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Chairman Kim Jong Un presides over WPK CMC meeting, inspects construction sites

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission, presided over the Fifth Enlarged Meeting of the Seventh WPK Central Military Commission, which was held at the office building of the Central Committee of the WPK on July 18.

The meeting was attended by Ri Pyong Chol, vice-chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission, and its members.

Also present there were

commanders and political commissars of the services and corps of the Korean People's Army, commanding officers of the KPA General Political Bureau, the KPA General Staff and the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, commanding officers of the armed forces organs at all levels and deputy directors of major departments of the WPK Central Committee.

The enlarged meeting discussed issues of intensifying the Party's education and guidance of commanders and political officials

of the Korean People's Army in line with the idea and demands of the Party, after pointing out a series of issues arising in political and ideological life of the KPA commanding officers and military affairs.

The meeting stressed the need to arm the young commanding officers of the KPA with the revolutionary idea of the WPK more thoroughly and indicated the concrete orientation and ways to this end.

An organizational matter was

tabled at the meeting on dismissing or appointing commanding officers at major posts of the armed forces organs.

Then a closed meeting of the Party Central Military Commission took place to examine the strategic mission of major units for coping with the military situation in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula and the potential military threat and their mobilized posture in operation and to discuss the key issues of further bolstering the war deterrent of the country.

The meeting deliberated on and approved major key munitions production plan indices.

The Supreme Leader signed the orders for carrying out key tasks that were discussed and decided.

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the armed forces of the DPRK, provided field guidance at the construction site of the Pyongyang General Hospital.

He was greeted on the spot by Pak Pong Ju and Pak Thae Song, vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the WPK, Premier Kim Jae Ryong and officials of the construction coordination commission.

As he looked round the construction site, he highly appreciated the builders for their labour feats, saying they have done a great deal of work so far and the construction has made exceptionally rapid progress despite difficult circumstances.

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Inspection: Kim Jong Un checks hospital, farm projects

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After hearing a detailed report on the overall situation of the construction from the construction coordination commission, he sternly pointed to serious problems revealed in economic organization for the construction.

Although the construction project is being pushed ahead thanks to the patriotic zeal and devoted efforts of the builders of the hospital and the working people in charge of the supply of equipment and materials, it is only just beginning as there are still a lot of things to do, he said. And he stressed the need for the construction coordination commission to keep pace with the Party Central Committee and organize work and map out plans in detail in order to implement the

decisions made at the 14th Enlarged Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Seventh Central Committee of the WPK.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un also gave field guidance at the Kwangchon Chicken Farm under construction.

The chicken farm, which is being built in Kwangchon-ri of Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, according to the WPK's plan, is a modern farm which will annually produce thousands of tons of tasty and quality meat and tens of millions of eggs.

Looking round the construction site, the Supreme Leader learned in detail about the progress of the construction.

He expressed satisfaction with the fact that a great deal of work has been done in a short period by speeding up the huge project, and highly appreciated the achievements of the builders.



Since it is being built to be a model in the poultry sector, the Kwangchon Chicken Farm should be a standard in terms of structure, to say nothing of equipment, he said, referring to the need to carry out the project at the highest level and in a qualitative way to meet scientific and technological requirements.

Saying that the Party is going to send the farm a full set of the most advanced poultry farming equipment with the highest modernization, automation and intensification level, he repeatedly stressed the need to thoroughly ensure the quality of the construction in keeping with the modern equipment to be installed. He instructed officials to organize dynamic political and economic work to speed up and finish the project as scheduled.

He also underscored the need to simultaneously make a three-dimensional push to turn the farms that will provide the chicken

farm with feed into models of rural culture, and to help them with farming so as to make them advanced units.

He called on the unit that would manage the modern chicken farm to properly staff it with capable officials and scientists and technicians in the animal husbandry sector and to carry on in advance the training of technicians according to a well thought-out plan so that they could proficiently operate the advanced equipment.

He was accompanied by Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army Pak Jong Chon, chief of the KPA General Staff, Army General Kim Su Gil, director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA, and Jo Yong Won, Kim Yo Jong, Hyon Song Wol and Ma Won Chun who are officials of the WPK Central Committee.

KCNA

LEAD

Brilliant commander leads Fatherland Liberation War to resounding victory

The Fatherland Liberation War in Korea in the 1950s is likened to a showdown between a rifle and an atomic bomb in history.

The aggressors committed to the Korean front large armed forces and sophisticated lethal weapons powerful enough to fight a world war in an attempt to nip the DPRK in the bud.

However, the Korean people defended the sovereignty and dignity of the DPRK with honour in the war which the world people watched with serious concern and even with despair.

The victory in the war was the triumph of the outstanding strategy and tactics of Kim Il Sung.

In the war he worked out and proficiently employed bold and mysterious strategy and tactics.

All the operations and tactics were new and original, including the immediate

counterattack, the bold operation for annihilating enemy troops through encirclement, the formation of a second front behind the enemy line by regular army units and the positive positional defence warfare.

Kim Il Sung saw to it that hard blows were dealt to the enemies in the sky and sea and on the ground in succession by dint of the Juche-oriented war tactics including the anti-aircraft team movement, anti-tank team movement, tunnel warfare and mobile artillery operation, with the result that lots of enemy generals who had never suffered defeat were beaten ignominiously.

The world people were struck with admiration at the protean tactics with which he led the two-year-old Korean People's Army to ward off aggressors.

The victory in the war was also the fruition of his

unshakable faith and will, great self-confidence and courage and optimistic spirit.

A war is a conflict between not only armed forces but faith and will.

In the grim years of war when the enemy bluffed they would use nuclear weapons, Kim Il Sung mounted daring offensive operations to turn adversity into favourable conditions with a firm belief in victory. He took a measure to recall soldiers who had been college students to universities, mapped out a grand plan for postwar reconstruction during the war and arranged frontline concerts, which could be done only by the great brilliant commander.

Visualizing their victory in the war from his unusual nerve and grit, the Korean people mercilessly wiped out the invaders with redoubled courage and in high spirits. The combatants of the Korean

People's Army produced legends one after another as they defended Wolmi Island against a 50 000-strong enemy force with only four artillery pieces for three days, sank the enemy's heavy cruiser which was likened to an island in the sea with only four torpedo boats and downed enemy aircraft that rampaged through the air.

The victorious war was also the precious fruit of Kim Il Sung's warm love for and absolute trust in his people and soldiers.

He regarded all his people and service personnel as his invaluable revolutionary comrades and comrades-in-arms.

Cherishing the view that the people and service personnel are in charge of war and that there can be a supreme commander as there are the people and soldiers, he arranged birthday parties for combatants in the flames of

the war, dispatched an army subunit to save the family of a technician and toured dangerous frontline areas to meet his soldiers.

That is why the Koreans always fought bravely with an immense yearning for him during the arduous three-year-long war and soldiers blocked the enemy's gun muzzles with their chests to ensure the advance of their units and destroyed enemy tanks as human bombs, shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

Several decades have passed since fireworks went off in celebration of the victory in the war which was of great significance in shaping the destiny of the DPRK and its people.

But the immortal military exploits of the great leader still shines brilliantly, engraved in gold letters in national history.

By Kim Rye Yong PT



Party achieves single-mindedness in organizational, ideological terms

Today, the Workers' Party of Korea is shining as the great Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist party which opened up a new road of revolutionary party building in the era of independence and set an excellent example of it.

In order to make the WPK a powerful political General Staff, President Kim Il Sung paid much attention to strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically from the initial period of the Party building.

To ensure ideological purity and organizational unity of the Party ranks arose as the most pressing task before the WPK which had to take the untrodden path of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution as soon as it was born in the complicated circumstances after the country's liberation and lead the Fatherland Liberation War against imperialist aggression forces just five years after its founding.

At that time, the fifth plenary meeting of the WPK Central Committee held between December 15 and 18 1952 served as a historic occasion for its organizational and ideological consolidation.

The President delivered the report *The Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Is the Basis for Our Victory* in the plenary meeting which was held amid the fierce war under the circumstances that over 40 percent of the Party members were new recruits and the aggressors and

their lackeys were resorting to every possible means to spread reactionary ideas inside the Party.

In the report, he exposed and criticized the obstructive moves of factionalists and set it forth as an important task for the Party members to enhance their Party spirit and struggle against liberalistic tendencies and vestiges of factionalism.

In the latter half of the 1950s, the WPK decisively rejected modern revisionism which raised its head in the international communist movement and directed further efforts to strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically.

The Third Congress of the WPK held between April 23 and 29 1956 dealt a blow to the revisionist sophism that slandered the WPK's stand of Juche on the revolution and construction and the Party work, put forward a principled, revolutionary line and made a crucial decision to firmly defend the unity of the Party, eliminate dogmatism and formalism and establish the Juche principle in the Party's ideological work.

The struggle for strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically took a radical turn in the mid-1960s as Chairman Kim Jong Il started working at the Central Committee of the WPK.

He regarded it as the fundamental prerequisite for the existence and development of the Party to consolidate the

leader-centred unity of the Party and led the struggle for its implementation vigorously.

He noted that the key point of the Party work and activities was to firmly establish the ideological system of the President.

In the circumstances, the 15th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK was held between May 4 and 8 of 1967 to set it as the general direction of the Party ideological work to establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party.

He elucidated the originality and greatness of the Juche idea created by the President in an all-round way through energetic ideological and theoretical activities and, in the third conference of ideological workers of the WPK on February 19 1974, defined the revolutionary ideology of the President as Kimilsungism and announced modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism as the ultimate programme of the Party.

Under his guidance, remarkable progress was made in the work for establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system more thoroughly across the entire Party and the whole society and a revolutionary Party work system and method was established in line with the requirements of modelling the whole Party on Kimilsungism.

The Sixth Congress of the WPK held from October 10 to 14 1980 set imbuing the whole

society with the Juche idea as the general objective of the Korean revolution and establishing the monolithic ideological system more thoroughly in the whole Party as the most important task in Party work.

As it strengthened itself organizationally and ideologically and consolidated its unity impregably, the WPK overcame all manner of trials and difficulties and led the cause of socialism victoriously. It presented an example of building a revolutionary party to the whole world by successfully defending socialism in the tragic situation where socialism suffered setbacks in East European countries in the late 20th century.

Since Chairman Kim Jong Il was elected by the whole Party members to the top post of the WPK on October 8 1997, the Party was further consolidated as an organization of vanguard fighters who share the same idea, intention and fate with the Chairman and his unified leadership system was thoroughly established throughout the Party.

The Third Conference of the WPK, which was held on September 28 2010, was recorded as a meeting noteworthy in the history of the Party as it elected Kim Jong Un, who carries forward most faithfully the cause of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, the revolutionary cause of Juche, to the Party's

central leadership body and vice-chairmanship of the WPK Central Military Commission.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un in the historic Fourth Conference of the WPK proclaimed that the WPK is the party of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and the invincible revolutionary party that brilliantly carries forward their ideas and leadership.

The conference acclaimed Chairman Kim Jong Il as the eternal General Secretary of the WPK and set Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as the guiding ideology of the Party and imbuing the whole society with Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as its ultimate programme.

The Seventh Congress of the WPK in May 2016 powerfully demonstrated the faith and will of the Party and the people to uphold the ideas and achievements of the great leaders as the eternal cornerstone for accomplishing the cause of a powerful socialist country building and the ever-victorious banner and to add lustre to them through generations.

With the Party imbued with one ideology and maintaining the peerless organizational unity, the WPK is now holding the Supreme Leader in high esteem at its top post and advancing vigorously towards the victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche under his leadership.

By Pak Song Min PT

Nationwide

Weavers fulfil yearly production plans

An increasing number of textile mill workers are implementing their yearly economic plans in the DPRK.

According to statistics, well over a hundred workers carried out their yearly economic plans ahead of schedule by early July.

Pyongyang General Hospital construction project gains speed

According to the Korean Central News Agency, the construction of the Pyongyang General Hospital is progressing apace in the DPRK.

Its internal and external construction works are now being conducted in a three-dimensional way, and the construction of sewage and rainwater drainage system and power supply system has been completed.

After mostly finishing the external plastering in their charge, builders are now engaged in the installation of

windows, plastering of internal walls, ceilings and floors, etc.

They have rounded off the installation of structural elements, concrete tamping and rezoning for the several kilometre-long section in a short time, as well as the electricity work.

506th triplets born at maternity hospital

According to KCNA, the 506th triplets were born at the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on July 17. More than ten women have been delivered of triplets in the country so far this year.

The birth rate of triplets of this year is reportedly higher than the same period of last year.

All women who are confirmed to be pregnant with triplets receive special treatment from the competent medical team of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

Irrigation water flow-meter introduced to rural community

A new type of irrigation water flow-meter is now in

wide use in the agricultural sector of the DPRK.

The Onchon county irrigation control office and cooperative farms in Nampho introduced the flow-meter in order to exactly measure the amount of water supply and consumption and conserve water on a scientific basis.

The farms that applied the flow-meter saved more than 3 000 cubic metres of irrigation water per hectare.

Cities and counties in North Phyongan Province also introduced it.

The flow-meter was jointly designed and manufactured by the Agrobiological Research Institute and the Agricultural Irrigation Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science.

The new type of flow-meter is easy to carry and install and the Agrobiological Research Institute is now working to introduce the flow-meter into the irrigation control offices and cooperative farms in all cities and counties.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

War veterans conference to be held

According to KCNA, the Sixth National Conference of War Veterans is to be held in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The conference will be an

expression of respect of all the Korean people for the war veterans and serve as a significant occasion in faithfully carrying forward the history and tradition of war victory.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Remains of war heroes buried in war martyrs cemetery

Remains of eight DPRK Heroes were buried in the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery on July 18 on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the victory in the war.

Ryu Yon Gi, Kim Song Sop, Pak Jong Sik and Kim Yo Hong performed heroic military exploits in wartime and fulfilled their responsibilities and duties as lecturers at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War

Museum.

Cha Ung Son, Chu Kyo Rak, Ri Thae Hwan and An Yong Sung also rendered distinguished services in the war.

The remains of wives of Kim Song Sop, Cha Ung Son, Ri Thae Hwan and An Yong Sung and 15 martyrs who had already been buried in the cemetery were buried together with their husbands' in the cemetery.

KCNA

ROLLING STOCK

New technologies applied to production

The Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex increases production by dint of technical innovations.

“We are carrying on a technical innovation drive on the principle of replacing imported raw and other materials with domestic ones,” said Jang Kon, deputy chief engineer of the complex.

The complex developed an anti-adhesion agent of welding flash badly needed for metal processing work.

When the agent is applied to the surface of a product to be welded, welding flash does not stick to the product, thereby sparing workers reprocessing while saving a great deal of labour and materials.

According to the introduction of the agent into shielded arc welding, no pore formed on the welded part.

The complex also made glass fibre reinforced plastic (GFRP) to apply it to manufacturing rolling stock, which helped completely remove the metal processing of curved surfaces, avoid repainting and economize

on a great deal of paints.

Its technicians also completed a PVC-based wainscot production process for carriages.

The process is designed to produce the wainscot for rolling stock with synthetic resin (PVC-based polyvinyl chloride foamed board). The wainscot made of PVC can improve the hygienic modernity of rolling stock and prevent damage

from moisture and erosion. The process can also produce any kinds of complex curved wainscot.

The establishment of the PVC-based wainscot production process has made it possible to raise working efficacy and productivity without using wood.

By Yun Kyong Il PT



Employees discuss how to increase the production of rolling stock wheels at the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex.

PHARMACEUTICAL

Business system focuses on knowledge management

The Jongsong General Pharmaceutical Factory has developed a business management system centring on knowledge management and is working to introduce it to practice.

“Today, it is the focus of management strategy of enterprises to correctly forecast and solve problems facing them and promptly respond to environmental change by relying on knowledge resources. What is important here is to establish an efficient integrated management system,” said Ri Tong Hun, deputy chief engineer of the factory.

The factory buckled down

to the updating of the previous management system using a new tool for developing the integrated management information system last year.

“The new management system enables us to make an integrated and numerical analysis of data in all aspects and according to businesses in production and management activities, thereby contributing to making a regular analysis and estimate of management and constantly sharpening the competitive edge of enterprises,” said Pak Chang Bom, chief of the technical preparation section.

It is said to be particularly conducive to making the most

of application technology that upgrades knowledge management and steps up production and enhancing the role of technical personnel.

The factory has now entered the stage of applying the management system in real earnest.

The establishment of the system has increased the stock of knowledge including licences, inventions, standards and original proposals 1.4 times as compared to last year, speeded up the development of the techniques for producing all kinds of medicines, medical supplies and others by relying on domestic resources and the introduction of intelligent and IT-based services and improved the efficiency of investment.

“The new integrated management system spurs the production of competitive commodities and the uninterrupted development of enterprises,” said Manageress Ko Yong Gum.

At present the factory turns out hundreds of kinds of injections, tablets, capsules, Koryo medicines, health foods and solutions that comply with the requirements of GMP.



Lab workers examine medicines at the Jongsong General Pharmaceutical Factory.

CHAE MYONG RIM

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

DISASTER PREVENTION

Nation out to guard against flood damage

Efforts are being made dynamically in the DPRK to completely prevent damage in the rainy season.

Rivers and streams have been rearranged, the dangerous spots eliminated in all roads and 100-odd bridges, and over 1 900 hectares of anti-erosion project and some 700 kilometres of riparian work carried out throughout the country.

River dredging and embankment and repair of roads and bridges are progressing apace.

A number of cities and counties have pushed the repair and construction of bridges after carefully examining their conditions.

North Hamgyong Province which has steadily taken measures for the prevention of disasters since the outset of the year has built and repaired tens of thousands of square metres of retaining walls.

Many counties in North Hwanghae Province have removed 200-odd cubic metres of falling rocks by concentrating all energies on the prevention of damage and are now engaged in the clearing of underdrains and water pipes and the repair of ditches beside defective roads in a planned way.

Rason City has completed the afforestation for erosion control ahead of schedule.

The national heritage protection sector has also taken proper measures to prevent damage in the rainy season.

By drawing on the experiences and lessons gained from the

work of preventing the damage caused by typhoon No. 13 last year, it grasped the objects and elements which might be hit by potential disasters and examined vulnerable areas.

Pyongyang took anti-moisture and other safety measures for such cultural relics as the mausoleums of King Tangun and King Tongmyong, Ryongwang Pavilion, Kwangbop Temple, Ryonggok Confucian School and Pobun Hermitage and built retaining walls and cleared out several hundred metres of ditches to minimize damage. The city of Kaesong and Kangwon Province carried out the embankment of rivers, digging of drainage and construction of walls in a qualitative way to protect the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, Manwollac, Koryo Songgyungwan, Sogwang Temple and other relics from natural disasters.

North and South Hwanghae and Jagang provinces and Rason City are carrying on the work of coping with possible crises according to a well thought-out plan while putting much effort to the repair of historical buildings and masonry.

North Phyongan and North Hamgyong provinces have taken thorough measures for the prevention of damage to be caused in the rainy season, especially the cleaning of underdrains, digging of ditches and installation of lightning rods in the Chonju Temple and the Monument to the Great Victory in the Northern Area.

KCNA

R&D

Rotating separator helps reuse minute minerals

Recently, the Ferrous Mining Research Institute of the State Academy of Sciences manufactured a rotating disk separator which can recycle fine-grained residue from ore dressing plants.

A tungsten mine has profited from the introduction of the separator into the production of concentrated tungsten ore from sedimentary tails which were so fine as to be called “dust tungsten”.

The present depletion of mineral resources urgently requires more efficient ore dressing facilities and rational ore dressing processes.

“We conducted research into several gravitational separators in order to process minute mineral particles,” said O Su Nam, director of the institute.

Especially, the research into a gravitational ore dressing

method which requires no reagent is assuming growing importance and significance as it does not cause environmental pollution.

In the past, valuable minerals in the form of minute particles from ore dressing plants were difficult to recover by common gravitational methods.

“When we visited a tungsten mine, the miners anxiously asked us to find a way to collect valuable tungsten from the ore residue—this gave an impetus to our research project,” said section chief Kim Chol Nam.

After painstaking efforts, they built the rotating disk separator which has a low production cost and power consumption and takes up a small area.

It has been introduced into several mines across the country.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

ANNIVERSARY

In defence of dignity and security of country with honour

Korean people create heroic legend

The victory of the DPRK people in the Fatherland Liberation War between June 25 1950 and July 27 1953 is viewed as a military miracle in the 20th century.

As they ignited the fuse of war in Korea, the aggressors declared they would have breakfast in Haeju, lunch in Pyongyang and supper in Sinuiju, and many media outlets in the world reported this war timetable as a fait accompli.

The DPRK, however, mounted an immediate counterattack to deal a telling blow to the aggressors and liberated Seoul, the enemy's stronghold, three days after the war began.

The enemy were no match for President Kim Il Sung with brilliant intelligence and could not break the will of the DPRK people to defend their beloved country at the cost of their lives.

The Christmas general offensive, summer and autumn offensives, new offensive and other operations prepared by five-star and other American generals and policymakers ended in failure and the aggressors who went on the rampage, backed by their numerical and technical supremacy, could not escape their fate to fall like the setting sun.

The merits of the Korean People's Army soldiers, who delayed the US landing operation at Inchon, which mobilized over 50 000 troops, hundreds of warships and about 1 000 warplanes, for three days with only four guns and



Soldiers of the Korean People's Army shout hurrah celebrating the victory in a battle.

who sank the heavy cruiser USS *Baltimore*, also known as a "moving island," with four torpedo boats, still strike the world's people with admiration and the battle waged by the KPA to liberate Taejon is praised highly as a model of modern siege warfare.

The Korean people who performed miracles were filled with a feeling of gratitude to President Kim Il Sung as he had saved them from the fate as stateless slaves and provided them with a life worthy of human beings for the first time in the liberated country and a proud and happy life as masters of the country, and with an indomitable will not to lose their base of life again.

DPRK Hero Ri Su Bok, who blocked the enemy pillbox with his chest, wrote in his handbook: "I am a young man of liberated Korea. Life is precious as is the hope for a bright future. But my life, my hope and my happiness

are no more precious than the destiny of my country. Is there any life, hope or happiness nobler, greater or more beautiful than giving up my youth for my country?" DPRK Hero Jo Kun Sil said, "Even if I lose my arms and legs, I will never stop firing my heavy machine gun as long as my heart beats." Another hero Han Kye Ryol defended a height at the cost of his life, saying "The height of the country is my height!"

DPRK Hero Hwang Sun Bok said: "My happiness, my hope, my youth—all these have been provided by General Kim Il Sung. I will not spare anything nor hesitate even a bit at this crucial moment when the enemy try to deprive us of all those precious things. I will block the enemy gun muzzle with my body as a human bomb for the great General and my beloved country."

By Ri Sung Ik PT

Stories tell about combatants' wits and bravery

'Shells with eyes'

During the Fatherland Liberation War, the artillerymen of the Korean People's Army pulled up direct-firing guns on heights to shower fires on enemies.

In the midst of the battle to defend Height 1211, the enemies built bunkers for machine guns and positions for recoilless guns and deployed tanks on heights and mountain ridges in the front line to fire at the positions of KPA units at any time.

An artillery battalion of the KPA got an order to destroy the enemy's bunkers and tanks and decided to accomplish the mission by mobilizing one company that had direct-firing guns on the northern ridgeline of Heights 1211 and 1052.

Mortar strike was made for about five minutes from an hour before sunset the following day, and a feigned attack was launched by infantrymen of the KPA at a signal flare and at the sound of charge. Then the enemies fired at them frantically.

At that moment, the direct-firing guns of the KPA opened fire all at once.

In only about 20 minutes, eight bunkers, two tanks and two recoilless guns of the enemy were completely destroyed.

The KPA artillerymen were notified by the staff of the unit that the officers of a corps of the enemy would muster on Mt Tacu.

When it got light in the morning and an enemy helicopter and several military vehicles

came together on the summit of Mt Tacu, the KPA artillerymen pulled down the bullet-proof walls built at the approaches to mine emplacements all at once and accurately fired guns at the summit.

Much startled by the adjusted fire by the direct-firing guns from a height over 1 000 metres above sea level, the enemies raised hubbubs, saying "the guns of the KPA have wings" and "their shells have eyes".

Seven warriors on Height 351

Although the enemies boasted of Height 351 as a "line of no retreat", KPA combatants captured it in only 15 minutes, which is one of their heroic feats specially etched in the history of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Tunnel tactics pay off in the war

Among the unique Korean-style tactics created during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25 1950-July 27 1953) were tunnel tactics.

They were powerful war tactics to protect manpower and combat technical equipment as much as possible from the enemy strikes by modern weapons, defend the defence line held by the Korean People's Army and wipe out as many enemy troops as possible.

They proved powerful in battle of Hill 153.7 in the eastern part of the front in July 1952. In an attempt to capture the hill defended by a KPA company, the enemies turned it into a sea of flames through air bombing and artillery firing of thousands of shells and set a specially-trained regiment on it. However, the KPA company could defend the hill without any loss, leaving more than 900 enemy troops dead or injured in the 14-hour-long fierce battle.

The KPA victory in the battle of Height 1211 was also

a brilliant result of the tactics. In 1952 alone, the aggressors dropped 4 160 bombs and showered 527 260 shells per one square kilometre of the height, but in vain.

All mountains, ridges and valleys on the front line which was mainly fixed in the summer of 1951 were reduced to a sea of fire due to the ceaseless bombing and gun firing by the enemy and fierce battles went on day and night.

Under the prevailing situation, President Kim Il Sung set forth the tunnel tactics based on the mountainous areas and ordered the army to build defensive positions with tunnels on all the heights of tactical importance and wage an active position warfare.

The tunnel tactics contributed to shattering the myth of "mightiness" of the enemy into pieces and crumbling their military and technical superiority like a wet mud wall.

KCNA



KPA soldiers fight a fierce battle to defend their position on a height.

They also displayed unparalleled heroism in the defence of the height.

They had seized it by dint of a lightning charge through a shower of bullets and the bloody battle that gave them no time to care for their falling comrades-in-arms, and only seven combatants survived at the time of the seizure.

The enemies mounted frenzied attacks to recapture the height.

The seven KPA soldiers fought against thousands of enemy troops.

In the wake of an indiscriminate bombardment, the enemies closed in on them.

Only three combatants survived after a round of battle and only two after another round.

Finally, only one soldier remained alive after several rounds of battle.

He was at a crossroads of life and death. He might fall in a few hours, in a few minutes or in no time, but he did not yield to enemies as he could not give up the height permeated with the blood of his comrades-in-arms.

At that juncture, KPA reinforcements arrived at the height.

By Pang Un Ju PT

CLOTHING FASHION

Tailor shop flourishes with seasonal fashions

The Taesong tailor shop in Taesong District, Pyongyang, is renowned for making fashionable clothes according to seasons.

“The bespoke clothes made at the shop never fail to meet the likings of customers, aesthetic tastes of the times and national sentiments. So my husband and

I always order clothes to this shop every season,” said Ri Un Ok living in Ryonghung-dong No. 3, Taesong District.

As there is an increasing demand among men for summer shirts and trousers in bright and cool colours this summer, the tailor shop is designing pockets, vents and collars in various

shapes according to the figures of customers.

Its men’s wear is much sought-after because of their exquisite workmanship on such difficult parts as the connection between shoulder and sleeves and the plastron.

It is also good at making women’s dresses in light pink, blue and cream colours.

“In order to satisfy the taste and demand of customers, we need to know their characteristics,” said Kim Sun Sil, manageress of the tailor shop. “Since they have different features, physiques and likings, the forms and colours of clothes should be chosen in keeping with them.”

She always deliberates over the choice of cloths that might suit the age, character and profession of customers.

“We are preparing suits and coats in fresh designs for the coming autumn,” said Kim.



RYU KWANG HYOK

The Taesong tailor shop makes stylish clothes to meet the tastes of customers.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

SERVICE

Shop wins favour of housewives for good order service

“My husband likes to have rice-and-mugwort cake, insisting that the cake made of mugwort is very good for health as it contains a lot of minerals, vitamins and protein.”

“I’m very happy to see that you have prepared all the dishes in good faith though I ordered them only a few hours ago.”

These are what the housewives have said as they purchased a variety of ordered foods at Ryonghung rice-cooking shop No. 2 of the Taesong District Restaurant in Pyongyang.

The shop is popular with residents as it serves various kinds of staple and side dishes.

According to Sin Yong Chun, chief of the shop, it serves over 30 staples and side dishes.

Among the staple foods, a national food of rice cake is very sought-after.

Especially, the rice-and-mugwort cake stuffed with bean jam, mugwort fancy rice cake and mugwort-and-glutinous rice cake stuffed with red bean are ordered even from other districts.

According to the service workers of the shop, the popularity of the rice-and-mugwort cake is unthinkable apart from the effort of cook Ho Myong Hui.

While engaging herself in the processing of stable foods for years, Ho Myong Hui found out the rational mixing ratio

of mugwort and rice powder lest the rice cake harden easily in order to preserve the proper and unique taste, fragrance and colour.

“It requires much labour in families to make steamed or sesame-coated rice cake. The service workers of the shop relieve housewives of such toil. My neighbours often visit the shop as ten kinds of staples are always on the service table,” said resident Kim Hye Ryon.

The cooks of the shop devote themselves to preparing side dishes that are often cooked in families.

They pay primary attention to ensuring hygienic safety and quality of different kinds of side dishes as they learn in detail about public reaction,

especially the favourite dishes, likings and appetites for processed side dishes of consumers.

Kim Sun Hui, resident of Ryonghung-dong No. 2, said that she usually drops in at the shop when she leaves the office late and all her family members like to have the processed side dishes she bought for them as they suit their tastes. She added that pickled anchovy, squid and walleye pollack entrails stimulate her appetite as they preserve the unique taste of the speciality of her native North Hamgyong Province.

The shop also provides delivery service as orders have increased sharply this year.

By Pang Un Ju PT



PAK KWANG HUN

A saleswoman serves processed foods at Ryonghung rice-cooking shop No. 2 under the Taesong District Restaurant.

MALARIA CONTROL

Nation makes steady efforts to exterminate malaria

According to information released by the WHO in recent years, vivax is spread in wider areas of the world than other plasmodia and about 35 percent of world population including inhabitants in the DPRK are living in the vivax-infected areas.

And 3.2 billion people in 97 countries and regions live in malarial areas and over 198 million people are diagnosed with the disease on an annual average.

The DPRK steadily conducts malaria control activities according to the national strategy for eliminating the infection backed up by strong state measures and cooperation with such international organizations as WHO and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The national strategy aims to completely eliminate the disease by 2022, according to Pak Tong Chol, president of the Korea Fund against Tuberculosis and Malaria.

In order to remove the source of malaria infection, chemoprophylaxis with primaquine is given to residents

in the areas highly prone to the illness.

Household doctors at the lowest public health organs intensify medical check-ups to detect malaria patients in their early stages and promptly treat them, while conducting hygienic information activities in various forms and methods.

Especially, in the period between June and September when malaria is widespread, insecticide-treated mosquito nets are provided to residents in the areas highly prone to the infection through mosquitoes and families are encouraged to spray insecticides indoors so as to reduce the density of malaria mosquitoes.

Close attention is also paid to environment management including the filling in of puddles and clearing out of ditches.

At present, the DPRK is taking strict emergency anti-epidemic measures in order to prevent the inroads of COVID-19 pandemic and making proactive efforts to carry out the plan for malaria control for this year.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

PROFILE

Good duck cook

The qualification of an excellent cook is generally rated according to culinary grade and the number of new foods she or he developed.

Jang Mun Suk, Merited Cook of the Pyongyang Duck Restaurant, can surely be claimed to be a good cook in this aspect.

Having attained the highest grade in the culinary skills, she invented well over a hundred duck dishes in the past decades.

“Each dish invented by Jang Mun Suk has unique taste and beautiful colour and contains nutritive elements rationally,” said Kim Kye Sun, a managerial worker of the restaurant.

Jang, who has been working as a cook since she was 26 years old, is said to have assiduously improved her culinary skills.

A person of inquisitive nature, she worked hard until she fully understood what she had learnt from seniors and made painstaking efforts to invent new foods of her own.

While steadily studying and thinking deeply, she concentrated her effort on preserving the national characteristics of dishes.

“The Korean people, who are fond of gentleness and nobility, dislike fatty foods. I wanted to prepare popular duck dishes favoured by all while preserving national colour,” said Jang Mun

Suk.

Through repeated failures, she finally brought out various dishes one after another, including health-promoting steamed duck and glutinous rice and steamed duck with mushroom, and came up with new methods of preparing spices for roast duck and purifying spicy duck soup.

“Jang thinks only about the cooking of duck dishes. Her skills are high, but I have been struck more by her passion,” said fellow cook Jon In Bok.

By relying on her high ability, Jang wrote the duck cooking part of “Dishes according to materials” which has been the favourite book of cooks.

Jang’s special skills are not confined only to cooking duck dishes.

By dint of her high skills on a par with experts, she cultured ferment bacillus, which helps retain the original taste of *makkolli*, a national drink, to brew glutinous rice, polished rice and maize *makkolli* drinks. Such fermented drinks were highly appreciated in Pyongyang and national food contests and exhibitions every year.

Today, the restaurant is the favourite haunt of diners for duck dishes and *makkolli* made by Jang Mun Suk.

By Song Jong Ho PT

WRONGDOING

1907 treaty adopted under coercion devoid of legality

Japan, which was imposing rule by resident-general over Korea after fabricating the Ulsa five-point treaty in November 1905, tried in every way to eliminate Emperor Kojong of the feudal Joseon dynasty as it saw him as an obstacle to strengthening its colonial rule.

Just at that time, in June 1907, an emissary incident occurred. The Korean emperor dispatched three emissaries to the Second International Peace Conference, which was held in The Hague, the Netherlands.

On the pretext of this incident the Japanese imperialists buckled down to dethroning him and cooking up a treaty by which to wrest Korea's right of home administration "by law".

Ito Hirobumi, the chieftain of Japan's aggression of Korea, incited such traitors as Ri Wan Yong to force Kojong into abdicating.

Afterwards, Ito invented the

Jongmi seven-point treaty with Ri in July 1907.

The seven-point treaty stipulated that the feudal Korean government should be guided by the resident-general as regards the improvement of administration, earn his prior approval for the enactment of laws and major administrative measures, get his consent for the appointment of high-ranking officials and appoint the Japanese recommended by him as government officials and should not invite foreigners for services without his approval. This meant that the Korean government could do nothing without the "guidance, approval and consent" of the Japanese resident-general.

For the contents of an international treaty to be binding on parties, it should have the approval of the top representatives of national sovereignty on the basis that the world-recognized basic

principles of international law are upheld. The treaty is invalid if it is made under duress by one party, not according to the voluntary intention of both parties and by mutual agreement.

The signatories of the Jongmi seven-point treaty were resident-general Ito Hirobumi and Ri Wan Yong who was prime minister of the feudal Korean government.

The residency-general was Japan's machine for colonial rule which was set up in Korea under the Ulsa five-point treaty.

And the Jongmi treaty would have been valid if Emperor Kojong, sovereign of the feudal Joseon dynasty, had approved, signed and sealed it. But it only bears the seal of Ri Wan Yong.

This is clear evidence that the treaty was illegally made in disregard of even the elementary principles of treaty conclusion.

It is all the more invalid as

it was fabricated by the feudal Korean government, which had no authority to conclude any treaty as it had been deprived of its diplomatic right by Japan due to the Ulsa treaty.

As seen above, the Japanese fabricated such documents as the seven-point treaty to militarily occupy Korea and reduce it to their colony, thereby plundering its natural resources at random, forcibly taking the Koreans to battlefields and slave labour sites and inflicting immeasurable misfortune and sufferings on them.

This notwithstanding, Japan obstinately refuses to make an apology and reparations for its bloody past crimes, insisting on the "legality" of colonial domination over Korea.

The total denial and justification of the past crimes is a manifestation of its intention to commit such crimes again.

By Om Ryong PT

COMMENT

Japan destined to settle its crime-ridden past

On July 3, France returned the remains of 24 Algerian fighters, who were arrested and shot dead by the French army during their armed struggle for winning back the independence of the country in the period of France's colonial rule over Algeria.

French President Emmanuel Macron laid a wreath at the tombstone for the Algerians, who had fallen in the war of independence, during his visit to Algeria in 2017. In September 2018, he admitted for the first time that an Algerian who had been captured by the French troops in 1957, when Algeria was engaged in the war of independence, was tortured and killed by them, before expressing an apology to the bereaved family of the victim.

He said on a public occasion in December last year that colonialism was a crucial mistake.

The earnest efforts of France to break with its past wrongdoings are earning sympathy from the international community.

Contrary to these efforts, Japan which committed class-A unethical crimes in the past is working hard to justify its sinful past by employing quite vulgar and base means.

Last century, the Japanese militarists occupied Korea by force of arms and enforced colonial rule over it for more than four decades.

In the period, they killed over one million Koreans, forcibly drafted more than 8.4 million young and middle-aged people and reduced some 200 000 Korean women to sexual slaves

for their imperial army.

Far from making an apology and reparations, Japan is denying their past crimes, while whitewashing them.

The Japanese authorities, who have been going on with group visit to the Yasukuni Shrine every year despite the opposition and rejection from the international community, sent an offering to the shrine last May, too.

They also approved the textbooks for middle schools which marked Tok Islets as part of their territory and cancelled or totally distorted their past crimes including forcible drafting of Koreans and sexual slavery.

Past crimes can never be erased by fabrication and rejection, and Japan is destined to settle its past crimes.

The country will never be able to win support and sympathy unless it makes a sincere apology and soul-searching for the past crimes.

By Choe Yong Nam PT



THE PYONGYANG TIMES

DPRK-SYRIA

For protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity

July 25 is the 54th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Syria.

On this occasion, the Korean people express solidarity with their Syrian counterparts who are struggling for the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Having a long history and cultural traditions, Syria won independence in April 1946.

Since then, the Syrian people have achieved great successes in their efforts to achieve independent development of the country.

They are striving to beat off all the challenges from the hostile forces and safeguard national

sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The current complicated Syrian situation is directly attributable to the strategic ploys of the West which has backed the anti-government forces and terrorists in the country.

Considering Syria's adherence to the anti-imperialist independent stand as a thorn

in its flesh, the West has been imposing economic sanctions on the country since 2003 under the pretext that it is supporting terrorists and attempting to make other countries instable.

The sanctions of the West depreciated its national currency and caused a sudden rise in prices, with the result that many Syrian people have been driven into the critical point of existence.

It constitutes an act of economic terrorism against the Syrian people.

In the meantime, due to the West's financial and military aid to the rebel forces, the fight

for wiping out the terrorists in Syria is still going on with much difficulty.

However, the Syrian government and people are struggling undauntedly against such moves of the hostile forces.

This year, the Syrian government forces recaptured dozens of villages and cities in the north-western part of Aleppo.

The Korean people will as ever remain unchanged in their feeling of friendship with and support to the Syrian people.

By Min Chol PT

Briefly

China

Anti-Huawei decision denounced as politically charged

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry in a regular news conference on July 15 said the US decision to prohibit the use of Huawei products proved once again that it has nothing to do with US national security, but it is a very politicized manipulation.

His remarks came after the US officially admitted that it urged many countries to ban the use of the products of the Huawei Technology Co. Ltd, threatening that the use of them might have negative effects on their relations with the US.

US

Over 40 shooting cases reported in a week in NY

Over 40 cases of gun violence happened during the last one week in New York, the US.

The New York police department noted that it is more than double the figure in the corresponding period of last year.

On July 12, criminals opened fire on innocents killing one and wounding three.

The mayor of the city deplored that the wide circulation of guns is the tragedy of New York and the US.

On the same day, five were injured in a gunfight which started from a quarrel in Lansing, Michigan.

WILDLIFE

Wildlife under good protection

“Due attention should be directed to protecting animals as they are closely related to human life,” said Kim Ji Hyang, researcher at the Central Committee of the DPRK Nature Conservation Union.

In order to keep useful animals under good protection, it is important to properly designate and manage their reserves and such sanctuaries should be set at the places with favourable ecological environment, she added.

The DPRK set the period between March and July as the period of protecting useful animals, established their reserves in the areas with rich biodiversity and endangered and rare species and has made nationwide efforts to protect them.

Wildlife protection has been carried on by creating sanctuaries in tens of places, including the wild animal reserves established and useful animal reserves to be set up in Taehung, Tonggye, Kumsok, Mt Yangam and elsewhere in order to protect such mammals as musk deer, deer and antelope, such birds as *Dyrocopus martius* and great tit and endangered and rare species, the Myoraksan wildlife reserve and Uam eared and true seal reserve for indigenous species and living monuments and

migratory and sea bird reserves in Mundok, Ongjin, Tok Islets and other areas.

According to Hong Jong Bom, director of the General Forest Bureau of the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, each province is to create two useful animal reserves and breeding farms this year, and substantial measures are being taken to preserve ecological environment in over 300 temporary sanctuaries.

In the period of protecting useful animals of this year, North Hamgyong Province has created a new reserve for such animals in Jangyang-ri of Kyongsong County with favourable conditions and secured animals for it.

The General Forest Bureau is conducting the survey of wildlife reserves across the country at the final stage, while taking steps to protect and multiply animals and birds in different sanctuaries across the country. It also makes sure that tall trees and various shrubs are planted to provide wildlife with favourable conditions for breeding, hiding and foraging for food and tightens supervision and control to prevent hindrances to the protection and multiplication of useful animals.

By **Kwon Hyo Song PT**

LEGEND

Table-tennis queen Pak Yong Sun

Among the outstanding DPRK athletes was Pak Yong Sun who left an indelible impression on people in the 1970s as world table-tennis queen.

Pak began to learn the sport at the school in a mountain village in her childhood and won a national table-tennis competition in her middle school days, before being picked to the then February 8 Sports Club.

Since then, she had forged her career under the guidance of a competent coach.

Pak who distinguished herself in the international arena already in her teens drew the expectations of experts by achieving good results at the women's singles of the five continental table tennis tournament in China in 1974 and several other games.

The 33rd world table tennis championships in India in February 1975 was a good opportunity for her to flaunt her talent.

At that time no one had paid attention to her as they had not even imagined she would emerge winner.

She beat all opponents and snatched a thrilling win in the women's singles, thus receiving the crown and belt symbolic of the “world table-tennis queen”

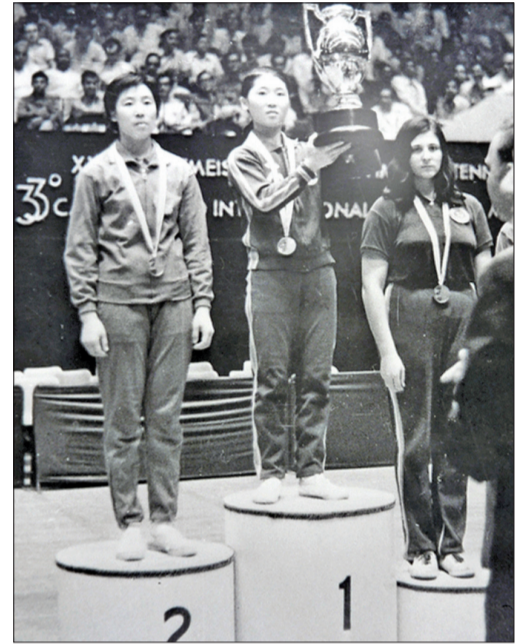
from the ITTF and the organizing committee.

In the championships she left a gripping anecdote according to which she in a decisive match fought perseveringly with one score left for her opponent to win and finally triumphed.

Afterwards, she underwent an intensive training by setting her sights on another world championship. She defeated all opponents in the women's singles at the 34th world table tennis championships in the UK in April 1977, thus becoming a two-time world champion.

At the 35th world championships in Pyongyang in April 1979 she gave full play to her techniques as a world table-tennis star to contribute to the DPRK squad's finishing runner-up.

She collected 37 medals including 15 golds by winning



Pak Yong Sun celebrates on the rostrum as she holds up a trophy after winning a gold medal in the women's singles at the 33rd world table tennis championships.

many international games during her table-tennis career.

The table-tennis queen who left an indelible mark in the world history of table tennis died of an incurable disease at the age of 31.

She was Labour Hero and People's Athlete of the DPRK.

She was buried in the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery.

By **Min Chol PT**

ICH

Makkolli making dates back to Koguryo period

Many people like to drink *makkolli* these days as summer is at its height.

Makkolli, which can be made by manual and industrial methods, is a drink which is made by adding malt to such starch materials as white rice and wheat to ferment them before straining them through a sieve.

It can also be made from maize or grain by-products.

Its alcoholic content is 5 to 10 percent and it contains 3.5-12 percent of soluble nutrients and 0.5-2 percent of sugar.

As the fermented drink is not distilled and refined like hard liquor, but is filtered, it is rich in nutritive components, vitamins and different kinds of physiologically active materials contained in grains and malt. Its colour is milk white and it gives refreshed feelings with the combination of sour and sweet tastes.

It is effective for good

digestion and for relieving fatigue and promotes blood circulation and urination.

The custom of making *makkolli* has been handed down for thousands of years since the period of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668).

The families that are good at making tasty *makkolli* instruct their techniques to family members, neighbours and younger generations.

The foodstuff and cooking sectors organize in-service training or passing-on-technique conference now and then by inviting restaurant cooks with good hand at making the drink and other experts.

The Cooks Association of Korea hosts the national *makkolli* show every year to promote its technical exchange.

Makkolli making is one of the national intangible cultural heritage elements.

By **Ri Sung Ik PT**

RELIC

Monument chronicles Koreans' victory in Imjin Patriotic War

There is a monument in Rimmyong-ri of Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province, which was built in the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910).

The historical relic, called the Monument to the Great Victory in the Northern Area, was erected in 1708 to commemorate the great victory of the Jong Mun Bu-led volunteer corps, which was active in the areas of the then Hamgyong Province during the Imjin Patriotic War between 1592 to 1598.

Jong was appointed to an assistant to the provincial military chief in his 20s and was elected as head of the volunteer corps by the local people during the war. He disposed of the traitors, increased the ranks of his corps to over 7 000, beat more than 20 000 Japanese troops under the command of Kato Kiyomasa and drove the enemy out of Hamgyong Province.



The Monument to the Great Victory in the Northern Area.

The monument is about 190cm high, 66cm wide and 13cm thick and has over 1 400 letters inscribed on it.

The inscription gives a brief account of the position of the Jong Mun Bu-led volunteer corps, circumstances of Japanese invasion, underhand

moves of traitors, organization of the volunteer corps and its major battles. Also engraved on it are the story of its erection and an epitaph.

The relic is of great significance in studying the history of the Korean people's struggle against foreign aggressors at the time.

In 1906 Japanese imperialists stole it and took it away to their country in a bid to cover up their past history of aggression.

Later, it was moved to different places of Japan, neglected, and finally abandoned.

The monument was transferred to the DPRK in 2006 under the strong protest and on the just demand of all the Korean people at home and abroad and set up in the place where it stood before.

It was inscribed on the list of national heritage and is now under government protection.

By **Song Jong Ho PT**

