

# The Pyongyang Times

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

No. 26 (3 114) weekly

<http://www.pyongyangtimes.com.kp>

e-mail: [flph@star-co.net.kp](mailto:flph@star-co.net.kp)

Sat, June 27, Juche 109(2020)

## Chairman Kim Jong Un presides over preliminary to Party Central Military Commission meeting

A preliminary meeting for the Fifth Meeting of the Seventh Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea took place by way of video conferencing on Tuesday.

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the WPK and chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission,

presided over the preliminary.

It was attended by Ri Pyong Chol, vice-chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission, and some members of the commission.

The meeting deliberated on agenda items about major military policies to be laid before the Fifth Meeting of

the Seventh WPK Central Military Commission, and made a study of a report and decisions which would be submitted to the fifth meeting and some documents containing national measures for further bolstering the war deterrent of the country.

At the preliminary meeting, the

WPK Central Military Commission took stock of the prevailing situation and shelved the military action plans against the south which the General Staff of the Korean People's Army presented for the fifth meeting.

KCNA

### ANNIVERSARY

## All out to fight against aggressors

On June 25 1950 the Korean war broke out due to the US' anti-DPRK policy of aggression.

At the extraordinary meeting of the DPRK Cabinet that day, Premier Kim Il Sung pointed to the need to show the mettle of the Korean people to the enemies who were pouncing on them without knowledge of them and stated that the armed invaders should be wiped out through a decisive counterattack.

"I was struck with admiration by General Kim Il Sung's grit at that time," recalled the then Vice Premier Hong Myong Hui. "In view of war history, it was widely recognized that even powerful nations, if they were under preemptive attack, should inevitably make a retreat for a certain period until they retrieve their loss and straighten out confusion caused by that. But no one with ordinary courage could ever have imagined such an immediate counterattack on the aggressors who made a surprise attack."

In the radio address he delivered the following day, Kim Il Sung fervently appealed to the Korean people to direct all efforts to the victory in the war.

Greatly inspired by his speech,

more than 2 800 students of Kim Il Sung University volunteered to go to the front and three to four days after that almost all students and other young people in the north petitioned to be sent to the front.

Workers of industrial establishments across the country made a resolution to go to battlefields and farmers also turned out in the defence of their land provided by him and the democratic system. As a result, the number of volunteers for the army reached over 740 000 as of July 11 1950.

Meanwhile in the rear, a movement for contributing money to war funds was conducted as a patriotic drive

involving all the people. As a result, a fund amounting to more than 174 497 000 won was raised in a little over a month after the start of the war, the sum of the fund reached at least 400 million won by the end of August that year and the aircraft, tanks and warships that were named after "Minchong (democratic youth league)", "Tachaksaeng (university student)", "Nyosong (woman)" and "Sonyon (juvenile)" were presented to the units of the Korean People's Army.

As combatants of the Korean People's Army advanced southward like surging waves to annihilate the enemy, Seoul, the enemy's stronghold, was

liberated three days after the start of the counterattack as well as over 90 percent of the area of the south and at least 92 percent of its population in a little over a month.

As the situation of the war turned unfavourably for the US, it committed over two million troops to the Korean front including one third of its ground force, one fifth of its air force, most of the Pacific fleet and the troops of its 15 following countries as well as south Korea and Japan.

As the DPRK people had enjoyed a happy life as they exercised their right as masters of the country for the first time in their life after Korea's

liberation, they displayed a matchless self-sacrificing spirit and heroism in the defence of their country and shattered to pieces the myth of the US that boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

For the Korean people, June 25 not only brings back the bitter memories of the war, but also engraves in their mind the invaluable truth of history.

The truth is that they can defeat any formidable enemy when they uphold an outstanding leader in one mind and when they have burning patriotism and indefatigable fighting spirit.

By Kim Rye Yong PT



Students of Kim Il Sung University and many other young people of the DPRK volunteer to go to the front immediately after the Korean war was launched by the invaders.



### REPORT

## Withdrawal of US' anti-DPRK policy prerequisite for peace and stability on Korean peninsula

The Institute for Disarmament and Peace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK on June 25 released a research paper in order to lay bare before the whole world the truth behind the Korean war started by the United

States and to reveal the aggressive and predatory nature of the US policy hostile towards the DPRK, which imposes immeasurable misfortunes and pains on the entire Korean nation.

The following are excerpts

from the report:

Seventy years have elapsed since the bursts of gunfire of war were heard on this land.

The Korean war forced by the United States inflicted painful

wounds and tremendous human and material losses upon the Korean people, and the suffering of national division still persists to this day.

The Korean nation cherishes a stronger desire than any other

nation to live on a peaceful land without war, and has long persevered in its efforts to realize the desire, but in vain.

Its underlying cause is the sinister design, that is, the US policy hostile towards the DPRK.

**Korean war was an inevitable product of the US policy hostile towards the DPRK**

The Korean war is a criminal

SEE PAGE 3



## LEAD

# With extraordinary leadership ability

June 29 is the fourth anniversary of Kim Jong Un's election as chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK.

In the past four years, the Supreme Leader brought about fresh turns in all fields of socialist construction and dramatically boosted the strategic position and might of the DPRK with his noble view on the people, matchless courage, innovative approach, tenacity and tremendous power of execution.

He defined Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as the guiding ideology of the DPRK government and enriched the Juche-oriented ideas and theories on state building of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il in line with the requirements of a new stage of the developing revolution.

He also set the Juche-oriented view on the people, anthropocentric philosophy and the line of independence as the DPRK's political philosophy and immutable political line, thereby specifying the basic policy for strengthening the country into a dignified and powerful socialist nation.

He put forward the idea that

the criterion for evaluating national strength is the people's happy laughter, the strategic line of concentrating all efforts on economic construction under the banner of self-reliance, the idea of making a leap forward by dint of science and guaranteeing the future by dint of education and the idea of consolidating the material foundations of socialism through the grand onward march of economic construction, all of which served as reliable instruments for making rapid progress in boosting overall national power.

Under his wise leadership, the DPRK directed big efforts to making the national economy Juche-oriented and self-sufficient and all the people well versed in science and technology, thus achieving a great deal of sci-tech successes, while pressing on with huge construction projects.

He led the revolution and construction in the spirit of making selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people as he prioritized and absolutized their interests and convenience.

The campaign to rehabilitate North Hamgyong provincial areas which were devastated by

an unexpected natural calamity was declared a war to defend the people and a sea change was brought about in a matter of a few months. Meanwhile, facilities for cultural and leisure activities and other structures for younger generations were built all across the country.

In recent years, he provided a most powerful war deterrent amid the do-or-die showdown with imperialism and radically enhanced the DPRK's international status and influence by dint of independent diplomacy.

The relationship with big powers has newly been established thanks to his mode of speedy and constant diplomatic activities that is not bound by established practices, his personal charisma captivating everyone at the first meeting and his firm principled stand not to make any concession as to the matters relating to the fundamental national interests.

The Korean people regard it as their great fortune to have held him at the top post of the state and firmly believe that success and glory are always in store for socialist Korea as it is led by him.

Pak Hyang Nam

## Nationwide

### Supreme Leader sends birthday spread to centenarian in Sunchon

Kim Jong Un sent a birthday spread to Jang Tuk Gum living in Sunchon-dong of Sunchon, South Phyongan Province, on her 100th birthday.

She worked as an official and even after becoming a pensioner she did a great deal of things for the country.

She likes fruit and soybean foods and is living a pleasant life while helping with household chores and cultivating the kitchen garden in good health.

### Medical oxygen plant built in South Phyongan

The South Phyongan



Provincial Medical Oxygen Factory was inaugurated on Monday.

Built in Phyongsong, it is equipped with an integrated automatic control system that can control all the facilities and has the sections for separating

and filling oxygen.

### Taedonggang beer registers record sales

Taedonggang beer is one of the famous domestic products favoured by the Korean people.

For the refreshing taste, the fizzy drink is now selling like hot cakes at public service facilities across the country, especially in Pyongyang.

The Taedonggang Brewery with an annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tons turns out seven kinds of beer with domestic raw materials on demand. The drink is packaged in different kinds of bottles to be sent to destinations.

Chairman Kim Jong Il visited the newly built brewery in June 2002 and pointed to the need to steadily conduct research so as to produce Korean-style beer with unique flavour.

Thanks to the employees' sustained efforts, the brewery's products obtained the December 15 Medal of Quality which is awarded to the best domestic products.

The beer also wins favour with foreigners.

### Planes spread fertilizer over reed fields

Planes have been employed to spray fertilizer over the vast fields of the large-scale reed production base in Sindo County, North Phyongan Province.

The Sindo County Combined Reed Farm pays special attention to providing good conditions for the growth of reeds.

The planes are applying fertilizer over hundreds of hectares of land every day.

### Project for Tanchon Power Station Unit 5 near to completion

The construction project for the large-scale Tanchon Power Station is being pushed dynamically.

At present, different structures of power station unit 5 out of multi-tier power stations are being built at the final stage.

The vertical pit of the equalizing tank has already been finished and the construction of the generator room and the assembly of the pressure iron pipeline are now nearing completion.

The construction of the outdoor substation has exceeded a 97 percent level.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

## ANECDOTE

# Regarding the people's good as his top priority

## First 'client' of ski resort

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un inspected the completed Masikryong Ski Resort in late December 2013.

He took a chair lift as he satisfactorily said that the resort was built by making the best of the characteristics of the Masikryong area and it was flawless.

It was so unexpected that the officials dissuaded him from taking it, saying it was dangerous to take the chair lift in a test run.

But saying that he was going to see all the courses to be used by the people, he stayed on the cold seat and headed for Taehwa Peak on Masik Pass.

After all, he became the first "client" of the ski resort.

One day in early February 2018 a new model of trolley bus was running along Pyongyang streets in the evening.

The Supreme Leader got on it, saying he would feel relieved only after travelling by it lest the bus to be used by the people should have any failings.

As he examined its technical

conditions in detail, he was very satisfied to say the damping device was good, there were no vibration and noise and the speed was also good.

## Never allowing any privilege

It was one day in April 2012 when the Supreme Leader looked round the People's Theatre nearing completion.

Seeing armchairs in the central auditorium which was specially arranged in the 1 500-seat natural acoustic concert hall, he told officials to remove it and said that he would sit on the same chair as the people when he would come to the theatre to see performances.

Recalling that Chairman Kim Jong Il never allowed any privilege in his lifetime, he said that if the central auditorium was removed and chairs were put there, the number of seats would increase.

Later, he saw the inaugural performance of the People's Theatre on an ordinary seat like other people.

By Pang Un Ju PT

## INSPECTION

# Premier Kim inspects chemical giants in South Hamgyong

Premier Kim Jae Ryong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and member of the DPRK State Affairs Commission, inspected the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and February 8 Vinalon Complex in South Hamgyong Province.

He learned in detail about the production capacity expanding project, the construction of a new production process and the

production of chemical goods including carbide, caustic soda and vinalon.

At the Hamhung Branch of the State Academy of Sciences he emphasized the need to further enhance scientific and technological guarantee and economic effectiveness of the Chemical industry by intensifying scientific research.

The Premier also inspected the Ryongsong Machine Complex and Kumya Youth Coal Mine.

The field consultative meetings discussed measures to promote scientific research for the development of chemical industry and ensure the production and supply of equipment and materials needed for the chemical giants and their transportation to them.

KCNA



Premier Kim Jae Ryong (foreground left) looks round the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex.



FROM PAGE 1

war of aggression which was systematically prepared and triggered by the US under thoroughgoing plans to stifle the DPRK by force of arms and hold in its hands Asia and the rest of the world.

Even though the US continues to fabricate all sorts of tricky information designed to cover up its aggressive crimes of having started the Korean war, the truth of history can neither be covered up nor obliterated.

Well over a hundred years ago, the US adopted it as its state policy to invade and dominate Korea, a gateway to the Asian continent, and desperately pursued the policy hostile towards Korea for its implementation.

The US ruling circles presented the "proposal on opening Korea" to Congress in February 1845 and caused a series of incidents such as intrusions of the *USS General Sherman* in 1866, the *USS Shenandoah* and the *USS China* respectively in 1868, and a large-scale armed invasion in 1871.

After signing the Taft-Katsura Agreement in 1905, the US backed Japan's occupation of and colonial rule over Korea while systematically attempting to turn it into its eventual colony. By the end of World War II, it perfected its plan to occupy Korea.

In the letter sent in March 1951 to US senator Joseph Martin, MacArthur, the then commander of the US Forces in the Far East, wrote:

"If we lose this war to Communism in Asia, the fall of Europe is inevitable.

"By conquering all of Korea we can cut into pieces the one and only supply line connecting Soviet Siberia and South ..., and control the whole area between Vladivostok and Singapore. Nothing would then be beyond the reach of our power." (Herschel Meyer, *Modern History of America*, p. 148)

In a word, the US regarded Korea as a "dagger" to cut off a "lump of meat" which meant Asia.

The Korean war was badly needed for the American munitions monopolies which had been too fattened by piles of money they had amassed during World War II.

The economic crisis which had started in the US from the end of 1948 became more acute by 1949.

The industrial production fell by 15 percent compared to the previous year, the prices nose-dived, and the investment in machinery and equipment reduced sharply, which resulted in the bankruptcy of nearly 4 600 companies and the increase of the unemployed to 6 million during the first half of year 1949 alone. The revenue of the monopolies shrank from

US\$ 36.6 billion to US\$ 28.4 billion during the period between September 1948 and March 1949.

Soon after the Korean war broke out, American publications splashed that "the business called Korea revived the economy" and "the outbreak of the Korean war exorcised the evil of recession that had been agonizing the American commerce since the end of World War II". This fact speaks itself that a "special recipe", i.e. a war, was needed for the US at that time in order to rid itself of the economic crisis.

The true aggressive colours of the US that took the lead in preparing for the Korean war are also evidenced by the formulation of the war plan.

The plan of the US to occupy the Far East was divided into three phases. It envisaged the first phase as beginning with the Korean war (A), the second phase as its expansion into China (B) and the final phase as the invasion of Siberia (C). The start of operation was slated for 1949.

A Japanese magazine dated September 1964 quoted a former colonel of the imperial Japanese army, who had been involved in this conspiracy for the war, as saying:

"The operation was divided into three phases. First, 10 divisions comprising the US Army and south Korean Army were to be deployed along the 38th Parallel, and two operation zones, i.e. the east zone and the west zone were to be formed. It was envisaged that the west front would directly advance to Pyongyang and a landing operation at northern Pyongyang with the cooperation of the Navy and Air Forces would be conducted in parallel with it. It was also anticipated that the east front would choose Yangdok as its left flank and ensure the connection between Pyongyang and Wonsan and its right flank would march directly towards Wonsan. Here again, a landing operation at northern Wonsan was to be conducted by a naval unit. These two fronts were to advance together up to the River Amnok and break through the Sino-Korean border. This was the first phase of the operation and a detailed plan based on data provided by the former Japanese army was worked out. Next, the operation was to enter the second phase the moment the Sino-Korean border was broken through, followed by participation of the Japanese army and the UN forces. This was the sequence."

With a thoroughgoing plan and concrete preparations, the US at last ignited the Korean war by inciting the south Korean puppet army at 4 a.m. on June 25 1950.

On the eve of the war, Robert, the then head of the US military advisory group in south Korea, gabbled as follows:

"We have chosen the 25th and this explains our prudence. It is Sunday. It's the Sabbath for both the United States and south Korea, Christian states. No one will believe we have started a war on Sunday. In short, it is to make people believe that we are not the first to open a war."

After triggering the Korean war, the US manoeuvred cunningly to cover up its true colours as aggressor.

On June 25, the US asked for convening a United Nations Security Council meeting, and forged the UNSC "resolution" 82 which designated the DPRK as "aggressor" and on July 7, it forged yet another UNSC "resolution" 84 which "recommended" that the allied forces should be attached to "a unified command under the US", "asked" the US to designate its commander and "authorized" it to use the UN flag.

The DPRK was thus termed the "provoker" of the war and the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people an "aggression", and the "UN forces" made an appearance as a belligerent party to the war.

In June 1994, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the then UN secretary-general, admitted that "the UNSC did not establish the 'Combined Forces Command' as a subsidiary organ under its control and that came to be placed under the command of the US." (June 24 1994 letter from the UN secretary-general to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK)

In December 1998, Kofi Annan, the then UN secretary-general, said that "none of my predecessors have granted any authorization to any State to make the use of the name of the UN" as he referred to the forces and their command dispatched by the US into the Korean war. (December 21 1998 letter from the UN secretary-general to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK)

On July 27 2004 and March 6 2006, the UN spokesperson confirmed that the "UN Command", despite its name, is not the army of the UN, but a US-led force".

It is not the UN but the US which has the power to appoint the "UN commander". It is not the UN but the US administration which has absolute power to decide on either reduction or increase of the US forces in south Korea that are wearing the helmets of the "UN forces".

Despite all these facts, the UN flag is still brazenly hanging at Panmunjom, which is the shame on the part of the United Nations.

This fiercest war ended in the miraculous victory of the heroic Korean people who were under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung. Yet the human and material losses suffered by the Korean nation were tremendous indeed.

The nefarious atrocities of

massacre committed by the US imperialists in particular cannot be detailed on this short paper.

The US imperialists, who occupied Sinchon County in October 1950, massacred over 35 380 innocent residents, equivalent to 25% of the county's population, in a little over 50 days. They burnt the innocent people to death, drowned them in a reservoir, shot them to death, burnt them to death on firewood, ripped apart the limbs of living persons and cut off the abdomens of pregnant women.

According to official statistics alone, the US imperialists, during the Korean war, killed more than 1.23 million people in the northern half of Korea and more than 1.24 million people in south Korea, and attempted to eliminate the Korean nation by using even the chemical and germ weapons.

In 1951, an investigation team of the Women's International Democratic Federation, who investigated the atrocities committed by the US imperialists on the site, wrote in its report: "The massacres and tortures committed by the US troops in the areas of their temporary occupation are more atrocious than those committed by Hitler's Nazis in Europe."

Openly clamouring that they would "wipe out 78 cities and towns of north Korea from the map" and "leave nothing intact", the US, throughout the Korean war, dropped almost 600 000 tons of bombs including napalm on the northern half of Korea, which are 3.7 times the amount of bombs dropped on Japan proper during the Pacific War.

During the Korean war, the US imperialists severely destroyed 50 941 buildings of factories and enterprises, 28 632 buildings of schools at all levels, 4 534 buildings of medical facilities including hospitals and clinics, 579 buildings of scientific research institutions, 8 163 buildings of press and cultural institutions and 2 077 226 dwelling houses. Owing to their atrocities, 563 755 hectares of farmland were damaged and 155 500 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields were lost.

When the war was over, there was nothing left but ashes, and the US bragged that Korea would be unable to rise up again even in 100 years.

### **Criminal acts of US – systematic abolition of armistice agreement**

The US manoeuvres of hostility towards the DPRK after the Korean war are characterized in a word as a pursuit of permanent division of the Korean peninsula and ceaseless nuclear threats and blackmail against the DPRK.

The Korean war, which war chieftain Truman described as no less than a third world war, came to a pause with the

conclusion of the Armistice Agreement. But it meant neither the end of war nor the conclusion of a peace agreement.

The Armistice Agreement, at the time of its conclusion, constituted no more than a transitional step aimed at withdrawing all foreign troops from the Korean peninsula to ensure lasting peace.

No sooner had the Armistice Agreement been signed than the US drove the situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of war in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement, driven by its wild ambition to make the Korean people its slaves by all means and seize the whole of the Korean peninsula.

Around 22:20 on July 27 1953, less than half an hour after the Armistice Agreement became effective, the US forces fired several machine gun shots towards the DPRK's area and fired shells into its area successively for several hours at intervals of tens of minutes.

In disregard of Paragraph 10, Article I of the Armistice Agreement, stipulating that only pistols and rifles shall be carried in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) including the Joint Security Area (JSA), the US forces introduced automatic rifles and machine guns and even cannons, tanks, flame throwers, helicopters etc., and opened gunfire towards the DPRK's posts and guardsmen indiscriminately almost every day.

From 1968, the US forces by mobilizing fully armed troops repeated the military operations which it had conducted in the areas along the 38th parallel including Mt Songak just before the provocation of June 25 war.

The US forces committed innumerable acts of provocation in the Panmunjom JSA, including the Panmunjom incident on August 18 1976 and the incident of gunfire towards the security personnel of the DPRK on November 23 1984.

The US nullified Paragraph 60, Article IV of the Armistice Agreement, which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement stipulated that within three months after the Armistice Agreement becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level is recommended to be held to negotiate the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Korean peninsula and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

At the preparatory talks for a political conference that were held at Panmunjom on October 26 1953, the US laid artificial obstacles, only clinging to the obstructive manoeuvres, and on December 12 that year, it

SEE PAGE 4

FROM PAGE 3

unilaterally withdrew from the meeting room. Thus the talks did not proceed to the main conference, but was ruptured in the preparatory stage.

Afterwards, the Geneva Conference was convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, but the US deliberately disrupted the conference.

On August 8 1953, the US held the ceremony of signing the Mutual Defence Treaty with south Korea in order to legitimize permanent stationing of US troops in south Korea.

On January 2 1955, the then chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff made reckless remarks that its forces would be stationed for an indefinite period in south Korea which is of great strategic significance in its world hegemony, and that it would continue to hinder the peaceful coordination of the Korean question.

After the UN resolution on dissolution of the UN Command for durable peace on the Korean peninsula was adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly in November 1975, the US clung more openly to its scheme for the permanent occupation by cooking up the US-south Korea Combined Forces Command.

In early March 2006, the US worked out the plan and got down to its implementation for expanding and reorganizing the nominal UN Command into a permanent organization of multinational forces by way of increasing the role of belligerent states in the Korean war and permitting them to take part not only in the formulation of emergency and operational plans but also in detailed activities.

Consequently, the process for converting the Armistice Agreement into a peace agreement miscarried, and the unstable state of neither war nor peace continues on the Korean peninsula.

In August 1953 the US went totally against Sub-paragraph 13(b), Article II of the Armistice Agreement, and unilaterally drew the "northern limit line" in the West Sea of Korea, which is an act of illegal and outrageous crime, thereby transforming its surrounding areas into the hottest spot in the world. It is also attempting in every way to impose a blockade on the DPRK under the pretext of Proliferation Security Initiative, running counter to Paragraph 15, Article II which prohibits any kind of blockade against the DPRK.

The US nullified Sub-paragraph 13(d), Article II of the Armistice Agreement, which called for a complete cessation of introduction of all military materiel from outside of the Korean territory and turned south Korea into a world's weapons exhibition hall.

The US incessantly threatened and blackmailed the Inspection Teams of Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which were mandated according to Sub-paragraph 13(c), Article II of the Armistice Agreement, to supervise and inspect the introductions of military materiel from outside of the Korean territory, and eventually expelled them from south Korea in June 1956, thereby paralyzing their inspection functions.

In May 1957, the then US State Secretary openly stated that "the US should consider sending more modern and effective weapons to south Korea", and on June 21 that year, the US forces side that attended the 75th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) announced its unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13(d) of the Armistice Agreement.

The US shipped into south Korea more than 1 000 nuclear weapons in the period between the late 1950s and the 1980s. As a result, south Korea was converted into an area with the highest nuclear weapons density in the world, or over four times higher than NATO member states, and into an advanced outpost for the launch of a nuclear war. The US also formalized the provision of nuclear umbrella to south Korea at the 14th session of the US-south Korea Annual Security Consultative Meeting in March 1982.

At the outset of the 21st century, the US designated the DPRK as a target for preemptive nuclear strike in its Nuclear Posture Review and shipped into south Korea military hardware worth an astronomical sum of money, together with nuclear weapons.

The US deployed in south Korea all sorts of sophisticated attack weapons such as F-117 stealth fighter, F-15 and F-16 fighters, Shadow 200 tactical reconnaissance drones, Apache helicopters, new-type Patriot missiles, Stryker armoured vehicles, guided missile destroyers, Abrams M1-A2 tanks, ATACMS ground to ground missiles, Mine-Removing Armour-Protected (MRAP) special vehicles, and even introduced the THAAD system.

And recently, the US introduced into south Korea F-35A stealth fighters, Global Hawk high-altitude reconnaissance drones, AWACS and many other ultra-modern attack weapons, thus transforming south Korea into literally a showcase of lethal weapons.

The US even went to the lengths to abolish the MAC and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), the only remaining supervisory bodies for implementing the Armistice Agreement.

In the 1950s, it dissolved the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams under the NNSC and

the Joint Observer Team under the MAC which were provided for by Paragraph 23, Article II of the Armistice Agreement. On March 25 1991, it designated as senior member of the US forces side to the MAC a puppet army officer of south Korea which is not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and therefore does not have any qualifications or authority to handle issues relating to the Armistice Agreement.

Thus, the MAC which had functioned for more than four decades ceased to exist, and the NNSC that lost its partner also withered away by itself.

The US also abrogated the Preamble and Paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement, which provides for a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed forces in Korea.

Since 1954, when it staged Focus Lens, the first joint military exercise with south Korea, the US has ceaselessly staged all kinds of war drills so far, including Freedom Bolt, Team Spirit, Ulji Focus Lens, RSOI, Key Resolve, Foal Eagle and Ulji Freedom Guardian.

These exercises far exceeded any other war exercises taking place in different regions of the world in terms of frequency and scope, and all of strategic nuclear triad such as nuclear aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines and nuclear strategic bombers were mobilized in its nuclear war drills targeting the DPRK.

The exercises turned more aggressive and provocative in nature into "decapitation operation", "tweezers-style strike", "occupation of Pyongyang", etc. throwing off the "annual" and "defensive" veneer.

The pre-emptive nuclear strike scenarios were further specified into OPLAN 5026, OPLAN 5027, OPLAN 5029, OPLAN 5030, OPLAN 5012, OPLAN 5015, OPLAN 8044, OPLAN 8022, OPLAN 8010, tailored deterrence strategy and OPLAN 4D.

As was mentioned above, the US left no stone unturned in abrogating each and every article and paragraph of the Armistice Agreement which consists of five articles and 63 paragraphs in total and consequently the Armistice Agreement was dumped like a scrap of waste paper.

Owing to the hostile policy of the US and its endless nuclear threats and blackmail towards the DPRK, the Korean peninsula has turned into the world's hottest spot, where a nuclear war could erupt at any moment.

If the DPRK had not built up its self-defensive deterrent radically, the Korean peninsula would have suffered the ravages of war hundreds of times and the calamity of a third world war would have

already happened.

### Strengthening war deterrent is DPRK's final option

It is 67 years since the gunfire of the war ceased on this land. But there is one thing that has not changed at all.

It is none other than the US policy hostile towards the DPRK.

The United States is becoming ever more undisguised day by day in its scheme to annihilate the DPRK by force and gain military upper hand in the Asia-Pacific region and then to realize its ambition for world hegemony at any cost.

The government of the DPRK put forward a number of peace proposals and initiatives including the proposal for concluding a DPRK-US peace agreement (1970s) and the proposal for establishing a new peace mechanism (1990s), all of which were rejected outright by the US.

In the latter half of the 1990s, four-party talks were held involving the DPRK, the US, China and south Korea for the establishment of a durable peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula, but owing to the insincere attitude of the US, no fruit was produced.

In the new century, the DPRK put forward the proposal for pushing the issue of declaring the complete end of the war and the proposal for convening a meeting at the earliest possible date for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in 2010, the 60th year of the outbreak of the Korean war. But the US turned down all of those proposals.

Instead, the US openly designated the DPRK as part of an "axis of evil", "outpost of tyranny" and "target of pre-emptive nuclear strike" and falsely accused it of "sponsoring terrorism", "proliferating weapons of mass destruction", "abusing human rights", "laundering money", "counterfeiting" and "trafficking in drugs" in order to justify its policy hostile towards the DPRK.

It did not even hesitate to make reckless remarks about the "total destruction" of the DPRK.

The US policy hostile towards the DPRK is well evidenced by the fact that it posed nuclear threats to the DPRK, openly talking about the use of nuclear weapons.

The US had openly stated that it would drop atomic bombs on the DPRK during the Korean war, and gradually escalated its nuclear threats against it after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement.

When its armed spy ship *Pueblo* was captured in January 1968, the US reviewed the option of nuclear attack against the DPRK, and when the large reconnaissance plane EC-121 was shot down from the DPRK airspace in April 1969,

it kept the nukes-mounted tactical bombers on emergency standby. The then US President Nixon made reckless remarks that he decided to approve the use of atomic bombs in case north Korea strikes back. These nuclear threats and blackmail made by the US against the DPRK are just the tip of the iceberg.

The war in Kosovo that was triggered by the US and waged from March to June 1999 was a war of injustice simulating a second Korean war.

Former Yugoslavia served as the US' test ground for a new Korean war, because the country has the natural and geographical conditions similar to the Korean peninsula and the distance to it from the US mainland is almost same as that between the US mainland and the Korean peninsula.

The facts that the US together with NATO conducted ceaseless and indiscriminate air raids of zero operational significance and ruthlessly used depleted uranium and WMDs spreading toxic bacteria gave a glimpse of another Korean war planned by the US.

At the turn of a new millennium, nuclear threats by the US against the DPRK became ever more blatant.

On June 6 2001, Bush announced the so-called "North Korea Policy Statement" where he claimed that the US would wield its military strength including nuclear weapons if the DPRK did not accept its demand for nuclear inspection, suspension of development and launch of missiles, and reduction of conventional weapons.

In 2002, the US stated that it could be the first to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and it would develop small nuclear bunker busters to this end, thereby making its preemptive nuclear attack on the DPRK a fait accompli.

At the 41st session of the US-south Korea Annual Security Consultative Meeting in 2009, it stipulated that it would provide extended deterrent such as nuclear umbrella, conventional strike capabilities and missile defense system to south Korea.

The American nuclear threats against the DPRK reached its peak in 2017.

The US pushed the Korean peninsula onto the threshold of a nuclear war by deploying nuclear strategic assets and the latest war materiel including the super-large nuclear-powered aircraft carriers *USS Carl Vinson* and *USS Ronald Reagan*, nuclear strategic bombers B-1B, B-52H and B-2A, nuclear-powered submarines *USS Columbus*, *USS Tucson* and *USS Michigan* in south Korea and its surrounding areas.

The US hostile policy and nuclear threats against the DPRK became further aggressive after the DPRK-US summit was held

SEE PAGE 5



FROM PAGE 4

in Singapore for establishing a new bilateral relationship and building a lasting and durable peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula.

Despite the fact that the DPRK voluntarily took crucial and meaningful initiatives including the discontinuation of nuclear test and ICBM test-fire for the sake of building mutual confidence, the US, far from responding to these initiatives with corresponding measures, conducted tens of joint military drills the President had personally promised to stop, and threatened the DPRK militarily by way of shipping into south Korea ultra-modern war equipment.

The US conducted a test in simulation of the interception of the DPRK's intercontinental ballistic missile, and did not hesitate to carry out test launches of all kinds of missiles including ICBM Minuteman-3 and SLBM Trident 2D-5, thus maximizing the nuclear threats against the latter.

Even amid the unprecedented crisis triggered by COVID-19, the US military threats against the DPRK have not abated at all. Rather, it staged a joint air drill and marine corps joint landing drill in April this year.

No other nation on this planet has so directly suffered from nuclear threats for so long as the Korean nation, and to the Korean people, nuclear threat is not at all an abstract concept but actual and concrete

experience.

The Korean nation suffered directly from the US nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and it is the second largest victim of them after the Japanese people.

To the Korean people, who personally experienced the horrible ravages of nuclear bomb, the atomic bomb threat of the US during the Korean war was literally a nightmare, and a procession of "A-bomb refugees" streaming from the north to the south appeared on the Korean peninsula during the Korean war.

Many families who could not move together sent only their husbands or sons to the south in the hope of carrying on their family lines.

This is how the separated families of millions of people came into being, and they still live separately in the north and south of the Korean peninsula and abroad.

In order to eliminate the nuclear threats from the US, the DPRK government made every possible effort either through dialogue or with resort to international law, but in vain.

It had only one last option left, and that was to counter nukes with nukes.

All in all, the US compelled the DPRK to possess nukes.

This brought to an end the nuclear imbalance in Northeast Asia, where the DPRK only had been left without nukes while all other countries had been equipped with nuclear weapons or nuclear umbrella.

Facts clearly prove that the root cause of the aggravated situation on the Korean peninsula lies in the US hostile policy and nuclear threats against the DPRK, and the dark cloud of a nuclear war can never be cleared away from the Korean peninsula unless the US withdraws its hostile policy that treats the DPRK as an enemy and a belligerent state.

The US might have its own calculations in keeping the dogged persistence of its concept hostile towards the DPRK and continuing belligerent relations with the DPRK.

While the Far Eastern strategy of the US had been shifting into Nixon doctrine, Neo-Pacific doctrine, Pivot to Asia-Pacific strategy and Indo-Pacific strategy, the environment surrounding the ceasefire on the Korean peninsula was abused to militarily deter the potential rivals of the US.

In recent years alone, the US deployed the terminal high altitude area defence system (THAAD) in south Korea under the pretext of "missile threat", thus making it possible for it to watch over Northeast China and the Far Eastern region of Russia like seeing the palm of its hand. The US is also openly revealing its evil intention to deploy intermediate-range missiles in the surrounding areas on the pretext that the INF Treaty has become null and void.

As a result, it has now become a matter of time when a nuclear arms race starts around the

Korean peninsula, and the US military moves to contain China and Russia are bound to grow more pronounced as time goes by.

Under this circumstance, there is no guarantee that a second June 25 would not be repeated in case the US interests coincide with the ones 70 years ago, a far departure from maintaining the armistice on the Korean peninsula.

For the Korean people who were subjected to disastrous disturbances of war imposed by the US on this land, the strong war deterrent for national defence has become an indispensable strategic option.

It is an indisputable, open and above-board exercise of the legitimate right to self-defence that the DPRK further consolidates the war deterrent for defending national security and guaranteeing its development.

The 70-year history of the DPRK-US showdown graphically shows that any self-restraint or broad-mindedness cannot contain the US high-handedness and arbitrariness, aggression and war manoeuvres, but will only encourage it to persist in such practices.

It is no more than the despicable double-dealing tactics for the US to talk about a sort of dialogue while maximizing its pressure on the DPRK politically, economically and militarily, and its repeated harping, like an

automatic answering machine, on denuclearization betrays only its brigandish intention to disarm the DPRK and open the way to a war of aggression.

At the Fourth Enlarged Meeting of the Seventh Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Jong Un, chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, set forth new policies to further bolster up the national nuclear war deterrent and operate the strategic force on full alert in accordance with the overall requirements for building and developing the state armed forces.

Under the condition where the US, the biggest nuclear power and the only user of nuclear weapons, clings to the morbid and inveterate policy hostile towards the DPRK, while indulging itself in extreme nuclear threats and blackmail, the DPRK will continue to further build up its strength to contain the persistent nuclear threats from the US and will never shrink from this road it has chosen.

Nobody in this world can check the victorious advance of the Korean people and army who have inherited the heroic spirit and mettle of the great generation of victors that had defeated the US-led gang of imperialists in the Fatherland Liberation War, a de facto confrontation between a rifle and an atomic bomb.

KCNA

## MACHINE-BUILDING

## Modernization projects pushed ahead

"Factories and enterprises in the machine-building industry sector are pushing ahead with the projects for modernization and quality improvement of products," said an official of the Ministry of Machine-building Industry.

According to him, annual plans have been worked out and technical preparations are now underway to build the Taean Heavy Machine Complex and the Ragwon General Machine Enterprise into archetype and model factories of the machine-building industry sector. And an undertaking is in full swing to upgrade major industrial establishments in parallel with a project for establishing new production processes at the Kumsong Tractor Factory and a factory specializing in the production of tools.

Special attention is being paid to enhancing the quality of products and productivity.

The Taean and Ryongsong machine complexes and the Ragwon General Machine Enterprise set up advanced production processes including a casting process based

on combustion model and introduced the CNC technology into major processing equipment to raise the quality of equipment and accessories, especially the hydropower generation equipment, needed for different economic sectors a step higher.

In particular, the Ragwon General Machine Enterprise completed a control program conducive to establishing the flexible manufacturing system at the heat treatment process of cementation and nitration, thereby shortening the operating time of equipment and increasing the productivity and heat treatment effectiveness of machine accessories. The Ryongsong Machine Complex improved the quality of globular graphite cast iron, one of important materials, and produced electrode chucks by metal mould casting to remarkably shorten the time of manufacture and save costs.

The Kumsong Tractor Factory and the Sungni Motor Complex established the fittings production processes based on glass fibre reinforced plastics, while the Taedonggang

Electrical Appliances Factory and other electrical machine producers introduced presses into the iron core production processes and are building the equipment production processes based on CNC machines. The Kyongsong Insulator Factory and the Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326 work to increase the accuracy of finishing of facilities, make high-performance measuring instruments and invent and introduce rational jigs and equipment.

Efforts are also being made to develop and produce modern machines and equipment.

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex and the Sunchon Engine Factory rounded off the production of several kinds of trial dynamotors and are pressing on with the manufacture of motors in earnest.

The Ryongsong Machine Complex and the Ragwon General Machine Enterprise are engaged in the manufacture of machines for construction and coal-mining industry sectors.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

## FOOD SAFETY

## Microbial analyser helps ensure fast safety inspection

Food researchers have recently brought out an inspection device which can analyse the microbial content of food quickly and accurately by using a computerized automatic recognition system.

Instead of using the foreign-made culture medium for microbial analysis, they developed a new one for rapid inspection with bean-flour drink as its main ingredient.

They carried out the microbial inspection of foodstuffs by way of camera image analysis on a computer program.

According to Ju Hyon Song, technical instructor at the Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory, the introduction of this system reduced the inspection



PAK KWANG HUN

Employees work on a microbial analysis at the lab of the Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory.

time to 8 hours and lowered the cost per unit to one fifth.

"We are going to establish a microbial analysis process based on a molecular biological method," said senior staffer Jon Chol Ju.

By Kim Il Jin PT



## REPORTER'S LOG

# On a visit to Unjong tea plantation

Recently, I visited the Kosong Unjong Tea Plantation, one of the Unjong tea leaf production base.

Greeting me who was tired after a long journey, Pak Kyong Nam, manager of the Kosong Unjong Tea Plantation, offered me a cup of tea saying it would soon relieve my fatigue.

Located in Jangpho-ri, Kosong County, Kangwon Province, on the coast of the East Sea of Korea, the plantation was a very beautiful place.

It was an excellent place for tea cultivation where balmy wind blows from the vast sea and the sea joins a river and which forms the contiguous line of a stratum with Lagoon Samil famous for its beautiful scenery.

Unjong tea trees grow in rows along the six-kilometre-long coastline in this place of scenic beauty.

According to Pak Kyong Nam, the plantation had only 15 tea trees when it was inaugurated in 1983, but now it

has over 30 hectares of tea-tree fields, and has been carrying on the production of tea leaves in earnest since 2009.

Since it is situated in a breezy place and its annual percentage of sunshine and yearly mean air temperature are suitable for the production of tea leaves, foreigners who made the rounds of the plantation admired that it is an "area of famous tea" and "pollution-free tea leaf production base", he said proudly.

When I went out to the fields with the manager, the employees were tending tea trees with utmost care.

Light green soft tea leaves were budding on every branch of tea trees after the first harvest.

"It requires much labour to grow tea trees. Fertilizer application, for instance, is laborious as we have to dig deep holes like a trench along furrows and bury them after spreading fertilizer. The same is true for weeding," said sub-workteam leader Pak Jong Son.

They pick tea leaves four

times every year between mid-May and late September and the joy of collecting tea leaves is indescribable, she said.

As the demand for Kosong Unjong tea increases, so do the order for the tea and the income of tea-tree growers, she added.

"Our tea promotes circulatory and digestive systems, prevents arteriosclerosis and hyperpiesia and has good effect on the nerve system. The regular drinking of the tea helps prevent different diseases and retard aging," said Pak Jong Chol, technical staffer who has been working at the plantation for over 30 years.

He introduced the biological features of the Unjong tea tree.

The ever-green tree starts to sprout in late April and grows until frost falls through two or three rounds of growth period. Tea leaves are mainly picked when new leaves amount to five, and only two leaves are left among five to make them develop new sprouts. The number of branches increases constantly, but the growth speed is not so fast.

I turned my steps towards the tea processing workteam while listening to him with interest.

Green and black teas were being processed there with collected tea leaves.

It is said that it takes two or three hours to process green tea, but five to six hours for black tea.

The green and black teas produced at the Unjong Tea Plantation are sought-after in Pyongyang as well as in Kangwon Province.

By Kwon Hyo Song PT



Farmers are gathering the first harvest at the Kosong Unjong Tea Plantation.

## ACROBATICS

# Imagination translated into reality

Though the circus theatre has been closed due to the spread of COVID-19, stunt "Flyers" has left deep impression on both locals and foreigners.

Produced in 1987 by Kim Jae Gun, winner of the Kim Il Sung Prize and People's Artist, the acrobatic piece has won top prizes one after another at international circus festivals although it has been over 30 years since its production.

It has constantly been refined and developed thanks to valiant acrobats that translate imagination into reality.

In the work, acrobats admirably perform diverse aerial trapeze and stunts as they fly high from the ground to the sky with the help of

floating swing, including triple backward turns and continuous double turns, double turns with straight body followed by triple side turns and continuous triple turns in the air.

The stunt, which is performed by ten acrobats, is climaxed with the performance of 20-metre diagonal flying to hold the hands of an acrobat in the opposite side.

The creator said that the movement reflects the spirit of the Korean people to build a powerful socialist nation as they make a leap forward higher towards the world.

Acrobats Jo Song Nam and Kang Sin Song soar up the distance of 20 metres at a go, filling the spectators with

surprise and admiration.

The stunt "Flyers" was awarded seven top prizes at different international circus festivals from the 22nd Monte Carlo International Circus Festival held in Monaco in 1998 to the 12th Izhevsk International Circus Festival in March last year.

The festival participants, jury members and spectators lavished praise on the acrobatic stunt, describing it as the one and only performance in the world, the acme of contemporary aerial stunt performance, a very distinctive and excellent work that nobody can imitate and the one pulsating with the spirit of the DPRK.

## UNIVERSITY

# Centre flaunts its dignity with pioneering research hits



KIM RYE YONG

Researchers perform a titrimetric test on reagents to be used in sensor materials at the Mirae science and technology centre of Kim Chaek University of Technology.

It has been a year since the Mirae science and technology centre of Kim Chaek University of Technology was inaugurated on June 24 last year.

Researchers of the centre played a pivotal role in establishing the integrated manufacturing system of the Suncheon Phosphate Fertilizer Factory which was inaugurated last May.

Their research hits are appreciated to have high economic effectiveness. Typical examples are a system-parallel and independent photovoltaic power generation system for the momentary power of relevant units, a geothermal heating and cooling system based on cooling-and-heating exchangers with different forms and outputs, an integrated power management system, and a high-temperature air combustion technology which helps preheat combustion air of fuel gas to more than 1 000°C and infuse it into the furnace by retrieving waste heat as much as possible.

The shipbuilding technology of high-speed steel catamaran for fishing with trawl nets in deep sea and transporting and the integrated fish farming and culture production and management system which helps solve technological problems arising in the cultivation of fry on the basis of a water cooling and heating control and automatic water cycling system for freshwater and seawater fish farming and a filtering device are also promoting the development of the fishery sector.

The centre also developed electronic sensors.

According to Kim Kum Chol, chief of the electronic sensor laboratory, they researched and developed the core technology of sensor to develop various kinds of analysers.

The water quality and harmful gas analysers which were developed by the lab have 0.1 percent of errors, sensitivity is about two minutes and 30 seconds respectively and life spans are two years.

In the course of ensuring the domestic production of the core technology of sensor, researcher Kang Hwi Song carried his technical study plan on the seawater salinity measurement data on an SCI-level journal to have a public response.

Besides, the centre brought out an atomic luminous spectrum analyser, infrared absorption carbon-sulphur analyser, atomic fluorescence analyser and X-ray analyser.

Jon Ryong Jin, chief of the analytical mechanical device laboratory, said that the cost of the atomic luminous spectrum analyser is only one third as compared to the imported analysers as it ensures over 95 percent of accuracy and does not use expensive argon gas.

According to researcher Kye Myong Ho, the lab is pushing the research and manufacture of stream-oriented cell separator, one of advanced apparatuses in animal husbandry and biological engineering fields, at the final stage.

By Pang Un Ju PT



A scene from acrobatic stunt "Flyers".

By Kim Rye Yong PT



US

# Racial inequality, deep-rooted evil of American society

On June 12, another black man was killed by a white policeman in Atlanta, Georgia, the US.

According to local media, the policeman fired shots at the unarmed young black man while trying to detain him. He was taken to hospital but died soon afterwards.

The tragic murder committed in Atlanta at a time when anti-racist demonstrations triggered by the brutal killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis are sweeping across the country is the revelation of reality in the US where racial discrimination is rampant.

Analysts claim that the clampdown on blacks by

the white police under the pretext of law enforcement and the eruption of public sentiment against it are the epitome of the deep-rooted social inequality in American society.

The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination disclosed that racial discrimination has systematically taken root in government agencies of the US for the last few centuries, threatening the safety of African-Americans and trampling down on their economic, social and cultural rights as well as legal rights.

According to a UN special rapporteur, the rate of imprisonment among blacks

is 5.9 times higher than that among whites in the US.

What is more problematic is that, though the number of murders and abuse of blacks is staggering as ever, the judiciary continues to patronize the police.

In recent years alone, it successively acquitted the criminals of charges of murdering bare-handed black men, igniting the public fury.

According to a local newspaper, only one policeman was sent to jail out of those involved in the 15 cases of killing of blacks by the police, which caused a great sensation in 2017.

Over 500 present and former policemen were found guilty of

at least one crime in Minnesota between 1995 and 2017, but three quarters of them escaped punishment and over 140 of those who had been convicted are still in active service. Some of them are said to have strangled or shot people to death.

According to the survey results issued by a research centre last year, an overwhelming majority of black respondents said that the authorities are to blame for the escalating inter-racial conflict in American society.

They lamented that racial equality can never be achieved in the US.

By Om Ryong PT

ISRAEL

# Naked territorial ambition of Zionist regime

Israel is getting ever more undisguised in its intent to seize other's territory.

Shortly ago, the Israeli troops arrested dozens of innocent Palestinians in East al-Quds. According to information released by the Palestinian prison population committee, the Palestinians who have been arrested in the area this year amounted to more than 840. This shows that Israel is trying to remove their existence from the

area.

As is known, the Israeli authorities submitted to parliament a bill on the annexation of the Jordan valley in the West Bank they had already occupied.

They are scheming to seize not only the valley but also section C which comprises over 60 percent of the area of the West Bank.

As he unilaterally declared the section has come under the jurisdiction of Israel, the Israeli Defence Minister

pointed to the need to increase the number of Jewish settlers in the region to a million within ten years.

At present, more than half a million Jews live in the region embracing East al-Quds, and the Zionists are attempting to double the number so as to force a demographic change in the region and accelerate Judaization.

Israel is planning to dislodge residents from a Palestinian village in the northern part of the region in a bid to

build an industrial zone there. This means that about 3 000 Palestinians will be left homeless.

The Israelis are also hell-bent on construction for the expansion of Jewish settlements.

Their authorities decided to carry out a plan for building more than 1 930 blocks of their dwellings in the region this year. At present, the construction project for 786 blocks has already been given the final approval.

The ever-growing territorial ambition of the Zionist regime is arousing the indignation and denunciation of the Palestinians and the international community.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

DEVELOPING WORLD

# In pursuit of independent development

Developing countries strive to boost the economy and achieve social progress by relying on their own efforts and resources.

Cuba works hard to overcome the hardships and crisis caused by the vicious moves of the US to tighten the anti-Cuba blockade.

Pointing to the need to get rid of the proclivity to import at a meeting in April, the Cuban president said that the country should make the production processes of industries and agriculture rely on their own efforts and technology, reuse machines, tools and equipment and replace imports with domestic products while launching a brisk economy drive.

Unlike the past when it depended on foreign fund

sources, Bangladesh made public a new prospective plan of the national economy which would be implemented by relying on domestic resources.

It is said that the plan numerically shows the remarkable growth of national income and amount of export, and the goals for developing the country into a middle income state till 2031 and a developed country with high income till 2041.

In order to discard dependence on imported seeds and increase agricultural production, Tanzania makes sure that research centres under the agricultural research institute resolve the seed problem by their own efforts and presented the budget for the new fiscal year to lay foundations for industrialization.

The Democratic Republic

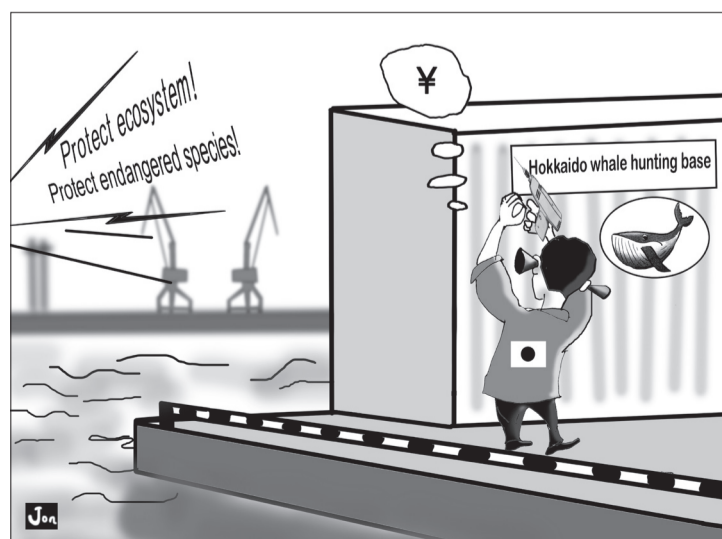
of Congo presses on with a project to double industrial establishments.

Shortly ago, Algeria assembled a telecommunications satellite

installed with high-tech equipment by relying on its own technical force. Independent space exploration also gains momentum in Iran, the United Arab Emirates and other countries.

Developing countries are strengthening unity and cooperation on the principles of respecting sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

By Min Chol PT



Briefly

Russia

Anniversary of start of war commemorated

On the occasion of the 79th anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War, Russian President Putin together with war veterans and students of military academies on June 22 laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier beside the Kremlin walls and mourned the Soviet soldiers who fell in the war.

That day, he looked round a museum in Patriot Park in the outskirts of Moscow and the church of the Russian Federal Armed Forces.

Events were held across the country, including the ceremonies for unveiling half-length statues of Soviet heroes and burying the remains of the people killed by fascists.

Europe

European parliament adopts resolution against racism

The European Parliament on June 19 adopted a resolution opposing all forms of racial discrimination rampant in the US and other countries.

The resolution hit out at the crackdown of the US police upon peaceful demonstrators and journalists and urged the US administration to address the problem of institutional racism and inequality in the country.

It also appealed to the European Union and its member nations to put an end to all manner of racial discrimination.

ALBA

Another US' anti-Cuba sanctions measure censured

ALBA member nations described the US' inclusion of seven Cuban organizations in the sanctions list as a unilateral act of interfering in internal affairs and flouting international law.

They in a recent statement denounced that the US' criminal measures of economic, trade and financial embargo against Cuba are inflicting tremendous damage on the Cuban people.

WHO

UN official expresses concern over further COVID-19 outbreak

The director-general of the World Health Organization at the video-conference on June 22 said that COVID-19 is still spreading rapidly and the number of the infected exceeds the previous record every day, and underlined the need to join efforts to combat the pandemic instead of politicizing it.

Although a million people were infected in three months at the onset, the same number of people have lately been affected in only eight days, he stated.



## EATERY

# Scenic beauty adds more to popularity of the restaurant

The Moran Restaurant is a favourite haunt of many people who visit Moran Hill for mountaineering, exercises and stroll.

Back in 1977, it was built on Moran Hill which is known as one of the scenic beauties in Pyongyang.

A Korean-style building roofed with blue tiles in an area of 1 200 square metres, the restaurant adds more national flavour to the beauty spot which was named Moran Hill in the meaning that it is as beautiful as a peony.

As the saying goes, bread is better than the songs of birds. So those who visit the hill naturally drop in at the restaurant.

The eatery consists of indoor and outdoor dining areas.

It serves such soft drinks as Taedonggang Beer, the most popular drink of Koreans, soda pop and ice cream as well as a rich selection of foods like bread, twists, seasoned rice rolled in laver, millet pancake, roast chicken and potato pie stuffed with meat.

"With the beginning of summer, many guests visit our restaurant. Our restaurant's foods are very popular with diners as they can have a smell of pine and flower fragrance while commanding a bird's-eye view of the scenery of Moran Hill," said manager Kim Yong Il.

The soft drinks and bread served at the restaurant are



SONG YONG SOK

**The Moran Restaurant on the scenic Moran Hill in Pyongyang.**

famous in the capital city for their pleasant tastes.

"The sight of various kinds of bread makes our mouth water. So, I always buy one more plate of bread for my grandson attending school," said Kim Ok Nyo, an old woman living in Pongjodong, Phyongchon District, Pyongyang.

According to head chef Ro Jang Son, they serve more than 10 kinds of bread like pie, cake, bread with cream puff fillings, yeast bread spread with cheese, and honeyed bun.

"I often have lunch at the Moran Restaurant whenever I go up Moran Hill together with my aged villagers for stroll and exercise. The taste of Taedonggang Beer after exercise is beyond expression," said Choe Kyong

Min, an old man in Wolhyangdong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang.

"My family members have meals at the restaurant on holidays after having a rest on Moran Hill. Though I have often eaten the foods of the restaurant, they make me feel new tastes each time because my head becomes clear and I feel refreshed as I climb the hill," said Kim Chol Man living in Kyongnim-dong, Central District, Pyongyang.

The restaurant prepares 1 200 meals every day and its service amount grows on holidays, according to waitress Jin Un Il.

Roast meat served in the outdoor dining area is one of the popular foods of the restaurant.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

## CUSTOM

# Table manners of Koreans

One of the characteristic features of dietary custom of the Korean people is to respect seniors and show them warm hospitality.

They first serve rice or side dishes in bowls for elders and do their best to serve excellent foods to seniors when they set the table.

Especially, they prepare separate tables for the aged at the best place so that the old persons can have meals in a leisurely manner and juniors start to have meals after elders pick up spoons and chopsticks.

The other feature of their table manners is to take care of speech and behaviour during mealtime.

Before having a meal, they wash their hands, primp themselves and have their meals with good manners while restraining themselves from stretching their legs under the dining table or shaking bodies.

When elders have meals, juniors refrain from lying down or going to and from the dining place, holding both spoon and chopsticks in one hand, having meals hurriedly while using spoon carelessly and making noise as they chew foods.

Koreans like to have a meal in a family atmosphere as they dislike giving others an

unfavourable feeling by making noise with the crash of vessels or speaking and laughing boisterously.

They regard it as a matter of courtesy not to complain about the taste and colour of foods by likening them to anything and make unpleasant remarks that would hurt the feeling of diners during mealtime.

Juniors do not put down their spoons and chopsticks before seniors do, but wait until elders finish their meals while placing their spoons and chopsticks on soup bowls.

Koreans deem it impolite and uncultured to apply vinegar to others' noodle vessels before they ask for and to serve foods with spoons or chopsticks that they have used.

Since ancient times, the Korean people have warmly welcomed guests and offered them warm hospitality.

The host offers the best seat to the guest and picks up spoon and chopsticks prior to the latter to say help yourself while putting tasty and rare foods by the visitor.

It has been considered as a good manner to sit up when others have a meal, even though the diners are juniors.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

## RELICS

# Pavilion and stone lion in Sami

Among the cultural relics of Korea, there are the Sami Pavilion and Stone Lion in Sami-dong, Haeju, South Hwanghae Province.

Built in the 19th century, the pavilion is one of the typical pavilion structures.

It looks like a crane, which has perched a moment ago, looking down as a gabled roof is covered on wooden pillars put up on several well-trimmed

granite pillars.

The colourfully painted pavilion enhances the elegance of the old building.

Standing near the pavilion is the Stone Lion in Sami-dong which dates back to the period of Koryo Kingdom (918-1392).

The stone lion shows well the refined sculpture of Korean ancestors.

By Min Chol PT



Sami Pavilion and Stone Lion in Sami-dong.

## NATURAL MONUMENT

# Elephant-shaped rock in West Sea of Korea

There is Elephant Rock on Pidan Island in Sindo County, North Phyongan Province.

The rock standing in a place with tideland and vast field is

called thus as it takes the shape of elephant.

It is 46 metres long, 15 metres high, 8 metres wide in its upper part, while the "proboscis of

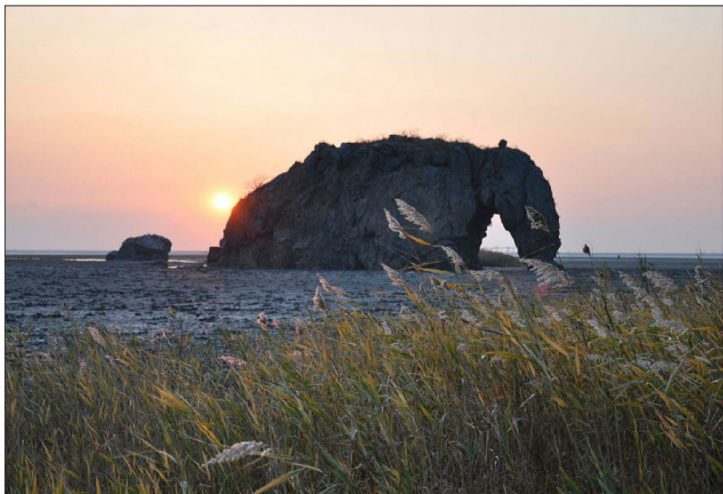
the elephant" is 9 metres in circumference.

It was a small islet formed by ground subsidence in the period between the late 3rd century and the early 4th century. Abrasion and weathering turned the islet to be the present-day rock.

In the part of "head", it has a small rock resembling an "ivory" and a small hole in the middle of "proboscis".

Some parts of the rock are submerged in the sea at high tide.

When the rock is flooded at high tide, it looks like an elephant swimming in the sea, but it seems to have fallen into the marsh when the tide is out.



Elephant Rock, a natural monument in the DPRK.

By Song Jong Ho PT

