

# The Pyongyang Times

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

No. 9 (3 045) weekly

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Sat, March 2, Juche 108(2019)

## Chairman Kim Jong Un meets with US President Trump in Hanoi

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission, met and had a one-on-one pleasant chat and dinner with Donald J. Trump, president of the United States of America.

The historic second DPRK-US summit meeting and talks began in Hanoi, Vietnam, thanks to the ardent wishes, proactive efforts and extraordinary determination of

the top leaders of the two countries to end the vicious cycle of confrontation and antagonism and keep pace with the era of peace and prosperity that has come.

The historic second meeting of the two top leaders began at 18:30 local time on Wednesday, followed by one-on-one chat and dinner.

Kim Jong Un arrived at the Metropole Hotel, the venue of the meeting, with his car escorted by guard vehicles.



The flags of the DPRK and the US were hanging side by side in La Veranda conference room of the Metropole Hotel where the top leaders were slated to meet.

They met again in eight months and had a firm handshake.

They had a photo taken against the backdrop of the national flags of the two countries.

The top leaders, who had deepened their friendly feelings through the Singapore summit last year and on

subsequent occasions including exchanges of several personal letters, greeted each other warmly and made well-wishing remarks.

Kim Jong Un said that although mistrust, misunderstanding, hostile eyes and old practices stood in their way, they walked towards each other again as they smashed and overcame them all and have finally come to Hanoi in 260 days. He added that this period demanded much more anguish, efforts and patience than ever before

and that excellent results wished by all would be produced at the talks and he would do his best to this end.

Trump said that he was honoured and happy to meet Chairman Kim Jong Un again and that they had very nice relations with each other and he was sure that the talks would be very successful.

They then had a one-on-one pleasant chat to have an open-hearted and candid dialogue.

After the one-on-one chat, they had a social dinner.

Present there from the DPRK side were Kim Yong Chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Ri Yong Ho, minister of Foreign Affairs, and from the US side were Mike Pompeo, secretary of State, and Mick Mulvaney, acting White House chief of staff.

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At the dinner, which was held in an amicable atmosphere with the top leaders and personages of the two countries sitting at a round table in a friendly way, both sides highly appreciated the considerable progress made in the bilateral relationship after the Singapore summit and had an exchange of sincere and deep opinions with a view to producing comprehensive and epoch-making results at the talks in order to live up to the interest and expectations of the whole world praying for a successful Hanoi summit.

Kim Jong Un said goodbye to Trump after the dinner.

He completed the first-day schedule of the historic second DPRK-US summit talks and left for the Melia Hotel.

Kim Jong Un met again and had talks with US President Donald J. Trump on February 28.

The DPRK Supreme Leader met the US President again at the Metropole Hotel in Hanoi at 9 am local time and held one-on-one talks and extended talks with their aides attending.

Highly appreciating the remarkable progress which was made in the historic course of implementing the Singapore joint statement at the talks, the top leaders of the two countries had a constructive and candid exchange of opinions over the practical issues arising in opening up a new era of DPRK-US fence-mending on the basis of the progress.



At the talks they shared the common understanding that the efforts made by the two sides and proactive measures taken by them to defuse tensions and promote peace on the Korean peninsula and completely denuclearize it are of great significance in building mutual trust and radically turning around the decades-long relationship of mistrust and antagonism between the two countries.

The top leaders heard each other's views on the issues that should be resolved without fail at the present stage in order to achieve the common goals specified in the Singapore joint statement and had an in-depth

discussion of the ways to this end.

They expressed the conviction that although the barrier of antagonism and confrontation, which was built up in the hostile relationship spanning over seven decades, is high and there may arise unavoidable hardships and difficulties in the course of writing a new history of the DPRK-US relationship, they can advance the bilateral ties significantly as desired by the peoples of the two countries if they make their way through, hand in hand, with wisdom and patience.

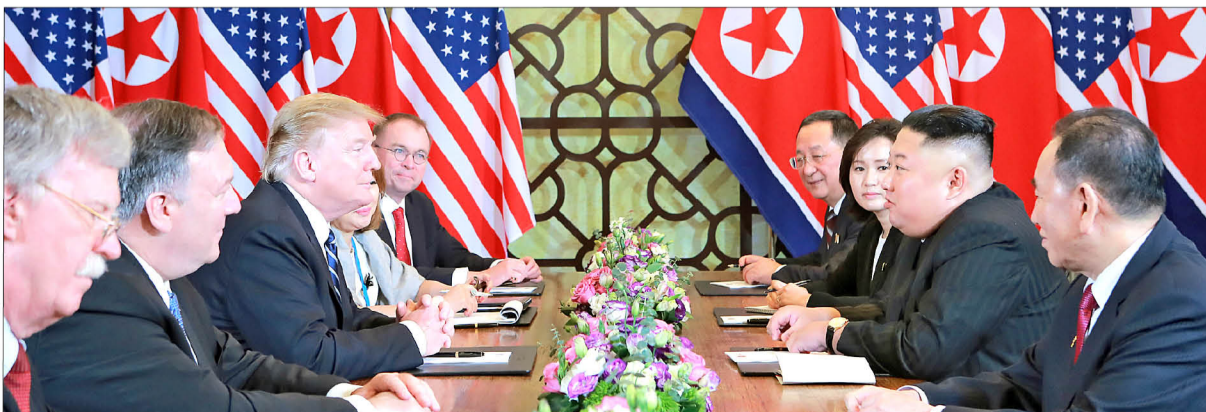
The top leaders of the two countries appreciated that their second meeting in Hanoi marked an important occasion for deepening mutual

respect and trust and making the bilateral ties leap to a new stage.

They agreed to keep in close touch with each other for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the radical development of bilateral relations in the future, too, and to continue productive dialogues for settling the issues discussed at the Hanoi summit.

Kim Jong Un expressed his thanks to Trump for making positive efforts for the successful meeting and talks while travelling a long way and said goodbye to him, promising the next meeting.

*Compiled from KCNA*





# DPRK leader arrives in Hanoi, warmly welcomed

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission, arrived in Hanoi, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on February 26.

Seen at Dong Dang Railway Station to greet Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un were Vo Van Thuong, member of the Political Bureau, secretary and chairman of the Commission for Education and Information of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mai Tien Dung, minister-chairman of the Government Office, Le Hoai Trung, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, the secretary of the Lang Son Provincial Committee of the CPV and other Vietnamese Party and government officials.

Kim Myong Gil, DPRK ambassador to Vietnam, and staff members of his embassy were at the station to greet him.

The train carrying the Supreme Leader arrived at Dong Dang Railway Station in the border area of Vietnam at 8:15 am local time after passing

through several provinces and cities of the People's Republic of China.

Kim Jong Un got off the train and exchanged warm greetings with Vietnamese Party and government officials.

A Vietnamese woman presented him with a bouquet to welcome his visit to Vietnam.

Acknowledging the enthusiastically cheering crowds gathering outside the station, he got into his car and headed for his lodging place, the Melia Hotel.

Kim Jong Un was greeted at the lodging place by the chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee, the permanent deputy director of the CPV Central Committee Office and the deputy minister of Public Security of Vietnam.

The DPRK leader expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality and cordial reception accorded by the Vietnamese Party, government and people.

*Compiled from KCNA*



## Kim Jong Un briefed on upcoming second DPRK-US summit

Chairman Kim Jong Un was briefed on the activities of the working delegation to the second DPRK-US summit talks after arriving in Hanoi, Vietnam, on February 26.

At the Melia Hotel, he heard the detailed report on the contact between the working delegations dispatched by the DPRK and the US to Hanoi for the successful second summit talks.

*Compiled from KCNA*

## Supreme Leader visits DPRK embassy

Kim Jong Un visited the DPRK embassy in Hanoi on Tuesday afternoon.

Among the visitors were Kim Yong Chol, Ri Su Yong, Kim Phyong Hae, O Su Yong, Ri Yong Ho, Kim Yo Jong, Kim Song Nam, Jo Yong Won and other officials who accompanied the Supreme Leader on a visit to Vietnam.

Kim Jong Un learnt about the work and situation of the embassy while talking with its staff members.

Saying that the embassy should work to further consolidate the long-established friendly and cooperative relationship between the two Parties and countries forged and developed by President Kim Il Sung and President Ho Chi



Minh as required by the times by doing a fine job with Vietnam, he gave instructions for thoroughly implementing the WPK's foreign policy.

He also acquainted himself with the life of the embassy staff members and their families.

He gave them a warm pep talk, hoping that they would work

harder in good health in the future, too, and had a photo session with them.

*Compiled from KCNA*



FURNITURE

# Yonggwang furniture still popular for new features

Decades have passed since Yonggwang furniture made its debut on the domestic front.

The furniture retains its charm even today as it has timely reflected the growing demands, aesthetic tastes and liking of the people.

Typical products include furniture pieces for houses, office rooms, educational institutions and public buildings, and they are diverse in kind and designed to add emotion and beauty and ensure a high level of cleanness and illuminance.

“Nowadays, the development of building-material and furniture industries is directed to protecting the ecological environment of the earth and promoting people’s health and living conditions. To this end, our company channels big efforts into manufacturing green furniture good for

the protection of ecological environment and human health, as well as multipurpose and multifunctional ones,” said Sin Nam Chol, director of the Yonggwang furniture and building materials company.

The company’s green furniture and automated chair draw special attention at home and abroad.

A technology of screening the earth’s harmful waves, which have a negative effect on human body, has been introduced into the green furniture.

After finding out the timber highly effective in checking the harmful waves and making screening paint with locally abundant natural raw materials, the company brought out double bed, sofa-bed, parquet strip and bed board coated with the screening paint. Measurements showed that the timber with the thickness of 10 mm can shield

the harmful waves and the paint effectively screens all sorts of harmful waves. Blood tests confirmed that the screening effectiveness of the new products is over 75 percent.

The automated chair has been designed to meet the characteristics of somatological engineering.

“It is not easy to make a chair that satisfies all the people since their frameworks are multifarious,” said manager Jo Kwang Jin. But the chair is favoured by all the users as it is convenient to sit and can be used as sofa or bed.

The company also turns out furniture pieces good for controlling blood pressure and curing heart diseases, wardrobe with bed, multifunctional sofa and others which can be used for various purposes in limited areas.

It is now pushing ahead with a project for manufacturing furniture with damp-proof materials to meet the conditions of the country which is humid as it is surrounded by sea on three sides, in parallel with the one for making different kinds of health furniture by studying the timber suitable for diverse constitutional features of human beings.

By Jong Sun PT



Different sets of furniture manufactured by Yonggwang furniture and building-materials company.

PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

TOFU

# Bean curd production process upgraded

The Pyongyang Children’s Foodstuff Factory has upgraded bean curd (tofu) production process on a high level.

The factory has long produced bean curd in an industrial way.

Its main product is soya milk to be supplied to kindergartens, primary schools and junior and senior middle schools every day.

It produces several thousand bean curd cakes every day by reprocessing boiled ground bean, a byproduct of soya milk making.

The previous equipment could not change the pressing time of bean curd freely. And as bean curd was cut by hand, it was hard to cut all produced bean curd in time or ensure the equality

of products with them having different shapes and weights.

The technical personnel of the factory invented a new bean curd cutter which can automatically control all running gears in regular succession in order to get rid of manual work and increase the productivity. The development of an automatic control system for bean curd compressor made it possible to establish a fully automated production process, ranging from raw materials input to compression, guide, movement of blade and cutting. As a result, quality and hygienic safety of products have been ensured on a high level while saving much labour than

before.

The factory’s product is in great demand as it has a rich content of protein and water, is even in hardness, does not break easily and has no unpleasant smell.

By Kim Kum Myong PT



The bean curd production line at the Pyongyang Children’s Foodstuff Factory.

CHOE MI GYONG / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

FISH FARMING

# Institute instrumental in promoting fish farming



RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Researchers work at the central fish farming institute of the Academy of Fisheries.

The central fish farming institute of the Academy of Fisheries in Sungho County, North Hwanghae Province, is a scientific fish farming research hub in the DPRK.

It was wonderfully renovated last December as required by the new century.

Covering a wide area, it reminds viewers of a holiday camp.

Cosy buildings in different places are equipped with the breeding lab, resource survey lab and test site for conducting research by relying on the cutting-edge technology and there are over 70 fish ponds in tiers on both sides of them. The ponds are connected with an irrigation system by which the water of the Nam River, a tributary to the Taedong River, flows in gravitationally.

According to deputy director Kim In Su, the institute was organized in 1946.

In the past, the institute prioritized the breeding of fishes of good breed, establishment of artificial propagation technology, fish farming based on natural feed, establishment of technology for the preventive and curative care of fish diseases and research into assorted feed and channelled big efforts into them.

In the course of this, it acclimated silver carp,

*Aristichthys nobilis*, grass fish and other fish species in conformity with the natural and geographical conditions of the country by elucidating the optimal conditions of ecological environment for the artificial propagation of fish. It prevented the enteritis of rainbow trout and grass fish and the scab of auxiliary branchial respiratory organs of catfish by establishing the preventive and curative technology for microbial disease and parasitosis and developed a fish disease diagnosis and treatment support program. It also developed various assorted feeds good for ensuring the nutrition and growth of fish by relying on locally available raw materials and researched a method of using animal and vegetable natural feed as the fish fodder.

Recently, it laid sci-tech foundations for ensuring the fattening rate of fishes by using “Aeguk” grass and *Evodia daniellii* seed cake as the fish feed and developed an assorted feed adaptation technology of mandarin fish whose settlement of feed problem has been regarded as difficult as they do not eat raw feed.

It has a freshwater fish specimen room conducive to the scientific research and education of rising generations. In the specimen room, there are well over a hundred species of freshwater fishes, especially those indigenous to the country and major industrial ones.

“Our country is bounded by sea on three sides and has many rivers, lakes and reservoirs favourable for fish inhabitation everywhere. We will ensure that the rivers and streams in our country teem with fish by producing more research findings which give impetus to the development of the country’s fish farming scientifically and technologically,” said Sin Sang Il, director of the institute.

By Ri Sang Il PT



WINE

# Winery improves flavours and aromas



PAK CHANG BOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

**Bottled wine flows along the production line at the Kanggye Winery.**

The Kanggye Winery is a leading wine producer in the DPRK.

Established on April 1 1956 as the first winery in the country, it turns out red wine and white wine, both of which are made from grape cultivated in Kanggye, and a variety of other alcoholic drinks.

Last year, it concentrated on modernizing production processes in order to improve the flavours and aromas of wines and increase their output, with the result that several parts of them have fully been automated and the temperature of fermentation processes are controlled automatically. As the integrated control system has been upgraded for overall production processes, the production has been put on normal track and the quality and hygienic safety of products ensured at a high level.

Its underground wine depot is a sight to behold. Big or small wooden barrels stand in rows in the spacious cool underground place.

Kim Son Hwa, director of the winery's institute, said that they introduced an automatic temperature and humidity control system into the depot last year to provide it with more scientific maturing conditions for the storage of wines.

The winery is pushing ahead with an undertaking for preserving the taste and aroma of famous products and developing new products in succession along with the upgrading of production processes.

It raised the level of enzymological and microbiological safety of wines by applying a new heat treatment method to grape processing and set up a raw material and product analysis system for overall production processes to improve the quality of wines.

The quality of Inphung Wine in which the unique aroma of grape and the maturing fragrance of fresh oak are harmonized, Paengno Wine with strong aroma of wild pear and plain

taste, and carbonated Kanggye White Wine has further been improved as compared to previously, winning great acclaim at different annual exhibitions in the country.

Last year, the winery developed ice wine and some other new products, expanding the varieties of its patented products.

It secures grape seeds which meet the regional characteristics and increases production by applying scientific cultivation methods.

It has rotated grapes in hundreds of hectares of vineyards step by step since a few years ago. Experts say that a new variety of grape is suitable for the climatic and soil conditions of the Kanggye area and it has high economic value for its high resistance to cold and high sugar content and output.

It established a sapling production system of prospective significance for the creation of vineyards and introduced scientific cultivation and management methods according to varieties and seasons so as to increase grape output year after year.

Producers who have long cultivated grape vines in the area exert their efforts to spread organic fertilizer in winter, saying that one of the keys to raising the quality of grapes is to apply much organic fertilizer. They also gain access to the global trend of grape cultivation through the sci-tech diffusion network.

"Science and technology help us take a tip on traditional production methods, estimate output and visualize the future development orientation. That our wine retains its popularity and remains as a famous product is attributable to the close combination of science and technology with the whole process of cultivation and production," said Rim Yong I, manageress of the winery.

By Yun Kyong Il PT

FUEL

# New methane gas tank proves more effective

The land and environment protection company has brought out a new type of methane gas tank, which takes an important share in easing the strain on fuel at rural families and institutions.

"The new-type tank helps relieve fuel shortage in rural communities and will contribute to developing masses of firewood forests into more useful ones," said An Min Hun, section chief of the company.

Developers have pooled their wisdom and efforts to develop a practical methane gas tank.

After years of painstaking efforts, they conceived an idea of floating the cover of gas tank on the fermentation water. A superstructure of the tank, the cover collects methane gas on the water. As it is exposed to the sun, it can ensure the fermentation temperature of over 15°C even in winter.

"Though the tank is 2 or 2.5 times smaller in its capacity than the concrete monolithic

one, the amount of its methane fermentation per cubic metre is 1.5 times higher than the latter," said researcher Pae Myong Son.

It generates more methane gas when it is installed in solar-heated vinyl sheet greenhouses. The cover is convenient to feed raw materials and remove fermented dregs as it can easily be lifted by two persons, and the vinyl sheet which is used in making the cover can last for 15 to 20 years.

The float-type cover of the tank won a national patent in October 2017.

The invention of the cover has made the construction of infrastructure simpler and the construction cost lower. The construction can be rounded off in three days as only infrastructure needs waterproofing.

B i o m a s s

including animal excrement and agricultural by-products can be used as the raw materials for the fermentation of the tank and 70 percent of them are replaced by new ones every six months or one year.

The liquid discharged from the outlet can be used as liquid fertilizer and the dregs taken out from the tank as organic fertilizer.

The number of households and units using the tank is on the rise.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT



**A float-type methane gas tank.**

PROFILE

# Worker magician helps make life enjoyable

"It is nice to see magic in the workplace without going to the theatre", "Magic feats add optimism to our workshop" and "I never thought of my doing magic. Magic is really a fascinating world"—these are the words of those who work at the same workteam with O Kwang Min, worker at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex who is affectionately called "magician".

A man of wit in his 30s, O Kwang Min often performs magic tricks in his workplace.

He unfolds amazing scenes with playing cards, bottles,

handkerchiefs, bouquets, boxes and the like.

Before their eyes, cards or bottle caps disappear and reappear in an instant and bunches of flowers or soda pops come out of a handkerchief. But the fellow workers cannot find out the secret, so they ask for an encore, but still they fail to understand.

"Our workplace is always enlivened by his magic show and everyone wants to work in the same shift with O," says workshop manager Kim Chol Su.

O Kwang Min started to learn magic tricks in his middle school days. Out of curiosity, he began to learn one or two tricks from his elder brother who was student at an acrobatic school. In those days he became skilful enough to do tricks with table-tennis balls, candles and pigeons, which can be said to be the basic magic stunts.

The "young magician" performed at his school on different occasions, and

he also entertained his fellow soldiers during his military service.

After his demob, he began to work at the thermal power complex and got married, and he still continued to practise magic. He produced lots of works as he polished up his skills amid the close concern and interest of his wife and the officials and fellows at the complex.

Most recently, he performed stunt "Secret in the box" out of which flowed the insulating bricks and special welding rods that his workteam members were trying to make for the repair of the furnace, and it was a big hit which greatly encouraged the workers.

He is winning affection of all as the pride and joy of his workteam and a talent of the complex, since he creates original works among workers to bring them pleasure and laughter.

Last year, he flaunted his skill as he took part in the national inter-provincial magic competition on behalf of Pyongyang Municipality.

"I am very happy to see my colleagues enjoy my gig. If I was a professional actor, I would be unable to earn such warm praise and affection. I think my handiwork stands out as I do it in the workplace," says O.

At present, "would-be magicians" are growing competitively with his assistance and the magic show at the workshop is getting more colourful.

By Pang Un Ju PT



CHAE MYONG RIM / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

**O Kwang Min (first from right), worker at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex, performs magic for his fellows.**



## EDUCATION

# IT education intensified

Technical senior middle schools in the field of information technology were set up in Pyongyang and each province last year to carry out relevant curriculum.

A typical example is June 9 Ryongbuk Technical Senior Middle School on Ryomyong Street in Taesong District, Pyongyang.

The school puts main stress on teaching students IT knowledge and functions needed for production and management activities in relevant sectors, as well as secondary general education knowledge.

Students learn not only mathematics, physics, chemistry, history and other subjects taught at ordinary senior middle schools, but also computer application and programming method.

The two subjects deal with the rudiments of information technology, utilization of various application programs, object-oriented programming method, production of multimedia presentations and computer networking technology.

During the course of study, students understand the importance and significance of information technology in life and develop their faculties of finding solutions to problems.

Most of students have great interest in programming

based on the object-oriented programming language C++.

They make the mathematical models of problems arising in reality and acquire different types of programming methods, from graphic editing and spreadsheet programs to network dialogue and communications programs. They also build up abilities to choose and use IT means suitable for information processing purposefully and consciously, skilfully control different operational systems and design and manufacture practical electronic products with computer.

At present, many students satisfactorily create multimedia works in the form of dialogue by using any theme and they are capable of making animations based on 3ds MAX.

The school improves teaching efficiency by establishing an e-working system to meet the characteristics of a technical senior middle school.

All lessons have been converted into the ones using e-teaching aids and based on computer interface, and all classrooms, labs and computers are linked one another through the network. So any lesson can be recorded and two-way lecture is given between teacher and students.

Choe Yong Sun, head teacher of the school, said that they work to improve teaching contents and methods in order to build up the practical abilities of students.

By **Jong Sun Bok** PT



KIM YONG CHAN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Students at June 9 Ryongbuk Technical Senior Middle School acquire knowledge about information technology.

## POET

# Girl writes stories of labour

Yun Jong A (pictured) is a lovely woman in her twenties.

People call her a worker poetess as she won prizes at several national mass literary work prize contests with her poems and lyrics.

She has been fond of reading and writing since her childhood.

"Once I had a chance to read my daughter's diary and I couldn't stop reading for interesting stories, original thinking, unique analyses of matters and phenomena and unbelievable literary talent," said her mother.

She was awarded the juvenile literary prize in 2013 when she was in the literary group during her junior middle school days, and cultivated her skills in the literary course of Phyongsong City Foreign Languages School in her senior middle school years.

After graduation she became a fuel supplier at the Phyongsong fuel service station in South Phyongan Province.

When she came home that day, her father hoped that she would fulfil her wishes with selfless devotion through labour, saying work is sacred.

That night she wrote a diary: "The work of fuel supplier is not an easy job and young women are somewhat ashamed of the job. If I write poems with no working



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experience, they will be fictitious and people will not love them."

As she worked as fuel supplier, she produced many selected poems, poems and lyrics and they were carried in literary magazines. They include "I am a fuel supplier", "A wagon operator and tunnelling workers" and "Mountains and streams in my home village".

People lavish praise on her works as they vividly reflect working life.

"I will continue to write literary works mirroring our working life," Jong A said with a smile on her sweaty face.

By **Ri Sung Ik** PT

## CAMPAIGN

# Technical innovation drive gathers momentum

The model sci-tech learning space movement is gathering momentum as part of the nationwide efforts to improve the level of knowledge of working people.

According to information available, last year alone over 120 units won the title as their learning spaces made a contribution to advancing the scientific and technological knowledge of their employees and modernizing their production and technical processes.

The workers of the Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory pooled their creative wisdom to devise more than 20 technical innovation plans including the one for making an induction measuring device needed for the production of a new type of trolley bus.

Officials and workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex introduced many technical innovation plans into production to solve various technological problems including those arising in research into a return cyclone.

The number of winners of the title of model technical innovation unit is also on the increase.

The movement of winning the title is an important link in the whole chain of the mass technical innovation drive.

During the national technical innovation competition of April 15 technical innovation shock

brigades that was held to mark the 70th anniversary of the DPRK last year, over 4 000 technical innovation assignments were carried out and more than 2 400 valuable inventions and original proposals were introduced into production to bring great benefits to industrial establishments.

As the mass technical innovation drive was intensified, such establishments as the Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory, Huichon Silk Mill and Susongchon General Foodstuff Factory completed the establishment of the integrated manufacturing system and technical upgrading of production processes at a high level and won the title of model technical innovation unit for the third time.

Other units held the title for the second time in the course of making their leading production processes and equipment Juche-oriented, modern and unmanned.

"Technicians and other working people are getting more eager to solidify the material and technical foundations of their units and contribute to developing the national economy by dint of valuable technical innovations," said Kye Hui Nam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea.

By **Kim Ryong Jin** PT

## HEALTHCARE

# Dental hospital applies advanced therapies

The Ryugyong Dental Hospital is expanding its successes by developing and introducing advanced treatment methods.

Among them are the dental implant therapy accompanied with sinus floor lift by lateral approach, immediate implant therapy and immediate loading implant therapy.

Generally, in implantation, the dental structure is regarded as completed three to six

months after the implant is put in, but the hospital inserts dental model immediately after implant therapy.

It has also applied a variety of analysis programs for increasing the efficiency of orthodontic therapy by means of photographic images.

The program that assesses the age of patient with the help of hand bone radiograph makes it possible to correctly fix the period of orthodontic therapy,

while the cephalometric superimposition program helps accurately locate each tooth.

The hospital also developed an X-ray image analysis program that is essential in applying appropriate therapies to children and introduced sedation in cooperation with the Okryu Children's Hospital to successfully give dental treatment to a five-year-old autistic case.

It has also developed and used some dental materials, medicines and tools which were imported in the past.

They include MTA that protects the gum nerve when it is exposed during treatment, a liquid medicine for paradentitis made with the main components of locally abundant rhubarb, plaque indicator, gingival retraction cord and sinus lifting instrument. They prove effective in medical practice.



RYANG KUM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Dentists treat patients at the Ryugyong Dental Hospital.

By **Pang Un Ju** PT



## CENTENARY

# Shouts of uprisers reverberate through a century

## Patriotic uprising against Japan's military rule

After militarily occupying Korea by fabricating the Ulsa five-point treaty and the Korea-Japan annexation treaty by means of threat and blackmail based on force of arms early in the 20th century, Japan deprived the Korean nation of all of its rights and freedom by enforcing the medieval horror and bayonet politics and plundered huge resources and assets of Korea at random.

The pent-up grudge and resentment of Koreans, who had been subjected to harsh contempt and maltreatment under Japan's 10-odd-year barbarous military ruling, finally erupted on March 1 1919 as a nationwide resistance against the Japanese imperialists.

At the signal of toll at noon in Pyongyang, over 100 000 people turned out in streets with patriotic youth, students and others in the lead to stage

a demonstration, chanting such slogans as "Long live the independence of Korea!" and "Japanese including their troops, go home!"

A demonstration also took place in Kyongsong (Seoul) after a delegate of students and youth read the "declaration of independence" and announced that Korea is an independent sovereign state in a city park at 2:30 pm. In mid-March, it swept the whole of Korea's 13 provinces occupied by the Japanese imperialists, and expanded to China's Manchuria and Shanghai, Russia's Primorsky, the US' Hawaii and other foreign regions Koreans were residing.

More than two million Koreans took part in the resistance at home in three months after the start of the popular uprising, and there were over 3 200 rallies and revolts till

the end of that year.

Demonstrators—young and old, men and women—fought bravely against the Japanese army and police in the face of their outrageous clampdown.

When a girl student lost her right arm by the Japanese, she took the national flag with her left hand and advanced shouting "Long live Korea's independence!" until she was unable to move any longer, making the Japanese troops and police tremble with fear.

Ryu Kwan Sun, a 16-year-old first-year student in the advanced class of

then Rihwa School in Seoul, shouted slogan "Long live the independence of Korea!" till the last moment of her life after she was arrested by the Japanese police on a charge of having participated in the demonstration and sentenced to seven years to be jailed in Sodaemun Prison.

Through the March 1 Popular Uprising, the Korean people

demonstrated to the world that they are a nation with a strong independent spirit who do not live as the slaves of others and a nation with an indomitable mettle and patriotic spirit who do not hesitate to sacrifice themselves to defend national dignity and sovereignty.

By Om Ryong PT



Lots of Koreans turned out for the March 1 1919 Popular Uprising.

## Bloody massacre illustrates Japan's crimes against Koreans

As Koreans' anti-Japanese independence movement gathered strength with the nationwide popular uprising in March 1919 against Japan's colonial rule as a momentum, the Japanese prime minister was extremely upset that he gave the Korean governor-general a secret order to mercilessly clamp down on demonstrators.

After mobilizing the 19th Division in Ranam and the 20th Division in Ryongsan of the their army, the military police and police and others in the crackdown on peaceful Korean demonstrators, the Japanese imperialists thought they were not enough and therefore additionally

shipped in six battalions and 400 military policemen from their country and gave various murder weapons to all the Japanese residing in Korea for the massacre of the Koreans.

From the outset of the uprising, Japanese troops stationed in Korea, several divisions from Japan proper and those to be assigned to the military police were thrown into the clampdown on the order of the governor-general.

And a "roundup team" was organized to suppress the demonstration.

When tens of thousands of demonstrators reached Pothong Gate in Pyongyang, the Japanese

cavalry and fire brigade wielded guns and swords to kill many of them. They indiscriminately fired at demonstrators on Jongno Street to turn the whole street into a sea of blood.

In Kyongsong (Seoul) on March 1 1919, the first day of the uprising, a mounted policeman cut down the right arm of a girl student who was joining in a demonstration with a flag in her right hand and when she went on marching with the flag in her left hand, he chopped her left arm down before thrusting her to death.

On March 2, Japanese soldiers and policemen also slaughtered lots of people in Suan of then Hwanghae Province.

In Millyang, South Kyongsang Province, the Japanese showered over 13 500 demonstrators with bullets to kill more than 150 and massacred other demonstrators by driving them into a valley.

The Japanese troops who raided Jeam-ri of Hyangnam Sub-county in Suwon County, Kyonggi Province, in April forcibly rounded up over 300 residents in a church, poured petroleum over the building and set fire to it before raining bullets on it.

Eleven children who were seized in the Kanggye area in May were taken to Sonchon and two of them were tortured to death and the rest crippled due to torture.

In order to break the Koreans' will of independence, the Japanese imperialists turned all parts of Korea into a sea of blood, including Taegu, Millyang, Maengsan, Kyongsong, Kanggye and Chonan.

They burned 317 houses down and butchered over 1 000 residents in 15 villages in Suwon County and fired at some 25 000 demonstrators in Jongju, North Phyongan Province, killing over 500.

According to "civil administration report on riot case No. 9", which was submitted by the police affairs department of the Korean government-general, over 50 000 men and 1 000 women were arrested, more than 10 000 men and 300 women dead, some 50 000 men and 1 000 women wounded and over 300 children dead.

A Japanese scholar wrote in his work: "There were 98 military police stations across Korea at the time and all of them discharged guns to kill

the Koreans. In addition, there were 877 substations and 43 branch offices of the military police. They also fired guns at demonstrators with few exceptions. At least one hundred thousand Koreans must have been fired to death."

The massacre of Koreans the Japanese committed during the March First Popular Uprising was the worst ever one in the history of invasion and war in terms of purpose, means and method, and cruelty.

The Japanese authorities, however, still refuse to admit, apologize and compensate for the past appalling crimes against the Korean people, but try to beautify Japan's sinful past.

The Korean people will never pardon Japan's shameless deeds, but settle accounts with it for the bloody crimes.

**Pak Hak Chol, PhD and researcher at the History Department of Kim Il Sung University**



Many uprisers were hanged in group by Japanese.



## FOOTBALL

# Ryomyong sees off Erchim in preliminary matches



RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A scene from the second match between the DPRK's Ryomyong and Mongolia's Erchim.

The second leg of preliminary match between the DPRK's Ryomyong and Mongolia's Erchim belonging to Group I of the 2019 AFC Cup took place at Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang on February 27.

Ryomyong is widely known as it won the Hwaepul Cup men's first-division final last

year and has shown off its credentials in domestic matches in recent years. It booked a berth at the 2019 AFC Cup by finishing runner-up at the 2018 DPRK premier league soccer tournament.

A club retaining its status for four years as the domestic titleholder, Erchim lifted its 12th

trophy at the premier league last year and other trophies including the Mongolian cup, and took an active part in inter-club matches by representing Mongolian football clubs.

Ryomyong beat Erchim 3-0 in the first-leg away match held at the latter's base stadium on February 20.

The second-leg match started with Ryomyong's kick-off. In the 35th minute, its forward No. 11 Kim Song Min opened the scoring with a shot based on a thrust into the goal area.

As Erchim went on the offensive to make up for the loss, Ryomyong's players seized chances of sudden attack. In the 70th minute, No. 10 Pak Chol Yong shot the ball right into the net, which was followed by another goal 7 minutes later based on the well-knit combination.

There was no more scoring and the game ended 3-0 in favour of Ryomyong.

Ryomyong is to advance to selection-stage matches.

By Jong Tang Song PT

## BOWLING

# Amateurs meet for bowling tournament

The February 25 Prize Bowling Tournament took place at the Pyongyang Gold Lane on February 26-27.

The amateur competition was held, divided into men's and women's individual and doubles and team event. Additional points were given to elderly players of individual matches and doubles according to the supplementary scoring system.

"We introduced the system for the first time in order to fairly evaluate players' abilities," said Ri Song Chol, official of the DPRK Bowling Association.

In individual matches, men and women competitors played preliminary matches to advance to the quarterfinals before competing on a knockout basis.

In the men's and women's doubles and five-member

team event, eight teams that were qualified at preliminaries competed for final victories on a knockout basis.

There were final matches on February 27.

A series of thrilling scenes of knocking down ten pins with a single try were unfolded in the matches.

Ri Jong Song and Kim Cho Mi (15 points added) won the men's and women's individual matches respectively, while Choe Kwang Chol and Ko Hyon Chol, and Han Kum Yong and Kim Un Ok came first in the men's and women's doubles respectively.

Kim Yon Hun, Jang Ji Song, Han Kum Yong, Jang Myong Il and Jong Il Jin won the team event.

By Kim Ryoung Jin PT



SONG YONG SOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A woman bowls at the February 25 Prize Bowling Tournament at the Pyongyang Gold Lane.

## SPRING

# Nation abounds in health-promoting springs

Spring water has been used since ancient times as it is good for longevity and treatment.

According to information available, there are lots of macrobians in the areas with the source of water that is slightly alkaline and contains microelements appropriately and evenly and a comparatively large amount of calcium.

Such springs are found in Russia's Caucasia, Ecuador's Vilcabamba, Pakistan's Hunza, Xinjiang and Bama in Guangxi of China and the Mediterranean that are famous for large numbers of macrobians.

The DPRK abounds in springs that can be compared with the above ones.

"There are more than 400 mountain springs in the DPRK and over 260 of them are ideal in terms of taste and health index," says Ri Hye Gyong, researcher at the environmental hygienic institute of the Academy of Medical Science.

A spring water in Mt Kumgang is especially good for health, longevity and prevention of diseases. It wells up from the depth of 120 metres below Tongsok Valley, a special ecological reserve in the

mountain, and ideally contains health-promoting minerals including calcium, magnesium, zinc, copper, selenium and fluorine. It is also nice to drink as it is clear and clean and free from impure taste and smell as it flows along the granite zone.

The areas with the largest numbers of springs in the country are Kangdong County in Pyongyang, where there is the Mausoleum of King Tangun, the founding father of the Korean nation, and Sangwon County in North Hwanghae Province where there is the Komunmoru Site which shows that humans have lived in Korea since the genesis of humankind.

In particular, the Chonjo spring water gushing out of a deep cave in Mt Koryong in Ryongchon-ri of Sangwon County is highly efficacious for health and long life. Certified as a smaller molecule water that is up to international standards, the water has the degrees of association of five to seven and its retention period is decades. In Chonjo village there are many people who are over 90. The famous spring water is on sale at service facilities in Pyongyang and local areas.

Spring waters from one

mountain may differ from each other in mineralogical composition according to their locations and they have different names. Mt Myohyang has such springs as Habiro, Hyangam and Chilsongbong, while Mt Kuwol has Kuwolsansong, Kuwolsan Samhyongjephokpho and other springs.

Famous springs are designated as areas under protection according to state measures and spring water factories rise up one after another.

Homes in the places with clean mountain water are connected to the gravity-fed water supply.

By Jong Chol PT



A tomb mural from the period of the Koguryo Kingdom shows a person hunting.

## HISTORY

# Hunting practice in Koguryo

Hunting was positively encouraged in the period of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668).

People of the ancient kingdom of Korea practised hunting not merely for food or amusement but as part of training of martial arts since they attached importance to military affairs.

National hunt games were organized on a regular basis in the country. This is evidenced

by historical records and tomb murals depicting many hunting scenes. According to *Samguksagi*, or *Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms*, a national hunt meeting was held on Rangnang hill on March 3 by lunar calendar

every year and boar and deer that were hunted were offered as sacrifices to gods of heaven and mountains and rivers.

The hunting tools were bow, sword and spear, and bow was mostly used.

Bows can be seen in tomb murals showing hunting scenes and a bow at the time was not longer than one metre.

Spears were mainly used for hunting such huge beasts as bear and wild boar.

Hunting methods were diverse. Hunting was done by group or individually, shooting arrows while riding horse, thrusting spears and using hawk, dog, trap and the like.

Koguryo left a wealth of materials related to the hunting custom in records and painting and they are very helpful in studying the mediaeval history of hunting practice.

By Kil Chung Il PT

