

Fifth Conference of Security Officers held Kim Jong Un sends important letter to participants in the conference

KCNA

The Fifth Conference of Security Officers took place in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, between November 19 and 23.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea convened the grand meeting of security officers of the DPRK to firmly guarantee the steady advance and development of the cause of the WPK by remarkably enhancing the functions and role of the security organ, the political security guard of the Party and the

vanguard ranks of the class struggle, in line with the ever-changing situation of the revolution and the demands of the period of overall development of socialist construction to bring about a fresh turn in the struggle for defending the Party and the revolution in every way and protecting the ideology and social system of the country and the people's security.

The conference analyzed and reviewed in an in-depth and overall way the successes and experience gained in the past security

work as well as lessons, and conducted discussion on the practical issues for bringing about a fundamental improvement in the overall security work.

Present at the conference were Pak Jong Chon, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, Ri Chang Dae, minister of State Security, Pak Su Il, minister of Public Security, and U Sang Chol, director of the Central Public Prosecutors Office.

Also attending it were

commanding officials and security officers of security organs at all levels including the Ministry of State Security and security organs in the armed forces sector.

On hand as observers were officials in the judicial, prosecution and public security fields.

An important letter from Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the WPK and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, to the participants in the Fifth Conference of Security Officers was conveyed.

Ri Hi Yong, first deputy

department director of the WPK Central Committee, made a report at the conference to be followed by speeches.

The report and speeches presented successes and experience gained in the struggle to firmly defend the single-minded unity of the Party and the masses and wipe out the anti-socialist and non-socialist practices while crushing the enemies' vicious acts of hostility and their anti-DPRK smear campaign, regarding it as the foremost mission and most important revolutionary

duty of the security organ to defend the Party's ideas and authority in all aspects.

They stressed the importance of firmly consolidating their units as fortresses for defending the leader, the revolution, the policy, the social system and the people, and of achieving a sure and clear improvement in their security work.

During the conference, there were sectional training courses for the participants.

A letter of pledge to the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was adopted at the meeting.

For stabilizing and improving people's livelihood



Dynamic efforts are made to resolve the problems of food and consumer goods needed for improving the people's living standards.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, put forth it as the most important task facing the DPRK government to find satisfactory solutions to the pressing problems concerning the improvement of the people's living standards in his policy speech at the Seventh Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held in September.

The government's priority in stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood is to ease the shortage of food and consumer goods.

It is the WPK's firm decision to supply the people with enough food by hitting the national grain production target without fail and significantly alleviate the problem of daily necessities and basic foodstuffs by increasing

the production in the light industry both in quality and quantity during the period of implementing the five-year plan set forth at the Eighth Party Congress.

Grave are the economic difficulties currently facing the country, but the DPRK government has set the correct direction for the implementation of the five-year plan and effectively organizes and dynamically pushes ahead with the work to bring civilization to and improve the living standards of the people.

It puts efforts into scientific farming and expansion of the area under cultivation for the stable development of agriculture and sets the completion of irrigation system as a major task as disastrous abnormal weathers grow ever more serious.

To this end, projects are underway to grasp the

actual situations of irrigation facilities across the country in detail and reconstruct them in two or three years by restoring or maintaining the broken and old ones and installing more where necessary. Especially, it presses on with the work to build the firmer material and technical foundations of the irrigation sector and produce and supply necessary irrigation facilities in each province.

Considerable efforts are devoted to changing the structure of grain production.

It is the plan of the WPK to turn the country's agricultural production into changing the people's food culture into the one based on boiled rice and wheat flour foods.

Though they had no experience of wheat cultivation on a large scale, agricultural workers in different parts of the country

increased the cultivating area of wheat as an earlier crop and raised its per-hectare yield last year. This year they further expanded the acreage of winter wheat and barley.

The production of consumer goods is one of the most urgent economic tasks for this year.

The General Secretary said in his policy speech that improving the quality of consumer goods is the essence and basic orientation of the revolution in light industry.

The output of consumer goods is important, but more important is to make and supply quality products, even if they are only one kind, that actually are helpful to the people's life—this is the demand of the WPK in consumer goods production.

All production units work hard to make famous products which can represent

them by strictly adhering to the principle of giving priority to quality over quantity in the production of consumer goods.

While broadening the horizons and steadily improving the technical skills of producers, they ensure the quality of raw and other materials and step up the modernization of production processes. At the same time, they make strict demands on quality to meet the level of quality supervision and guarantee the quality of consumer goods with the public estimate as the standard.

In the course of it, a variety of quality consumer goods have been produced, those that are awaited and favoured by the people.

It was clearly evidenced by the several rounds of consumer goods and daily necessities exhibitions held in Pyongyang and the

provinces this year.

Most recently, the 13th commodity exhibition of Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 was held and on show there were over 1 330 000 pieces of products in some 2 500 kinds.

A series of projects have been undertaken to boost the local industry across the country.

Factories were built as models and standards of the local industry in Kimhwa County of Kangwon Province, which has bad living conditions and poor economic foundations, fully displaying their vitality and the experience is generalized throughout the country.

Such successes the country has achieved this year show the happy future of the Korean people when practical changes will take place after the five-year plan is implemented.

Employees move into new houses at farm built as model of socialist rural civilization

KCNA

The employees of the Ryonpho Greenhouse Farm on the east coast of Korea moved into new houses.

There has appeared a picturesque rural town at the world-class large-scale greenhouse farm with the construction of houses for over 1000 families designed distinctively in various styles to go well with the farm along with schools, a hall of culture, comprehensive welfare service facilities and

so on that are in conspicuous harmony with one another in each section. As the Korean-style rural dwelling house district has been created, the employees of the farm can enjoy a worthwhile life in a new world of civilization good to work and live in.

A ceremony for moving into new houses took place on November 20.

It was attended by Ri Jong Nam, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea,

Pak Tong Chol, chairman of the provincial rural economy committee and other officials in the province, soldier builders, employees of the farm who were to move into the new houses and local residents.

Kim Yong Sik, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, made a congratulatory speech.

He emphasized that the house moving following the inauguration of the Ryonpho Greenhouse Farm

built splendidly as a base for creation of Korean-style rural civilization was another brilliant fruition of the noble love for the people of General Secretary Kim Jong Un who puts heart and soul into providing them with a happier and more civilized life as early as possible.

House licenses were given to the relevant residents amid great excitement and enthusiastic applause.

Speeches were made. The speakers expressed

their resolve to reap a good vegetable harvest every year by dint of scientific farming and manage well and better their village and workplace, always cherishing the great love and favour of the motherly Party.

As moving into the new houses started, the residents who enjoyed dreamlike happiness danced laughing and singing.

Officials in the province and commanding officers of the army units that built the houses congratulated them

on their moving into the new houses, giving household goods to them and sharing joy with them.

Pyon Un Ok, an old woman who has lived in the Ryonpho area for decades, sincerely said that it is the Ryonpho people's earnest wish to make a deep vow of gratitude to the General Secretary who took a measure to remove an important military base of the country to build on the site a world-class large-scale greenhouse farm and modern houses.



Employees celebrate house moving with a dance at the village of the Ryonpho Greenhouse Farm on November 20.



National sci-tech presentation opens in anti-epidemic and public health sectors

KCNA

A national sci-tech presentation and exhibition of the anti-epidemic and public health sectors-2022 opened in the capital city of Pyongyang.

The event, which is held on the theme of "Establishment of anti-epidemic foundations and improvement of the quality of medical supplies", is aimed at firmly consolidating material and technical foundations in the anti-epidemic and public health sectors and definitely switching the country's epidemic prevention over to an advanced and people-oriented one by sharing successes and experience gained in the sectors.

Its opening ceremony took place at the Sci-Tech Complex in Pyongyang on November 22.

It was attended by Ri Tu Il, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea, relevant officials and scientists, technicians, three-revolution team members, postgraduates and university students from many units.

Choe Kyong Chol, minister of Public Health, made an opening speech.

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

Put on display at the exhibition

are over 3 600 pieces of valuable sci-tech achievements made in the period of the emergency anti-epidemic campaign and over 1 800 kinds of medicines, medical appliances, health foods, hygienic products and information technology products.

Meanwhile, virtual exhibition runs through the national data communications network.

During the event, there will be presentations and discussions about successes and experience that actually contributed to improving the anti-epidemic work and medical service, and technical services and order contracts related to diagnosis and treatment methods for various diseases, medicines, medical appliances and anti-epidemic materials.



A national sci-tech presentation and exhibition of the anti-epidemic and public health sectors-2022 runs in Pyongyang.



HOME NEWS

Kim Jong Un sends birthday spread to centenarian in Kangdong

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sent a birthday spread to Ri Tong Suk living in neighbourhood unit No. 2 in Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong County, on her 100th birthday.

Despite her advanced age, Ri takes care of household affairs and organizes her life in an optimistic way. She always tells her children and grandchildren that common people can enjoy a long life thanks to the excellent socialist system, asking them to work harder for the benevolent country.

Meetings of young activists in displaying noble traits held at different units

Meetings of young activists in displaying noble traits were held at Pyongyang municipal, South Hwanghae and Kaesong provincial, Rason and Kaesong city youth league committees and the youth league committee of the Pyongyang construction committee.

They were attended by officials of the Workers' Party of Korea and youth league committees and young activists in displaying noble traits in the relevant areas and units and youth and students in the areas.

A report was made before

speeches at each meeting.

The speakers emphasized that. More and more young people are displaying noble traits and it is the laudable fruition of the Party's idea and politics of attaching importance to young people and the demonstration of their great vitality.

They expressed their firm will to keep performing miracles and exploits in the struggle for the overall development of their great country.

Efforts pushed to develop first-aid equipment

The Ministry of Public Health set a goal to send first-aid equipment including artificial respirator, cardioverter, patient monitor and automatic dropper to curative and preventive institutions in a few years.

Accordingly, medical appliances factories are making dynamic efforts to produce first-aid facilities in a serial way.

The medical appliances institute of the medical appliances industry management bureau under the Ministry of Public Health plays a pivotal role in the development of such facilities.

The State Academy of Sciences and other units put spurs to the efforts to develop high-performance first-aid facilities that suit the constitution of locals.



Models of local industry factories in Kimhwa County, Kangwon Province.

RI TONG MYONG / RODONG SINMUN

Local factories revitalize production in Kimhwa

By Yun Kyong Il PT

The local factories in Kimhwa County, Kangwon Province, which have been splendidly reconstructed and modernized as models of such factories in June this year, are normalizing production.

Mountains account for nearly 80 percent of the county's land.

The sources of raw materials for production of consumer goods in the

county are farm products and forest resources in all. The county revitalizes production by selecting production capacity and scale and products according to the number of its population and demand on the principle of making full, effective use of its sources of raw materials.

The county foodstuff factory modernized as much as central foodstuff factories produces different kinds of condiments, confectionery and so on.

With a goal of taking the lead in the production of processed wild fruit in accordance with the actual conditions of the county surrounded by many mountains, employees of the foodstuff factory ensure the quality of products at a high level. The tasty foodstuffs from the factory are supplied to shops through the commercial network as soon as they are produced.

A paper mill with environment-friendly and

economical production processes produces different kinds of paper products like writing and toilet paper.

The county daily-necessities factory pushes ahead with the production of laundry soap, plastic vessels, various kinds of wooden products and grasswork. The laundry soap and plastic vessels are in great demand among local residents for their high quality.

The county garment factory inquires about

demand of residents in the county and strives to produce various kinds of garments, including working clothes.

As they step up production, all factories in the county make endeavours to improve their employees' technical knowledge and skills.

This year, over 30 employees of the foodstuff, daily-necessities and garment factories and paper mill have entered the online education course of Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light

Industry.

The county displayed over 24 000 pieces of consumer goods in 43 kinds at the recent Kangwon provincial daily necessities exhibition ago and its booths were popular with visitors from the first day.

The manager of the Anbyon County Daily Necessities Factory said that the exhibition was an opportunity to make people change their perception of products of local factories.

Local industry factories upgraded across country

By Song Jong Ho PT

All provinces, cities and counties in the DPRK are actively carrying on projects for revitalizing their local industry factories.

North Hwanghae Province is pushing ahead with the work to make the production lines of the Sariwon Condiments Factory automatic and germ- and dust-free at the final stage.

The goal is to newly establish modern production lines depending on local raw materials and resources like Kimhwa County did.

North Hamgyong Province is consolidating the material and technical foundations of Koryo medicine pharmaceutical factories while increasing the resources of medicinal plants as it is surrounded by many mountains.

The construction of several Koryo medicine pharmaceutical factories planned for this year is at the final stage.

Jagang Province is increasing the production of consumer goods by accelerating the

reconstruction and modernization of its local industry factories.

The condiment factory in Ussi County doubled productivity by introducing an automatic inoculating instrument and is improving the tastes of soy sauce and bean paste and expanding production while saving much labour and fuel by setting up an active electric boiler and automatic temperature sensor.

The county foodstuff factory has established new formula and biscuit production processes and is revitalizing the production.

Huichon City concentrates on diversifying consumer goods by making effective use of local resources of raw materials.

The paper mill in the city laid the material and technical foundation for increasing the production of consumer goods by dint of recycling and the condiment factory realized the automation of the bean paste forwarding process and is improving the tastes and quality of foodstuffs by introducing such equipment as a soy sauce filter and bottle washing machine.

All are eager to learn advanced techniques, experience



Consumer goods producers of cities and other counties learn technologies and experiences at the local industry factories of Kimhwa County.

HONG SONG CHOL / RODONG SINMUN

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

Consumer goods producers of cities and other counties visit Kimhwa County one after another with the zeal

to further consolidate the economic foundations of their local areas by following the example of modernization of its exemplary factories.

They pay attention to

the experience of Kimhwa County which has correctly assessed the characteristics of the area and the demands of its residents, made production processes automated and streamlined and established saving-oriented production processes.

Demonstrations hosted by the Ministry of Local Industry have proved a great help to visitors as it arranges them by focusing on informing visitors of advanced techniques created in upgrading local industry factories in the county and generalizing experiences obtained in the course of realizing the domestic production of equipment.

According to an official of the ministry, visitors pay much attention to updating foodstuff factories and paper mills.

They try hard to familiarize themselves with the mechanical characteristics and manufacturing costs of packaging facilities which were set up in all processes for producing various foodstuffs.

They brace themselves up to hit their targets of modernization while studying the problems that should not be missed in ensuring the hygienic safety of foodstuff production at a

high level.

Seeing the process which is designed to produce different kinds of paper products at the paper mill by means of one paper-making machine, they say in unison that it is a paper production process bringing great profits to suit the actual condition of local area.

And they discuss technical issues arising in the arrangement of processes and the manufacture of equipment in earnest with scientists of the paper engineering institute of the State Academy of Sciences.

They look round with deep interest the pulp production process using fallen leaves and agarophyte pulp production process.

Also they actively learn advanced technology through visits to the daily-necessities factory and garment factory.

As they pay attention to the technical features of the soap production process, they conduct energetic exchange activities with officials of the daily-necessities factory in order to introduce advanced techniques to suit their specific situations.

The number of visitors to local-industry factories in Kimhwa County continues to increase.

Afforestation for erosion control promoted

By **Jong Hwa Sun** PT

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea stressed it as an important issue to push ahead with afforestation for erosion control all the year round.

This year afforestation for erosion control has been pressed on with in all parts of the country, producing substantial results, and some of them have carried out such task for the next year.

Kangwon Province has undertaken the relevant projects around the mountains surrounding Kimhwa county town in such a way as to create national models and Haeju City in South Hwanghae Province

carried out its planned task in a qualitative way and earlier than others in the province.

Kujang County in North Phyongan Province regards such project as a matter vital to its fate as it has many mountains and rivers and has always paid close attention to it.

This year, too, the county took practical measures and drew up action plans before carrying out the plans exactly.

Special efforts have been put in to strengthen the material and technical foundation of the station for afforestation for erosion control of the county.

This enabled the county to promote its own development while preventing damage from natural calamities

though it also had much rain accompanied by downpours this year.

Afforestation for erosion control is vital not only to mountainous counties.

Onchon County in lowland Nampho on the west coast of Korea has not a specially large river but many rivers stretching in different directions.

It had to rid the rivers of the risk factors related to flood in order to spruce itself up and increase agricultural production.

"One important issue was to prevent the bottoms of the rivers from rising owing to earth and sand and stones washed down by rainwater.

Therefore, the county's attention was focused on afforestation for erosion control," says an official of the county.

After drawing up a detailed programme, the county put efforts into construction direction so that all relevant projects under way in a three-dimensional way in different areas were completed at a high qualitative level. As a result, the relevant tasks planned to be finished by the end of May were done ahead of schedule, making it possible to reduce damage from flash flood.

Working people across the country now continue to push ahead with afforestation for erosion control to put the country's capacity for disaster prevention onto a higher level in the shortest possible time and remove all flood risk factors.

Afforestation, forest conservancy steadily pushed ahead



HAN KWANG MYONG / RODONG SINMUN
Saplings are produced in large quantities to plant forests in Hochon County.

By **Han Jong Ho** PT

Land administration was pushed vigorously throughout the country this year.

"Land administration is precisely economic construction in our country with many mountains and rivers and with long coastlines, and no success is expected without it. Moreover, the world's ever-increasing calamitous meteorological phenomena are further bringing the importance of this work into relief," said an official from the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection.

According to him, all provinces, cities and counties afforested, improved rivers and carried out anti-erosion projects this year for the purpose of protecting the lives and assets of the people and land.

First of all, afforestation and forest conservancy were steadily conducted everywhere as an all-inclusive mass movement including cities, farm villages, factories, schools, streets and villages.

Tree nurseries in all parts of the country raised saplings of good tree species and increased the rooting rate by introducing scientific tree-planting methods.

Singye County in North Hwanghae Province prevents flood damage by creating thick forests.

Large acreages of mountains of the county are thickly wooded. In recent years, areas with thick forests have not sustained flood damage in spite of heavy rain, but farming has been done safely.

"In the past, some areas of our county would suffer damage due to downpour, resulting in such damage as the washing away of farm land. An important reason was that there was a small number of trees on the mountains.

Therefore, the county set a goal of preventing flood damage and worked vigorously to achieve it, while conducting a forest restoration campaign in a big way," said an official of the county.

This year, too, it introduced advanced technology to produce different kinds of wild-fruit saplings, pushed tree-planting in a big way and devoted sincerity for the management of young trees.

Much labour was spent for manuring and cultivating planted trees while weeding and providing botanical chemicals and highly-efficient growth stimulants.

When these trees grow up to form thick forests, a bigger advance will be made in the prevention of flood damage.

This year, Ryanggang Province planted trees in an area of hundreds of hectares in the city of Samjiyon, while Kujang County of North Phyongan Province planted wild-fruit trees in large areas, including pinet, chestnut and black walnut trees.

Sijung County in Jagang Province overfulfilled the production plan of tree saplings including those of wild-fruit trees at the parent tree nursery of the county forest management station and particular efforts have been directed to the planting of wild-fruit trees to benefit from it in the near future.

Though it conducts forest protection campaign every year, Ryokpho District of Pyongyang acquainted itself with every area with high frequency of harmful insect attack from the standpoint that they start again afresh and took thoroughgoing extermination measures. It assigns tasks according to sections to prevent wildfire and regularly reviews the performance of duty.

As a result, over 330 units have been awarded the title of Forest of Socialist Patriotism this year.

Among them, there are over 90 schools including Samhung Middle School in Pyongyang and Namhung Junior Middle School in Anju City of South Phyongan Province, which planted and tended a great number of trees of economic value.

Natural plant activator effective in increasing crop yield

By **Chae Hyang Ok** PT

Weather conditions of this year had negative effects on the growth of crops.

The unpredictably changeable weather made negative impact on maize yields of many farms and one thousand-grain weight of rice decreased at some farms.

But good harvests were reportedly gathered from the fields to which the highly effective natural plant activator "Jinsim" that received the first-prize diploma and medal at the 35th national sci-tech festival this year was applied.

The activator has been applied to tens of thousands of hectares of cultivated fields across the country.

Notable is the fact that some farms quite different in geographical characteristics and quality of soil secured high and stable crop yields despite unfavourable conditions affected by unpredictable weathers like this year.

Not long ago the relevant department of the

Agricultural Commission estimated productivities of some farms that used the activator and organized demonstrations to introduce it into all other farms of the country.

There is a great deal of building waste like broken blocks and bricks on the experimental plot of the Jinsim natural functional goods factory located in Posong-ri, Rangnang District, Pyongyang, as it was previously used as a building waste dump.

According to Manager Kim Chun Gol, a maize plant produced over two corn ears, the average weight per ear was 280g and 7kg of corn were gathered from 25 plants per phyong on the plot.

The Janggyo Farm of Kangnam County, which has introduced the activator for years, exceeded the peak-year level last year and gathered in good crops this year, too.

The manager of the farm said that leaves of corn on fields of other farms were twisted and dried by extreme drought this year but the

same plant grew vigorously on fields of his farm.

The Kojan Farm of Pukchang County exceeded the peak-year level on its wheat fields this year. Most of the relevant sub-workteam's fields are sandy ones and never produced high yields. But the application of the activator enabled the fields and low-yielding corn fields and paddies to produce good harvests.

A potato sub-workteam of Pukchang County applied only one third of chemical fertilizer to bean fields as compared to before but gathered an unexpectedly good harvest from the fields by applying the activator.

Vegetable workteam No. 4 of the Ryokpho Vegetable Farm in Ryokpho District used only the activator without spreading other fertilizers. It transplanted whole bok choys on around March 10 to ensure a high yield on May 15 and raises four crops on a little vegetable patch.

The demand for the activator increases day by day.

Cosmetics packaging process robotized



HONG SONG CHOL / RODONG SINMUN
Researchers of Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering hold a discussion to find solutions to problems arising in practice.

By **Ri Sang Il** PT

Researchers of the high-tech products exchange centre of Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering have robotized the cosmetics packaging process.

Their research result was introduced into the Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory which produces Pomhyanggi-brand cosmetics well known to the world.

After setting a goal of robotizing the cosmetics packaging process a few

years ago, the researchers boldly broke with the previous mode and explored a new way in the aspects of device and control for the first time in the country.

They made painstaking efforts to make all necessary robots and finished installing them in a short period of time in cooperation with field technicians, thus succeeding in a trial operation.

The robotization of the cosmetics packaging process has made it possible for the factory to remarkably

raise the packaging capacity per hour and save labour as compared with before. It also helped it improve the production environment and earn considerable economic profit.

"We take greater pride in having done something needed for the country with the knowledge and technology we have built up than having pursued an untrodden path as scientists," section chief Pak Chan Bin said over their success that won a certificate of introduction of state sci-tech hits.



HAN KWANG MYONG / RODONG SINMUN
Employees are engaged in a project to prevent landslide at the Rinsan County Forestry Management Station.

River improvement brings considerable benefits

By **Pak Song Min** PT

River improvement projects have been pushed in earnest throughout the DPRK this year.

River improvement is a highly rewarding undertaking.

This year, many areas and units worked out phased targets, took realistic measures and implemented them in the beginning of the year in order to qualitatively arrange rivers and streams in their areas in line with the requirements of designs.

Especially, they dredged rivers while putting stress on the repair of river banks, which had suffered flood damage, to increase the flowing volume of water, straighten waterways, build embankments and create bank-protecting forests.

Pongsan County in North Hwanghae Province distinguished itself in the fulfilment of a plan for digging riverbeds and laid solid material and technical foundations for pushing the

project in the future.

The secret of success is that river improvement projects have been pushed carefully and steadily.

Thus, though it rained heavily in the county this year, it successfully overcame its effects. A great deal of sand from riverbed digging has been used in different projects including the construction of farm houses.

In Phyonggang County of Kangwon Province, water current of rivers gets fast when it rains heavily for its topographical conditions.

To provide against such features, the county set up stone structures to prevent the riverside from being washed away by the fast water current while taking other measures in advance, and reinforced existing structures qualitatively and

securely.

As a result, it suffered no damage from this year's torrential rains.

And Unsan County of North Phyongan Province carried out river improvement projects as it paid heed to topographical conditions, while Jangjin County of South Hamgyong Province provided itself with favourable conditions for electricity generation.



HAN KWANG MYONG / RODONG SINMUN
River improvement goes full steam ahead in Kangwon Province.

New laser seed treatment device developed



HONG SONG CHOL / RODONG SINMUN
Researchers brainstorm to complete a design of the new laser seed treatment device at the High-Tech R&D Centre of Kim Il Sung University.

By **Ko Kwang Yon** PT

The High-Tech Research & Development Centre of Kim Il Sung University has recently developed a laser seed treatment device.

The device activates the growing function of crops including paddy rice and increases resistance to stress caused by salinity or excessively used agricultural chemicals, thereby increasing sprouting rate and yields.

It was ten-odd years ago when scientists paid attention to the laser seed treatment technology.

At that time, the technology was being researched in European and other countries for its good advantages.

A certain degree of progress was also made at home in the research and introduction of the technology. However, farmers' attitude toward the technology was not so positive, which they knew on a visit to a farm. In the course of

clearing up the causes, they came to realize the defects of former devices and found out a way for overcoming them.

"The biggest bottleneck was that our major study of laser was very different from botany and agriculture," said key developer Choe Sang Jin, researcher of the intelligent control technology institute.

The scientists steadily conducted experiments to optimize the laser-based seed treating process while strengthening bonds with experts in the science sector and agriculturists.

As they listened to the opinions of farmers, they completed a rational designing plan while examining the details of the device.

The new laser seed treatment device developed thus is in big demand in the agricultural sector.

Their research findings were published in international scientific journals on several occasions and awarded a certificate of introduction of state sci-tech hits shortly ago.

Institute promotes domestic production of precision porcelain products

By **Yun Ki Song** PT

The silicate technology institute of the State Academy of Sciences has realized the domestic production of precision porcelain products.

The products, including different kinds of electronic products, sensor, feeder and valve, are very diverse in use.

In recent years, the institute has developed and manufactured the precision porcelain parts of hosiery machinery to make a great contribution to normalization of production at the Pyongyang Hosiery Factory.

Though they are small, the annual consumption of the parts, which are indispensable to hosiery production equipment, is high.

The factory imported them in the past.

"To make substitutes for the expensive imported porcelain parts, we had to obtain precision porcelain material characterized by very high quality at an advanced level in intensity and resistance to abrasion by relying on our technology and resources," said section chief Pak Song Nam.

The institute set a goal of developing at a time the precision porcelain material, called

"porcelain steel" as it is as strong as steel in the field of structural porcelain material.

It formed a strong research group to establish a new manufacturing method and process instead of clinging to a conventional method of synthesis.

In the end, it managed to obtain high-tensile, high-ductility precision porcelain material at an advanced level with exact demands on qualitative indexes.

Later, it used the material to make an indigenous precision porcelain part and introduced it into the hosiery machinery.

It was an excellent result brought about in four months from conception to introduction of the part.

According to Pak Song Nam, the part costs one fifth of the relevant import price and its life is longer than that of the imported.

Since it introduced 20 such parts into the hosiery factory for the first time in 2016, the institute has produced and supplied thousands of other precision porcelain parts to the factory in a regular way.

Two years ago, they developed and introduced another kind of porcelain part needed for hosiery machinery.

Nation concentrates on improving quality of secondary education

By Kim Jin Hyang PT

The education sector powerfully pushes ahead with the work for improving the quality of the universal 12-year compulsory education.

Kim Jong Hak, a department director of the Education Commission, said that one of the important ways to improve the quality of education is to constantly update teaching methods.

The Education Commission attached importance to and pushed ahead with the work for

making officials go down to education units in their charge to create and introduce superior teaching methods capable of increasing the intellectual and application abilities of students. Accordingly, activities were conducted to create and apply new teaching methods in line with the trend of educational development and pedagogical requirements in many education units.

Various forms of teaching such as those based on videos of excellent classes, discussion, cooperation and quest, teaching methods

for actively using foreign languages in lessons of various subjects and new extracurricular education methods for correctly finding out and developing the individuality and aptitudes of students have been created and embodied in teaching activities.

According to Kim Jong Hak, this year the preparation of the second universal 12-year compulsory education programme was completed to improve the quality of the compulsory education and the writing of relevant textbooks is now well under way.

The Education Commission also sees to it that schools in the primary and secondary education sector replace the educational contents of natural basic subjects with those badly needed for resolving the practical problems and set up rational curriculum to increase the rate of time of practical activities and that technical senior middle schools fix the subjects related to technical education conforming to the second universal 12-year compulsory education programme in such a way that they can be utilized in practice to suit the economic and geographical features of the particular region and the individual character of each student.

This year, the Commission actively organized short courses for raising the qualifications of officials in the educational sector throughout the country.

During the first quarter of this year alone, short courses were given many times for over 14 000 civil servants of the commission, officials of provincial, city and county education sector and those of all training schools and universities and schools in all parts of the country.



JANG KYONG NAM / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

An intense debate goes on among teachers about the introduction of new teaching methods at Changdok School.

Educational level of rural schools elevated

By Jong Chol PT

Officials in the education sector and educators across the country give priority to bridging the gap in education level between cities and rural villages and direct efforts to it.

Hwang Chol Myong, department director of the Education Commission, said that according to the detailed organization by the commission, the central teaching training school and provincial, city and county training schools and excellent educators in the cities went down to rural schools to help their teachers prepare lessons and enhance their qualifications from the beginning of the year.

Last year members of the central teaching training school went to Minam Senior Middle School in Sukchon County to set an example in the work of reducing the disparities in education level between cities and the countryside.

This year they also offered both material and moral assistance to Paeksong Senior Middle School in Phyongsong in its effort to improve the education level such as the drafting of teaching documents, introduction of new teaching methods and improvement of teaching abilities of its teachers.

The instructors of the Taedonggang District teachers in-service training school positively helped teachers of rural schools in

Sunan District give lessons according to school types and subjects several times on the spot after fully grasping the qualifications of teachers and school performance of students in detail. And they sent over 8 200 pieces of teaching aids of various kinds, more than 60 videos of model lessons and many reference books for education, offering real help to teachers of rural schools in education.

After grasping the situations of rural schools,

teachers of South Phyongan Province conduct a variety of activities to transfer educational successes, experience and knowledge to teachers of rural schools through various forms.

"Thanks to the tireless efforts of officials and teachers in the educational sector across the country, the qualifications of many teachers at rural schools have been enhanced and the quality of education at them has improved a step higher this year," said Hwang.



JANG KYONG NAM / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

An in-service training is run at the Taedonggang District teachers in-service training school for rural schools.



Lecturer highly appreciated at intl competitions

By Pang Un Ju PT

PhD and associate professor Han Kun Sop (pictured), lecturer at the University of Sciences who was highly appreciated at the 13th Critical Assessment of Techniques for Protein Structure Prediction held on the internet four years ago, made his debut in the Second Critical Assessment of Intrinsic Protein Disorder this year and won the highest appraisal.

According to him, to assess the structure of proteins which play the most important role in organisms is one of the main tasks of life sciences and one of the major scientific problems to be solved in the 21st century.

In order to promote research into this subject on a world-wide scale, the Critical Assessment of Techniques for Protein Structure Prediction has been held biennially since 1994.

In recent years, it has been confirmed that proteins have so-called intrinsically disordered regions where they do not have their intrinsic 3-D structures but have constantly changing structures. Since it is importantly related to different diseases like AIDS and cancer, many countries are intensifying research into this subject.

Under such circumstances, the Critical Assessment of Intrinsic Protein Disorder was initiated in Italy in 2017 and the first competition was held between September 2018 and December 2020, involving 40-odd research groups from over 20 countries including the UK, Australia and Hungary.

Han Kun Sop decided to take part in the second event at the end of December last year.

To enter the competition, he had to present a program that predicts intrinsically disordered regions of proteins before May 15 as required by the organizing committee.

"Not only it was entirely different in content and mode from the Critical Assessment of Techniques for Protein Structure Prediction I attended in 2018 but the time for preparation was quite limited, and I was totally stressed at that time," Han recalled.

He devoted himself to further improving the efficiency of the method of predicting intrinsically disordered regions which he had been painstakingly delving into for several years.

At last, he presented the completed prediction program to the organizing committee.

By late July, the organizing committee examined the programs presented by dozens of participating research groups from different countries in the field of intrinsically disordered region prediction.

On August 24, Han received an invitation from the organizing committee to the review meeting of the Second Critical Assessment of Intrinsic Protein Disorder.

The invitation which started with "Congratulations!" said that his research findings drew great interest in the competition and hoped that he would publish his research result in the review meeting to be held in Ireland and join in the roundtable seminar with two other participants.

Han Kun Sop encourages his faculty colleagues and students, saying "The world level is never far away. Anyone can reach it if they make strenuous efforts with determination. Exert yourself again and again!"

A year after starting with clean slate

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

The locals still remember the nine young people who had a photo taken with Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, receiving his great love and trust, as they attended the Youth Day celebrations last year.

It was really surprising for them that those who had once taken the wrong course of life had a photo session with the respected General Secretary just after breaking with the past and making a fresh start.

One of them is Choe Jae Chon, a woodcutter at the Taegwan Forestry Station. He said that his only wish was to live proudly among the people. "After receiving the great love and trust of the General Secretary, I opened the door of my house proudly for the first time and my parents shed tears of joy for the first time," he added.

A little over a year has passed since then.

Cherishing the honour of that day, they perform labour feats at their workplaces in the difficult and labour-consuming sectors of socialist construction they chose.

"It is not an easy job to fulfil a pledge. It was really difficult for me to live a life completely different from yesterday at the challenging job away from my dear home, parents, brothers and sisters," said Kim Kwang Myong, a youth sub-workteam member of the Muchang



Choe Chung Song



Kim Kwang Sok



O Chung Hyon



Ho Kang Il



Ri Ju Hyok



Kim Kwang Myong



Kim Chol Ryong



Choe Jae Chon



Ri Jong Hyok

agricultural and livestock products production branch of the Rajin water supply and

drainage station. Not only Kim but also eight others worked hard for

the country. What they have experienced and learned over

the past one year is one and the same. According to Choe



JON KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Ju Hyon Cho with three students in her charge at the branch school on Mu Island.

By Kil Chung Il PT

Whenever I hear and see the laudable deeds and noble virtues of young people volunteering to work at the demanding jobs, I think of our college graduates who volunteered as teachers at branch schools of the

remote mountain villages and islands, said Pak Kum Hui, rector of Pyongyang Teachers Training College.

Among the graduates is Ju Hyon Cho, who works as a teacher at the branch of Mu Island of Sunwi Senior Middle School.

Four years ago, Ju applied for a job at the branch

school on Mu Island as she graduated from the college with determination to follow the example of many young people who volunteered to work in the difficult and labour-consuming sectors.

When she made up her mind and told them about the decision to work at the branch school on the island,

Girl teacher at island branch school

her father and her college lecturers were worried whether she, who had lived peacefully in Pyongyang, would manage to settle in the island. So some people advised her to think of it again as good decisions are not implemented of their own accord.

However, Hyon Cho never gave up her decision. So she left for Mu Island with a warm send-off of many people including the lecturers of her alma mater and friends.

As sea waves are not always gentle, for her, who had grown up in the city, life on the island and education of students were not as smooth as she had thought.

"The sea wind was different from the soft breeze in the city and the sound of breaking waves made it difficult for me to sleep at night. And as the students

were born and spent their childhood on the island seeing only the sea, mutual response was also hard to expect," recalled Ju.

She taught only three children in different grades. So it was more difficult to prepare for lessons and combined class lessons she gave for the first time were also hard for her.

But she didn't spare time and energy for the education of students. She made various visual aids and teaching tools by herself and brought a bagful of reference books needed for the study of students whenever she came out to the land, instead of the things for her life.

She obtained videos to help children have a vivid idea of things by walking a long distance or studied hard to find learning methods suitable

for the preparedness of each student. And she frequently visited experienced teachers to discuss new teaching methods in an effort to improve the knowledge of a student who showed poor school performance.

"It was really difficult for me to settle here. So I often feared I would fail to abide by my first decision. But I hardened my will again and again, seeing the service personnel and officers' wives defending the country on the island all their lives," said Hyon Cho.

Thanks to her painstaking efforts for the students of the branch, their school performance improved with the passage of time and she was awarded the title of October 8 Model Teacher.

She was honoured to attend the 14th National Conference of Teachers in recognition of her admirable deeds.

Heritage safeguarded on a nationwide scale



AN YONG CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES
The management of historical sites is positively conducted at the Pyongyang municipal station for the protection and management of cultural heritage.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

All-people campaign has been conducted to preserve national heritage to mark the month for the protection of national heritage in autumn.

In Pyongyang, the roofs and staircases of the Pothong Gate, a historical site, were repaired and the tile repair and repainting of the Ryongwang Pavilion, another historical site, were carried out.

And partial repairs of the historical sites Sungin Hall and Pyongyang Bell house were completed.

Suncheon City in South Phyongan Province restored the earth mound of Tongam-dong tomb with murals to give it a facelift. It also repaired four other historic relics and natural monuments, including the Naenam-ri dolmen, a historical heritage site of national treasure value.

In Hwachang County the Sungin Farm and many other units turned out to repair the historical relics in the county including Sungin-ri tombs Nos. 1 and 2.

Facilities of historical relics and natural monuments in the province were also repainted and turfs laid and trees planted in and around them, such as the walls of the Unsan township and the forest of Pinus tabulaeformis, a living monument.

Nyongbyon County in North Phyongan Province renovated the Pogwang Hall of Chonju Temple by repairing and repainting the relic of national treasure value.

Cholsan and Pakchon counties put efforts into the overhaul of the Inphungchon earthen wall and Pangnung fortress to restore the earthen walls to their original state.

Projects for the protection and management of historical

sites, scenic spots and natural monuments were undertaken with renewed vigour in all parts of the country, including the repainting of Kangso Temple in Paechon County, South Hwanghae Province, and repair of the Jongbansan Fort in Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province.

"The national legacies bequeathed by our ancestors are treasures of the country and the protection and management of them is a patriotic undertaking to add glory to and perpetuate national history and traditions. Through the massive campaign for the preservation of national legacies in the month for the protection of national heritage in autumn, I felt proud of being a Korean again," said Jon Myong Son, farmer of the Pukpho Farm in Thosan County, North Hwanghae Province.

To preserve flavour of old capital

By Han Kwi Hun PT

Kaesong was the capital of Koryo, the first unified state of Korea which existed from 918 to 1392 by succeeding Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668) which had survived for about a thousand years as a powerful state.

In the city with more than a 1 000-year urban history, there are many historical relics and remains showcasing the aspects of economic, cultural and scientific development of Koryo which existed for about 500 years.

It also has many historical sites including the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, the founder king of Koryo, the Mausoleum of King Kyonghyo, the 31st king of Koryo, and remains of the walled city of Kaesong, a castle site.

Other sites include Manwoldae, royal palace site of Koryo, Koryo Songgyunwan (highest educational institution in the period of Koryo and the feudal Joseon dynasty) which was built in 992, Sungyang Confucian School, Sonjuk Bridge and Kaesong Chomsongdae Observatory. They attract the attention of the world.

As precious national treasures, these cultural heritage elements were inscribed on the list of world cultural heritage. Kaesong City has directed big efforts to the work of taking good care of national cultural heritage.

Relevant officials and workers of the city carried out routine protection for historical relics, while undertaking the repair of

different historical relics and remains on the occasion of the autumn national heritage protection month.

As a result, old historical

sites have been restored to their original state and the repairs of different sites and sightseeing routes have been carried out, including Pomsa

Pavilion in the Pagon Falls scenic spot, thereby adding more beauty to the scenic attraction.

The completion of the

repair project for the Myongryun Hall in the Koryo Museum has also contributed to boosting the national pride of working people.



Many historical sites dating back to the period of Koryo are preserved in Kaesong.



RI RYON SONG / THE PYONGYANG TIMES



HONG KWANG NAM / THE PYONGYANG TIMES
The family of Han Chun Nam engages in kimchi making at Sochon-dong in Sosong District, Pyongyang.

By Ryom Un Gyong PT

A Korean saying goes that trees live on water and men on kimchi. To that extent kimchi is an indispensable subsidiary food in the Korean people's diet. Nowadays when last leaves

fall, every household in the capital city of Pyongyang makes kimchi.

The family of Han Chun Nam in Sochon-dong, Sosong District, is busy preparing kimchi.

Han's daughter sterilizes a large earthenware jar, his wife is absorbed in cleaning bok choy

brought seasonings flavoured with salted shrimp and fruits of *Zanthoxylum piperitum* unlike last year.

Han's wife Thae Myong Hwa made seasonings to be mixed with the pickled vegetables by slicing walleye pollack and flatfish and putting the slices in

pickled in salt in the previous day and he brings out even a small pot and jar as the wife says she intends to prepare white kimchi and watery radish kimchi as well as seasoned kimchi.

The next-door woman has come to help them with preparing kimchi as before. It is a traditional custom that neighbours or relatives help one another with preparing the food. Saying that her family already finished preparing kimchi, she has

made mouth water at the first sight of it with the harmonious taste of fermented seasonings and refreshing spices are subsidiary foods stimulating appetite at every home throughout winter.

Now methods of preparing various kinds of kimchi are often introduced on TV.

much pepper powder to suit the tastes of her family members.

Soon afterwards the women put the seasonings between the leaves of the drained vegetables and pile them in the large jar.

Han's mother puts a handful of perilla stems in the jar along with the vegetables at intervals and she says that the perilla stems make kimchi more fragrant.

After filling the jar with kimchi and covering them with outer leaves to prevent air from getting in it, Thae says that a few days later she will pour in water which has almost the same salty taste as the pickled vegetable and place a stone over the outer leaves lest the vegetables should float in the kimchi juice.

Then she begins to prepare watery radish kimchi with the help of the next-door woman who is good at doing it.

Various kinds of kimchi that make mouth water at the first sight of it with the harmonious taste of fermented seasonings and refreshing spices are subsidiary foods stimulating appetite at every home throughout winter.

Now methods of preparing various kinds of kimchi are often introduced on TV.

Crunchy, appetizing

By Sin Pyol PT

Kimchi, the most favourite subsidiary food of all Koreans, is a distinctive national food which is tasty, of high nutritive value and appetizing.

Kimchi is a processed food made mainly with vegetables and edible grass including fresh bok choy, radish, cucumber, eggplant, parsley and leaf mustard which are flavoured with a mixture of red pepper, spring onion, garlic, ginger, fruit, fish and pickles to go through lactic acid fermentation.

According to a documentary record, Koreans already made kimchi with radish in the period of Koryo Kingdom (918-1392) and made different kinds of tasty kimchi during the feudal Joseon dynasty.

Originally it was called kumchae in the sense that it is as precious as gold. Later it was called kimchi as the sound of the word kumchae gradually changed.

Kimchi stimulates appetite as it is refreshing, cool, savoury, pungent and sweet and sour.

Food should look palatable above all and kimchi is mouth-watering at first sight as it is stuffed or mixed with various spices.

That is why there came into being in the DPRK Song of Bok Choy Kimchi and Cubed Radish Kimchi whose words partly read: Even a sumptuous feast is not tasty without bok choy kimchi and cubed radish kimchi.

Kimchi is also famous as health food for its high nutritive value.

The soft fibre of bok choy and radish, the main materials for kimchi, is a source of vitamin C and pickles and raw fish as auxiliary materials for the food provide protein.

As kimchi matures gradually, protein of the raw fish dissolves into amino acid and so do the bones of the fish to be a source of calcium.

Fully matured kimchi boosts appetite as it contains organic acid and so on. Korean kimchi with countless kinds which are different in taste is spreading in not only the country's neighbours but all other countries in the world and it is increasingly popular and in great demand day by day.

The kimchi-making custom was inscribed on the list of national intangible cultural heritage in the country and in 2015 it was put on the UNESCO's Representative List of ICH of Humanity.

Factories turn out tasty kimchi

By Choe Yong Nam PT

It is an age-old traditional custom of the Koreans to make kimchi just before and after the beginning of winter.

When a family makes kimchi for winter, the amount of it is equivalent to the stock of vegetables lasting for five months from November to March the following year, so people regarded kimchi as the half share of total provisions in winter days.

Kimchi factories in Pyongyang are now busy producing full bok choy kimchi.

Especially, different kinds of kimchi produced by the Phyongchon Kimchi Factory are favoured by residents in Phyongchon District.

The factory has automated production lines including those for processing, fermentation and maturation.

It produces different kinds of kimchi and vegetable foods preserved in soy sauce all the year round.

Kimchi comes in full bok choy kimchi, hot pickles of chopped radishes, pick-led sliced radishes, watery radish kimchi and chonggak kimchi and the vegetable foods preserved in soy sauce include those made of cucumber, cabbage, unripe hot

pepper and garlic. Recently, the factory has introduced a low-association small molecule activated water generator to sterilize water and convert its components into smaller molecules to be used for the production of kimchi and the savoury taste of the food has become better as compared to before.

The factory attaches importance to both producers and consumers' appraisals of the taste of kimchi.

Different kinds of kimchi produced by the factory are favourably commented upon by consumers as they are appetizing, refreshing, savoury, hot, acid and

chewy. The products of the factory are packed in various sizes and sold to residents at mobile stalls.

With the beginning of the kimchi-making season, the orders for kimchi produced by the factory are sharply increasing.



JON KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES
Full bok choy kimchi is produced at the Phyongchon Kimchi Factory.

JAPANESE REACTIONARIES' FASCIST OUTRAGE UNPARDONABLE

KCNA

Japan, which is known to be a vulgar nation, continues to betray its crude nature as the most sordid human rights abuser in the world.

The Japanese reactionaries impudently dare to pick a quarrel with the self-defensive measure the DPRK took to cope with the anti-DPRK aggressive war drills of Japan and other hostile forces, turning the whole of the archipelago into a theatre of expulsion of Koreans.

On October 4 alone, they made threatening calls full of venoms to Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo, Korean High School in Kobe, and others, saying that "North Korean schools cannot exist in Japan" and "If the law is prepared in Japan, we'll destroy your facilities."

The right-wing gangsters even deployed loudspeaker cars near the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) institutions in Aichi, Ishikawa, Gunma and other prefectures and shouted "North Koreans, go home".

Hate crimes against Korean schools, students and Chongryon institutions have reportedly increased to over a dozen cases recently.

This is nothing but a premeditated and organized state crime committed by the Japanese authorities that pursue the policy of hostility to the DPRK and Chongryon such as racial discrimination and repression of Koreans.

It is a well-known fact that the Japanese reactionaries have historically committed unethical crimes of flagrantly violating the human rights of Korean compatriots in Japan, setting Chongryon as the primary target of their hostility to the DPRK.

Japan is the one and only savage country on the globe that stretches out its tentacles of entirely unjust discrimination and persecution to innocent children and even brandishes a sword over the pure juvenile mind.

Furthermore, there had never been such a precedent that threats, violence and use of violent languages were committed against Chongryon institutions, Korean schools and young schoolchildren in succession and at the same time across Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries took an active part in the anti-DPRK war moves of the US and other hostile forces, but take issue with the DPRK like the thief crying "Stop thief!" and are hell-bent on an anti-Chongryon campaign.

Their sinister intention is to create a favourable environment for realizing their ambition of overseas

reinvasion by further inciting hostility to the DPRK throughout Japan.

Facts have clearly revealed once again the true colours of Japan as a ferocious, shameless and morally vulgar state which unhesitatingly tramples down not only elementary humanitarianism but also human ethics and morality in a bid to attain its criminal ambition.

Every sin brings its punishment with it. The fascist outrage by the Japanese reactionaries can never be pardoned as they persecuted Chongryon representing the dignity and sovereignty of the DPRK and Korean compatriots in Japan and their children and inflicted all sorts of damage upon them.

The Japanese reactionaries should be well aware of the Korean people's towering will to settle accounts with Japan and should behave itself.

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OPINION

Desperate attempt to hide massacres of Koreans in Japan

By Song Jong Ho PT

Recently, Tokyo Metropolis of Japan prohibited the screening of a video dealing with the massacre of Koreans committed at the time of the great Kanto earthquake, at an exhibition.

This is a manifestation of the sinister intention to cover up Japan's past crimes at any cost and stir up extreme chauvinism against the Korean nation that took root in Japanese society.

Historically, Japan had committed untold crimes against the Korean nation. Among them is the massacre of Koreans committed with the earthquake that hit the Kanto area embracing Tokyo, Yokohama and others on September 1 1923 as an occasion. This atrocity is shocking the world people even now.

At that time, the Japanese authorities misled the public into believing that the quake was caused by Koreans, and cooked up the "rumour that Koreans were planning a riot". Not content with this, they ordered samurais to kill all Koreans without reference to age and sex walking on roads or hiding in houses and other places.

Not only the army and the police but also the vicious servile organizations such as the "vigilante corps" and "young people's corps" of Japan were involved in the mass killings. Consequently, as many as over 23 000 innocent Koreans were brutally massacred in a little over ten days.

The bloody mass slaughter against humanity was not a spontaneous accident or individual terrorism planned by some high-ranking officials but a product of the Japanese government's out-and-out policy of exterminating the Korean nation.

Such hysterics of the brutes against other nation has been inherited by their descendants in the new century, too.

When great earthquakes hit Kumamoto of Kyushu in succession in April 2016, the Japanese reactionaries spread the rumours that "a Korean in Kumamoto poured poison into the water well" and "the Japanese in Kumamoto should take precautions against a riot of Koreans" in an attempt to create a climate of the past horrible mass killings.

Witnessed in Japan were incidents of firing a pistol at the Central Hall of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) and destroying a Korean kindergarten in Tsurumi, the unfair discrimination in applying the tuition-free program for senior high schools and the "program for free education and upbringing of children", the measure taken by the Saitama City authorities to forbid the distribution of masks to Korean kindergarteners, and the fascist outrages committed against the institutions of Chongryon and Koreans in Japan over the DPRK's just self-defensive measure.

The Japanese reactionaries are the Korean nation's sworn enemy who pile up crimes against it, far from apologizing for and reflecting on their disgraceful past crimes.

The disgusting hysterics of the hateful enemy further hardens the will of all Koreans to settle accounts with Japan.

Don't be a shock troop in hopeless scheme for pressing DPRK

By Cha Song II

During the ASEAN Summit and other related meeting, Japanese Prime Minister Kishida again found fault with the DPRK over its measures to bolster up its national defence capabilities, labeling them as a "grave and imminent threat", "clear and serious challenge to international society" and "provocation of unprecedented frequency and dimensions".

This is an intolerable infringement upon our sovereignty and a foolish attempt at tarnishing the dignified image of the DPRK.

The military exercises conducted by us are self-defensive measures to cope with the aggressive and provocative large-scale war exercises staged by the hostile forces almost every day of the year.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is now developing to a brink of war due to the reckless military mania of the US and south Korea. Under such circumstances, it becomes a legitimate right of a sovereign state to get itself fully

prepared to efficiently contain and manage any threat to our country, which nobody can interfere or dispute with.

Japan contributed a large share to triggering our military countermeasures by taking part in war drills against the DPRK. Such a country is scheming without any shame to seek cooperation for putting pressure on the DPRK by taking advantage of international gatherings.

It is indeed the most extreme case of turning black into white

and guilty party filing the suit first that Japan condemns our self-defensive military counteractions as threatening "provocation" while covering up its aggressive military exercises with "deterrent".

Japan would be well-advised to put their noisy house in order first before acting as a shock troop in the hopeless cooperation scheme to press the DPRK.

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

China blames US for suspension of negotiations on climate change

PROVIDED TO THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Recently, China's special envoy participating in the 27th UNFCCC (COP27), in a press conference, said that the US is responsible for suspending China-US negotiations on climate change.

He said that China continued to communicate with the US in the field of climate change even though the China-US relations are complicated, but the trip to Taiwan by Pelosi, US House Speaker, severely violated the rules of the Three Joint Communiqués against China and the US and infringed on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and offended the Chinese people. So China

suspended the negotiations with the US on climate change, he noted.

He further emphasized that the US is responsible for suspending China-US negotiations on climate change and that the US should remove an obstacle to resuming the dialogue.

Chinese newspaper *Global Times*, in its article titled "Blame lies with the US for suspension of China-US climate dialogue and the US is urged to remove an obstacle to resuming dialogue", also quoted in detail what the China's special envoy had said. It continued to criticize the US for renegeing on its commitment, which it made together with other developed countries, to provide the developing countries with \$100 billion climate change response fund.

Interference in internal affairs of other countries deserves outright rejection

By Choe Kum Song

The ever-worsening attempts of the US to interfere in internal affairs of other countries are stirring the indignation of African countries.

In early November, just ahead of the presidential election in Equatorial Guinea, the spokesperson for the US State Department called on its government to ensure a "free and impartial election" in compliance with international law and the principles of the constitution.

Having participated in a mass gathering for election organized by the opposition party a few days ago, the US diplomats in this country made an undisguised interference in the election of this country.

In this regard, the minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Equatorial Guinea said that it is clearly interference in the internal affairs of his country that the diplomats from other country participated in a political gathering of the opposition party at a time when political parties competed with each other to win the presidential election.

It is not the first time for the US to arrogantly interfere in the internal affairs of African countries under the pretext of "democracy" and "human rights".

In recent years, whenever there were presidential elections in regional countries including Nigeria, Togo, and Côte d'Ivoire, the US had the insolence to discredit election results, saying that the election was not held peacefully and that democracy and transparency were not ensured.

Though chanting "democracy" and "human rights" so frequently, the US is hammering its values into other countries in disregard of the order of international relations based on mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits among states. This is the gangster-like mode of politics of the US which acquired an inveterate habit of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

The US interference in the internal affairs of other nations can never be justified and it would face a stronger backlash from African countries aspiring to independence and justice.

The author is member of the Korea-Africa Association

Iran FM decries conspiracies of Israel, the West

The Iranian Foreign Minister tweeted on November 17 that Israeli and Western intelligence services are scheming to spark a civil war in his country.

He stressed that the Iranian people would never dance to the tune of such plots.

FIFA

2022 World Cup kicks off

The 2022 FIFA World Cup opened in Qatar on November 20.

Amid the resounding of the theme song, the official mascots of the event entered the venue of the opening ceremony.

The emir of Qatar made a congratulatory speech. Following the opening ceremony, there was a match between Qatar, the host nation, and Ecuador.

Ecuador won the match 2:0.

UN

Population ageing, a matter of serious worldwide concern

Ageing of population presents itself as a serious matter due to the reduction of birth rates and so on in the world.

According to information recently released by the United Nations, the number of people at the age of over 65 reached 771 million in the world as of July this year, about 10 percent of total global population. This means that the elderly population has increased three times as compared to 1980.

It is reportedly anticipated that the number will increase by nearly 16 percent in 2050, over two times greater than that of children under five.

COVID-19

Global casualties

According to a foreign news report, 644 255 798 persons contracted novel coronavirus, 6 630 226 died of it and 14 513 400 were undergoing treatment as of 24:00 on November 23.

'It is important to generalize excellent methods and experience of treatment'



Han Sok Chol Deputy department director of the Ministry of Public Health

It is very effective in improving the quality of comprehensive medical service to widely generalize the knowledge and experience of medical workers with outstanding medical art and ability.

In general, treating methods and experiences of doctors with special skills and renowned doctors are very original and are highly effective in treatment of patients as they have been verified through practice.

That medical workers have outstanding medical art and ability means that they are well versed in their special fields theoretically, conversant

with the structure, principle of operation and standard regulations of operation of diagnosis and treatment facilities and possessed of high ability of interpretation and skillful operation methods.

Health care practice today demands more doctors with special ability and renowned doctors who are conversant with their own fields and who can represent their academic circles.

It is important to do well the work of transferring and sharing the advanced methods and techniques of diagnosis and treatment in generalizing knowledge and experiences of medical workers with excellent

medical art and ability.

In our country embodying collectivism, it is a social climate that advanced people and units help and lead the backward ones so that they can develop and make successes together.

The problem is how to organize the work to spread advanced technologies and experiences more widely and more effectively.

This year, the Ministry of Public Health has intensified the work to introduce the advanced methods of diagnosis and treatment used in central hospitals into curative and preventive institutions at lower levels.

It drew up and sent technical lecture plans to provincial curative and preventive institutions and gave medical workers in local areas online lectures through the telemedicine system. And

medical workers of central hospitals went to such institutions and conducted activities to give technical guidance to them on the spot.

In that course, the spirit of collectivism was fully displayed.

Medical workers with excellent medical art and ability are directing selfless efforts to generalizing the treatment experiences and successes they have achieved with strenuous efforts for a long time and the relevant learners are making great efforts to digest them.

Accordingly, the ministry sees to it that units and medical workers have close contact with one another and strengthen organic connection and puts effort into forming research forces and providing equipment, agents and so on for research on a priority basis.

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BYWORD

All-people anti-epidemic effort

The ongoing worldwide health crisis practically shows that a moment's self-complacency and relaxation in the anti-epidemic work results in grave consequences.

The anti-epidemic effort of the DPRK is an all-people campaign as it is based on the

voluntary unity of the people, rather than any institutional mechanisms or material and technical means.

Masters of it are broad masses and the result is decided by their self-consciousness.

Regarding the observance

of anti-epidemic regulations as an important issue not only for their health and lives but also for families and social security, they take part in the anti-epidemic effort with a high sense of responsibility.

It is the outcome of the joint efforts of all the people

upholding the national emergency anti-epidemic policy that the DPRK, which had remained virus free for the longest period in the world, returned to a clean virus-free area by completely eradicating the malignant virus in a little over 90 days.

Sports Games of the Disabled and Amateurs 2022

Nail-biting table tennis final match between persons with disabilities



Table tennis matches take place as part of the sports games of the disabled and amateurs 2022.

RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

By Kim Hak Chol PT

As part of the sports games of the disabled and amateurs 2022, a table tennis competition took place at the gymnasium of Kim Il Sung University between November 15 and 18.

The competition was

held in three divisions: the first division was a team event of amateurs of over 60 years old, the second one that of persons with disabilities and amateurs from 20 to 59 and the third the singles of persons with disabilities.

The division final matches were played on November

hit back the balls which were believed to be missed.

Kim Jong Do, Ri Jong Il, To Song Il, Kim Ki Hun and Ho Hyon Jun won the final match of the first division.

The final match of the third division drew special attention of spectators.

It took place between Kim Yong Rok, a two-

18.

At first, there was the final match of the first division.

Though the speed of the match was expected to be slow as players were old, they played it well with great vigour that put young people in the shade with the passage of time.

Spectators expressed admiration and gave hearty cheers whenever the players scored points one after another and tenaciously

arm amputee in TT7 who acquitted himself well in several national and international competitions, and So Kwang Nam, a newcomer and one-legged man in TT9.

The match was very fierce from the beginning, attracting close attention of the spectators.

As the lower halves of his both arms were cut, Kim Yong Rok lacked speed in attack and needed wider and active movement in defence.

So Kwang Nam felt inconvenience in the movement of his feet as his left leg was artificial under the knee.

However, both of them played the game calmly after grasping each other's strong and weak points.

The sounds of sharp friction, heavy stamping of feet and the table-tennis ball bouncing on the table tightened the grip of audience.

The nail-biting final match ended 3-1 in favour of Kim Yong Rok.

The spectators gave thunderous applause to the players who displayed great competition spirit of overcoming physical limitations and thrilling scenes.

Jong Chol and Ri Sin Myong won the final match in the second division.



Pavilion showcases Korean architecture

By To Kyong Chol PT

Among the old buildings the Korean people are very proud of is Paeksang Pavilion, which is called the best pavilion in the Kwanso (northwestern part of Korea) area.

Built on top of the fairly high fortress on the picturesque Chongchon riverside in Anju City, South Phyongan Province, the pavilion is a typical building showcasing excellent architecture of the Korean ancestors.

The name Paeksang Pavilion means a pavilion which commands the view of a hundred good things.

It was first built during Koryo dynasty (918-1392) and rebuilt in the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910).

It is known to have been built in the period of Koryo, judging from the facts that Koryo ceramics were unearthed there when the site of the pavilion was excavated and the name of Paeksang Pavilion is found in a poem written by King Uihyo of Koryo in the first

half of the 14th century.

It played an important role as a command post when soldiers and people in the Anju Fortress fought against foreign invaders during Koryo dynasty.

Later, the pavilion was rebuilt in 1753 and it was completely destroyed by the enemy bombing during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953). After the war, it was restored to its original state.

It is a gabled building.

It is colourfully painted to go well with the building structure and the surroundings.

Between patterns pine tree, bamboo, dragon and others are painted colourfully in various forms.

The beautiful colourful painting blends so well with the architectural structure and building parts and elements, magnifying the architectural and decorative effect of the pavilion.

One of the eight scenic spots in North and South Phyongan and Jagang provinces, Paeksang Pavilion is preserved well as a national treasure.



Mt Chilbo in the morning

The peaks of Mt Chilbo look more beautiful in the morning sunshine.

JON KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

