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

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

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the WPK and chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission, presided over the preliminary.

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

The meeting deliberated on agenda items about major military policies to be laid before the Fifth Meeting of the Seventh WPK Central Military Commission, and made a study of a report and decisions which would be submitted to the fifth meeting and some documents containing national measures for further bolstering the war deterrent of the country.

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

ANNIVERSARY

All out to fight against aggressors

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

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

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

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

Greatly inspired by his speech, more than 2 800 students of Kim II Sung University volunteered to go to the front and three to four days after that almost all students and other young people in the north petitioned to be sent to the front.

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

Meanwhile in the rear, a movement for contributing money to war funds was conducted as a patriotic drive involving all the people. As a result, a fund amounting to more than 174,007 000 won was raised in a little over a month after the start of the war, the sum of the fund reached at least 400 million won by the end of August that year and the aircraft, tanks and warships that were named after “Minchong (democratic youth league)”, “Taehaksael (university student)”, “Nyosong (woman)” and “Sonym (juvenile)” were presented to the units of the Korean People’s Army.

As combatants of the Korean People’s Army advanced southward like surging waves to annihilate the enemy, Seoul, the enemy’s stronghold, was liberated three days after the start of the counterattack as well as over 90 percent of the area of the south and at least 92 percent of its population in a little over a month.

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

As the DPRK people had enjoyed a happy life as they exercised their right as masters of the country for the first time in their life after Korea’s liberation, they displayed a matchless self-sacrificing spirit and heroism and the defence of their country and shattered to pieces the myth of the US that boasted of being the “strongest” in the world.

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

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

By Kim Rye Yong PT

REPORT

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

The Institute for Disarmament and Peace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK on June 25 released a research paper in order to lay bare before the whole world the truth behind the Korean war started by the United States and to reveal the aggressive and predatory nature of the US policy hostile towards the DPRK, which imposes immeasurable misfortunes and pains on the entire Korean nation.

The following are excerpts from the report:

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

The Korean war forced by the United States inflicted painful wounds and tremendous human and material losses upon the Korean people, and the suffering of national division still persists to this day.

The Korean nation cherishes a stronger desire than any other nation to live on a peaceful land without war, and has long persevered in its efforts to realize the desire, but in vain.

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

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

The Korean war is a criminal
LEAD

With extraordinary leadership ability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The campaign to rehabilitate North Hamgyong provincial areas which were devastated by an unexpected natural calamity was conducted in a war to defend the people and a sea change was brought about in a matter of a few months. Meanwhile, facilities for cultural and leisure activities and other structures for younger generations were built all across the country.

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

The relationship with degree, the Taedonggang Brewery which was newly established thanks to his mode of speedy and constant diplomatic activities that is not bound by red tape and his personal charisma captivating everyone at the first meeting and his firm principled stand not to make any concession as to the matters relating to the fundamental national interests.

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

Pak Hyang Nam

NATIONWIDE

Supreme Leader sends birthday spread to centenarian in Sunchon

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

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

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

Medical oxygen plant built in South Phyongan

The South Phyongan Provincial Medical Oxygen Factory was inaugurated on Monday.

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

Taedonggang beer registers record sales

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

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

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

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

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

The beer also wins favour with foreigners.

Planes spread fertilizer over reed fields

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

The Sindong County Combined Rice Farm pays special attention to providing optimal conditions for the growth of reeds.

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

Project for Tanchon Power Station Unit 5 near to completion

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

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

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

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

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

ANCEDOTE

Regarding the people’s good as his top priority

First ‘client’ of ski resort

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As he examined its technical conditions in detail, he was very satisfied to say the dapping device was good, there were no vibration and noise and the speed was also good.

Never allowing any privilege

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

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

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

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

By Pang Un Ju PT

IN SPECTION

Premier Kim inspects chemical giants in South Hamgyong

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

He learned in detail about the production capacity expanding project, the construction of a new production process and the production of chemical goods including carbide, caustic soda and vinalon.

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

Premier Kim Jae Ryong (foreground left) looks around the Hambok Branch of the State Academy of Sciences.

KCNA

Premier Kim Jae Ryong (foreground left) looks around the Hambok Branch of the State Academy of Sciences.
in 1866, the monopolies shrank from 1949 alone. The revenue of companies and the increase of sharply, which resulted in the bankruptcy of nearly 4,600 companies and the increase of the unemployment to 6 million during the first half of 1949 alone. The revenue of the monopolies shrank from

US$ 36 billion to US$ 28.4 billion during the period between September 1948 and March 1949.

Soon after the Korean war ended, American military publications splashed that “the business called Korea revived the economy” and “the outbreak of the Korean war exercised a tremendous influence in redefining the American commerce since the end of World War II”. This fact speaks itself that the US war, was needed for the US at that time in order to rid itself of the economic crisis.

One of the most colourful of the US that took the lead in preparing for the Korean war are also evidenced by the formulate of the war plan. The plan of the US to occupy the Far East was divided into three phases. It envisaged the first phase as beginning with the invasion of the Korean Peninsula (A), the second phase as its expansion into China (B) and the final phase as the invasion of Siberia (C). The start of the operation was slated for 1949.

A Japanese magazine dated September 1964 quoted a former colonel of the Imperial Japanese army, who had been involved in this conspiracy for the war, as saying: “The operation was divided into three fronts. First, 10 divisions comprising the US Army and South Korean army were to be deployed along the 38th parallel. Second, and the two operation zones, i.e. the east zone and the west zone were to be formed. It was envisaged that the west front would be held directly advance to Pyongyang and a landing operation at northern Pyongyang with the cooperation of the Navy and the Air Forces would be conducted in parallel with it. It was also anticipated that the east front would choose Yangdok as its base and make the Pyongyang-Wonsan and the two operational areas would be all the way to Wonsan. Here again, a landing operation at northern Wonsan would be conducted to be a naval unit. These two fronts were to be advanced together up to the River Amnok and break through the Sin-ko Korean border. This was the first phase of the operation plan based on data provided by the former Japanese army. The operation plan was worked out. Next, the operation was to start the second phase, the so-called movement of the Sin-ko Korean border was broken through, followed by participation of the Japanese army and the US forces. This was the sequence…

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

On the eve of the war, Robert, the then head of the US military advisory group in south Korea, gabbled as follows: “We have chosen the 25th and this is Sunday. It’s the Sabbath for both the United States and south Korea, Christian states. No one will believe we have started a war on Sunday. In short, it is to make people believe that we are not the first to open a war.”

After triggering the Korean war, the United States was cunningly to cover up its true colours as aggressor.

On June 23, the US asked for convening a United Nations Security Council meeting, and forged the UNSC “resolution” 82 which designated the Korean People’s Republic as the aggressor. On July 7, it forged yet another UNSC “resolution” 84 which “recommended” that the allied forces should be attached to a “unified command under the US”, “asked” the US to designate its commander and “authorized” it to use the UN forces.

The DPRK was thus termed the “provoker” of the war and the Fatherland Liberation War was designated as “aggression” and the “UN forces” made an appearance as a belligerent party to the war.

In December 1998, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the then UN secretary-general, admitted that “unsc did not establish the ‘Combined Forces Command’ as an independent military command, but its control and that came to be placed under the command of the US.” (June 24, 1994 letter from the UN secretary-general to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK)

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

On July 27, 2004 and March 6, 2006, the UN spokesperson confirmed that “the ‘UN Command’, despite its name, is neither the army of the UN, but a US-led force.”

It is not the UN but the US which has the power to appoint or dismiss its commander, and the UN but the US administration which has absolute power to decide on either reduction or increase of the US forces in Korea, as well as on the helmet of the “UN forces”. Despite all these facts, the UN flag is still brazenly hanging above the battlefield and the shame on the part of the United Nations.

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The US forces committed innumerable acts of provocation against the DPRK, such as intrusions of the Joint Security Area (JSA), the US forces introduced automatic rifles, mortars and even cannons, tanks, flame throwers, helicopters etc., and opened gunfire towards the security personnel of the DPRK on November 23, 1984.

The US nullified Paragraph 60, Article IV of the Armistice Agreement, which envisaged the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The US forces committed innumerable acts of provocation against the DPRK, such as intrusions of the Joint Security Area (JSA), the US forces introduced automatic rifles, mortars and even cannons, tanks, flame throwers, helicopters etc., and opened gunfire towards the security personnel of the DPRK on November 23, 1984.

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The US incessantly threatened and blackmailed the Inspection Teams of Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which were mandated according to Article II of the Armistice Agreement, to supervise and inspect the introductions of military material from outside of the Korean peninsula and eventually expelled them from south Korea in June 1956, thereby paralysing their inspection functions.

In March 1957, then chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff made reckless remarks that south Korea be stationed for an indefinite period in south Korea which is of great strategic significance in its world hegemony, and that it was working on the peaceful coordination of the Korean question.

After the UN resolution on dismantling the inspection teams, the US moved for a complete cessation of the world’s hottest spot in the world. It even went to the US government in 1991, it designated as senior army officer of south Korea a puppet of the US policy hostile towards the DPRK. It is 67 years since the gunfire of the Korean War ceased but the consequences of the war, and that the US policy towards the DPRK are just the tip of the iceberg.

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

The United States is becoming more and more undisguised day by day in its world hegemony, and that it is working on the peaceful coordination of the Korean peninsula, but owing to the insincere attitude of the US, no fruit was produced. In this regard, the DPRK put forward the proposal for pushing the issue of declaring the complete end of the war and the proposal for convening a meeting at the earliest possible date for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in 2010, the 60th year of the outbreak of the Korean War. But the US turned down all of those proposals.

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

As was mentioned above, the US left no stone unturned in abrogating each and every article and paragraph of the Armistice Agreement. It consists of five articles and 121 was shot down from the ceiling of freedom, called for a complete cessation of all acts of armed forces in the world, it has stressed that the highest nuclear weapons density in the world, or over 4,000 kilograms worth an astronomical sum of money, together with nuclear strategic bombers and other modern strategic military equipment.

The US policy hostile towards the DPRK is well evidenced by the fact that it posed nuclear threats to the DPRK, openly talking about the use of nuclear weapons. The US had openly stated that it would drop atomic bombs on the DPRK during the Korean War. And it has been repeatedly made by the US policy hostile towards the DPRK. The US policy hostile and nuclear threats towards the DPRK, which was a first step to using nuclear weapons, therefore does not have any long-term significance.

The facts that the US together with South Korea all sorts of sophisticated and indiscriminate air raids of zero operational significance and ruthlessly used depleted uranium and other toxic gases in order to keep the Kimberlin a grieve of another Korean war planned by the US. The turn of a new millennium, nuclear threats by the US against the DPRK became ever more blatant.

The American nuclear threats against the DPRK reached its peak in 2017. The United States is becoming more and more undisguised day by day in its world hegemony, and the US policy hostile towards the DPRK, which was a first step to using nuclear weapons, therefore does not have any long-term significance. The US policy hostile and nuclear threats towards the DPRK, which was a first step to using nuclear weapons, therefore does not have any long-term significance.
Modernization projects pushed ahead

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

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

Special attention is being paid to the increase of scale and productivity. The Taen-san and Ryongsong machine complexes and the Ragwon General Machine Enterprise set up advanced production processes including a casting process based on a new concept model and introduced the CNC technology into major processing equipment to raise the quality of equipment and accessories, especially the hydraulic power generation equipment, needed for different economic sectors a step higher.

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

The Kumsong Tractor Factory and the Sungni Motor Complex established the fitting production processes based on glass fibre reinforced plastics, while the Taedonggang Electrical Appliance Factory and other electrical machine producers introduced presses into the iron core production processes and are building the equipment production processes based on CNC machines. The Ryongsong Insulator Factory and the Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326 have established the equipment production processes by using a computerized automatic recognition system.

Efforts are also being made to develop and produce modern machines and equipment. The Taen-san Heavy Machine Complex and the Sunchon Engine Factory rounded off the production of several kinds of trial dynamotors and are proceeding on the manufacture of motors in earnest.

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

By Jong Iha Sun PT

FOOD SAFETY

Microbial analyser helps ensure fast safety inspection

“Researchers have recently brought out an inspection device which can analyse the microbial content of food quickly and accurately by using a computerized automatic recognition system. Instead of using the foreign-made culture medium for microbial analysis, they developed new one for rapid inspection with bean-flour drink as its main ingredient.

They carried out the microbial inspection of foodstuffs by way of camera image analysis on a computer program. According to Ju Hyon Song, technical director at the Pyongyang Children’s Foodstuff Factory, the introduction of this system reduced the inspection time to 8 hours and lowered the cost per unit to one fifth.”

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

By Kim Il Jin PT

MACHINE-BUILDING

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By Kim Il Jin PT
Recently, I visited the Kosong Unjong Tea Plantation, one of the Unjong tea leaf production base.

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

Located in Jangpho-ri, Kosong County, Kangwon Province, on the coast of the East Sea of Korea, the plantation was a very beautiful place. It was an excellent place for tea cultivation where balmy wind blows from the vast sea and the sea joins a river and which forms the contiguous line of a stratum with Lagoon Samil famous for its beautiful scenery.

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

According to Pak Kyong Nam, the plantation had only 15 tea trees when it was inaugurated in 1983, but now it has over 30 hectares of tea-tree fields, and has been carrying on the production of tea leaves in earnest since 2009.

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

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

Light green soft tea leaves were budding on every branch of tea trees after the first harvest. “It requires much labour to grow tea trees. Fertilizer application, for instance, is laborious as we have to dig deep holes like a trench along furrows and bury them after spreading fertilizer. The same is true for weeding,” said sub-workteam leader Pak Jong Son. They pick tea leaves four times every year between mid-May and late September and the joy of collecting tea leaves is indescribable, she said.

As the demand for Kosong Unjong tea increases, so do the order for the tea and the income of tea-growers, she added. “Our tea promotes circulatory and digestive systems, prevents arteriosclerosis and hyperpiesia and has good effect on the nerve system. The regular drinking of the tea helps prevent different diseases and retard aging,” said Pak Jong Chol, technical staffer who has been working at the plantation for over 30 years. He introduced the biological features of the Unjong tea tree.

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

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

Green and black teas were being processed there with collected tea leaves. It is said that it takes two or three hours to process green tea, but five to six hours for black tea.

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

**By Kwon Hyo Song PT**

The creators of stunt “Flyers”, which emerged as the masterpiece representing the Korean acrobatics, are redoubling efforts to further develop their work.

**By Pang Un Ju PT**

**On a visit to Unjong tea plantation**

**UNIVERSITY**

Centre flaunts its dignity with pioneering research hits

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

The centre also developed electronic sensors.

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

“By collecting data and harmful gas analysers which were developed by the lab have 0.1 percent of errors, sensitivity is about 30 minutes and 30 seconds respectively and life spans are two years,” he said.

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

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

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

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

On June 12, another black man was killed by a white policeman in Atlanta, Georgia, the US. According to local media, the policeman fired shots at the unarmed young black man while trying to detain him. He was taken to hospital but died soon afterwards.

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

Analysts claim that the clampdown on blacks by the white police under the pretext of law enforcement and the erosion of public sentiment against it are the epitome of the deep-rooted social inequality in American society.

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

According to a UN special rapporteur, the rate of imprisonment among blacks is 5.9 times higher than that among whites in the US.

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

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

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

Over 500 present and former policemen were found guilty of at least one crime in Minnesota between 1995 and 2017, but three quarters of them escaped punishment and over 140 of those who had been convicted are still in active service. Some of them are said to have strangled or shot people to death.

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

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

By Om Ryong PT

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**Israel**

Naked territorial ambition of Zionist regime

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

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

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

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

As he unilaterally declared the section has come under the jurisdiction of Israel, the Israeli Defence Minister pointed to the need to increase the number of Jewish settlers in the region to a million within ten years.

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

Israel is planning to dishouse residents from a Palestinian village in the northern part of the region in a bid to build an industrial zone there. This means that about 3,000 Palestinians will be left homeless.

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

Their authorities decided to carry out a plan for building more than 1,930 blocks of their dwellings in the region this year.

At present, the construction project for 786 blocks has already been given the final approval.

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

By Choe Yong Nam PT

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**Developing World**

In pursuit of independent development

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

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

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

Unlike the past when it depended on foreign fund sources, Bangladesh made public a new prospective plan of the national economy which would be implemented by relying on domestic resources.

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

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

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

Shortly ago, Algeria assembled a telecommunications satellite installed with high-tech equipment by relying on its own technical force.

Independent space exploration also gains momentum in Iran, the United Arab Emirates and other countries.

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

By Min Chol PT
Scenic beauty adds more to popularity of the restaurant

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

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

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

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

The eatery consists of indoor and outdoor dining areas. It serves such soft drinks as Taedonggang Beer, the most popular drink of Koreans, soda pop and ice cream as a popular drink of Koreans, Taedonggang Beer, the most popular food of the restaurant. Our restaurant's summer, many guests visit our restaurant. Our restaurant's summer, many guests visit our restaurant.

The restaurant prepares 1,200 meals every day and its service amount grows on holidays, according to waitress Jin Un Min, an old man in Wolhyang-dong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang.