

# The Pyongyang Times

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LEAD

## History of victory goes on



"Victory" Statue standing at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum.

July 27 is the anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

In retrospect, for the Korean people who had just been liberated from military occupation by the Japanese imperialists and for the nascent DPRK, the Fatherland Liberation War to beat off the aggressors was indeed an arduous war and a do-or-die battle on which the

destiny of the country hinged.

The enemies mobilized over two million-strong forces armed with modern weaponry and latest military technologies to invade the DPRK.

Premier Kim Il Sung put forward the slogan "Everything for victory in the war!" and roused the people and the army to a decisive battle against the enemies. And he led the war to victory by dint of original

strategies and tactics in each period and stage of it.

As the enemies launched a surprise invasion, he issued an order to go over to a counterattack across the entire front and saw to it that the Cabinet adopted a decision on reorganizing all work on a war footing and, at the same time, organized the Military Commission as the supreme state leadership body and set

up the wartime mobilization system.

Through the whole period of the Fatherland Liberation War, he believed that the decisive factor in winning the war lay in the spiritual and moral superiority of the army and people and strengthened the Party, army and people's government and armed soldiers and people politically and ideologically, while creating unique soldier-oriented war theory and methods.

Thanks to the strategies and tactics worked out by the Premier, including continuous strike and annihilation through encirclement, creation of a second front with regular forces behind enemy lines, positive positional defence and movement of aircraft- and tank-hunting teams and sniper teams, the enemy's desperate offensives all ended in failure and notorious "invincible" divisions were destroyed.

As the Korean people enjoyed a genuine life for the first time as masters of land and factories in the motherland liberated by the President, the Korean People's Army soldiers blocked enemy pillboxes with their bodies to open up the routes for advance, shouting "For the Party and the leader!" and defended every inch of the motherland as human

bombs.

Innumerable stories about their heroic feats produced during the war, such as just four KPA torpedo boats sinking the enemy's heavy cruiser, propeller planes shooting down enemy jets and a coast battery confronting 50 000-strong enemy forces, demonstrated that the spiritual strength of the KPA and people who formed a harmonious whole with their Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung and fought through fire and water was the infinite strength that brought about victory.

Firmly believing in victory, the people in the rear also fought bravely to defend their native places and struggled hard to ensure wartime production and assist soldiers on the front.

The DPRK won victory in the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War and defended with honour the freedom and independence of the country, sovereignty of the nation and gains of the revolution and clearly demonstrated to the world that nothing can defeat the army and people that uphold a great leader and fight for a great ideology and ideal.

The Korean people add eternal lustre to the great history of victorious war through generations and decades and advance vigorously toward the final victory of a powerful socialist country building under the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

### PRECAUTION

## Steps taken by economic sectors against heatwave

All sectors and units are taking preventive measures against damage from fierce heat caused by high temperature and sultry weather.

In major construction sites including that of 10 000 flats in Pyongyang, precautionary steps are being taken to keep building quality from being reduced and transformers, electric motors and other facilities in the outdoors from being damaged due to searing heat.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and other units carefully check and repair the cooling system to prevent the productivity of such facilities as oxygen plant from falling owing to high atmospheric temperature.

Chemical, electric power, machine-building, mining and other industries leave nothing

desired in preventing damage, while giving top priority to ensuring uninterrupted production.

The power industry sector checks power lines and manages facilities under detailed plans to protect transformers, power grids and other transmission and transformation equipment.

The agricultural sector also works hard to prevent crop damage from fierce heat.

Agro-technical measures are stepped up to diffuse scientific and technological methods of preventing damage from high temperature and drought through the Hwanggumpol agricultural science website and online farming technique question-and-answer service system and to protect paddy rice.

By Yun Kyong II PT

### VISIT

## Foreign diplomats visit war museum



Members of the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang visited the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum on July 21-22 to mark the 68th anniversary of victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

They looked round the hall of

the imperialists between June 1950 and July 1953 to a brilliant victory with Juche-oriented military ideas and distinguished strategy and tactics.

Earlier, they visited the statue "Victory" in front of the museum and the outdoor exhibition ground displaying captured weaponry which shows the heroic feats of the Korean People's Army.

After visiting the museum, they made entries in the visitors' book.

The Laotian ambassador wrote he was greatly impressed by President Kim Il Sung's great leadership of the war to victory, extending his heartfelt congratulations to the KPA and the Korean people for their brave fighting spirit and on their brilliant victory.

Cuban ambassador Jesus Aise Sotolongo wrote he could have a better understanding of heroism of the Korean people and the atrocities committed by the imperialists as he visited the museum.

KCNA

## INSPECTION

# Premier Kim makes survey trip to Samjiyon City

Premier Kim Tok Hun, who is member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, inspected different sectors in the City of Samjiyon.

He met and gave pep talks to the shock brigade members of Construction Division 216 who are making innovative achievements in the road improvement project for study tour of revolutionary battle sites in the area of Mt Paektu and the third-stage project for remodelling the City of Samjiyon including Sinnusong-dong.

A field meeting reviewed the state of the projects and discussed the issue of making all officials surely convert the construction to a process of implementing the decision of the Party and encourage collective emulation and the issues arising in using finishing building materials which are either locally produced or recycled and ensuring perfection in infectious disease prevention work.

As he visited a nursery,



Premier Kim Tok Hun (left foreground) acquaints himself with childcare in Samjiyon City.

kindergarten, unit in the food administration field and the construction site of a goat farm in the city, he stressed the need for officials to more scrupulously organize the work to thoroughly and devotedly implement the decisions made at the plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee without fail, bearing in mind the intention of the Party Central Committee which had taken important measures

for the people and the rising generations.

Acquainting himself with wheat and potato farming in the Junghung Farm, he said proactive sci-tech measures should be taken to reap a rich and stable harvest despite unfavourable weather conditions while concentrating on the research into high-yielding crop varieties.

KCNA

## RELICS

## New discoveries shed fresh light on history of Koguryo and Pyongyang

A research group from the History Department of Kim Il Sung University has published research results which are of great significance in documenting the history of Koguryo Kingdom (277 BC-AD 668) between the 1st century and early 5th century after conducting an extensive study of the remains and relics so far unearthed in the Rimhung-dong area in Taesong District, Pyongyang.

Through the excavation and historical study of the relics

and remains dating back to the Koguryo period in the Rimhung-dong area between 1991 and 2020, the department of the university shed fresh light on the fact that Koguryo had taken the area of Pyongyang as an important regional stronghold and created developed culture after moving its capital to the Walled City of Pyongyang.

In the area the research group found out parts of a building site, two wells (Wells Nos. 1 and 2) of Koguryo, one underground structure built with bricks,

pieces of tiles and earthenware and many other relics around it.

The Koguryo wells were discovered about 2 500 metres south of the Rimhung-dong seat of Taesong District. When they were unearthed, only most of their internal structures remained, with parts of the upper well walls destroyed.

Inside the wells were discovered pieces of stone paduk board, tiles, earthenware, iron oven, wheel and lacquered wooden pot, pieces of paduk board made of clay, grindstone,

## Nationwide

### Remains buried in war martyrs cemetery

Remains of Pak Chan Su and Pak Jong Won, DPRK heroes, were buried in the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

At the ceremonies of burying their remains held on July 15, speakers said that their feats are etched in the history of the country in golden letters and they would enjoy immortality under the loving care of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

### Women's union central committee meets for enlarged plenum

An enlarged meeting of the Second Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Socialist Women's Union of Korea was held through video conferencing on July 19.

The meeting discussed the ways to thoroughly implement the tasks set forth in the letter *Let the Women's Union Become a Powerful Unit in Propelling the Advance and Development of Our Style of Socialism* sent by the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un to the

participants in the Seventh Congress of the SWUK.

Kim Jong Sun, chairwoman of the SWUK Central Committee, delivered a report, which was followed by speeches.

After studying a draft resolution, the meeting adopted a relevant resolution.

### Premier opera troupe marks golden jubilee

The Phibada Opera Troupe held a meeting at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on July 16 to commemorate its 50th founding anniversary.

A commemorative report was delivered at the meeting which was attended by officials, creators and artistes of the troupe.

### Welders' contest begins

A welders' competition started as part of the Contest of Skilled Workers according to Occupations and Sectors of National Economy-2021 at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex on July 19.

The contest is aimed at improving the technical level of skilled workers a level higher and consolidating the material and technical foundations of the metal industry.

The contest will continue until late July.

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fine-toothed bamboo comb and others.

Historical sites excavated in the area include a building site with four cornerstones, two drainage systems which were dug and filled with river stones and an underground brick structure 200cm long from east to west, 150-160cm wide from south to north and 90cm high. Lots of relics in various kinds were also collected in the surroundings.

Through the excavation the research group gave a new explanation about the features of development of Koguryo culture.

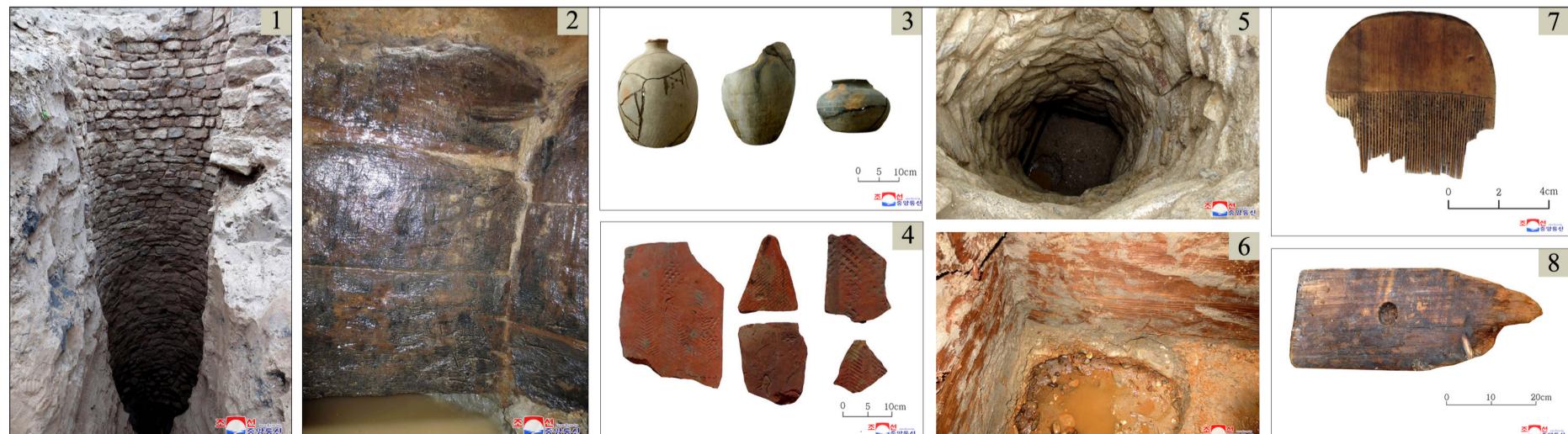
It verified that the broken pieces of stone paduk board discovered for the first time in Well No. 1 are parts of the paduk board with 19 lines in

the earliest period in the world and Koguryo paduk board with five starting points in one line was carried on to the end of the feudal Joson dynasty through Koryo.

It also explained the water quality improvement technology in wells in the period of Koguryo by uncovering the fact that underground water was filtered again in the well and the mission of wooden frame as well.

The Archaeology Society of the DPRK acknowledged that the Koguryo relics and remains unearthed in the Rimhung-dong area are of great academic significance, and Rimhung-dong Koguryo Wells Nos. 1 and 2 were listed as preservation relics after their value was estimated.

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1. Interior of Koguryo Well No. 2 in Rimhung-dong. 2. Octagonal frame of logs inside Koguryo Well No. 2. 3. Broken earthenware bowls found in Koguryo Well No. 1. 4. Remains of roofing tiles unearthed in Koguryo Well No. 1. 5. Interior of Koguryo Well No. 1. 6. Square frame of logs of Koguryo Well No. 1. 7. Fine-toothed bamboo comb found in Koguryo Well No. 2. 8. Wooden relic discovered in Koguryo Well No. 1.

## STEVIA

# Natural sweetening output on the rise



KIM YONG CHAN

## Part of the production line of the Pyongyang Stevia Processing Factory.

The Pyongyang Stevia Processing Factory increases the output of natural sweetenings.

Decades ago, President Kim Il Sung assigned the Central Botanical Garden a task of acclimatizing a sugary plant of south origin. After being informed that scientists succeeded in fulfilling the task, he named the plant "August grass" (stevia) from the fact that it grows well in August and is gathered in the month.

"The cohesion process is most important in the output of stevia sugar. If we fail to observe technical demand in

the process, the extraction rate of the stevia decreases," said technical preparer O Ki Chol.

To this end, the factory boldly replaced the old method in the cohesion process and confirmed the adding amount, method and time for the new cohesive in a scientific way to improve its efficacy and prevent the loss.

As a result, the extraction rate and taste of the sugar were remarkably enhanced.

And the factory also saves much more raw and other materials than previously and ensures normal production by applying the recycling

technology to steeping, desalting and decolouring, filtering and other processes.

The stevia sugar powder produced at the factory fully satisfies quality indices.

As it is made of natural products, it is not harmful to human body, promotes digestion and is good for treating and preventing diabetes, hypertension and nephritis. In addition, it is snowy white and hundreds of times sweeter than ordinary sugar, so it does not bring on a change to colours and tastes of foodstuffs and a very smaller amount of it is enough to have the same effect.

The stevia sugar powder is used at different factories to turn out various kinds of drinks, confectionery, condiments and medicines.

The demand for it is on the rise among ordinary citizens.

It improves the taste of kimchi and other dishes.

"We are working to upgrade production processes and put them on a scientific basis so as to better the quality of stevia sugar powder and increase its production," said manager O Yong Il.

By Ri Myong Jun PT

than that of beautiful flowers," said farmer Jang Sol Hwa.

The farm's stevia leaves are big, wide and of good quality. They are dried as required by technical regulations to be sent to the Pyongyang Stevia Processing Factory.

According to experts, one ton of dried leaves is enough to make 50 kilograms of sweetenings.

"The world is now following the trend towards using natural sugar and the domestic demand for stevia increases day after day. Accordingly, we will more than double the cultivation area and per-hectare yields of stevia," said the chairman of the management board.

By Yun Kyong Il PT



RYU KWANG HYOK

Farmers grow stevia at the Jangsuwon Cooperative Farm in Samsok District, Pyongyang.

## PROFILE

# From housewife to deputy to city assembly



shortage of feed.

"At the beginning when I was young, I was shy of collecting by-products in a handcart going round households every early morning and also felt sorry to leave household chores to my mother-in-law," recalled Ri Suk Hui.

Her workteam produced more than 2 700kg of pork in a year to supply it to residents.

But she realized that livestock breeding cannot be done with only enthusiasm and it can be successful when done in a scientific method.

So, she enrolled in a study-while-you-work system at the age of 41.

In the course of this, she became an expert in veterinary work and animal husbandry. She properly did veterinary and anti-epizootic work according to seasons, established a breeding stock production system to increase the number of pigs and put feeding and breeding on a scientific basis.

In order to prevent environmental pollution, she introduced a medium- and small-sized soil-borne microorganism purifying method, thereby gaining good experience in rearing pigs.

After becoming chairperson, she worked harder. And she built several pigsties. As pigs reared by the housewives' stockbreeding workteams in the dong came to be raised on a livestock farm, the number of pigs they had to breed doubled.

The amount of meat produced by the housewives' stockbreeding management board is over 100 tons every year.

"Our chairperson's motto is 'If it is of some help to the country, our work is worthwhile,'" said staffer So Jong Ok who has been working with her for a long time.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

# Institute improves survival rate of young croakers

The West Sea Fisheries Institute of the Academy of Fisheries under the Ministry of Fisheries puts a lot of efforts into developing a technology to artificially propagate croaker, a well-known fish in the West Sea of Korea.

The institute has already succeeded in collecting and hatching tens of thousands of fertilized croaker eggs by discovering a new egg removal technology while artificially quickening the sexual maturity of mother croakers.

"On this basis, we are concentrating on increasing

the survival rate of young croakers," said Choe Ho Yong, director of the institute.

The institute made an assorted feed with high digestibility by rationally mixing various vegetable and animal feeds and all kinds of vitamins.

At the same time, it has paid attention to the provision of favourable living environment for the fries.

As a result, the survival rate of young croakers has risen up to over 98 percent.

By Yun Ki Song PT

## ENERGY

# Sea waves exploited to generate power



**Researchers of Kim Chaek University of Technology hold a discussion to introduce a new wave power generation technology.**

A research team of Kim Chaek University of Technology has recently researched and introduced a new technology of sea-wave power generation.

It is an important matter to positively exploit new energy resources at present when fossil fuels are running out on the earth.

Sea-wave power is an inexhaustible energy source which is repeatedly recycled and a clean resource that produces no environmental pollution. That

is why lots of research projects are conducted in the world to convert sea-wave power into electric power, and utility technologies are countless developed and introduced.

"Our sea-wave power generating device for the buoy for navigation aid is a miniaturized one designed to generate electricity by using waves and supply all such buoys in the sea with electricity," said Choe Kwang Hyok, lead developer.

The device consists of a part for absorbing sea-wave energy and a power transmitting and generating part for changing wave energy into electric energy.

An important thing is the making of the wave energy absorption and vibration body.

When the generating device floats on waves, the fixed and vibration bodies installed on a wave energy absorbing device make vertical upward and downward motion by the effect of waves.

At that time, the coupling rod performs a reciprocating upward and downward motion due to the difference between motion amplitude and relative amplitude of the two bodies and electricity is produced as the motion changes into rotary motion through a specially-designed chain gear.

Scientists successfully introduced this research achievement into supplying electricity to several pilot lamps for domestic sea routes.

The device was registered as a national invention in 2019.

By Ri Sang Il PT

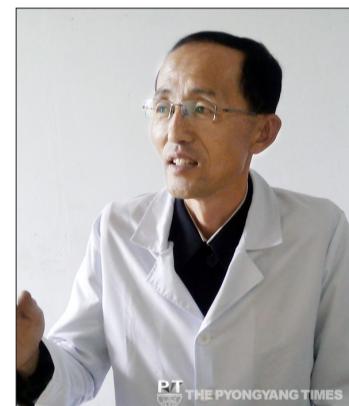
technology can increase the propagation of peppermint more than ten times.

Our research team is now working to raise awareness of the superiority and application method of the rapid breeding method among agricultural workers through various kinds of presentations, publications, lectures and field passing-on-technique conferences, while introducing it into peppermint fields across the country.

"The effect of peppermint harvesting time on oil production" presented by our team was highly appreciated at the national agro-technical experience sharing last year.

The new peppermint variety has been introduced into dozens of farms in Pyongyang and South Phyongan, North and South Hwanghae, Kangwon and other provinces. Especially, the Sonam industrial crop cooperative farm in Sunchon, South Phyongan Province, has made substantial profits after applying it in a large area.

Our team is now involved in a project for breeding and introducing highly productive peppermint varieties with flower perfumes that would contribute to the development of the natural perfume industry.



after laying methodological foundations for improving the shooting rate. We also established a technology for rapid breeding of peppermint so as to reduce the breeding period from two to one year. Consequently, the breeding time was reduced by over two years as it became possible to conduct the crossbred comparison test and variety comparison test at the same time.

Our newly bred variety of peppermint yields over 20 percent more oil and has a 7-10 percent higher menthol content and some 1.5 times higher per hectare yield than the previous one.

The rapid breeding

**Jang Phyong Nam, section chief at the plant genetic engineering institute under the bioengineering branch of the State Academy of Sciences**

## MEDICINE

# Advanced extraction method applied to raise efficacy

It is the public feedback on the current products of the Pyongyang preventive medicine factory that they are easy to use and the efficacy has been improved as compared with the previous ones.

"Our factory produces preventive medicines as the main product and also some other medicines using various bio-products," said Ri Chol Hwan, chief of the factory's bio-product development lab.

The lab is dedicated to extracting different polysaccharides that are good for health from natural herbs in the country by means of vacuum cooling so that they can properly maintain the medicinal values of Koryo medicinal substances.

As they delved into the pharmaceutical effects of selenium, a strong antioxidant,

and some medicines which were compounded with selenium as an ingredient, the researchers found ways to raise the absorption rate of selenium to the maximum and broadening the scale of its medicinal effects.

They increased the duration of the medicine's existence inside human body so as to ensure high efficiency while minimizing the dosage.

They also developed *Artemisia messerschmidiana* chlorophyll hepatitis capsule which prevents necrosis of liver cells and fatty degeneration, helps biliary secretion and regrows damaged liver cells.

It is highly regarded by the domestic medical circles as a prospective cure for acute and chronic active hepatitis cases.

By Jong Hwa Sun PT



**A technical worker examines qualitative indices of products at the Pyongyang preventive medicine factory.**

## ARRESTER

# Highly-effective zinc oxide arrester developed

The High-Tech Research & Development Centre of Kim Il Sung University has recently developed 6kV and 10kV zinc oxide arresters with effective protection against overvoltage.

As a technical power control device to prevent damage from thunderbolt or impulse-wave voltage, the lightning arrester has a wide application.

Members of the electronic materials research group including Mun Chol Ho, PhD, buckled down to the research into the fourth-generation nonlinear resistance, an essential component of arrester, in order to develop a new one that suits the specific conditions of the country.

They deepened the research as they focused on reproducibility while meeting the technical indices conflicting with each other in the making of semiconductor ceramics.

In the course of this, they

found out a new materials composition method of doubling the nonlinear zinc oxide resistance and established a technology of miniaturizing and lightening the arrester by making the particles smaller.

The new type of arrester which is less than half the size, weight and manufacturing cost as compared to the previous arresters has scientifically proved economical through the trial introduction and state certification.

"The application of 6kV zinc oxide arrester to our substation has remarkably reduced the rate of accident of peripheral electric equipment caused by thunderbolt as compared to previously and also improved the operational safety in the relevant voltage system," said Kim Pyong Su, director of the Jongju City Power Distribution Station, North Phyongan Province.

By Kim Il Jin PT

## PEPPERMINT

# New variety of peppermint fruitful

Our research institute has recently bred an improved variety of peppermint.

At present, many research projects are underway worldwide to obtain better essential oil from peppermint to be used as perfume for cosmetics and foodstuffs.

In the course of this, many varieties of peppermint, including those with the perfumes of rose, apple and grape, were bred with the introduction of advanced technologies and applied to the production of essential oils which are the main ingredients of the perfume industry.

Peppermint takes an important share in the cultivation of aromatic plants since it can be harvested more than once a year unlike others.

The DPRK has also been promoting research on breeding new varieties of peppermint which grow faster and have a higher yield for a long time.

The biggest challenge in the research was that peppermint had low seeding and shooting rates.

As a result of over ten years of research work, we established a family selection method for peppermint crossbreeding

# Great war feats go down in history



## Human bombs open the route of advance for their units

The world's people liken the Korean war to a head-to-

head between the rifle and the atomic bomb.



DPRK Hero Jang Thae Hwa



DPRK Hero Kim Pyong Mo

When making comparison between the DPRK and the US in terms of national power at that time, the ratios were 1 to 78 in territory, 1 to 10 in population and two years to 174 years in national development history and there was no comparison between the US and the DPRK in the light of economic and military strength.

Nevertheless, the DPRK won the war.

During the fierce three-year war it produced more than 600 heroes.

Twenty-four out of them blocked the muzzles of the enemy's guns with their

chests.

The first human bomb was Jang Thae Hwa.

He was born in Sakju County, North Phyongan Province, on January 12 1928.

He joined the Korean People's Army in 1949, and blocked the enemy's gun muzzle with his chest in an attack to capture a hill on June 26 1950, the day after the war broke out.

On May 9 1951, the title of Hero of the DPRK was awarded to him.

And Kim Pyong Mo was the last to blow up an enemy pillbox in the war.

At the time when the war started, he was waiting for the birth of his third child, but he joined the KPA without hesitation.

He blocked the gun muzzle in an offensive action on a hill on July 17 1953 to open the route of advance for his unit.

His chest was riddled with 37 bullets and there was his Party membership card wet with blood.

Ten days later the Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded.

Lots of sons and daughters of the DPRK did not hesitate to sacrifice their youth and lives for the victory in the war.

Bradley, the then chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, admitted that the Korean war was a great military disaster and the wrong war at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

## Children join the sacred war

Young Koreans performed great feats by conducting daring combat actions against invaders in the rear and behind the enemy lines during the Fatherland Liberation War.

*Rodong Sinmun* carried on February 11 1951 an article about the resistance of the Kilju Children's Guards. Among the wartime songs is *Song of Child Guerrillas* praising their activities.

Typical of them was the Jo Ok Hui Children's Self-Defence Force that won fame as they were active in North and South Hwanghae provinces throughout the war.

Its members captured armed spies who raided their school, delivered a schoolmarm from

captivity and fought against many saboteurs while defending the sea coast.

*Rodong Sinmun* carried on July 11 1951 a decree of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly on conferring the Order of National Flag 3rd Class on a member of the children's union and the Medal of Merit on four others who rendered distinguished services in the war.

The resistance of the Jo Ok Hui Children's Self-Defence Force and other union members who cherished in their hearts the ardent love for the country made a great contribution to hastening the day of victory in the war.

By Min Chol PT



Members of the Anju Children's Guards lie in ambush during the war.

## Women make distinguished contribution to war victory

The Korean women, who make up half of the country's population, performed really brilliant feats on the front and in the rear to defend their homeland and happy life during the grim Fatherland Liberation War.

Girls and even married women volunteered for military service and those in the rear worked hard to ensure wartime production in every workplace in place of their husbands, sons and brothers.

Many of them achieved extraordinary feats that put those of men in the shade to become heroines.

Thae Son Hui was one of them. She fought bravely as a women pilot and became a DPRK heroine.

She joined the Korean People's Army before the war. On September 8 1951, she was assigned a combat mission from her seniors to make a surprise attack on Taehwa Island and destroy the enemy.

She left her air base at night and carried out a sudden bombing raid on the enemy headquarters and military installations while dodging the enemy antiaircraft fire with a daring low-altitude flight.

Later, she mounted another bombing mission on the island successively to completely destroy the enemy headquarters as well as lots of troops, military establishments and the airport.

The title of DPRK Hero was



Female workers assemble submachine guns.

conferred on her on November 8 1951. She was then 23 years old.

Nurses, Ri Sun Im, Kuk Sin Bok and An Yong Ae, saved the lives of many wounded soldiers at the risk of their lives from the brutal enemy bombing on their divisional and field hospitals.

An Yong Ae was shot dead after rescuing a wounded soldier by blocking the machine-gun fire from an enemy warplane with her body, and Ri Sun Im transfused 1 700 grams of her blood into the wounded.

Another nurse, Jo Sun Ok, saved the lives of many wounded soldiers in a fierce battle. When only several soldiers were left on a mountain to defend it, she voluntarily took up a position there and died a heroic death after destroying two enemy

tanks by throwing herself with bundles of grenades.

Women in the rear also performed amazing feats in wartime production.

Ko Yong Suk, a weaver, wove 100 000 metres more cloth than her annual production quota in 1952 by inventing a new working method, and Sin Pho Hyang, a moulder at a machine shop, removed a time bomb, though injured, to protect the cupola furnace and carried out hand grenade production plan without fail.

Many other local women displayed unrivalled heroism and self-sacrificing spirit both on the front and in the rear and they did not feel it extraordinary, but took it as a matter of course.

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

## NEIGHBOURHOOD

# Residents grow vegetables, fruits to enrich life

There is an apartment house surrounded by fruit trees in Chilgol-dong No. 2 in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

Though the orchard takes up only a small area, it is full of grapevines and dwarf peach, persimmon, apricot, plum and other fruit trees providing welcome shade and bearing fruits according to seasons to attract the eyes of passers-by.

Jang Ok Suk, head of the neighbourhood unit there, said that the place where the apartment house was built was a low hill with lots of rubble stones around it.

However, the residents carried and spread soil there little by little to plant flowering plants at first and started growing fruit trees some years later.

Just planting fruit trees could not make them bear fruits, said Jang.

"At first, we were very troubled as we lacked knowledge about cultivation of fruit trees," said Ryu Myong Sim living in the apartment house. "So we learnt everything from books and brought experience from rural villages."



**Residents in Chilgol-dong No. 2 of Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, tend grapevines.**

Some husbands brought good compost and some housewives good species of fruit trees.

After three years of efforts, they harvested first fruits from the trees.

At that time, Jang Ok Suk divided the fruits among all the households of the neighbourhood unit, saying that they tend the orchard not for the benefit of some people but for the good of the neighbourhood unit as a whole.

The residents were delighted to receive fruits from season to season. Some were surprised to have such nice fruits picked from the small orchard and others said they tasted even more delicious as they were produced by their own efforts.

Now they also grow eggplant, red pepper and chives in the orchard.

By Sin Pyol PT

## PROFILE

## Manager racks her brains to provide customers with better service



**“We have still a lot to do in order to provide welfare service to meet the people’s changing cultural aesthetic taste.”**

**Jang Hye Yong**, manager of the Undok Health Complex in Sariwon

## INSTITUTE

## Outreach services offered to promote women's health

The Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is conducting brisk on-the-spot medical service activities.

According to doctor Jon Myong Chol, outreach health service activities related to women's mammary gland test started in November 2012 when the Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital was inaugurated.

Socialist medicine is preventive medicine, he said, adding that the aim of the on-site medical service activities is to improve common knowledge related to mammary gland diseases among women and to timely find out early cancer and give treatment through the mammary gland prevention and check-up system.

The institute gives health services in factories, enterprises and educational and service establishments where many women work, as well as clinics for those who are enjoying the benefits of social security services or security for the aged.

"As breast tumour shows no subjective symptoms, many women would develop diseases unconsciously. On-site health service activities help timely detect the early cancer of cases

and prevent the deterioration of diseases," said doctor Kim Un Hui.

Many women have so far received early diagnosis of their mammary gland diseases and recovered their health since the launch of such health service activities.

Paek Chong Ran, aged 51, who is working at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill is one of those who enjoyed benefits of the services.

"I often thought that medical workers of the Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, who visited our mill every year to do medical check-ups, have nothing to do with me. I was healthy and so I thought that there was no need to have a medical examination. But the medical workers had a high sense of responsibility and I was compelled to have a check-up and, alas, cancer was detected. I received an operation thus and I've fully recovered from the disease now," she said.

Over 100 000 women have so far received such services this year thanks to the efforts of medical workers at the Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

By Pang Un Ju PT

## EDUCATION

## Unity of education promoted

Educational institutions in the teacher training sector are working to improve the unity of education.

The major universities and technical colleges actively help the teacher training sector with the unity of education in relevant subjects of basic science and technology.

Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies efficiently runs nationwide combined departmental meetings in order to help universities in the teacher training sector redress irrationality in the foreign language curriculum and give sufficient education in pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar and the like.

It also operates a real-time question-and-answer system to help them solve problems arising in the practice of foreign language education in time.

Kim Hyong Jik University of Education and Pyongyang Teachers Training College, which have been built up as hubs of learning, information, data service and online education, step up academic exchanges to innovate teaching content.

They build up databases and disseminate necessary

information on the basis of accurate identification of educational situation in relevant areas according to school types.

And lecturers of all universities of education and teachers training colleges take an active part in the development of resources shared by universities in the teacher training sector.

The university of education and teachers training college in each province keep abreast of the educational situations at attached schools and kindergartens to inform the aforesaid hubs of learning of it in time, while introducing study results including latest sci-tech findings sent from higher echelons to suit their regional features and creating new things of their own.

Workshops, discussions and conferences also help improve the unity of education as they are designed to provide teachers training units with the principles and ways to be followed in updating teaching content of each subject, researching and introducing new exam methods and solving problems arising in giving lectures.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

gives priority to the demand and convenience of clients and often says that the harder we work, the greater pleasure they can get. Such a mind enabled the complex to be favoured by the citizens, Ri added.

Jang's mind is always filled with the thought of improving its environment and service.

She is now planning to build a facility for hot bath resembling a hot spring bath on the balcony on the first floor.

"We have still a lot to do in order to provide welfare service to meet the people's changing cultural aesthetic taste," said Jang Hye Yong.

By Kil Chung II PT

DPRK-RUSSIA

# Joint declaration: Milestone in history of DPRK-Russia relations

July 19 was the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration.

The historic joint declaration was born of the summit meeting held in Pyongyang in July 2000 between Chairman Kim Jong Il and Russian President Vladimir Putin.

The conclusion of the joint declaration was a historic landmark which provided the solid foundations for developing in an all-round way the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries in line with the changed reality and requirements of the 21st century.

The declaration affirmed that enhancing close mutual cooperation conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and the trend of the times towards a multipolar world and a new international order based on the principle of equality and mutual respect.

In the declaration both sides welcomed the concerted efforts of the Korean people to independently solve the

reunification issue by themselves and reached a consensus of opinion on the point that no outside forces should be allowed to interfere in the process. It also clarified the issue of opposing the use of force in international relations and those acts that threaten the security of sovereign states and the overall global peace, the issue of encouraging and promoting cooperation in several fields between the two countries and the principled stand of the two countries on important international issues.

The joint declaration is the historic document which declared to the world the stand and will of the governments and peoples of the two countries to develop afresh the bilateral friendly and cooperative ties, ensure peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and contribute to the development of sound international relationship.

The bilateral friendship and cooperative relations have been given a renewed impetus on a high level since the adoption of the joint declaration.

Chairman Kim Jong Il visited Russia in 2001, 2002 and 2011 and made a great contribution to strengthening the mutual bond. During his Russian tours, the leaders of the two countries confirmed the historic significance of the joint declaration and, on this basis, agreed on the detailed direction and measures to ensure peace and security in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world and bolster up bilateral cooperation in several fields.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, who pays great attention to invariably maintaining and improving the bilateral friendship on a new, high level continuously and constructively in line with the requirements of the new era, met President Putin for the first time in Vladivostok of the Russian Federation in April 2019 to forge good friendship with him and further strengthen the strategic and traditional ties.

The past history proved that the friendly relationship between the two countries totally meets the aspirations, desire and

interests of both sides.

The friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries expand and develop as the days go by.

In April, commemorative plaques showing the activities of Chairman Kim Jong Il and General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Jong Un were unveiled at Vladivostok Railway Station in Russia on the occasion of the second anniversary of the WPK General Secretary's visit to the Russian Federation.

It is the consistent stand of the peoples of the two countries to promote the strategic and traditional friendly ties as required by the new era and in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The DPRK and Russia will make every effort to strengthen and develop bilateral friendly relations and ensure peace in the Korean peninsula, Northeast Asia and the rest of the world in conformity with the spirit of the joint declaration.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

## WRONGDOING

# '1907 seven-point treaty' tells some about Japan's sinful past

Japan cooked up the Jongmi seven-point treaty on July 24 1907 in order to reduce Korea to its complete colony.

After depriving the feudal Joson dynasty of diplomatic rights by fabricating the Ulsa five-point treaty in 1905, it buckled down to seizing the rights of home administration of the Korean feudal government which remained in form.

Before concocting the seven-point treaty, Japan hatched a plot to dethrone Emperor Kojong of feudal Joson dynasty.

Because as the emperor mounted a strong resistance to its seizure of Korea's sovereignty, Japan had been unable to attain its desired

end smoothly. Just at that time, an emissary incident occurred in The Hague, the Netherlands. Korean emissaries appeared at the venue of the Second International Peace Conference to disclose the illegality and invalidity of the Ulsa treaty and injustice of Japan's colonial rule over Korea.

Picking on the Korean emperor over the incident, Japan forced him into abdicating his throne to incapable Sunjong in order to proclaim the Jongmi seven-point treaty with ease. However, the emperor refused to do so until August 27 1907. Under such circumstances, the Japanese imperialists made resident-general Ito Hirobumi and traitor Ri Wan Yong sign the

treaty without Emperor Kojong's sanction, signature and seal.

Ito and Ri signed the treaty even without a commission of full power.

According to international law, a treaty stipulating such important issues as the transfer of the rights of home administration should be discussed and signed by the representatives entrusted with full power from heads of state of relevant countries. The seven-point treaty is also invalid in the eye of the law as it was signed between the Korean feudal government, which had already been deprived of its diplomatic rights and had no authority to conclude a treaty under the five-point treaty, and

the resident-general who was unqualified for making a treaty.

The Jongmi seven-point treaty geared to the transfer of the rights of home administration of the Korean feudal government to Japan, ranging from judicature to legislative power, administrative power and right of personal management, is evidently a forged document that failed to go through elementary treaty-making formalities.

To do sincere soul-searching over the past crimes and make a heartfelt apology and atone for them is what Japan has to do before anything else to be a normal state.

By Song Jong Ho PT

## CLIMATE CHANGE

# Heatwaves, downpours bring catastrophic disasters

The temperature soared dramatically due to unprecedented heatwaves and record heavy rains caused floods to inflict heavy casualties and property damage in different parts of the world.

In late June British Columbia of Canada was hit by a heatwave

that claimed over 480 lives in less than a week.

The temperature there also rose to a record high of 46°C.

Lingering sultry weather caused more than 130 cases of wildfires.

Heatwaves swept over the eastern area of the country and a fierce heat warning was issued

in Saskatchewan, Alberta and elsewhere.

Record high temperatures of over 49°C were also observed in the western US.

On July 9, the highest temperature reached 54.4°C in some areas of California.

A state of drought emergency was declared in 50 counties in

California.

Extreme heat claimed more than a hundred lives in Oregon.

Meteorologists said that such heatwave may be observed once in a thousand years, warning that it might be seen every five to ten years if temperature goes up 1.4°C higher.

A heavy rain hit another part of the country to cause serious damage.

Torrential rains hit different other countries including Nepal, Sri Lanka, Laos, New Zealand, Tanzania and Ghana.

## Briefly

### China

**Beijing fights to prevent damage in rainy season**

China's Beijing takes measures to prevent damage in the rainy season.

After completing weather forecasting and alarm system, the city authorities inform residents of data related to heavy rain and flood in real time.

And it dispatches working teams to help damage prevention, while directing efforts to evacuating residents in danger areas in time and draining off standing water.

### Cuba

**Agrochemical factories under construction**

Construction projects for bio-agrochemical factories are being pushed ahead in Havana and Villa Clara of Cuba. Their respective production capacity is said to be 6 million litres.

When they are completed, Cuba can satisfy most of its domestic needs for agrochemicals and thus reduce the import of them.

### Syria

**FM refers to terrorism and economic blockade as major menaces**

The Syrian minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates said in a ministerial meeting of the Non-Alignment Movement on July 14 that acts of terrorism and economic terrorism geared to stifling people and harming independent policies are the most serious challenge to be tackled by the NAM.

He called for achieving solidarity and cooperation to cope with such threats detrimental to international peace and security.

### AU

**Continental integration called for**

The African Union issued a statement on July 15 to call for stepping up the integration of the continent.

It is important to overcome the difficulties and achieve the integration of the continent in order to revive the economy, it said, underscoring the need for all member nations to work hard for it.

### Belarus

**FM rejects UN Human Rights Council's resolution**

The Belarus foreign ministry in an official report on July 13 rejected the UN Human Rights Council's one-sided resolution against the country.

The council's resolutions fail to objectively reflect the reality in individual countries, the report said, but become a means of political pressure by the West.

## INFORMATION SERVICE

# Sci-tech diffusion system becomes multi-functional



**The Sci-Tech Complex is a diffusion base of science and technology.**

The Sci-Tech Complex in Pyongyang is pressing on with the project for making it multi-functional.

"We established a nationwide diffusion network centring on the Sci-Tech Complex, so that new scientific and technological data flows from the top to the lowest level," said Ri Hak Chol, senior engineer of the Sci-Tech Complex.

At present, many sci-tech diffusion bases have already joined the Sci-Tech Complex's diffusion network system and the sci-tech data is propagated through it on a normal footing.

More and more netizens use a great volume of database of the Sci-Tech Complex.

The Sci-Tech Complex is working to introduce the electronic data harvest system, which was completed last year, into the Mirae E-libraries of counties and cities throughout the country this year.

"When any theme of necessary data is presented by a unit that has joined this system, advanced sci-tech data is automatically transmitted from the Sci-Tech Complex, and the content of the updated database of the complex is automatically transmitted to customers unless the customer withdraws data application," said Kim Hyok Chol, engineer of the Sci-Tech Complex.

And it also provides a

question-and-answer service for subscribers and its staffers visit many units in Pyongyang and local areas to introduce the data browsing system and study support system related to the sci-tech diffusion and to establish advanced sci-tech databases for them.

According to an official of the Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital, the study support system introduced from the Sci-Tech Complex has been a great help in cultivating the abilities of medical workers.

The study support system also helps make an ability assessment and summing up of doctors every week and month.

"Now the Sci-Tech Complex is working to improve the quality of information service by updating the website of the complex in an all-round way and the information exchange function of the sci-tech learning space in the direction of enhancing the intelligence of search function, data browsing and service mode," said Ri Hak Chol.

By Han Kwi Hun PT

It is important to knead dough properly in order to prepare tasty potato cake, she said, adding it will make the cake gummy.

The dough is made by mashing skinned, boiled potatoes.

It is required to properly knead the dough and make it into different shapes before it gives out hot steam.

Potato dumpling is made by kneading the dough into a circular shape and frying it before rolling it on potato chips.

By Pak Song Min PT

## FOOD Distinctive potato dishes

The Rice-Cake Soup House of the Changgwang Public Catering Service Management Bureau is the favourite haunt of customers for serving different kinds of rice cakes, the traditional food of Korea.

The restaurant serves dozens of kinds of rice cakes. The rice cake made of seasonal crops and medicinal herbs stimulates the appetite of diners.

Now is the harvest time of early-ripening potatoes and the restaurant serves different kinds of potato cakes.

"The potato cake looks fine and is delicious and beneficial to health. We serve ten-odd potato cakes," said So Hyon Gyoung, head of the restaurant.

Ko Jong Ae is a veteran cook who has prepared potato dishes for over ten years.



Clockwise from top left: Potato dumpling. Potato dumpling coated with sliced eggs. Steamed potato-rice cake. Potato rice cakes.

## BRASS

# Brassware favoured by Korean people

Brassware is still widely used at public catering establishments and families of the DPRK.

People attribute the popularity of Pyongyang cold noodles to the cold, chewy and savoury taste of noodles, as well as to the appealing view of the bright brassware.

It has been long since the Korean people used the brass vessel in dietary life.

According to information available, they made and used a variety of products with brass by developing the bronze alloy technique thousands of years ago.

Among them are brass trays containing noodles.

The ancestors served boiled rice, soup and side-dishes in brassware and made washbasins and even braziers using brass and they were very fond of such



Brass utensils.

## SALT

# Salt production in Korea dates back to ancient times

The Korean people produced salt with sea water to suit the natural and geographical features of the country which is bounded by the sea on three sides.

Salt production in Korea which had begun in ancient times developed into a special division of labour in the period of the Three Kingdoms which existed between the mid-3rd century BC and the mid-7th century AD.

Soybean paste made with salt was one of the main subsidiary foods in Palhae Kingdom (698-926), the successor to Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), and particularly fermented soybeans were known to the neighbouring country as its speciality.

Salt production saw further development in the period of Koryo (918-1392) and Koryosa (History of Koryo Dynasty) referred to it, saying that in the period salt fields totalled 610.

The salt production method known through the sites of

products.

Since olden times, many brass products have been produced in South and North Phyongan provinces. The brass trays produced in the Jongju area in North Phyongan Province won particular fame.

Today, the major producers of brass products are the Pothonggang Ironware Factory and the Pyongyang Daesong Jewel Cutting Factory.

Modern utensils are produced in large quantities along with the developing times, but the culture of using traditional brassware is still carried on, along with putting of Pyongyang cold noodles in brassware, and the variety and shape of brassware are getting diversified.

By Kim Kum Myong PT

salt pans unearthed in Nampho and other places was as follows:

First, a large quantity of plants including seaweeds and reeds were cut and soaked with sea water when the tide came in.

And they were dried in the sun. When sea water evaporated, white salt powder appeared on the surface of the plants and they were put into again and rinsed in the sea water which had been stored in pools at high tide to increase its salinity.

Sea water with high salinity was then boiled in a cauldron to obtain salt crystals.

The method was carried forward and developed through the periods of the Three Kingdoms and Koryo to the feudal Joson dynasty (1392-1910).

Now salt is produced in large quantities at the salt production bases built on the west and east coasts of the country.

By Jong Chol PT

