are also favoured by children and old people. The factory also develops different kinds of instant nutritious cereal foodstuffs. Among them are grain chips, an instant food for breakfast. Grain chips are suitable for the purpose and the factory has now developed

corn chips and popcorn. An important thing in the production of chips is to boil grain sufficiently at a low temperature without destroying their nutritive substances. The factory made rational designs necessary for this process and manufactured the facilities for selection, amyolysis, compressed moulding, rolling and frying. It is now pushing ahead with an undertaking to turn out chips by using wheat and other grains. Corn flake has also been developed by the factory. Besides, they have developed strawberry waffle, vegetable cake, sunflower cake, strawberry jelly, walnut pie and various kinds of other products.



Tasty cake rolls off the production line at the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory by relying on domestic materials.

Quality of machining part keeps improving

By Yun Kyong Il PT

The Anju Pump Factory is widely known across the country for producing quality mechanical products. To ensure the quality of products, the factory attached importance to the modernization of the casting production process, the first process in pump production. As pumps of all sizes produced by the factory are made of castings, their quality can be said to be that of pumps. "An important issue in

modernizing the casting production process is to apply a new casting method," said staffer Hwang Yong Jin. The factory pushed the modernization of the casting production process as scheduled as it helped technicians and skilled workers obtain good insights in close contact with a scientific research unit. And it developed highly-efficient pumps which are used in the irrigation system. Researchers brought out a rational design capable of increasing the efficiency of

pumps by reasonably fixing geometric dimensions. Thus, they manufactured a pump whose efficiency is 9 percent higher while shortening the processing time than before. This irrigation pump consumes electricity 5kW less than the previous one using 50kW of electric power in the same lift. The factory is now pushing ahead with a project for remodelling irrigation pumps and others for different economic sectors including coal and other mines into electricity-saving ones.

Bearing production up

By Kim Il Jin PT

The Pyongyang Bearing Factory has overfulfilled its economic plan every month. "In fact, our factory is in a difficult objective condition. Our production target got higher and we had to develop new kinds of bearings," said chief engineer Pak Kyong Ho. The factory found the way in restoring facilities remaining idle to their original state. The repair of a 160-ton press alone could remarkably boost the ball production capacity. But it required much labour to restore its original efficiency since people

had paid little attention to it for a long time. No small quantities of bronze materials were needed to manufacture a massive slide bearing alone. The factory introduced a technical innovation plan for making the slide bearing with locally-available materials, instead of bronze one. As a result, the repair of the press was finished in a short time, thus raising productivity 1.3 times. It also introduced new production processes which can increase productivity while using steel materials effectively. Among them is a slot forging process which makes it possible to increase the

actual output of forgings. To establish the process, the factory introduced necessary jigs and equipment and solved the problem of ensuring the interchangeability of facilities. And it improved machining accuracy by adding a correcting process, thereby making it possible to produce more bearings. In addition, it developed four kinds of new bearings requiring high precision and good steel quality. The factory is now pushing the work to ensure the domestic production and recycling of grindstones after making steel materials for equipment using by-products from the forging process.

Fragrance wafts across orchard

Apple picking season



RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Women gather apples on the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm.

farming this year. We had a spell of dry weather in spring before having rain for nearly 50 days as the rainy season started a month earlier," said chief engineer Kwak Chol Song.

To cope with it, the farm concentrated its efforts on increasing productivity by applying scientific manuring and cultivation methods.

According to him, pruning, extermination of harmful insects and nutrition management are of vital importance in cultivating apple trees.

Therefore, the farm organized dozens of rounds of workshops and demonstrations and worked out technical manuals for each farming process and season in a scientific way to distribute them to workteams.

Since apple trees are badly affected by harmful insects, it sprayed agrochemicals on them nearly 20 times.

In particular, vegetable fertilizer made of basil proved effective in exterminating blight.

Ri Chol Su, head of the production department, said the grass gives out a strong smell that harmful insects dislike, it is poisonous to them and the per-hectare yield is over 1.5 tons as hay.

The farm has established an efficient insect monitoring and forecasting system and installed light traps to remarkably reduce damage from pests.

It also applies fertilizers in a scientific manner to improve nutrition of fruit trees.

It established several processes for producing carbonation manure this year and applied it to more than 1 000 hectares of fields through drip irrigation.

A kind of organic fertilizer, it has high absorptivity rate, boosts root growth and photosynthetic capacity of

trees and therefore helps increase the weight of each apple.

The farm scientifically fixed the amount of fertilizer to be applied to each tree on analysis of the soil of each field, produced large quantities of organic fertilizer to spread it to the fields and strived to apply additional fertilizer to fields in June when fruit trees grow by absorbing nutrients through their roots.

In addition, it produced amino acid microelement fertilizer for leaf fertilizing. As a result, each tree bore lots of fruits despite unfavourable climate conditions this year.

Meanwhile, the farm did crop rotation in scores of hectares of fields as it planted hundreds of thousands of fruit trees this year.

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

By **Jong Hwa Sun PT** apples. Sweet scent of delicious apples wafts in the endless orchard and it is impressive to see young women nimbly picking them from trees heavily laden with the fruit with merry laughter. "Climate conditions were very unfavourable to fruit

High-yielding varieties of fruit trees cultivated

By **Ri Sang Il PT**

The Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm cultivates high-yielding varieties of fruit trees with high per-hectare productivity which produce delicious fruits.

Chollyong, Kumgang and Sukchon are the main apple varieties of the farm acclimatized by it over the past decade.

These are said to be better than others in taste, fragrance and per-hectare yield.

Chollyong is an early-maturing variety whose fruit is picked between August 20 and 30 and red on a yellow ground.

It is juicy and its sugar content is 13.5 percent and therefore it is much favoured by children and old persons.

Kumgang is an intermediate variety and the fruit is gathered between September 20 and 30 and yellow on a green ground.

With its sugar content being 13 percent, it is sweet with less sour taste.

Sukchon is a late-ripening variety and the fruit is harvested between October 5 and 10. It is yellow in the initial stage and red when fully ripe.

It weighs 250 g and 500g at the maximum.

The sugar content is 13 percent and it is highly resistant to cold.

Now fruit and vegetable shops in the capital city are busy with the supply of fruits produced at the farm.

"My grandson especially likes the apples from the farm. Seeing my grandson swiftly pick up and eat one of the red apples I bought at the shop today, I felt a lump in my throat to think that we live in an excellent country which supplies people with various kinds of fruits at a nominal price every year," said Kim Sun Yong living in Chukjon-dong No. 2 of Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

Factories turn out tasty fruit products

By **To Kyong Chol PT**

The Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory and the Dried Fruit Chip Factory make delicious and fragrant processed fruit products with the fruits grown by an organic method at the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm.

The Dried Fruit Chip Factory is working to increase the kinds of products.

Its flagship products are apple dried chip and dried apple slice.

Apple dried chip which is fried by using far infrared radiator is crispy, while dried apple slice has a natural taste with a water content of 14 percent.

According to Jang Chol Jin, chief of the technical preparation office, the main problems in the production of dried fruits are to prevent change of colour and raise the frying rate.

The far infrared radiator ensures uniformity in

temperature at the pulp and peel of fruits so as to eliminate the scorching of fruit peel.

The factory established a hot-air drying process based on far infrared radiator to shorten the drying time and preserve the natural taste and smell of products and to increase productivity.

It also introduced a vacuum candying method to improve the quality of dried fruits.

According to technicians, only 10 percent of sugar is absorbed in the normal temperature, but the new method can greatly increase the absorption rate.

As a result, the chewiness of dried fruit was improved and the actual production rate went up.

Apple dried chips and dried apple slices are packed in three sizes of 12, 21 and

43 grams.

In addition, the factory produces different kinds of fruit drinks with by-products of dried chip production.

"Fruit candying solution which is produced in the vacuum candying process is the same as natural fruit juice. It is applied to the production of apple, pear, peach and tomato juices," said Song Kwang Chol, head of a workteam.

In accordance with the global trend of soft drink development directed

toward making natural and functional drinks, the Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory produces different kinds of fruit drinks that can retard aging, relieve fatigue and promote growth of children.

It applied super-precision filtration to ensure the transparency of drinks at over 95 percent and introduced an ultrahigh-temperature sterilization method so as to preserve the functions of vitamins and other wholesome ingredients.



Fruit juices roll off the assembly line at the Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory.



New houses built for the employees of the Kwangchon Chicken Farm.

Employees of chicken farm move into new houses

KCNA

New houses have been built for employees of the Kwangchon Chicken Farm which is being built as a model and standard one in the poultry sector of the DPRK.

Several blocks of low-storey dwelling houses were built cosily in a sunny place

to blend in well with the surrounding scenery, and all the facilities are installed for the convenience of residents.

A ceremony of moving into new houses took place on the spot on September 13.

It was attended by Ri Chang Song, department director of the Central

Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, relevant officials, officials and employees of the farm and builders.

Saying that they have received modern houses, the speakers expressed their gratitude to the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, who continues the journey of devoted service for the

people while taking pleasure in the pains taken for the good of them.

All the employees of the farm, who came to live in the cosy homes of happiness, were determined to devote their sweat and enthusiasm on the road of upholding the intention of the Party to provide more meat and eggs for the people.

Modern rural houses built in Yonsan

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Modern houses for hundreds of families have been built in Kongpho-ri, Yonsan County, North Hwanghae Province.

Rural houses, a hall of culture, a nursery and a pharmacy stand side by side, designed to clearly show the features of mountain village.

The happy event of moving into new houses in Kongpho-ri is the result brought about by the love for the people of the Workers' Party of Korea which intends to turn rural villages across the country into modern socialist villages so as to realize the age-old dream and ideal of the

people.

A ceremony of moving into new houses was held on September 13, which was attended by Pak Chang Ho, chief secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee, Im Hun, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and officials and working people of the province and the county.

Having moved into excellent new houses at the same time, the owners of the houses said that there are no people blessed like them elsewhere in the world and extended the highest glory and warmest greetings of gratitude to the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.



Farmers dance their way to their new modern houses in Kongpho-ri, Yonsan County.

Songdo-brand shoes win popularity

Employees discuss the design of a new type of shoes at the Sosong Songdo Leather Shoes Manufacturer.



AN YONG CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

By **Kil Chung Il PT**

The Sosong Songdo Leather Shoe Manufacturer is not so big.

However, its products are liked by more and more customers with the passage of time.

Customers say in unison that they are so stylish and refined, diverse in shape, comfortable and of high quality.

"In general, footwear producers attach importance to the production of shoes in most common sizes. But there are many people with unusual foot shapes. Our manufacturer was set up to cater to such needs," said directress Jo Song Ae.

Starting with a small number of employees, it now has more than 100 workers.

What is noteworthy in its business management is that it makes leather shoes as required by different customers with a stand of taking full responsibility for its products.

According to Jo, a pair of shoes usually requires five workers including a designer, cutter, machinist and shoemaker and all of them put their signatures in their processes to take responsibility for their products together. It is very effective in raising their sense of responsibility, she added.

The manufacturer makes all shoes to order.

It has various types and shapes of shoetrees according to seasons to meet individual needs and likings of customers including those with high insteps, protruding tarsi and

broad feet. It ensures high quality of products as it is equipped with such efficient facilities as a laser cutter that accurately cuts uppers in various patterns and types, an infrared drying furnace for increasing adhesive strength nearly three times and a 3D foot measuring device.

It has developed hundreds of designs on the principle

of producing small quantities of goods in large varieties.

It combines latest science and technology with traditional shoemaking techniques for production to order and repair of deluxe shoes.

"It was very difficult for me to select well-fitting shoes because of my extraordinary foot shape. I developed attachment

to the Songdo brand after putting on the shoes made by the manufacturer," said a resident in Phyonghon District of Pyongyang.

Along with the growth of business, the manufacturer strives to improve the technical knowledge and skills of the employees by establishing a system of making a skilled worker train another one and a talent another one.



Leather shoes made at the manufacturer are well-liked by customers.



Many-sided trading activities put spurs to development of corporation

Korea Kyonghung Trading Corporation is a creditable foreign trade group engaged in many-sided trading activities

By Han Kwi Hun PT

The Korea Kyonghung Trading Corporation is a creditable foreign trade group which conducts many-sided trading activities including the production and export of foodstuffs, commercial and catering service, IT development, diverse bonded processing and joint venture and collaboration. "Since its establishment in August 1987, the corporation has focused in its business activities on attaching importance to talents, enhancing the practical abilities of officials and employees, constantly updating equipment and facilities, improving the quality of products, increasing the competitive

power of its goods in the market and capturing markets, maintaining its credit with partners, concentratedly investing in profitable projects, providing customers with kind service and ensuring their convenience," said Choe Kwang Hun, president of the corporation. With several companies and branch offices at home and abroad, it has dynamically paved the way for development while constantly exploring the way to make every affiliate lay a safe and future-oriented foundation. Now it has been developed into a group staffed with competent management experts, servants and technical talents. Kyonghung Trading Company No. 1, which

mainly deals with the sales of commodities in great demand at home, has the Daesong Department Store, Kyonghung IT Exchange Agency, Kyonghung Restaurant and Kyonghung Taxi Company. The Kyonghung IT Exchange Agency conducts a variety of technical exchanges with partners of different countries, including in the development of various software products. The Kyonghung Restaurant, a popular eatery in the country, serves over 200 kinds of dishes. Kyonghung Trading Company No. 2 is mainly engaged in the production and export of garments. And it also runs public catering facilities favoured by the people including the



A discussion is held over trading activities at the Korea Kyonghung Trading Corporation.

JO RYONG / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Hyangmanru Restaurant and Kyonghung Unhasu Eatery. Kyonghung Trading Company No. 3 dispatches experts and skilled workers to foreign companies developing garments, electronic goods, processed seafood and software products. Kyonghung Trading

Company No. 4 processes foodstuff and provides commercial service in the country. The Chukjon Trading Company, a foodstuff processing base, produces and sells different foodstuffs in great demand at home. "Our Korea Kyonghung Trading Corporation with

a history of 35 years will continue to pave the way for its development by drawing on the experience accumulated in the past management activities and with the spirit of self-reliance and self-development and science and technology as the motive power," said Choe Kwang Hun.

Kyonghung foodstuffs win public favour



A variety of sweets are produced at the Mangyongdae Kyonghung Foodstuff Factory.

KIM YONG CHAN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

By Kim Kang Ju PT

Kyonghung reminds people of foodstuffs at first. It shows that Kyonghung-brand foodstuffs are very popular among consumers. The Mangyongdae Kyonghung Foodstuff Factory, Kyonghung Unhasu Foodstuff Factory and Kyonghung Unhasu Drink Factory, foodstuff producers of the Korea Kyonghung Trading Corporation, turn out dozens of kinds of confectionery and different drinks. Each factory has its own forte. For example, the Mangyongdae Kyonghung Foodstuff Factory has won fame as a bakery and

the Kyonghung Unhasu Foodstuff Factory as an instant noodles producer while the Kyonghung Unhasu Drink Factory as a brewery. "A beer lover, I have tasted famous beers while touring different countries on my business trips. But I think the Kyonghung Beer is the best as it suits the taste of our Korean people as its taste is pure and fresh," said O Hyon Su, official of the Ministry of External Economic Relations. The Kyonghung Unhasu Beer evoked a great response among beer lovers at the beer festival which was held on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

And the foodstuffs produced by the factories won high appraisal on several occasions at the National Exhibition of Consumer Goods. In fact, the foodstuff is nothing more than one of the several management indexes of the corporation, but it plays an important role in enhancing the cognition of Kyonghung brand among the people. "Consumers build their confidence in Kyonghung products through Kyonghung-brand foodstuffs, which produces positive effects on the sale of other Kyonghung products," said Pak Yun Ok, director of Kyonghung Trading Company No. 4.

Customers hail comprehensive service

By Ryom Un Gyong PT

The Chukjon Kyonghung Shop in Pyongyang is one of favourite haunts of shoppers. It sells various kinds of goods including electronic and household appliances, furniture, ready-made clothes, articles of daily use, precious metals and a variety of foodstuffs. Apparently, it seems to be a common shop, but most of its customers are those looking for goods that cannot be found in other shops. In other words, it mainly attracts regulars. "I bought an article in this shop for the first time three years ago. Since then, I have become a regular customer. My friends, too, have frequently visited here since they saw the items I bought here," said Pang Ok Sun, resident in Misan-dong No. 2 of Taesong District, Pyongyang. "We pay closer attention to securing high-quality goods than to advertising our goods," said Song Sun Hui, staffer of the shop. It supplies various daily necessities and foodstuffs to families of war veterans and honoured disabled soldiers on different occasions including

national holidays and anniversaries, while offering convenience to buyers by providing markdown and other special services. The Chukjon Kyonghung Restaurant and other welfare facilities on both sides of the shop play a significant role in attracting many customers. The restaurant comprises a public dining hall, soft drinks room and other dining rooms which serve more than 250 kinds of dishes to about 600 diners at a time. In particular, the public dining hall on the first floor is always crowded with lovers of Kyonghung Unhasu beer brewed at the

Kyonghung Unhasu Drinks Factory nearby. "Diners are disappointed if we close our restaurant even a day. We are proud of being servants of the people whenever seeing dining rooms full of customers," said Ho Jong Hwa, directress of the restaurant. At the welfare facilities visitors can take a bath and swim, have their haircut and receive beauty treatments and massage and their up-to-date equipment and kind service attract many customers. Many of them visit the shop after enjoying kind service at the restaurant and welfare facilities.



Customers purchase their favourite foods at the Chukjon Kyonghung Shop.

RI RYON SONG / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Victory in top emergency anti-epidemic campaign to be etched in history of public health

By Ri Sung Ik PT

The Korean people's memory of August this year is really touching. It is because their victory in the top emergency anti-epidemic campaign was declared at the National Meeting to Review the Emergency Anti-Epidemic Work held on August 10. The DPRK experienced a greatest turmoil since its founding as in April a breach was made on its epidemic prevention walls which had firmly been defended for two years and three months. It was really difficult for the country to cope with COVID-19 as it lacked the anti-epidemic groundwork and foundations for public health. Still, the Workers' Party of Korea fully demonstrated its leadership ability as it steadily held the initiative in the emergency anti-epidemic war. Major meetings of the Central

Committee of the WPK held in succession immediately after the catastrophic situation into the stable and good situation made it possible to restore to health more than 4.7 million persons with fever caused by the disease in less than three months after the operation of the top emergency anti-epidemic system. Something surprising and beyond common sense is called a miracle. The victory the DPRK achieved in the anti-epidemic campaign is exactly a miracle to be etched in the world history of public health. As the WHO and public health institutions of many countries officially announce, the malignant virus swept through the world, driving it into appalling confusion. But amazingly, the DPRK remained safe from the disease for two years and three months though it is surrounded by the countries where the disease is widespread. In addition, it won

no delay and turning the catastrophic situation into the stable and good situation made it possible to restore to health more than 4.7 million persons with fever caused by the disease in less than three months after the operation of the top emergency anti-epidemic system. Something surprising and beyond common sense is called a miracle. The victory the DPRK achieved in the anti-epidemic campaign is exactly a miracle to be etched in the world history of public health. As the WHO and public health institutions of many countries officially announce, the malignant virus swept through the world, driving it into appalling confusion. But amazingly, the DPRK remained safe from the disease for two years and three months though it is surrounded by the countries where the disease is widespread. In addition, it won

victory in the anti-epidemic campaign in over 100 days after the malignant disease made inroads into it and 91 days after the anti-epidemic work was switched over to the top emergency anti-epidemic system. What is more surprising is that the lethality was 0.0016 percent. At the National Meeting to Review the Emergency Anti-Epidemic Work the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un declared with pride that the priceless victory was the victory of the WPK's anti-epidemic policy, the victory of the state's crisis management strategy, the victory of the Korean people's unique fortitude and single-hearted unity and the great victory achieved thanks to the superiority of Korean-style socialist system. He led the fierce anti-epidemic campaign, and examined 1 772 documents covering 22 956 pages during the top emergency anti-epidemic work.

Great contribution of KPA medics to victorious war

By Pang Un Ju PT

It was May 16 when combatants of the army medical sector were dispatched to the anti-epidemic front in the capital city of Pyongyang in order to relieve anxiety and dispel fear of Pyongyang citizens. The sound of engines of the trucks carrying medicines was heard on the previously quiet, empty streets and villages and medics found in every part of the city. The pharmacies where the medics were stationed were brightly lit even at midnight. Those lights were the beacon of hope and source of encouragement for residents and filled them with confidence in sure victory in the fight against the malignant virus. "At midnight of May 29, I rushed to the Ryongmun branch pharmacy under the Ryongsong District medical supplies management station as my 92-year-old mother-in-law was in a critical condition. But I failed to get any medicine written on the prescription. A medic told me it had been sold out a little before. So I returned home disappointed. A few hours later, however, the medics soaked in sweat ran to my house with the medicine. Since then, they had visited my house every night even despite downpours to treat her. Their sincere

devotion cured my husband's mother," said Pak Sun Gum residing in Ryongmun-dong, Ryongsong District of Pyongyang. Some soldiers engaged in an emergency treatment to restore a worker of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station who had been in a critical condition due to an accident and dropped in his ward almost every day and others looked round every house in their charge to supply them with necessary medicines and inform them of treatment methods. Residents in Ryusong-dong of Central District often recall a story about a boy who would be carried on the back of the medics and go to the Haebangsan branch pharmacy of the Central District medical supplies management station every morning. One July day, during their tour of Ryusong-dong, the combatants from the army medical sector dispatched to the pharmacy happened to know that Yun Se Ju, a student of Ryusong Junior Middle School in Central District, would go



The combatants of the army medical sector devote themselves to protecting the people's health and life.

to school on his mother's back because of his injured legs. They visited his house volunteering to cure him and encouraged him as they said that he would be surely recovered and attend school on his own feet. Since then, the soldiers had brought him to the pharmacy and back home on their backs to cure him and finally the boy became able to walk by himself. Some transfused their own blood into patients in critical conditions and reopened their airway with their own mouths; some others put all their heart and soul into the care of the

citizens while overcoming their own sorrow and anxiety by displaying a lofty sense of duty even when they learned their parents, wives and children suffered accidents or were in critical conditions; and other officers and men died while following the road of uninterrupted devotion although they had been suffering from illnesses. That's why people say in unison that such laudable, brave and self-sacrificing deeds can be performed and explained only by the ennobling spiritual and moral traits of the Korean People's Army.

Devotion and virtues displayed during campaign

By Ri Myong Jun PT

A national meeting of reviewing the emergency anti-epidemic work was held in Pyongyang on August 10. The meeting noted with pride that the country could win a great victory in the anti-epidemic work by breaking through the unprecedented anti-epidemic crisis thanks to the advantages and might unique to Korean-style socialism where tenderness and human feeling based on collectivism are a national trait. Indeed virtues and traits were displayed much in the DPRK during the top emergency anti-epidemic campaign. Workers in the anti-epidemic and public health sectors never hesitated to devote themselves in the anti-epidemic campaign for safeguarding the lives of the people. None of them shrank back nor gave up but remained faithful to their duty to the end. During the top emergency anti-epidemic campaign more than 71 200 public health workers and over 1 148 000 hygiene activists were mobilized across the country every day and thousands of former public health workers volunteered for the anti-epidemic work. They devoted their heart and soul without leaving their workplaces 24-7, despite the burdens scores of times heavier than usual. Among them, there are many doctors and nurses who devoted themselves to the residents and patients under their charge before taking care of their own husbands and children who were in sickbed, and other medical workers who gave strength and courage to the patients by preparing the medicines that were in short supply and even daily necessities for them. "I saw in them true medical workers and patriots in our era as they struggled to defend the people's lives overcoming all trials despite intense heat and torrential rain," said Ri Jong Sil, resident of Sohung-dong in Moranbong District, Pyongyang. Among those who displayed the trait of helping and leading one another during the campaign, there are the employees and officials of some factories who worked day and night to provide medicines and foodstuffs to those suffering from the malignant epidemic, some people who unsparingly spent their family property to prepare necessities to be sent to those in hostels, students' dormitories, baby homes and orphanages and still some others who selflessly shared food grains, subsidiary foodstuffs and daily necessities with needy families and neighbours. Such people were found everywhere—in the capital city and the provinces, in factories and rural and fishermen's villages—and they include war veterans, housewives and even children. Between May 13 and 24, the early days of the campaign, over 7 400 officials of working people's organizations and over 16 200 members of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League, over 9 200 youths and students prepared and sent over 523 000 pieces of medicines and medical materials in over 30 kinds, lots of food grains, subsidiary foodstuffs and funds to relevant units. "The beautiful deeds they performed during the top emergency anti-epidemic campaign are not merely the expression of sympathy or generosity commonly found in life. They are the expression of the patriotic spirit of dedicating their lives to the country and people and the self-sacrificing spirit of devoting their all to the society, collective and comrades without expecting any honour or reward," said Hong Kum Chol, official of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.



Juche-oriented fine arts education 75 years on

University grows into pedigree farm for training art talents

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

Pyongyang University of Fine Arts was founded on September 10 1947.

Reporting about an opening ceremony of the then Pyongyang College of Fine Arts, *Rodong Sinmun* newspaper said that "The students are 60 young green sprouts produced on the land of liberated Korea. The sprouts will come into flowers surrounded by green leaves and turn into ripe fruits. And the seeds from the fruits will be planted on this land again. Today, we can visualize the future when a beautiful flower garden of art civilization unfolds. All of you, study hard to repay the favour shown by the sagacious General Kim Il Sung."

As the short article reported, the university took the first step of its development two years after the country's liberation.

"At that time, the college was a school with a short history which was staffed with

several lecturers including its headmaster along with 60 students. The college, at which everything was only just beginning from educational conditions to teaching contents, was developed into Pyongyang University of Fine Arts on December 27 1952 when the Fatherland Liberation War was at its height," said Hong Jong Sik, president of the university.

Today, the university has developed into a pedigree farm for training the talents of the Juche-oriented fine arts with an over 500-strong staff and more than 1 000 students, the hub of science giving impetus to the development of the country's fine arts and a prestigious fine art production group.

It has over ten faculties such as Korean painting, pictorial art, industrial art, sculpture and graphic painting and the Juche fine arts institute.

The university contributed greatly to erecting monumental

structures including the Chollima Statue, Monument to the Victorious Battle of Pochonbo, Grand Monument on Mansu Hill, Wangjaesan Grand Monument and Samjiyon Grand Monument. Since its founding, it has produced many artworks of national treasure value, whose thematic and ideological contents are profound and whose technical representation is distinctive, including Korean painting "Nostalgia" and oil painting "Mansu Hill in July".

The excellent structures built in the DPRK over the past ten years, including the Okryu Children's Hospital, Songdowon International Children's Camp, Central Zoo, Natural History Museum and orphanages and baby homes across the country, are associated with the works produced by lecturers and students of the university.

The small-size diorama "The battle on the shore of Lake Jangjin", which was created by them and is now on display

at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, was rated as a masterpiece to win the People's Prize.

These successes make it possible to guess their excellent performance and high level of education.

"The university's education and training of talents rely mainly on the natural aptitude of students. So, we select the talents who have more aptitude for fine arts to bring them up into excellent artists," said Kim Kyong Hak, vice-president of the university.

According to him, the university gives education by combining theoretical education with practical one and strengthens the education in techniques to meet the characteristics of each faculty while steadily improving teaching contents and methods, and educational conditions and environment.

Among students of the university, there are many prodigies who demonstrated their talents to the world in their childhood.

The university has so far produced many prestigious artists who won honorary titles and academic degrees and titles like People's Artist, Professor and PhD. Among its graduates, there are many Kim Il Sung Prize winners, twice Labour Heroes and Labour Heroines.

It conducted a variety of exchange activities including symposium, practical training and joint production with renowned foreign fine art education and production units around the world in the

past.

'We'll work harder to improve education'



In the flames of the revolution in education in the new century, our university has steadily improved the teaching contents and methods to make a number of achievements in the education of students.

We invented practical and advantageous new teaching methods and excellent ones based on VR, AR and AI technologies, thus making and putting into practical use 235 teaching aids, including education support program, multimedia presentation and e-visual aids, this year alone.

And subjects on artefacts like ceramics, embroidery, mother-of-pearl works, wood sculptures and pyrography have been restarted and the handicrafts faculty newly reworked its curricula and the teaching programmes for basic subjects of special study and subjects of creation to be used in education.

The university presented over a hundred works to different national exhibitions and shows held this year and, among them, dozens of works of art were highly rated.

The achievements will be the precious asset for improving the education of fine arts and training more able artists.

Now, we are faced with the important task of constantly perfecting the teaching programme on a high level to make students display their all-round knowledge and individuality to meet the global trend in the development of fine art education and the requirements of pedagogy.

To this end, we will complete the scientific method of choosing students suited to their physiological temperament and conditions and methods of examination and evaluation suited to the characteristics of fine art education and resolve in a far-sighted way the problems arising in inventing and introducing realistic plans to hasten the work to put teaching contents on a practical, comprehensive and modern basis and in improving the conditions and environment for the education of fine arts.

We are planning short-term tours to make an innovation in the in-service training of the university's lecturers and researchers and show them the real states of world fine art education and relevant creation and a new project for them to share experiences with one another through joint creation, joint education and symposiums.

We will train more active, practice-oriented creative talents with the ability to imagine and conceive—those who can carry out any task on a high level.

Kim Kyong Hak, vice-rector of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts



Students are practising single stroke painting under the guidance of a lecturer at Korean painting faculty of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts.

PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Fine art exhibition opens

By Ryom Un Gyong PT

A fine art exhibition was opened to mark the 75th anniversary of the establishment of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts.

On display in the venue were over 700 works of fine art in various kinds and forms created by the university's lecturers and students, including the posters and industrial designs which were completed after receiving guidance of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

The exhibits, including Korean paintings "Flame of Increased Steel Production", "Pride" and "In Hearty Response to the Party's Call", artistically depict the growing

enthusiasm, ardent patriotism and indomitable spirit of the Korean people who find pride of their life in the appearance of the prosperous country and devote their inexhaustible enthusiasm to the struggle for overall development of socialist construction.

The opening ceremony was held at the Okryu Exhibition Hall in Pyongyang on September 5.

It was attended by Sung Jong Gyu, minister of Culture, relevant officials, lecturers and students of the university and artists of fine art studios in Pyongyang.

Hong Jong Sik, president of the university, said in his opening address that the

exhibition would be a significant opportunity in further raising its educational level.

After the ceremony was over, the participants looked round the venue.



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Students look round the venue of the exhibition held to mark the 75th anniversary of the establishment of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts.

CHILDREN'S CULTURAL SPACE BECOMES WIDER

Much of the living space is turning into bases for children's extracurricular education.

By Hwang Jong Ryol PT

Children's cultural space is broadening in the DPRK.

This means that many life spaces are being transformed to make them have educational value.

"This is to meet the requirements of the present times for talents with more positive thinking and great imagination," said Jang Tae Gil, director of the children's intelligence education book research institute of the Educational Books Publishing House.

Such demands are changing many things.

The ceilings as well as the walls of neat and clean classrooms and corridors are used as the space for visual education.

Teaching aids, such as interesting problems discussed among students, formulas, common sense and pictures needed for cultivating their imagination and creativity are rationally arranged in the life space of students, and life and education are closely intertwined.

And the understanding of extracurricular education has been changed.

To cite the children's dream hall of the Sci-Tech Complex for example, students go through the process of quest

unknowingly in the beautiful world of nature and the world of mysterious science and give full play to their imagination while grasping their principles.

"When we go to the children's dream hall, every student asks many questions. As I hear them say they will become astronauts or scientists as we leave that place, I'm very delighted to think that they have grown taller in their mind," said Ri Un Gyong, a teacher of Changion Primary School in Central District.

Visits to the Natural History Museum and the Central Zoo and the pleasant rest in amusement parks also provide a good space for studies.

It can be said that educational programs based on the psychology of children who enjoy games are a typical example showing close relationship between games and education.

Children can study at any time and in any place by using computers or smart phones.

"The close relationship between life space and education is more essential among preschoolers," Jang Tae Gil said.

According to him, the most ideal age group for the development of the right brain of humans is between

4 and 12. Such time-limit demands that the life of children itself become the process of education.

Cultivating the imaging ability by means of abacus, paduk (go), drawing, jigsaw puzzle and origami is favoured by children in actuality and it helps them display an amazing faculty.

Many people say that they want to be reborn as children while seeing the children's cultural space which is broadening infinitely, including presentations and intellectual education means which are competitively created and disseminated for the intellectual development of children, and bases for extracurricular education and cultural recreation areas which are being modernly built here and there, including children's palaces, camps and museums.

Jang Tae Gil said that it is a goal of educational psychologists to make life and the process of playing themselves become the process of education, adding that the goal will surely be achieved thanks to the policy of the education of rising generation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government which prioritizes the education of rising generations and take all necessary measures to this end.



Activities and games of children are becoming part of their educational course.

JON KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES



South-South cooperation – irreversible trend of times

PROVIDED TO THE PYONGYANG TIMES

September 12 is United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation.

In 2011, the United Nations General Assembly designated September 12 as United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation to be celebrated every year as the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on South-South Cooperation was adopted on this day.

Nowadays, South-South cooperation is being carried out widely through regional and continental organizations. Many developing countries are strengthening cooperation with each other in various fields including politics, the economy and culture.

In November last year, the 45th Foreign Ministerial Meeting of G-77 adopted a declaration on increasing South-South cooperation and tripartite

cooperation in order to overcome the global health crisis and to achieve economic development.

And the BRICS Summit, which was held in Beijing in June this year, adopted “Beijing Declaration” on strengthening cooperation with the developing countries in various fields and expanding its member states.

Moreover, the Argentinian and Iranian presidents who participated in the summit expressed their intention to join BRICS. Several other countries including Egypt and Algeria also showed interest in joining BRICS.

Experts say that BRICS is emerging as an important arena for promoting South-South cooperation and that the potential of South-South cooperation will grow higher when many countries join BRICS.

Apart from this, many countries including Cuba, Kenya, Angola, Venezuela, Equatorial Guinea,

Nigeria, Congo and Chad are taking practical measures to promote mutual cooperation and collaboration in various fields to cope with global crises such as health crisis.

In the past, the socio-economic growth and progress in the developing countries were hindered considerably by the old international economic order devised by the US and the West to serve their interests.

If such an international economic order giving preference only to the interests of the US and the West remains unchanged, other countries cannot even defend their sovereign rights, to say nothing of economic development or national prosperity. This is the lesson drawn from the past history.

Strengthening South-South cooperation is the way out for the developing countries to abolish the old and unfair international economic order and to cast off

political and economic yoke of the US and the West.

Today numerous developing countries are strengthening South-South cooperation. Such reality shows that South-South cooperation is the irreversible trend of the times.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had long directed close attention to the development of South-South cooperation, indicated the right course for the developing countries, and had promoted expansion and development of South-South cooperation with sincere efforts and assistance.

Our Republic, as in the past so in the future, will make every effort to further strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with all the developing countries across the world and to establish new international economic relations based on justice, equality and impartiality.

OPINION

Act harmful to regional peace and security

By Kim Kuk Myong

Now the US is making a desperate attempt to attract the attention of the international society by spreading the rumour about “cyber threat” from the DPRK.

To take a typical example, high ranking officials of the US Administration – Deputy National Security Adviser for Cyber and Emerging Technology on the National Security Council and the Director of the FBI and the like – groundlessly found fault with us last August alone.

And the US hatched a plot at a so-called working group meeting with south Korean puppets and attempted to turn the spotlight on the “cyber threat” from us. The US State Department recently made a fuss about giving support to cyber security education for its allies.

It isn’t a day or two since the US started spreading the rumour about “cyber threat” from us. Experts say that if the draft budget is approved, it will be an extension of increased military expenditure that has been witnessed for the past ten consecutive years.

Japan’s arms buildup is a hazardous act instigating arms race in Northeast Asia and detrimental to peace and security in the region.

What cannot be overlooked is that Japan ascribes the “legitimacy” of the increase in the military expenditure to the alleged “threat” by neighbouring countries.

As a proverb goes, “A thief calls ‘Stop thief!’”

The “threat” Japan has consecutively talked about has not existed and the neighbouring countries actually regard immoral Japan as neither their rival nor a target of threat.

Nevertheless, Japan keeps talking about “threat”. This is nothing but a trick the Japanese authorities obsessed with the ambition for reinvasion uses to justify their arms buildup to the Japanese people.

Japan intends to spend the defence budget on remodelling 12-type ground-to-ship guided missiles into long-range cruise missiles and developing various ultra-modern strike weapons such as hypersonic glide missile and hypersonic cruise missile.

Experts comment that there is a strong possibility that the missiles target mainland China.

Japan’s arms buildup definitely runs counter to the principle of “exclusive defence” stipulated in the current Japanese constitution and reveals its evil intention to realize its ambition for overseas expansion without fail by further raising the strike power of the “Self-Defense Forces”.

Facts show that the Japanese reactionaries have continued to keep the ambition for reinvasion and wild dream of the “Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere” for decades since their defeat in WWII and got more undisguised in such bids.

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US sinister motive for spreading rumour of ‘cyber threat’

The US has been referring to the “cyber threat” since the beginning of the 2010s. And for the past 10 years, it has schemed to charge us with “cybercrimes” by frequently playing all sorts of farce: “issuing of alert”, “releasing of investigative reports” and “presenting of forensic evidence”.

Then, what is the ulterior motive of the US clinging so desperately to publicizing “cyber threat” from us? Another revelation of its anti-DPRK hostile policy aimed at “demonizing” our state is the misuse of even the cyberspace, the common asset of mankind, as a tool for realizing its heinous anti-DPRK pressure.

However, the mean stratagem of the US can no longer work now.

It is none other than the US that invented the concept of cyber warfare and turned the cyberspace into another war zone by deploying a large force capable of cyber warfare.

Thus, the US is branded as the world’s worst cyber-criminal state and hacking and tapping empire.

It is no accident that the US National Security Agency’s theft of core technology through as many as 1 000-odd cyber-attacks on Xibe University of Technology, China, was revealed to the consternation

of the world. In this regard, the world people denounce the US as the “dark claw” stealing secrets with its mega-scale and unlimited cyber-activities, and maintain that the US pursuit of supremacy on the internet should resolutely be deterred.

The reality serves as an eloquent proof that the US is the very mastermind of all the cyber threats on this planet.

The US with all its criminal records is now making a fuss about the “cyber threat” from somebody, posing as “international cyber-police”. This cannot but be the height of impudence.

We will never remain an idle spectator when the US spreads rumours about the “cyber threat”, deceiving the international society at large. We will keep a record of every crime of US perpetration to settle a score with it.

The author is member of Association for Countermeasures against International Cybercrimes

Chinese concern over south Korean authorities’ aggravation of situation

PROVIDED TO THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Recently, China expressed concern over the situation on the Korean peninsula, which is being aggravated further due to the south Korean authorities’ scattering of objects and the US-south Korea joint military exercises.

On September 2, the spokesperson for the Chinese Foreign Ministry commented as follows: The north and south had reached common understanding with regard to

several important measures. For example, in 2018, they agreed to deal sensibly with the airborne scattering of objects and joint military exercises. Therefore, the situation on the Korean peninsula took a decisive turn, receiving great welcome from regional countries and international society at large.

He went on to stress that the situation on the Korean peninsula, unfortunately, has then reached an impasse again and that due attention should be paid to the DPRK’s concern over the scattering

of objects through air and over the joint military exercises.

On the same day, the Huanqiu Network of China carried an article commenting that although an agreement was reached in April 2018 between the top leaders of the north and south on suspending hostile acts such as scattering of propaganda materials, the leaflet-scattering has persisted for more than two years.

Moreover, the recent joint military exercises conducted by the US and south Korea include “decapitation operation”, “invasion

of Pyongyang”, “removal of WMDs”, “sea alert operation” and other exercises rich in provocative and aggressive hue, it pointed out.

The article went on to say that inter-Korean relations and the situation on the Korean peninsula are now placed at a new crossroads and that only with the steady injection of the right type of dynamic, the situation on the peninsula can be freed from the vicious cycle and the process of political settlement of the Korean peninsula issue can move forward.

Moreover, the recent joint military exercises conducted by the US and south Korea include “decapitation operation”, “invasion

‘Cooperation’ chanted by woman devoid of discernment

By Jang Chol Ho

The “special rapporteur” on the situation of human rights in the DPRK under the UN Human Rights Council paid a visit to the area of south Korean puppets from August 29 to September 3.

At a time when the anti-DPRK by anti-epidemic measures” and “human rights” stratagems by the hostile forces are becoming more unscrupulous, the true colors of the “special rapporteur” were brought to light at the first foreign trip destination she had chosen after taking office.

During the visit, she met with the good-for-nothings such as the “defectors from the north” who do not even deserve to be called human beings. Such behavior of hers betrayed an ugly state of a pathetic person who sells conscience to make a living.

She appeared at scenes of stratagem set by some dregs filled with hostility towards us such as “international forum on peace” and “briefing”, and viciously slandered

the DPRK government opposes my mandate. However, that does not mean that we should not try.”

On the one hand, she is busy speaking ill of the DPRK as befits a stooge of the hostile forces that try to tarnish our dignified state, and on the other hand, she is talking about “cooperation”. I cannot help asking if she has the faculty to think properly.

This shows that she has already been reduced to one devoid of elementary discernment after visiting, in the capacity of a marionette of the hostile forces, dirty places where all kinds of scum are gathered together.

If the “special rapporteur” had so much interest in the human rights issue, she might well expose the main culprits of the inhumane crime of spreading the malignant virus into our territory via leaflets and dirty things and the relevant wire-pullers to take due countermeasures.

And she’d better investigate the human rights plight of the US –

the worst human rights violator in history, blamed and condemned by the international society for its dismal human rights situation such as racism, gun-related crimes, human trafficking, sexual assaults, etc.

Our state shoulders full responsibility for the human rights of our people.

In our country where human rights of the people are firmly guaranteed both institutionally and legally, all the working people will enjoy even happier and more worthwhile life as the genuine masters of the state and the society.

The “special rapporteur” would be well-advised to bear in mind that if she continues to be hell-bent on the “human rights” campaign against the DPRK under the thumb of the US as now, she will only invite disgrace and ill fame.

The author is researcher of the Korean Association for Human Rights Studies

Ozone layer protection imperative for human existence



Kim Un Ha
Journalist of the nature conservation editorial office of the Central Committee of the Nature Conservation Union of Korea

A protocol on protecting the ozone layer of the earth was adopted in Montreal, Canada, on September 16 1987.

The world commemorates this day as International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.

The ozone layer in the earth’s stratosphere is the atmospheric layer up to an altitude of 10-50 kilometres from the land surface.

The ozone concentration is highest at an altitude of 20-25 kilometres.

It is no exaggeration to say that the existence of humankind today is thanks to this layer.

It protects all creatures on earth with its special ability of absorbing ultraviolet rays from the sun.

If it was completely depleted and let through UV rays directly

onto the earth’s surface, the first victims will be the human beings as it would cause many diseases including cutaneous cancer and cataract and also have harmful effects on heredity and immunity of living things.

A major factor of the ozone layer’s destruction is Freon gas which is released into the air as a result of human activities.

It was scientifically ascertained in 1974 that the gas has an impact on the diminution of the layer. Then, the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted in Austria in 1985, which identified the ozone depleting substances or ODS.

The Montreal protocol’s main idea is to stop the production, supply and use of Freon gas and other similar chemicals that

destroy the ozone layer.

Decades have passed since the protocol was made public, but ODS are still discharged in large quantities, resulting in continued depletion of the layer.

The ODS caused the global greenhouse effect which resulted in climate change across the world. Natural disasters like rainstorm, flood, heat wave and forest fire are taking place at frequent intervals threatening people’s lives.

Such reality calls on the world to pay closer attention on the protection of the ozone layer and enhance global cooperation to this end.

Therefore, the United Nations designated the theme of this year’s International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer as global cooperation for

protecting the life of the earth, and called for making concerted efforts, establishing cooperative relations and boosting global cooperation in order to protect lives on earth.

Having joined the Vienna convention in January 1995, the DPRK has carefully observed all the regulations related to the ozone layer protection stipulated in international conventions.

In an effort to protect environment including the atmosphere, it adopted the law on environmental protection in 1986. Later in 2012, it adopted the air pollution prevention law which stipulates that all institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens shall reduce to the utmost the production, import, sales and use of ODS and facilities and products containing them.

Since the legal framework for protecting the atmospheric environment was provided, the DPRK is channelling nationwide efforts into the protection of the ozone layer.

natural disasters and others.

The efforts have also been joined by officials of the Workers’ Party of Korea all the people entrust their destiny and future to and follow wholeheartedly and by those of government organs which take full charge and care of the

people’s livelihood.

To the Party and the state, the people are performers and masters of the revolutionary cause and there is no more important revolutionary work than clearing away misfortune from them.

Therefore, the Party and

the state regard the defence of their lives and safety as the most important affair, and officials’ loyalty to the Party and revolution, devotion to the people and sense of responsibility toward their duty are verified in the practical efforts for defending the people.

BYWORD

Efforts for defending the people

The phrase “efforts for defending the people” has been used throughout the DPRK, not confined to service personnel who defend the country with arms in their hands, in these years when the Koreans’ lives and safety have been threatened by the worldwide pandemic,

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS START WITH 3X3 HOOP

The 3 x 3 hoop matches have piqued public interest in the National Championships as they fired the spectators with the zeal for the sport.

By Kim Hak Chol PT

The National Championships of the DPRK opened on September 12.

At the championships, matches of over 410 events in more than 20 sports such as football, athletics, weightlifting, rowing, ice hockey and shooting are being played in Pyongyang and different local areas.

The opening ceremony held at the Basketball Gymnasium on Chongchun Street in Pyongyang was followed by a men's 3x3 hoop game between the Sobaeksu and Pyongyang teams.

The match drew special

attention of spectators as it was the first game of the ongoing championships.

Both teams speeded up offensive from the beginning in order to overpower each other by employing various tactics and skills.

Watching the seesaw match, spectators burst into enthusiastic applause whenever players succeeded in lay-ups and long-distance shots by dint of rebounds, quick and correct passes, agile feints and dribbling.

In the game, the Pyongyang defeated the Sobaeksu 19-14.

It was followed by a women's 3x3 between the Kigwancha and Pyongyang, which was as fierce as the

men's.

A striking player was No. 5 of the Pyongyang who played a big role for her team to take the initiative of the game. Though the smallest in stature of all the players in the match, she got scores one after another by taking rebounds better than taller players taking advantage of keen kinesthetic sense and rhythm and with lay-ups and long-distance shots.

She earned deafening applause from spectators as she succeeded in long-distance shots five times straight by dint of correct judgment of situations, taking of correct positions and proficient moves.

The Pyongyang team also

won the women's game 22-16.

Unlike the ordinary basketball game, in the 3x3 the players have only 12 seconds to finish one round of attack and it takes a player an average of two seconds to go out to the free-throw line for attack after taking a rebound.

Therefore, the players have only 10 seconds for one round of attack.

In addition, only one substitute can take the bench and the coaches cannot instruct their players even in the seat, and accordingly the players have to play the game independently.

This event requires the capacity to quickly cope



HONG KWANG NAM / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A glimpse into the a men's 3x3 hoop game of the National Championships between the Sobaeksu and Pyongyang teams.

with situations, great skills and remarkable physical ability due to such pressure and urgency and thus it wins growing popularity among Koreans as it suits their

physical constitution.

The matches have piqued public interest in the National Championships as they fired the spectators with the zeal for the sport.

Sohyon School, historical relic



By Kim Kang Ju PT

Sohyon School in Suktam-ri of Pyoksong County, South Hwanghae Province, was a local private educational institution in the period of feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910).

Originally it was a building where Ri I, Confucian scholar (1536-1584), had written books while teaching

students. Afterwards, it was furnished as a school.

The school enclosed by the square fence is divided into sections of shrine and lecture hall. The shrine was built in 1582 to hold memorial service for the previous Confucian scholars and the façade is 7.63m long with the side being 5.82m. The hall was built in 1578.

There is a family shrine (Ri I's dwelling house) composed

of several tile-roofed houses beyond the western fence.

Sohyon School is an important relic showing a local private educational institution and architectural engineering from the period of feudal Joseon dynasty.

It was severely destroyed in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War and was restored to its original state after the war and has been managed and preserved well.

First udometer in the world

By Chae Myong Rim PT

There is the udometer among the national cultural heritage of the Korean nation with a 500-year history.

Until the initial period of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910), the amount of rain had been calculated by measuring the depth of penetration of rain into soil.

But such depth was different according to the nature of soil. Even if the soil was of the same nature, the rain penetration depth was different according to the level of earth and the degree of its dryness and moisture. Therefore, it was impossible to accurately measure the absolute amount of rain.

In consideration of that, the udometer was invented to measure rainfall scientifically.

Soungwan, a central government office of the kingdom in charge of astronomical and meteorological observation, preparation of calendar and time measurement, made

the udometer in 1441 and it was nearly 40cm high and about 16cm in diameter.

It was in the shape of a cylinder and put on a stand.

Such devices were put in the yards of central and local government offices. The central offices used those made of iron or copper and the latter those made of chinaware or earthenware.

The feudal government made it a rule for every

county to report to their province the times when rain started and stopped and the amount of rain and for every province to submit the data to Soungwan which collected and recorded all the data.

Therefore, Korea began to use the udometer nearly 200 years earlier than Italy which began to measure rainfall using a balloon in 1693.



The Koreans made udometer in 1441, the first of its kind in the world.

