Administrative policy influences way for overall development in socialist construction

By Kim Rye Yong PT

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un clarified the administrative policy of the government at the Fifth Session of the 14th Supreme People’s Assembly of the DPRK on September 29.

The historic administrative policy is an expression of the firm self-confidence of the Workers’ Party of Korea which is determined to bring earlier the brighter future of Korean-style socialism.

At present, Korean socialism is in progress with fresh impetus. Thanks to the consistent, in-depth and dynamic struggle of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the state for increasing the country’s own force, the internal motive force, the single-hearted unity between the Party and the people, which is the driving force of socialist construction, has been cemented remarkably and a series of positive changes distinct from those of the past have taken place in economic construction. And as dynamic efforts have been made to innovate other fields, successes constituting a step forward have been attained to support the prosperity and development of the country.

However, the Korean people are confronted with mountains of obstacles and tasks in their advance towards a new victory in socialist construction.

In his policy speech, General Secretary Kim Jong Un said that the main task facing the government is to prove the new development in the building of Korean-style socialism with practical achievements and substantial changes much waited for and welcomed by the people from the first year in implementing the five-year plan.

It is the WPK’s will to lead the people to a rosier future by further consolidating the popular nature in all fields of state affairs and bringing about fresh innovation, bold creation and steady progress on all fronts of socialist construction.

The seed of the administrative policy is to achieve overall prosperity and development of every sector of socialist construction.

The fresh development in the building of Korean socialism is not confined to certain specific sectors. It is the DPRK’s outlook on development that all sections of society, not just a few sections, should be developed.

The administrative policy is articulated in an overall way the issues arising in achieving the development of all sectors including those of channeling constant efforts into strengthening the political and ideological might, on powerfully promoting the independent development of the state economy, achieving cultural progress peculiar to rural areas by carrying through the programme on socialist rural construction and making new development commensurate to the image of the country, and of consistently regarding the idea of attaching importance to science and technology as the core national policy and applying to all fields and sectors. And it set carrying out those issues as the immediate task facing the WPK and the government.

The country is now entering a more urgent and critical time in its long course of socialist construction.

Encouraged by the General Secretary’s policy speech, all the Korean people are filled with a new confidence and resolve to conduct a vigorous struggle to achieve overall development on all fronts of socialist construction.

Land management accounted as prospective undertaking

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

The present situation in which calamitous meteorological phenomena are causing huge damage in all parts of the world brings the importance of land management into bolder relief.

In the past ten years, the DPRK has pushed ahead with land management as mid- and long-term undertakings. Having personally assumed the command of the reforestation campaign, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un aroused the entire population to the campaign and sowed the seeds of creation and innovation throughout the country as he ensured that all buildings and structures were constructed to be flawless even after 50 or 100 years.

Following in his footsteps of devotion, the whole population turned out in land management.

They built tree nurseries in different parts to put tree sapling production on a scientific, industrial and intensive basis and planted trees in large areas, thereby carrying out the first-stage goal of the reforestation campaign.

Now, they are engaged in the second stage and turning all mountains of the country into gold and treasure mountains.

Great progress was achieved in the sprucing up of Pyongyang, provincial capitals and other cities and rural villages according to local characteristics and in the management of rivers, roads, railways, coasts and territorial waters as well as environmental protection and nature conservation.

Through the efforts for turning their hometowns, villages and workplaces into a socialist paradise, people have engraved in their hearts the preciousness of their country and the love for the future and volunteered to become road keepers, trackmen and others so as to join the increasing ranks of patriots who devote their all to the prosperity of the country.

In his speech at the Third Enlarged Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea and his policy speech at the Fifth Session of the 14th Supreme People’s Assembly of the DPRK, General Secretary Kim Jong Un clarified that all the cities and counties should make their areas remain unperturbed and safe from any natural disasters by pushing forward land management and that the state should push ahead with land and environment conservation as mid- and long-term prospective undertakings.

In fact, the country has mapped out a ambitious plan for completing river improvement, afforestation for erosion control, dyke maintenance and tide embankment projects in the main and entering into their regular management and the people are putting spurs to the effort for transforming their local areas into lands of happiness where they will enjoy practical well-being and civilization.

FM spokesman: Accusations of developing same weapon system expression of double-standards

Wrong action likely to cause more serious consequences, he warns

KCNA

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK gave the following answer to a question put by the KCNA on October 20 as regards the fact that the US is unreasonably picking a quarrel with the DPRK over its test-firing of a new-type SLBM:

The test-firing of the new-type SLBM by the Academy of Defence Science of the DPRK on October 19 was part of the normal activities for carrying out the medium- and long-term plan for the development of defence science and it did not pose any threat or damage to the security of the neighbouring countries and region. This notwithstanding, the spokespersons for the White House and the Department of State and the Indo-Pacific Command described the DPRK’s exercise of its legitimate right to self-defence as a “violation of the resolution” of the UNSC and a “threat” to regional peace and stability, and the US is taking such extremely provocative moves as calling for convening an emergency meeting of the UNSC.

It is the WPK’s will only concerns us that the US is showing abnormal reactions to the exercise of the right to self-defence proper and just to a sovereign state. As already clarified, the DPRK’s deterrent does not aim at a specified state or forces but is for preventing the war itself and defending the sovereign rights. And the US and South Korea have been excluded from the list of our arch-enemies.

When doing the recent test-firing we did not have the US in mind nor aim at it, but it is the work which had already been planned purely for the defence of the country. So there is no need for the US to worry or trouble itself over the test-firing.

To criticize the DPRK for developing and test-firing the same weapon system as the one the US possesses or is developing is a clear expression of double-standards and it only excites our suspicion about the “authenticity” of its statement that it does not antagonize the DPRK.

If the US does not take issue with the DPRK’s regular and legitimate exercise of the sovereign right, no tension will be caused on the Korean peninsula. But if the US and its vassal forces persist with opting for a wrong action, it may act as a catalyst for grave consequences.

We have already expressed strong concern over the fact that the US and the UNSC are tampering with a dangerous “time bomb”.

See Feature on p4

INSIDE

Pobun Hermitage of Mt Ryongak

Related story, p12
Academy of Defence Science succeeds in test-fire of new-type SLBM

The tested submarine-launched ballistic missile incorporates advanced control guidance technologies including flank banking and pull-up.

Premier inspects industrial sectors in North, South Hamgyong provinces

KCNA
Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and leader of the Academy of Defence Science, designated by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the WPK, made a field survey of key industrial sectors of North and South Hamgyong provinces.

As the Kim Chik Iron and Steel Complex and the Changjin Steel Works, the Premier said that the metal industry plays a very big role in the development of the DPRK and that structural and comprehensive development of the national economy and discussion economic and technical issues for putting production on a normal footing and expanding capacity. He underscored the need for the iron and steel works to scientifically manage enterprises, fulfill the sustainable growth of iron and steel production, and push ahead with the work of putting production lines on an innovative basis and to stop up the creation of an energy-intensive iron blast furnace.

After acquainting himself with production at the Hapgang Fertilizer Complex, the Premier stated that the Hapgang Fertilizer Complex was one of the leading and important factories for production of basic chemicals needed for different economic sectors including agriculture and light and pharmaceutical industries. Looking around the Yonggang Power Station, he praised to the need to increase thermal efficiency and expand operational capability of the station.

Kim Jong-launched ballistic missile on Sat, October 23, Juche 110

KCNA
The Academy of Defence Science of the DPRK tested a new-type submarine-launched ballistic missile on October 19.

The missile was discharged by Yu Jin, department director of the Committee of the Workers’ Youth of Korea, vice-chairman of the 28th Central Committee of the WPK and the leader of the test-launch of a new-type submarine-launched ballistic missile in the August 28 Hero from which the fundamental strategic ballistic missile was successfully launched five years ago to demonstrate the military muscle of the DPRK.

It certified that the new-type SLBM incorporating advanced control guidance technologies including flank banking and pull-up will greatly contribute to putting the defence technology of the country on a high level and enhancing the underwater operational capability of the DPRK.

KCNA
The Academy of Defence Science of the DPRK tested a new-type submarine-launched ballistic missile on October 19.

The missile was discharged by Yu Jin, department director of the Committee of the Workers’ Youth of Korea, vice-chairman of the 28th Central Committee of the WPK and the leader of the test-launch of a new-type submarine-launched ballistic missile in the August 28 Hero from which the fundamental strategic ballistic missile was successfully launched five years ago to demonstrate the military muscle of the DPRK.

Following the road of patriotism

Developer of a salt production methos based on underground ultra-brine water

Kim Ryong Hung, section chief of the Kim Il Sung University

The Ryongsong Disabled Soldiers’ Injection-moulded Boots Factory put primary emphasis into boosting the capacity of employees to turn out various types of boots.

(2) Ki Young Oh

The Ryongsong Disabled Soldiers’ Injection-moulded Boots Factory has recently overhauled the title of the factory model innovation unit.

“The factory has completely switched to the mode of production based on recycling. We keep the quality of goods on a par with that of the products which were registered as February 2 Products,” said manager Kim Yon Hwan.

More than 50 percent of the employees have finished courses of regular universities and have obtained qualifications as technical and management specialists.

Starting in 2020, the factory began to develop a prototype of injection-moulded boots and the first batch of boots was produced in February 2021.

The factory’s employees include 320 technical specialists in the fields of plastic and footwear technology.

The factory managed to incorporate such advanced technologies as infrared radiation, thermal imaging, laser welding technology, etc.

In the course of the factory’s innovation, the employees developed an improved process of making the boots.

A new cloth can be widely used in the health sector for producing gowns in the health sector.

The employees who obtained qualifications as technical and management specialists solved various problems including the development and application of a support program for creating a quality line for the injection-moulded boots for the military and other special sectors by applying the results of research conducted by the employees.

Afterwards the factory decided to develop a new type of an antibiotic nano-cloth.

Since its antibiotic nano-cloth is one of people’s everyday vocabulary and the salt produced with it is used in many factory products, it is noteworthy nothing more than a product expected to be high in demand for distinctive heat and moisture resistance.

Kim Ryong Hung, section chief of the Kim Il Sung University

New nano-cloth put into wider use

The Ryongsong Disabled Soldiers’ Injection-moulded Boots Factory put primary emphasis into boosting the capacity of employees to turn out various types of boots.

(2) Chae Hyong Ok

The applied nano-technology institute of the nano-engineering foundation of the State Academy of Sciences has recently developed a hypothetical anti-bacterial nano-cloth.

“Is it a common workable trend in the textile industry to develop functional textile products with such effects as antibiosis, prevention of electric charge, conductivity, infrared radiation, thermal insulation and ultraviolet burning by using nano-materials and applied nanotechnology?” said developer Kim Yong-suk, section chief of the institute, adding the hypothetic antibacterial fiber is one of the rapid development of fiber technology. According to her, the new nano-cloth has various advantages. Since its antibiotic resistance to Staphylococcus Staphylococcus citrose and Staphylococcus is almost 100 percent, the new cloth can be widely applied in the production of various clothes in the health sector as well as bedding and other.

It was registered as a high-tech product last year, and the development of the nano-cloth is currently on its way to mass production.

New nano-cloth put into wider use

The application of the new antibiotic nano-cloth could not only be used in the health sector but also used in the printing and garment industry.

New nano-cloth put into wider use

The applied nano-technology institute of the nano-engineering foundation of the State Academy of Sciences has recently developed a hypothetical anti-bacterial nano-cloth.

“Is it a common workable trend in the textile industry to develop functional textile products with such effects as antibiosis, prevention of electric charge, conductivity, infrared radiation, thermal insulation and ultraviolet burning by using nano-materials and applied nanotechnology?” said developer Kim Yong-suk, section chief of the institute, adding the hypothetic antibacterial fiber is one of the rapid development of fiber technology. According to her, the new nano-cloth has various advantages. Since its antibiotic resistance to Staphylococcus Staphylococcus citrose and Staphylococcus is almost 100 percent, the new cloth can be widely applied in the production of various clothes in the health sector as well as bedding and other.

It was registered as a high-tech product last year, and the development of the nano-cloth is currently on its way to mass production.

New nano-cloth put into wider use

The applied nano-technology institute of the nano-engineering foundation of the State Academy of Sciences has recently developed a hypothetical anti-bacterial nano-cloth.

“Is it a common workable trend in the textile industry to develop functional textile products with such effects as antibiosis, prevention of electric charge, conductivity, infrared radiation, thermal insulation and ultraviolet burning by using nano-materials and applied nanotechnology?” said developer Kim Yong-suk, section chief of the institute, adding the hypothetic antibacterial fiber is one of the rapid development of fiber technology. According to her, the new nano-cloth has various advantages. Since its antibiotic resistance to Staphylococcus Staphylococcus citrose and Staphylococcus is almost 100 percent, the new cloth can be widely applied in the production of various clothes in the health sector as well as bedding and other.

It was registered as a high-tech product last year, and the development of the nano-cloth is currently on its way to mass production.
Country develops into socialist paradise

Agricultural work along rivers and lakes also made great strides. The county and its farms are surrounded by high mountains and low mountains on all sides, and a boundless expanse of tidal flats that had been the arenas for frequent floods in the rainy season and the local people prone to flooding in the rainy season. Therefore, it was necessary to construct embankments here and there. The construction of embankments was accompanied by the deepening of rivers. "This is our home village" became a reality. People’s committee, they gathered a rich harvest by means of the new production project. The multi-storey houses began to pay close attention to the changing appearance of the country in the past decade or so. "The thousands-of-metre-long embankment of the Koam-Tapchon river improvement project, which is located in the middle of the DPRK, is making strenuous efforts to achieve the independent and diversified development of the county."

Songchon County benefits from land administration

"While building over 1 700 households in over 1 700 households in the section between the Koam-Tapchon River and the Uhyon River, joining place of the Kuryong River and the Uhyon River, the county got a heavy rain which was almost three times as much as the one eight years ago."

Kim Song Hyok, chief engineer of the Songchon County Forestry Management Station, said that the county built a modern parent nursery to annually produce well over 10 million tree saplings. The county also upgraded the construction of dwelling houses to turn them into socialistic fairyland. It built nearly 80 blocks of apartment houses for over 1,700 households in the township and about 280 homes for rural families and newly built or reconstructed dozens of public buildings in the recent three years, including apartment houses for the groups of suburbanites to review their views of it. It is, a tobacco-growing area in the county seat and farm villages. Today, Songchon County is making strenuous efforts to achieve the independent and diversified development of the county.

This is our home village

From left: Unsan county town in North Phyongan Province undergoes facelift; two women tend turf on the roof of the Unsan County Schoolchildren’s Hall.

"By the virtue of the county crops people are able to sufficiently provide their needs."

Local areas also underwent remarkable change. The Paksanun Hye-Youth Peter Stationmaster of the City of Sanjon in Ryanggang Province untilised a superb view looking no trace of the past, a wonderful hot spring resort came into being in Yangjak where hot springs had flowed idly since ancient times.

Kim Song Hye, chief engineer of the Songchon County Forestry Management Station, said that the county built a modern parent nursery to annually produce well over 10 million tree saplings. The county also upgraded the construction of dwelling houses to turn them into socialistic fairyland. It built nearly 80 blocks of apartment houses for over 1,700 households in the township and about 280 homes for rural families and newly built or reconstructed dozens of public buildings in the recent three years, including apartment houses for the groups of suburbanites to review their views of it. It is, a tobacco-growing area in the county seat and farm villages. Today, Songchon County is making strenuous efforts to achieve the independent and diversified development of the county.

Songchon County benefits from land administration

"While building over 1 700 households in over 1 700 households in the section between the Koam-Tapchon River and the Uhyon River, joining place of the Kuryong River and the Uhyon River, the county got a heavy rain which was almost three times as much as the one eight years ago."

Kim Song Hyok, chief engineer of the Songchon County Forestry Management Station, said that the county built a modern parent nursery to annually produce well over 10 million tree saplings. The county also upgraded the construction of dwelling houses to turn them into socialistic fairyland. It built nearly 80 blocks of apartment houses for over 1,700 households in the township and about 280 homes for rural families and newly built or reconstructed dozens of public buildings in the recent three years, including apartment houses for the groups of suburbanites to review their views of it. It is, a tobacco-growing area in the county seat and farm villages. Today, Songchon County is making strenuous efforts to achieve the independent and diversified development of the county.

From left: Unsan county town in North Phyongan Province undergoes facelift; two women tend turf on the roof of the Unsan County Schoolchildren’s Hall.

"By the virtue of the county crops people are able to sufficiently provide their needs."

Local areas also underwent remarkable change. The Paksanun Hye-Youth Peter Stationmaster of the City of Sanjon in Ryanggang Province untilised a superb view looking no trace of the past, a wonderful hot spring resort came into being in Yangjak where hot springs had flowed idly since ancient times.

Kim Song Hye, chief engineer of the Songchon County Forestry Management Station, said that the county built a modern parent nursery to annually produce well over 10 million tree saplings. The county also upgraded the construction of dwelling houses to turn them into socialistic fairyland. It built nearly 80 blocks of apartment houses for over 1,700 households in the township and about 280 homes for rural families and newly built or reconstructed dozens of public buildings in the recent three years, including apartment houses for the groups of suburbanites to review their views of it. It is, a tobacco-growing area in the county seat and farm villages. Today, Songchon County is making strenuous efforts to achieve the independent and diversified development of the county.
Interactive visual aids applied to teaching

By Kim Chong II Ph.

Teachers of a school have come up with creative and effective visual aids in an effort to use every space of the school to educate the students.

One school has dozens of visual aids on the walls of classrooms. We design unique visual aids that include 'interactive visual aids' to help students learn.

The school has included a visual and the symbols of contents. We designed such visual aids in such a way that the contents and the symbols of related contents on the principle of optimization, while designing them so that they can be used as visual aids.

Besides making visual aids, one school has also designed a visual aid to realize the development of the contents of visual aids. It has designed visual aids with the symbols of contents and the principles of optimization. Now, the contents of visual aids can be realized in the classroom.

Another visual aid that can be realized in the classroom is the school's visual aid. This school has designed visual aids for the development of the contents of visual aids. In the near future, many visual aids will be realized in the classroom.

Electric visual aids help students comprehend the contents of visual aids.

The contents of visual aids are changed periodically. The contents of visual aids in the classroom are changed periodically, and in some cases, the contents of visual aids can be changed periodically.

The contents of visual aids are changed periodically. The contents of visual aids in the classroom are changed periodically, and in some cases, the contents of visual aids can be changed periodically.

Sho-ri Chol

By Kim Jong Un Ph.

One school had a visual aid that is the one that allows students to learn to ask questions, choose answers and get ready to listen to the teacher. This school has designed a visual aid that is the one that allows students to learn to ask questions, choose answers and get ready to listen to the teacher.

One school has designed a visual aid that is the one that allows students to learn to ask questions, choose answers and get ready to listen to the teacher. This school has designed a visual aid that is the one that allows students to learn to ask questions, choose answers and get ready to listen to the teacher.

One school had a visual aid that is the one that allows students to learn to ask questions, choose answers and get ready to listen to the teacher. This school has designed a visual aid that is the one that allows students to learn to ask questions, choose answers and get ready to listen to the teacher.
of doctors was held immediately, an emergency operation group formed and a life-saving emergency operation performed. The bone-theap operation was successful, but it was just the beginning of a year-long campaign to bring the baby back to life.

Health workers noted a slow change on the day and night of the operation. They had been there for 24 hours with no rest. By March, a three-month-old child was taken to the neurology department of the hospital with severe cerebral haemorrhage.

The patient had difficulty in the voice and in the hands. He had lost his body with inspiration in the wings of the nose due to five to six complications of pneumonia, anaemia and others, breathing the low breath. He had health workers formed a therapeutic treatment plan to save the child and take it to an intensive care treatment campaign, while using drugs and applying it produce bile. They could make a large amount of plasma to treat him, including its back and cleans its threat of disease.

Seven days later, the patient was up thanks to the medical staff. He has committed to the hospital. Kwon Hyo Song, deputy director of the Ryugyong Hospital, said: “It was really unbelievable when we thought such a child would die. But the child came back to life. To save my own son, medical treatment facilities were equipped, expensive drugs continued to be injected and let patients be treated. But the patient was a special case of treatment. He said: ‘I wanted to convey the loving care of the workers. Party of Korea that spares nothing for the health of children,” say the medical workers of the hospital. When they receive greetings of thanks from the parents of patients and many other people for their devoted efforts.

A consultative meeting of doctors was held immediately, an emergency operation group formed and a life-saving emergency operation performed. The bone-theap operation was successful, but it was just the beginning of a year-long campaign to bring the baby back to life. Health workers noted a slow change on the day and night of the operation. They had been there for 24 hours with no rest. By March, a three-month-old child was taken to the neurology department of the hospital with severe cerebral haemorrhage.

The patient had difficulty in the voice and in the hands. He had lost his body with inspiration in the wings of the nose due to five to six complications of pneumonia, anaemia and others, breathing the low breath. He had health workers formed a therapeutic treatment plan to save the child and take it to an intensive care treatment campaign, while using drugs and applying it produce bile. They could make a large amount of plasma to treat him, including its back and cleans its threat of diseases.
Dark society where virtue, affection, and discrimination wither away

By Chai Hyo Gyeong

Respecting and taking good care of the humanity and building them up as sentinels of the society and invaluable effects of the society and the whole world are utmost important. The Japan government, however, are widespread in the society. That is why the aged are subjected to discrimination, hoping, for the same reason, to receiving deserved attention and care of the family and society. They are spending the remaining years of their lives in a society which treats them as outcasts, suffering from public anomie. News are breaking on shocking crimes, which are on the sick mother’s back and breaks her ribs to death”, and ex-wife and 37-year-old daughter-in-law for the mother “beaten with a stick and left to bleed to death”. Nogun’s family is also tragically suffering from the whitewashing results of the investigation. It is no coincidence that it is becoming a common phenomenon that aged life in modern society is summarized in a period of “reprieve”. A dark society is not something abstract. It is the society of evil, vice and affection towards humans, where human beings are turning passive, being reduced to the lives of capital. The rampant practices of the illegal freelance and human trafficking have affected not only Korean society but also the people all over the world. In addition, the anti-social property of people is also attributable to its individuality, which makes the social phenomena ubiquitous and subject to abuse, far from receiving the right to life and respect for human rights. Hope so many Bush in the international arena.

The author is researcher at the Institute for Study of DPRK’s Ministry of Information and Culture

We Korean workers love the Korean society which is far from the dark society where white people are treated as animals.

Choe Ok Gyong

Chief of the Great People’s Study House

JAPAN THREATENS GLOBAL PEACE, STABILITY, SECURITY

By Min Chol PT

October 20 is the day of national and the first day of the month. The Japanese people spend this day seriously every year. In the past, Cuba made great progress in the cultural field. Before its revolutionary victory in 1959, over one million people were illiterate among the 5.5 million Cubans and 600,000 children between 6 and 12 had no opportunity of achieving elementary education. The Communist Party of Cuba and the revolutionaire leaders adopted the decisions on organizing the national committees for political education of three days after the victory, revolution and curricula of ideological education. Thanks to the nationwide and all-population campaign, all the Cubans became people who are able to read and write in a short time. This condition was similar to the first country that has been undertook popular literacy among the whole country. The education and higher education also made rapid progress in Cuba. Before the revolution, only in one city of Havana there were three universities available of one of the seven universities. After the revolution, practical students are found in practically all the nation.

The materialization of the goal of expanding higher level of society and the educational sector which has been made is the result of the efforts of the government, people, and the people of the nation. Cuba also developed science, national health and culture and have developed social justice. It is so natural that the Cubans can understand their own history and culture and have developed social justice. It is so natural that the Cubans can understand their own history and culture and have developed social justice.

Choe Young Nam

Counsellor for Japanese affairs

International efforts enhanced to protect esophere

By On Ryong PT

A lthough the dynamic worldwide political phenomenon of the earth, India has recently come up as a country with sustainable policies and has imposed the means of transportation using clean energy. The Indian minister of land and maritime transport and highway on October 7 said that the government would rightly control the country’s transport system and concentrate on clean energy. It is this actual feature of the country which is driving by the Indian transport system to clean energy to control the country’s transport system and concentrate on clean energy. It is this actual feature of the country which is driving by the Indian transport system to clean energy.

South Africa made public a plan on October 7 that it will reportedly produce clean energy by 2030, using solarized material and tap 45% of the world population that will be affected by climate change.
By Han Kwi Hun PT

Ri Hi Bong (pictured) is one of the DPRK’s renowned weightlifters who won the Asian championships five times and world championships twice. He bagged over 40 medals including 19 golds in different international games. Born into an office worker’s family, he started his sporting career at the then Pyongyang Municipal Sports Team at the age of 14.

“I had never dreamed of becoming a sportsman before then, especially weightlifter. Attracted by the arts, I was practising the piano and accordion like my elder sisters. But, as I happened to meet weightlifting coach Kim Su Won, my life totally turned to the other course,” said Ri.

Soon after he began weightlifting under the coaching of Kim, he cut a conspicuous figure at the national junior games and won a gold medal in the men’s 52kg category at the 1979 national championships.

He made his international debut at the junior weightlifting championships of socialist nations held in 1980. He finished runner-up in total at the championships which drew world-famous aces.

Many experts were optimistic about his bright future after seeing his lifting at that time. “I would achieve the goal set with confidence, possessed good sportsmanship and psychological qualifications and knew no pessimism even though he made some failures,” said Kim Kwang Dok, former secretary general of the national weightlifting federation.

He participated in the 60kg category event at the 1983 Asian Weightlifting Championships to take the first place in total and hold the Asian championship. Later, he overpowered all the rivals with a big margin in the consecutive four Asian weightlifting championships.

Later, he made strenuous efforts and won a gold at the 67.5kg category event of the 1990 World Weightlifting Championships by jerking 190kg and became an atomic-time world champion by winning the world championships the following year.

In recognition of his merits, he was awarded the title of People’s Athlete. After retiring from his sport, he worked as deputy secretary general and secretary general of the DPRK Weightlifting Association to contribute to developing the country’s weightlifting.

He is nearly 60 and is exercising himself to train promising reserves.

By Kim Kam Myong PT

T he Mangyodae District national heritage protection and management station protects and manages historical sites in a proper way. It keeps up with the state of preservation of Pobun Hermitage, Ryonggok Confucian School, Sosan Fort and dolmens from the period of Ancient Joson (between the early 30th century BC and 108 BC) to take scientific protection and management measures lest historical sites are afflicted by natural disasters caused by abnormal weather conditions.

In particular, it makes sure that caretakers are permanently stationed at historical sites of isolated areas like Pobun Hermitage of Mi Ryongak so that they can carefully arrange work for the protection of the sites in collaboration with the station on a constant basis.

“Pobun Hermitage is a temple built in the period of Koguryo Kingdom (277 BC-AD 668) and rebuilt during the feudal Joson dynasty (1392-1910). I feel pride in and responsible for taking charge of such a valuable historical site,” said Sin Chol Ryong, a caretaker at the station.

The station also carries on projects in a planned way to refresh the historical education yard of Sosan Fort for enhancing natural beauty, plant new species of flowering shrubs and lay out a green area around the site. Besides, measures are taken in an effective way to tend and prevent damage to such living monuments as Stryphnodolium japonicum and zelkova of Mt Ryongak.

“A sustainable and long-term project, the protection and management work of historical sites requires perseverance and responsibility. Therefore, some caretakers settled in uninhabited depths of mountains and have been engaged in the protection and management of sites for over a decade. Thanks to their sincere and devoted efforts, invaluable assets of the country are firmly protected, I think,” said Kim Jin Hyok, senior staffer of the Pyongyang Municipal People’s Committee.

High sense of responsibility developed to protect historical sites

By Ko Kwang Youn PT

Paeksan tea began to be widely drunk after it was eclipsed for 2,000 years though it was known to neighbouring countries in the period of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668).

Long history

According to Samgukgagi, or Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms, and other historical records, a drink called Songnam tea, predecessor of Paeksan tea, was popular in the period of Koguryo. A plant belonging to the rhododendron family growing on Mt Paektu, it grows on clean rocks and its leaves look like willow leaves. Koreans dried them to use them as raw materials for the tea.

According to a record, the Qing dynasty under the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the 18th century imported a great deal of leaves of Ledum hypoleucum from Korea. Due to the severe expropriation and sycophancy of noble ruling circles in the closing years of the feudal Joson dynasty (1392-1910) and the policy of obliterating the Korean national culture pursued by the Japanese imperialists during their military occupation of Korea between 1905 and 1945, the plant faded out. But it made a recovery thanks to the DPRK’s national culture preservation policy.

Natural flavour, fragrance

Paeksan tea is becoming a fresh natural drink as it is made from the leaves of Ledum hypoleucum growing on the rocks in northern highlands whose height is over 2,000 metres above sea level around the pollution-free Mt Paektu area.

Since it is rich in medicinal components that raise immunity and resistance, it helps revitalize humans and improve their health.

It is irresistible for its somewhat sweet and savoury taste, bluish-yellow colour and the combination of different fragrances peculiar to azalea blossom, rose, peppermint, pine and mugwort.

Round twisted yet properly straightened and crispy dried leaves feel nice. Dark green, vivid and brilliant tea reflects the emotions of life inherent to the Korean people who like mellow taste and smell.

The processing method of the tea was registered as a DPRK patent. It enhances the unique flavour, aroma and colour, while preserving the medicinal effects and shapes of leaves.

Tea drinkers tell In general, tea has its recommended daily amount and time for consumption. It is because it contains caffeine, a stimulant of the central nervous system.

However, there is no limit in the amount and time for daily consumption as Paeksan tea contains a moderate amount of caffeine.

The most unique effect of the tea is that it helps clear their brains, improves their judgment and memory and makes them feel mental stability by activating brain activities.

“As it contains much vitamin C, it relieves the fatigue of sports players when they drink the tea during a break. And it is good for improving the resistance of players and has high haemostatic and sterilizing effects on wounds,” said Kim Hung Chon, wrestling head coach of the Kigwancha Sports Club.

Paeksan tea is becoming a fresh natural drink as it is made from the leaves of Ledum hypoleucum growing on the rocks in northern highlands whose height is over 2,000 metres above sea level around the pollution-free Mt Paektu area.

A green area around the site. Flowering shrubs and lay out a beauty, plant new species of flowering shrubs and lay out a beauty, plant new species of flowering shrubs and lay out a beauty, plant new species.