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Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un pays homage to fallen soldiers, poses for photos with war veterans

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, visited the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery to pay homage to the fallen soldiers of the KPA on July 26 to mark the 65th anniversary of the victory in the war.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Army General Kim Su Gil, director of the KPA General Political Bureau, Army General Ri Yong Gil, chief of the KPA General Staff, Army General No Kwang Chol, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and war veterans Yang Hyong Sop, Ri Myong Su and Thae Jong Su.

The national anthem was played solemnly. And amid the playing of the wreath-laying music, a wreath was placed in the name of the Supreme Leader.

Kim Jong Un paid a silent tribute to the memory of fallen KPA soldiers who dedicated their precious lives to the sacred war for the Party, revolution, country and people.

Saying that the indomitable fighting spirit and heroic feats of the martyrs who defended the Party, revolution, country and people at the cost of their lives would go down in the history of the country forever, he expressed his conviction that all the service personnel, working people and younger generations would reliably carry forward the



history and tradition of invincibility of powerful and dignified socialist Korea.

Kim Jong Un met with the participants in the Fifth National Conference of War Veterans and had a photo session with them in front of the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery.

The Supreme Leader warmly waved his hand to the cheering war veterans who were filled with deep emotion and joy.

He made a deep bow to all the war

veterans as he said that thanks to the immortal exploits of the defenders of the country in the 1950s, who brought about the victory of July 27 by fighting bravely with fervent loyalty to the Party and country and passionate patriotism, the DPRK has been able to make a dynamic advance towards the high peak of a socialist power, demonstrating its might as a dignified country of the people.

He expressed his expectation that the war veterans, who

defended the country at the cost of their blood, would be as spry as ever and add brilliance to every moment of their life as excellent teachers and edifiers who implant the spirit of defending the country and revolution which was kept by the heroic soldiers of the 1950s in the hearts of younger generations, before having a photo session with the participants in the conference.

Compiled from KCNA

DPRK leader pays tribute to Chinese combatants

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, paid tribute to the Chinese martyrs by laying a wreath at the Chinese People's Volunteers Martyrs Cemetery in Hoelang County, South Phyongan Province, on the

occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War.

He was accompanied by Ri Su Yong, Kim Yong Chol, Ri Yong Ho and No Kwang Chol.

A KPA guard of honour lined up at the cemetery.

The national anthems of China and the DPRK were played.

Amid the playing of music, a wreath was laid at the monument depicting a Chinese People's Volunteers martyr in the name of Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un, which was followed by another wreath in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee, WPK Central Military Commission and the DPRK SAC.

The Supreme Leader observed a

moment's silence in memory of the CPV martyrs.

Wreaths were also laid at the grave of Mao Anying.

He observed a silent tribute to the memory of Mao.

He then looked round the graves of other fallen Chinese soldiers.

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During the past Fatherland Liberation War, he said, the Chinese Party, government and people unhesitatingly sent their presentable sons and daughters to the Korean front despite a host of difficulties in the initial years of a new China, in order to support the Korean people's just cause with blood and make a great contribution to the war victory.

Korean mountains and rivers are covered with the blood shed by the Chinese comrades and the souls of the Korean revolutionaries rest on the Chinese land, he said, adding that the DPRK-China relationship is developing into an unprecedentedly special and solid friendship as the two countries are not only geographically close but also bound together by such a militant fellowship and genuine trust forged by sharing blood and lives.

The Chinese comrades dedicated their lives to support us when we were at the crossroads of life and death, thereby safeguarding the just cause and securing peace at the cost of blood, he said, noting that their feats would live on in the hearts of our people. The Korean people did and do feel proud to have such a



reliable fraternal country and a great friend as China, he said.

It is our due responsibility, moral obligation and ennobling mission to pass down through generations the

feats the CPV soldiers had performed displaying matchless bravery and sacrificing spirit on the Korean front, he stated. And he stressed the need to spruce up and preserve well

their graves in different parts of the country, with such devotion as their family members would show.

Compiled from KCNA

WAR ANNIVERSARY

War veterans come together for fifth national conference

The Fifth National Conference of War Veterans took place in Pyongyang on July 26 as the whole country brimmed with the delight of victors, who add brilliance to the history and tradition of war victory, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The meeting brought together the war veterans and other persons who performed undying feats and meritorious deeds during the Fatherland Liberation War and the campaign to build socialism.

The platform was taken by Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and vice-chairman of the WPK Central Committee, together with anti-Japanese war veterans Hwang Sun Hui, Kim Chol Man and Ri Yong Suk and war veterans including Yang Hyong Sop, Ri Myong Su, Thae Jong Su, Choe Yong Rim, Ri Yong Mu, O Kuk Ryol and Kim Si Hak.

Choe Ryong Hae conveyed the congratulatory message sent by the WPK Central Committee to the conference.



The Fifth National Conference of War Veterans takes place at the April 25 House of Culture.

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The message described the Fifth National Conference of War Veterans as a meaningful meeting to offer congratulations to the second generation of the revolution, veteran revolutionaries, who performed immortal exploits in the defence of the country and socialist construction by faithfully following the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, and to demonstrate the will of rising generations to inherit the spirit of victors in the great years and show off the valiant mettle of Juche Korea.

In the message, the Party Central Committee offered

a warm greeting of gratitude once again to the war veterans who safeguarded the Party, revolution, country and people at the risk of their lives and dedicated their blood and sweat of patriotic loyalty in the long course of arduous struggle, and expressed its expectation that all the service members and people would follow the examples of infinite loyalty to the Party and revolution and heroic struggle set by war veterans so as to perform fresh miracles and exploits in the onward march of self-reliance for developing the country into the most powerful nation and the people's paradise admired by the world.

After reading out the congratulatory message Choe Ryong Hae delivered a report.

He referred to the victory the DPRK army and people achieved in the unheard-of life-and-death struggle that can be said to be a confrontation between rifle and atomic bomb as the brilliant win of the Juche-oriented military ideas, strategy and tactics, and outstanding art of command of President Kim Il Sung, an invincible, iron-willed commander.

He noted that the spirit of defending the country the brave KPA soldiers created during the fights to win victory in the war is the greatest feat the war

veterans performed at the cost of their blood and the priceless wealth they have transferred to their younger generations.

He also referred to the facts that the war veterans have faithfully supported the revolutionary cause of the Party with the spirit and mettle of frontline soldiers for decades since the gun of war fell silent and that Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un has bestowed every favour on war veterans, regarding them as the invaluable treasure of the country, as he embroiders the history of victory of the Korean revolution with new legends of love for comrades and comrades-in-arms.

The Supreme Leader has made sure that the war victory day is celebrated every year by inviting war veterans to Pyongyang and that the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery were built splendidly in order to immortalize the heroic soldiers who dedicated their lives to the defence of the country, he said, adding that as it is led by the Supreme Leader, the DPRK will always demonstrate its might as a victor nation inheriting victorious July 27 and the red

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Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un gives on-site guidance to different sectors in Kangwon Province

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, visited the Kangwon Provincial Tree Nursery.

True to his instructions on building a modern tree nursery, land-saving and labour-efficient, in each province, the officials and working people in Kangwon Province have built a latest tree nursery covering an area of dozens of hectares and equipped with 57 buildings and facilities including a sapling production quarter, management building, welfare facilities and dwelling houses.

The Supreme Leader shared greetings with relevant officials and looked round the nursery.

He was so happy about the building of another large-scale base capable of producing at least 20 million saplings a year, and highly appreciated the solid material and technical foundation the province has laid to ensure a smooth production of saplings.

He stressed the need to further raise the scientific level of the production, do double production a year and increase the production of good species of saplings of great economic and ornamental values and suitable to local climate and soil so that it could actually benefit forestation to bear fruit.

Each province, he noted, should speed up its own nursery project drawing on the success and experience obtained in building a model nursery that has taken sapling production to a higher level in scientific, industrial and intensive terms.

He dropped in at the house of a discharged soldier and his wife who work at the nursery. He gave pep talks to them, showing meticulous concern over their living.

The reforestation campaign is an endeavour to carry out the earnest instructions of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il and also an ennobling patriotic undertaking to hand down everlasting asset to the coming generations, he told the officials. This should be held as the currently most important and priority policy task and pushed ahead with relentlessly by concentrating all-Party, nationwide efforts on it, he added.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un inspected KPA Factory No. 525.

KPA Factory No. 525 turns out liquid bacillus subtillus of fermented soybean on a normal footing after manufacturing facilities and setting up a production line with an annual capacity of 60 tons by relying on its own technical force.

Having looked round the hall dedicated to education with revolutionary relics, he acquainted himself with how the factory has implemented the instructions Chairman



Kim Jong Il had given during his inspection of the factory and how it has ensured the production and supply of raw materials in recent years.

He highly appreciated the factory's exceeding of annual targets, and stressed the need to focus on increasing the production of various condiments that taste good and satisfy nutritional needs so as to contribute substantially to the improvement of the soldiers' dietary life.

As he checked the new production line of the liquid bacillus subtillus natto, he said that it is important to provide the service personnel with a variety of soybean foods in keeping with a boom in bean farming across the army, adding that it is needed to feed them fermented soybean, easy to eat and good for health, on a regular basis. It is a great success that the factory has established a modern line capable of mass-producing quality liquid bacillus subtillus natto in an industrial way, he noted.

He specified tasks of managing equipment and technology scrupulously and striving to make the production line fully automatic and sterile at a higher level.

Kim Jong Un visited the Songdowon General Foodstuff Factory, together with his wife Ri Sol Ju.

The factory inaugurated in January 2010 has steadily built up its production capacity in such a way as to turn out at least 150 kinds of tasty sweets and processed foods, becoming one of the country's leading foodstuff producers.

Having dropped in at the room dedicated to the factory's history, Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un looked round production processes

to acquaint himself with the factory's technical equipment and production.

He highly appreciated the factory that has met its annual targets ahead of schedule and mass-produced processed foods in high demand and favoured by customers.

The factory should survey public demand on a regular basis and channel efforts into developing new products to satisfy the growing needs so that its foods could be sought-after and contribute greatly to enriching the people's dietary life, he added.

He stressed the need to enhance quality control and upgrade and modernize control methods and means in order to ensure quality and hygienic safety of foodstuffs with different storage requirements—in keeping with the kinds of the products on the rise.

In the future, he noted, the factory should work out and push ahead with a proper plan for further making the production processes fully automated and sterile.

It is needed to operate the sci-tech learning space substantially so as to train the employees to be knowledgeable workers and play their part in updating the production processes in technical terms and modernizing equipment, he said, adding that new technical innovations and bright ideas should come from the masses of the producers en masse.

Kim Jong Un visited the Wonsan Disabled Soldiers' Bag Factory, together with Ri Sol Ju.

He looked round the factory to familiarize himself with the production of schoolbags.

Now that each province has laid sound material and technical foundations to produce hundreds of

thousands of schoolbags, he said, it is time to launch a campaign to raise the quality of bags and concentrate efforts on the campaign. Bag factories in each province should rein in quality control and make exact demands on it, thus ensuring the same quality of the bags supplied to the children and students across the country, he noted.

It is the intention of our Party, he added, to supply good homemade notebooks, bags, school things and uniforms to the children and students so that they could cultivate patriotism to cherish and value our own things from childhood. He repeatedly requested the officials and employees of the bag factories around the country to devote themselves to making each bag qualitatively, just like a mother does for her children.

He highly appreciated the officials and employees of the factory who have renovated it by their own efforts, technology and materials in a short time and strived to put the production on a normal footing at high levels.

Pointing to the need to value, respect and take good care of the disabled soldiers as the treasures of the country, he asked the provincial Party committee to pay more heed to and help the factory so that its employees could continue to carry on the revolution working up beads of sweat in the worthwhile, honourable work for the younger generations.

The Supreme Leader had photographs taken with the officials and employees of the establishments he inspected.

He was accompanied by senior officials of the WPK Central Committee, namely Hwang Pyong So, Han Kwang Sang and Jo Yong Won.

By PT staff reporter

CELEBRATION

Nation celebrates 65th anniversary of war victory

The Korean people have significantly celebrated the 65th anniversary of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War.

Service members, working people, youth and schoolchildren visited the plaza of the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il lie in state and their statues and large portraits across the country to pay their respects to the great leaders.

Jong Il Sim, widow of DPRK Hero An Tong Su, presented a basket of flowers to the statues on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang on July 26, and a floral basket came from internationalist Ya. T. Nobichenko's bereaved family.

The resident military attaches corps presented a basket of flowers and congratulatory message to Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un.

Baskets of flowers also came from overseas Koreans and foreign politicians and public figures including DPRK Hero An Tong Su's widow Jong Il Sim, Japan's Nagano prefectural assembly for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Japanese journalist Narita Shunichi, Ibrahim Mantu, chairman of the Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association, Damian Ogbonna,

chairman of the African regional committee for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, and the Belgium-DPRK Friendship Association.

Wreaths were laid at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong, Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery in Sinmi-ri, Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery and martyrs' statues, cemeteries, memorial towers, graves and friendship towers across the country.

They were also placed at the Chinese People's Volunteers martyrs cemeteries and graves in Hyongjesan District of Pyongyang, Kaesong, and Hocchang County and Anju of South Phyongan Province.

Wreaths sent by the Supreme Leader were seen at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong, Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery in Sinmi-ri, the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery and the Liberation Tower.

A seminar of social scientists was held at the Korean Revolution Museum on July 24.

It explained the undying revolutionary exploits of the President who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, his wise leadership and the heroic spirit of defending the motherland



The Statue of Victory at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum.

PHOTOS BY KCNA

of service members and people.

Women got together with a war veteran at the Hall of Women in Pyongyang, and winners at the national vocal and instrumental solo contest gave a performance at the Central Youth Hall.

Performances were given by the central artistic motivational teams of workers, agricultural workers and youth and other art

troupes in Pyongyang and local areas.

Performers put on the stage various numbers reflecting their will to add brilliance to the immortal exploits of the great leaders, who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory and built up the Korean People's Army into an invincible army which is prepared politically

and ideologically and in military techniques, and to win victory under the leadership of the Supreme Leader.

Young people and students had dancing sessions and other events at Kim Il Sung Square and other places in Pyongyang and local areas.

By Ri Sung Ik PT



Young people pay floral tribute to the war heroes.



Young men and women dance in celebration of the 65th war victory anniversary at Kim Il Sung Square.



A glimpse into the Fifth National Conference of War Veterans.

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blood the war veterans shed for their beloved country will be remembered for all ages along with the history of building a powerful socialist country.

Jon Ku Kang, lecturer at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, delivered remarks on behalf of war veterans to make an earnest request to younger generations.

And Kim Song Chol, a KPA general, and Pak Chol Min, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist Youth League, made speeches on behalf of the

KPA and young people.

They said the spirit of devotedly guarding the leader and defending the country and popular heroism the war veterans displayed during the war and socialist construction are the eternal soul of Juche Korea and the most precious spiritual wealth younger generations should carry on, and vowed that service members and young people would show the world the fine traits of the descendants of the defenders of the country in the 1950s and fresh achievements of the masters of a youth power in the ongoing general offensive.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

DPRK  70th anniversary

A rapid turn to socialist industrial nation

There is an unforgettable period in the DPRK's 70-year history, known as the Chollima era when the Korean people advanced at the speed of Chollima, a legendary horse running 400 kilometres a day, to demonstrate the spirit of heroic Korea to the world.

For the post-war reconstruction was completed by and large, the DPRK launched the 1957-1961 five-year plan for national economic development in 1957.

But it faced lots of difficulties. It needed enormous investment and high technology to carry out the plan, but it lacked everything including equipment, materials, manpower and money. Its technology was backward and the people's life was not yet brought to normal after the war.

Finding ways to pull through them was a serious issue decisive of the destiny of the revolution.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the revolutionary policy on bringing about an upsurge in socialist economic construction at the December 1956 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, fully convinced that when the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people was rightly enlisted, the high national economic plan could readily be fulfilled.

The meeting set forth the tasks to overcome passivism and conservatism, increase the total industrial output value by 21 percent in 1957 over the previous year and additionally produce goods worth 4-5 billion won, 5 000-10 000 tons of steel and 50 000 tons of grain more than planned.

After the meeting the President visited the then Kangson Steel Works and earnestly called on the workers of the factory to hold high the banner of collective innovation drive.

They heartily responded to his call and made great innovations in the production of steel.

They worked a miracle of

producing 120 000 tons of steel from a blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60 000 tons, kindling the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge. Kangson became the historical place where the torch of the Chollima movement for a great upsurge was lit first.

The people throughout the country worked hard to bring about a revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction under the slogan "Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!"

In the burning flames of the collective innovation drive the industrial production plan for 1957, the first year of the five-year plan, was overfulfilled by 17 percent and industrial production grew 44 percent over the previous year. The grain production target was hit at 112 percent in the agricultural sector.

The great upsurge in socialist construction was thus brought about in the DPRK and in the course of this the Chollima movement started.

All sectors and units made innovations and leaps forward continuously while overcoming conservatism and passivism and thinking and acting boldly and intensified the revolutionary upsurge of socialist construction a level higher.

The workers and technicians in the metallurgical industry built a 300 000-400 000 ton-capacity blast furnace in less than a year and supplied iron and steel products badly needed for different sectors of the national economy.

Those of the machine-building industry made a Chollima-brand tractor in 35 days and Sungni 58 lorry in 40 days.

They were followed by the production of 8m turning lathe, 3 000-ton press, Chollima-brand excavator, Ragwon I large water pump, Pulgunbyol 58 bulldozer and others. In only half a year 377 000 hectares of farmland were brought under irrigation as the Kiyang and other large irrigation projects were completed one after another.

The flames of the great revolutionary upsurge spread like wildfire to other sectors of the national economy.

In the course of this the Chollima movement developed into the Chollima workteam movement. And it then spread to workshops and factories and to all other fields of the economy and culture.

With socialist construction making rapid progress and the Chollima workteam movement in full swing, the historic tasks of laying the foundations of socialist industrialization were fulfilled successfully.

After the groundwork of socialist industrialization was laid, a nationwide campaign was launched to complete socialist industrialization in the period of the first seven-year plan between 1961 and 1967.

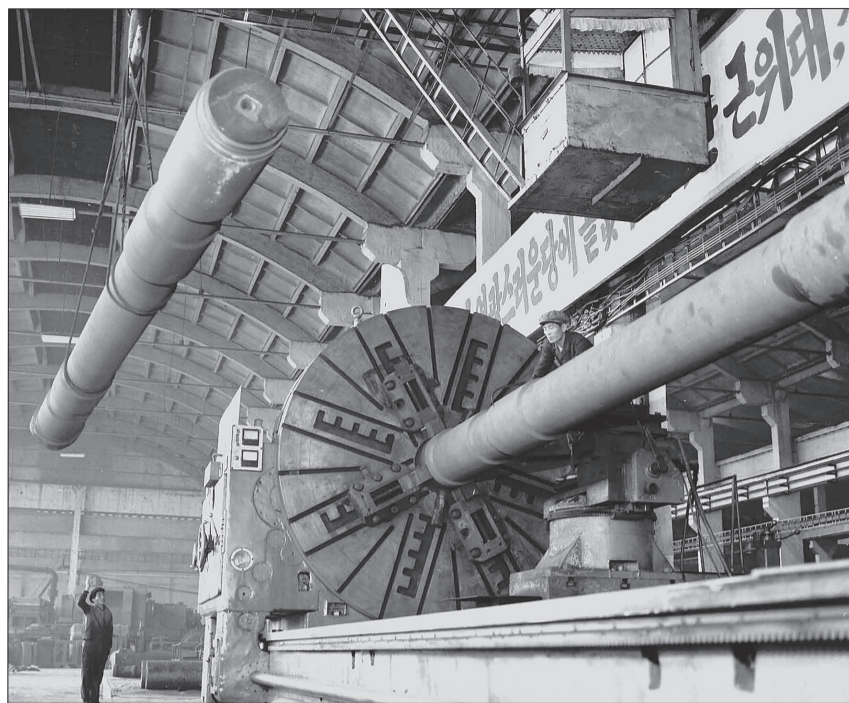
The plan was to mark a new stage of development of socialist construction.

But the Korean people's efforts for socialist industrialization was accompanied by the struggle against the moves of the imperialists towards aggression and war.

In the latter half of the 1960s the situation at home and abroad grew more complicated and strained due to the enemies' attempt to invade the country and the counter-revolutionary schemes of anti-Party revisionists.

In order to carry out the difficult and uphill task to complete socialist industrialization while directing steady efforts to building up defence capability it was needed to make a fresh leap forward and innovation in all sectors.

The Second WPK Conference in October 1966 decided to overhaul socialist construction



The machining of custom-built equipment at the then Ryongsong Machine Factory.

as a whole and step up defence upbuilding in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, to this end, prolong the first seven-year plan for three years.

The DPRK government inspired all people to make a fresh revolutionary leap forward in implementing the line of building the economy and defence capability in parallel.

The Second National Conference of the Vanguarders in the Chollima Workteam Movement held in May 1968 set forth the tasks for further developing the movement to increase the ranks of Chollima factories, farms, schools and riders.

All the people worked hard in all economic sectors to perform fresh miracles and innovations in order to carry out the tasks.

In the period of the first seven-year plan industry saw a rapid growth, resulting in the establishment of a self-reliant and modern industry which developed in a diversified manner, had solid raw materials production bases of its own and was equipped with new technologies and a radical change in its features as well.

In the whole period of

industrialization efforts between 1957 and 1970 industrial production grew 19.1 percent on annual average, with the result that the total industrial output value in 1970 increased 11.6 times more than that in 1956, among which the output of the means of production grew 13.3 times and that of consumer goods 9.3 times.

The share of industry in the total industrial and agricultural output value was 34 percent in 1956, but it rose to 74 percent in 1969. In the same period the share of industry in the national income from industry and agriculture grew from 5 to 65 percent.

The period of the country's industrialization from the beginning to completion plus the stage of building its groundwork covered only 14 years.

The completion of the difficult and complicated task of industrialization, for which capitalist countries took a century or even several centuries, in such a short period of time was the brilliant victory of the original Juche-oriented line of industrialization advanced by the President.

Jong Sun Bok

in brief

Stocking fishery station built

The Yonphungho Stocking Fishery Station has been built distinctively to blend in well with the natural scenery on the shores of Lake Yonphung.

The station is furnished with the general control room, hatching pond and outdoor fish pond, sci-tech learning space and the like.

An inaugural ceremony was

held on July 21.

After the ceremony, hundreds of thousands of fry including those of mandarin fish were released in the lake.

Traffic safety education park

Phyongsong Traffic Safety Education Park for Children has newly been built as an educational base furnished

with an education hall, outdoor practice ground and mini-car playground.

An opening ceremony was held on July 22, attended by Kim Tu Il, chairman of the South Phyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kang Hyong Bong, chairman of the provincial people's committee, officials concerned, builders, employees of the park management station, public security officers, other working people, children and students in the city.

After the ceremony was over,

the participants looked round the park.

Consumer goods show

The 7th round of the national 206 consumer goods show was held in Pyongyang from July 23 to 26.

Put on display were over 8 000 products in some 300 kinds made by at least 1 000 daily necessities producers under well over a hundred ministries and national agencies and provinces. More than 700

consumer goods in over 200 kinds produced in different countries were also exhibited.

More units have taken part in the show than previous exhibitions and the quality of exhibited products has seen marked progress.

The show drew the attention of visitors as the number of varieties in the same kind increased and the products were made of domestic raw materials to preserve the specific character of relevant localities.

By Choe Kwang Jin PT

PROFILE

Following in husband's footsteps

Researchers of the tideland agricultural institute of agricultural college under Phyongbuk University have succeeded in developing purine, ultramicro-growth promoter.

They ensured the actual rate of extraction of purine, a component of nucleic acid, from locally available biological materials at 30 percent, which means the expansion of the frontiers of science. This notable success is unthinkable apart from the unassuming efforts of Hong Son Hwa (pictured), a woman scientist in her 50s.

It was one summer day five years ago when Hong joined the research project for purine.

When her husband Jang Man Chol, who was in charge of the project as the director of a research institute in North Phyongan Province, died at his post, she made up her mind to complete his research without fail.

When she came to the research team, the researchers were surprised to see her, because though they knew she had majored in chemistry during her university days, they had never thought she would pursue unpromising project.

Striking the pressure reactor that had been used by her husband, she called on them to pool their efforts to succeed.

Since the purine extraction process based on the biological material of bird excrement emits gas and its extraction rate is low, developed countries gave up the research and were switching over to the method of chemical synthesis. The method was unfit to domestic conditions as it required a great deal of imported chemical reagents. Given that the chemically synthesized purine was not an organic product, it would give harmful effect on human body if the substance was absorbed by cereals or livestock.

Hong and other fellow researchers set the target of raising the extraction rate of purine by over ten percent with local technology and raw materials and beating the existing theory.

On the basis of indepth research into the data left by her husband, she buckled down to experiments to familiarize herself with the technical operation. After making untiring efforts, she was promoted to the key developer. She buried herself in the laboratory making experiments day and night.

She continued her quest with a patriotic mind to increase grain production and turn the mountains of the country into "gold mountains". In the course of this, she found out a clue that the most reasonable way to raise the actual extraction

rate of purine was to find the correct concentration value of a substance which is used to separate and extract the excrement of birds.

The research team repeated tests in different concentration in search of the proper value and get the knack of extraction method.

Finally the unknown world revealed its secret, and the researchers hit their initial target of 10 percent.

Pak Yong Ho, vice-rector for science at agricultural college under Phyongbuk University, was very glad to hear the successful result achieved by the research team including Hong in January four years ago.

"Fascinated by the unique efficacy of purine, I had conducted a series of research projects with the growth promoter developed by Jang Man Chol. The results were very successful. However, I had been compelled to give up my research as I could not get the growth promoter any longer after Jang's death. So I was very impressed by the noble mentality of the research team including his spouse, who undertook the research project by herself and developed purine in Korean way while competing with the world," said Pak Yong Ho.

On the basis of the initial success, the researchers set themselves a higher goal to raise the actual extraction rate of purine by 30 percent.

Travelling all parts of the country, they looked for the source of biological raw materials and pushed ahead with purine production from such biological raw materials as mugwort and arrowroot as well as bird excrement and with the experiments for increasing the actual extraction rate of purine and introducing products made with it in parallel.

They finally exceeded the 20 percent level in a short time and worked a miracle of attaining the goal of 30 percent.

They turned out in a drive to introduce their research findings into practice.

Hong took upon herself the introduction task. She put her heart into technical lectures as she travelled around dozens of farms in the province. She also visited various units in other provinces to apply purine.

A radical change has been effected in the introduction in recent four years. High-yielding units increased, including the Sinam Cooperative Farm in Ryongchon County and workteam No. 3 of the Sujin



Cooperative Farm in Uiju County. The application also made it possible to plant trees even in summer to raise the rate of rooting and provided a guarantee for raising the fattening rate of pig and chicken and boosting the output of fruit and cotton.

Officials advised her to write a degree thesis, but she spent most of her time on expanding the introduction success.

In the period, the research team brought out effective research achievements, namely "Synthesis of purine, rooting promoter to ensure tree planting in summer", "Research into applying purine to agricultural production" and "Purine, ultramicro-growth promoter conducive to boosting crop yield over 1.5 times".

The research team was awarded the sci-tech prize of merit at the 33rd national sci-tech festival last April.

Hong Son Hwa is going on with her research with an eye to developing health foods with a world competitive edge by producing a great deal of purine.

By Pang Un Ju PT

COOKERY

Contest highlights tangogi recipe

A national tangogi cooking contest took place in Pyongyang on July 25, two days before the beginning of the middle period of dog days.

The event brought together scores of cooks selected from the public catering facilities of ministries, national agencies and the General Bureau of Public Welfare and those in Pyongyang and provinces.

Last year the items of contest were dog meat soup together with steamed dog ribs and legs and boiled entrails, but this year's items were soup, plus entrails boiled in plain water and sausage.

The participants prepared boiled millet and those foods in a fixed time.

Most attractive were those from the Pyongyang Tangogi House and Kyonghung Guidance Bureau as they were eye-catching.

"Food should be tasty first, but it should also be cultured, meaning catching the eyes

of diners or pleasing to their eyes," said Pak Hyon A, chef of a grilled meat restaurant under the Kyonghung Guidance Bureau.

"The secret of top-class tangogi soup is to boil the meat enough to have proper chewing taste, make seasonings taste hot and spicy at the same time and prepare soup to have sweet and savoury tastes mixed together," said Kim Yong Suk, chef of the Pyongyang Tangogi House well known for good tangogi dishes.

Cooks from North and South Hamgyong provinces were also highly appreciated for their fine culinary skills that suit the local features.

"This contest drew more young cooks than last year, and they enhanced the unique taste of tangogi soup," said Ko Chang Hyok, department chief of the Cooks Association of Korea.

By Ri Sung Ik PT



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Cooks are busy preparing tangogi dishes at the national contest.

RC ACTIVITY

New Zealand RC looks to cooperate with DPRK



"We look forward to a good working collaboration with the DPRK Red Cross," Jennifer Anne

McMahon (pictured), president for the New Zealand Red Cross, said when she stayed in Pyongyang from July 17 to 21.

New Zealand RC officials on their first visit to the DPRK confirmed the possibility of exchange and cooperation between the two organizations after being told about the activities conducted by the Korean counterpart.

The integrated program in the DPRK is very efficient and serves as a good example for us, they said after they toured the integrated project sites in Unsan County, South Phyongan Province.

The DPRK Red Cross Society has achieved noticeable results

in its pursuit of the integrated programs aimed at meeting the general RC goals package—water sanitation, reforestation, disaster resilience and local self-sufficiency—in close contact with the local community and relevant government organs.

The New Zealand RC chief said they could learn a lot from the Korean counterpart that boasts rich experience while their own experience might be of help to the latter.

The two humanitarian organizations adopted a memorandum of understanding to promote mutual exchange and cooperation.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

VIEW

'Argument about the driver of Korean peninsula' under scrutiny

In the wake of the Singapore summit, better known as "epochal talks", the long-time hostile relationship between the DPRK and the US has taken a dramatic turn.

At this time the south Korean authorities are unscrupulous enough to claim on different occasions that they managed to lead a "historical turnaround" ranging from the north's participation in the Winter Olympic Games to the exchange of high-level special envoys, the north-south summit and the north-US summit, out of a shared understanding that the north's nuclear issue should be addressed on the basis of a solid alliance with the US.

They went so far as to warn that the north and the US would face "grave judgment" if they fail to honour the commitment they made before the international community.

The severity of the situation lies in that such arguments did not come from certain media outlets and scholars but they are part of the intentional propaganda that is in accordance with the policy of the south side and spearheaded by its high-level authorities.

This compels us to feel the need to spotlight and scrutinize again their "theory of the driver of the Korean peninsula" that constitutes the basis of their thinking, reason of their argument and guarantee of their action.

When it comes to a driver, it means a person who chooses the

road on which to drive a vehicle and self-assesses and adjusts the direction, speed and other matters while driving.

So, do they mean to say they are dealing with all the issues arising in the improvement of inter-Korean relations as they intend with their own stand?

Their much-hyped "theory of the driver of the Korean peninsula" and the "theory of the leading role" in improving inter-Korean relations and ensuring peace are so preposterous that they make no sense. This is illustrated by how they have behaved since the adoption of the Panmunjom Declaration.

No sooner had they signed the historic declaration than they enforced the extremely dangerous joint aerial drill targeted at the DPRK in tandem with the US. It is just the south Korean authorities and politicians in Seoul's Youido who let human scum as nasty as wild dogs address the parliament violating our supreme dignity and social system and criticizing the Panmunjom Declaration.

They are paying lip service to the implementation of the declaration only when they sit together with us at the negotiating table, but they are doing little to improve relations fundamentally while studying the face of the US.

Despite the growing tendencies in south Korea towards inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation after the adoption of the declaration, they are still

half-hearted in the process of inter-Korean détente, saying that "it is needed to maintain sanctions on the north till its nuclear issue is addressed" and that "they would seek any possible way to work with the north within the framework of sanctions".

They are also touring neighbouring countries to beg for international support for the sustained offensive to impose sanctions and pressure on the north, while taking great pains to obtain mandates from the US and Japan to deal with any slight issue arising in inter-Korean relations. This is what their "leading role" means.

So clumsy and piteous was their behaviour that even western media describe their approach as "onlooker's theory, not driver's theory" and "wishful thinking of daydreamer".

Even so the south Korean authorities ridiculously argue that the current phase of dialogue on the Korean peninsula is an outcome of their "new Berlin initiative".

Facts suggest that though they are wearing a veil of "improvement of relations", being conscious of public sentiment, they are still steeped in the mentality of the era of confrontation.

At such critical time they should not act rashly only seeking their own political interests and trying to save their face.

Kim Chun Sun

JAPAN

Taking away national sovereignty

It has been 111 years since Japan fabricated the aggressive "Jongmi seven-point treaty".

On July 24 1907, it cooked up the treaty to completely deprive the feudal Joseon government of its right of home administration including the administration of justice, legislation, administration and appointment of officials.

After seizing the diplomatic right of Korea by concocting the "Ulsa five-point treaty" in 1905, Japan invented the Jongmi treaty in a bid to weaken the Koreans' growing anti-Japanese sentiments and annex Korea as its full colony.

The treaty, however, was a fraudulent document with no legal validity.

It had no legal form which could be effected under the royal

sanction, signature and imperial seal of Kojong, sovereign of the feudal Joseon dynasty.

At that time, Emperor Kojong flatly refused to sanction, sign and seal the treaty when prime minister Ri Wan Yong demanded he ratify its draft at the instigation of the Japanese.

Therefore, Japan declared it by the name of "Korea-Japan convention" by stamping only Ri Wan Yong's personal seal.

With the help of this fraudulent document, it annexed Korea by mobilizing government authority and military power.

The policy for the obliteration of the Korean nation enforced by the Japanese imperialists was the most barbarous one unprecedented in history. They forcibly

conscripted over 8.4 million Korean young and middle-aged people to send them to battlefields and backbreaking work sites, killing more than a million. They also perpetrated a heinous unethical crime of reducing 200 000 Korean women to the "sexual slaves" of their soldiers. And they attempted to eradicate the Korean language and alphabet and even the name of Koreans, and destroyed and plundered the cultural assets and natural resources of Korea.

This notwithstanding, the successive Japanese rulers have resorted to every trickery to evade apology and reparations as they embellished their past crimes.

Crime-ridden history can neither be erased nor be covered up.

It is the invariable will of the Korean people to exact an apology and reparations from Japan without fail for the heinous unethical crimes.

By Song Jong Ho PT

comments

Abductees should be sent home

The truth about the cardinal sin of group abduction of the DPRK women citizens the Park Guen Hye clan committed by mobilizing the national intelligence service has been disclosed again in south Korea, eliciting strong public criticism.

At a news conference on July 10 the UN special human rights rapporteur said that he met some of the DPRK women citizens, arguing that they came to south Korea without knowing where they were going and it should be regarded as a crime. The south Korean government should thoroughly investigate the case, punish those responsible for it and respect the will of those who want to go back home, he noted.

Ho Kang Il, the restaurant manager who was directly involved in alluring and kidnapping his employees, also confessed his crime in a phone conversation with Yonhap News. He said that the NIS appealed him to come to south Korea with his employees and that all of them followed him as they thought they were going to work in a new restaurant opened in Southeast Asia and came to know where they were going when they got on board the south Korean airplane.

These provide new evidence proving that the "group defection from the north" is a farce orchestrated by the Park Geun Hye clique.

The south Korean media and civil society organizations strongly demand the government probe the truth about the deep-rooted evil committed by the

intelligence agency, severely punish those responsible for it and send the DPRK women back home to help inter-Korean fence-mending.

Regrettably, however, unification minister Jo Myong Gyun and other south Korean authorities have failed to take appropriate steps to solve the issue, insisting that they "defected from the north of their own free will" until today when the truth about the case has fully been revealed.

It only triggers indignation of all people in the north.

They openly argue about the "pain of split families", "settlement of humanitarian issue" and "development of north-south relations", while shelving such an anti-humanitarian crime of having split a dozen girls from their beloved families for years. It is unclear what they intend to do by leaving the issue unsettled.

Their approach to the group abduction issue is a touchstone by which to see whether the south Korean authorities have the will to improve inter-Korean relations or not.

It is the DPRK's stand that if they are not repatriated immediately, it will create an obstacle to inter-Korean rapprochement as well as to the reunion of split families and relatives now high on the agenda.

The south Korean authorities should see the situation squarely and send back the abducted women citizens as soon as possible.

Ridiculous

Japan is misbehaving itself while clamouring for the "forcible inspection" of the DPRK's nuclear facilities.

Now the Abe group is making much ado every day, saying that "As north Korea has not yet started to abandon nukes and missiles, a forcible and surprise nuclear inspection is needed", "If no strict conditions are set, north Korea will not move" and "Compromise will leave secret facilities intact".

Keeping step with it, *Mainichi Shimbun* and other conservative media are circulating a rumour that the Abe regime has entered a preliminary tuning with the US side to introduce the forcible inspection system against the suspicious nuclear facilities of north Korea.

Meanwhile, Japan is examining a plan for developing a next generation of radar for Aegis-class destroyers with the US in order to intensify surveillance of the DPRK as it schemes to take part in the US-led trans-Pacific joint military exercises and increase next year's defence spending to the record high level.

It is very ridiculous and intrusive for Japan to talk about the "forcible inspection", though it is unqualified to meddle in the Korean peninsula nuclear issue.

Despite the war criminal state and defeated nation to be forcibly inspected, Japan is making a headlong rush towards a military power while investing astronomical sums of money and keeping in secrecy a great deal of plutonium capable of making thousands of nuclear weapons.

A base calculation of the political dwarf underlies its inspection claim. It intends to curry favour with its master that insists on "report, verification and inspection", get out of its wretched plight as the one that has been sidelined from the trend of the Korean peninsula situation and earn honour.

Explicitly speaking, the so-called forcible inspection can never work on the DPRK since it is a gangster-like logic which was put up in the 1990s by hostile forces to end in failure.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

MARTIAL ART

Top Taekwon-Do practitioners chosen at the competition

The matches of the Jonsung Cup national Taekwon-Do all-star tournament which opened on July 20 are going on at the Taekwon-Do Hall in Pyongyang.

Divided into individual and team sparring in lightweight, heavy-light and heavyweight and catchweight categories, it drew more than 130 players and coaches selected from Taekwon-Do clubs at all levels, Korea University of

Physical Education and the Central School of Physical Education.

It is an occasion for deciding the top three players in sparring and for selecting players for the national team as well.

Individual sparring matches in lightweight, heavy-light and heavyweight categories took place between July 21 and 23. Winners of each division were Sin Hyon Il from the Central School of Physical Education and Kim

Hyon Ok from the Jagang provincial Taekwon-Do club, Rim Wi Sok and Ri Cho Won from the Taekwon-Do club of the Korean Taekwon-Do Committee and Kim Nam Su from the Jagang provincial Taekwon-Do club and Pak Mi Hyang from the Pyongyang municipal Taekwon-Do club.

The catchweight matches were played on July 24 to decide the best players of sparring.

Players who finished first

and second in the weight divisions competed on a round-robin basis.

All-star cups are to be awarded to the top players of men's and women's divisions.

The first match was between Kim Nam Su and Rim Wi Sok, winners of men's heavyweight and heavy-light categories.

They unfolded impressive scenes by giving full play to their various strike skills, such as turn kick while jumping, punch, jumping front kick and side kick, the staunch fighting spirit and perseverance.

Rim scored points continuously by performing sudden strike and high technical movements while organically combining offensive and defence.

He also beat Ha Kum Gang from the North Hwanghae provincial Taekwon-Do club and Sin Hyon Il from the Central School of Physical Education to win the title.

Pak Mi Hyang, People's Athlete and three-time world champion from the Pyongyang municipal Taekwon-Do club, came first in the women's catchweight event.



KIM CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A scene from the men's individual sparring.

By Jong Tang Song PT

By Yang Ryon Hui PT

Sports roundup

Paddlers triumphant at ITTF Korea Open

The DPRK's Ham Yu Song won the 2018 ITTF World Tournament Korea Open.

The competition which opened in south Korea's Taejon on July 17 brought together at least 230 paddlers from 28 countries and regions including the DPRK, China, Singapore, Germany and Spain.

Ham Yu Song gave full play to his forte throughout the matches, cruising to victory at the U-21 men's singles.

He beat the Japanese opponent 3-1 at the final on July 18, lifting the first trophy of the competition.

Cha Hyo Sim and Jang U Jin from the north and the south defeated all opponents in the mixed doubles by pooling their mind and wisdom.

They beat Chinese players 3-1 in the final on July 21.

Swimming contest of civil servants

A swimming contest of officials at commissions, ministries and national agencies took place on the occasion of the months of maritime sports in July and August.

Divided into four groups, civil servants competed in team and individual events.

The Ministry of Fisheries, Foreign Trade Bank, Moran Guidance Bureau and Cheyuk Sinmun Office came first respectively in the team event, and the winners of the individual event included the Central Committee of the Journalists Union of Korea, Foreign Languages Publishing House and State Planning Commission.

BIODIVERSITY

A range of activities conducted to protect biodiversity

The biodiversity institute of the State Academy of Sciences has conducted a variety of activities to protect biodiversity.

It is now pushing ahead with the survey of endangered animal and plant species and major migratory birds in all parts of the country, as well as the projects for protecting and restoring their habitats.

Environmental protectionists had Mundok and Rason migratory bird reserves listed as the Ramsar wetland sites and solved sci-tech problems for preservation and management in conformity with the principles and requirements of the international convention. They systematically conducted a regular survey, biodiversity assessment and prediction of changes in natural ecosystem in such international biosphere reserves as Mts Paektu, Kuwol, Myohyang and Chilbo, contributing to preserving the

ecological environment and biological resources in the region.

Now spoonbill, snipe and other birds fly to the areas and ringed birds are also found there. Especially, the Mundok and Rason migratory bird reserves are inhabited by endangered water-birds and the like, which account for one percent in international and regional numbers, namely Manchurian crane, spoon-billed sandpiper and white-naped crane and the number of settlers are on the increase year after year.

Experts made a field survey and general survey of ecology in the Mt Kumgang area to scientifically find out the distribution of indigenous animals and plants and evaluate the biodiversity of wetlands in the area so as to take measures for their sustainable use and protection. Thanks to their positive efforts, an undertaking

is briskly under way to register the Mt Kumgang area in the world heritage list.

In order to raise public awareness of biodiversity protection, the institute writes reference books and makes multimedia presentations on the basis of data, photos and video clips gathered by its environmental experts through field surveys.

The institute, which plays the function of the secretariat for

the DPRK national committee of the MAB, conducts exchange activities with foreign partners, especially the joint survey of endangered migratory birds with international and regional organizations like the Pukorokoro Miranda Shorebird Centre, New Zealand.

By Choe Kwang Jin PT



BY COURTESY OF THE BIODIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF THE STATE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Birds float in the reserve on Lake Tongjong in Thongchon County, Kangwon Province.