Seventh WPK Central Committee meets for 14th enlarged Politburo session

The 14th Enlarged Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea was held in the office building of the Party Central Committee on Thursday.

The meeting discussed and decided on the immediate work and important political issues of the Party and the state.

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the Workers’ Party of Korea, chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and supreme commander of the armed forces of the DPRK, attended the meeting.

It was also attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Present there as observers were other leading officials of the Party Central Committee, officials of the Cabinet, ministries and national agencies, heads of provincial Party and people’s committees, commanding officers of military organs, members of the Central Emergency Anti-epidemic Headquarters and officials of the construction field.

Upon authorization of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un presided over the meeting and made important concluding remarks.

As the first agenda item, the meeting reviewed the work done in the past six months to prevent the malignant epidemic and discussed the issue of further consolidating the present anti-epidemic situation by intensifying the national emergency anti-epidemic work.

The Supreme Leader referred to the need to value such success in the anti-epidemic work and constantly consolidate it so as to fully ensure the security of the state and well-being of the people.

Given that the trend of re-infection and re-expansion of the deadly epidemic persists in neighbouring countries and regions and the outlook for relieving the danger of the pandemic is uncertain, the anti-epidemic outposts should maintain the maximum alert without slight self-complacency or slackness and re-examine and carry on more strictly the anti-epidemic work, he pointed out.

The meeting heard a report on the national emergency anti-epidemic work done for the past six months, before speeches were made.

As the second agenda item, the meeting discussed the issue of speeding up the construction of the Pyongyang General Hospital and taking measures to provide personnel, materials and technology needed for medical service.

He made sure that powerful state measures were taken for quickly solving the problems arising in successfully completing the hospital to such a world standard as to provide the people with the most advanced medical service, and specified tasks to be tackled by the sectors in charge of execution, material supply and preparations for operation.

The meeting studied the draft decisions on the first and second agenda items, before adopting them with unanimous approval.

It also studied important issues related to the external affairs of the Party and other matters.

KCNA
President Kim Il Sung remembered for his independent politics

It has been 26 years since President Kim Il Sung passed away. But no Korean people have ever thought that he left this world. Because everyone can see everywhere the beaming image of the President who always gave them a broad smile, everything he did for them continues to be done and everything he wanted to do for them is being done one after another.

Born as a son of working people in a thatched house with low-angle rafters, Kim Il Sung consistently administered independent politics in the arduous revolutionary struggle for Korea’s liberation, class emancipation and different stages of social revolution.

As he regarded independence as the lifeblood of the country and nation, he resolved all issues to meet the demands of his people and the specific conditions of his country.

Having set out on the road of national liberation in his early teens to win back the independence of Korea from the Japanese imperialists, he put forward the principle of the Juche idea that the master of one’s destiny is oneself and one has the ability to shape it, and achieved the historic cause of the country’s liberation by waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the uplifted banner of independence.

After liberation, as he charted the course of building new society, he indicated the road of progressive democracy that suited Korea’s specific conditions, maintained independent and creative stands in nation building from A to Z while opposing the dependence on and subordination to other countries and founded the Party, state and army from the standpoint of Juche.

Under his wise leadership, the Workers’ Party of Korea was developed into an invincible party in which the uniformity and continuity of ideology and leadership were fully ensured and which formed an integral whole with the masses of the people, the DPRK government was strengthened into the representative of their independent rights, the organizer of their creative abilities and activities, the householder in charge of their living and the defender of their independent rights, the organizer of their potentials which would enable Korean socialism to advance victoriously.

He always adhered to the independent stand no matter how the international situation changed and no matter what tendency was created in the world socialist movement and staunchly championed the fundamental interests of the revolution making no concession as to the matters relating to the destiny of his country and people. It is the unanimous will of the Korean people to add eternal brilliance to his revolutionary ideas and cause and build a powerful socialist country of Juche on this land.

Today, they solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction as he did by cherishing it as their faith that “President Kim Il Sung will always be with us” and regard this as their noble moral obligation.

By Kim Rye Yong PT

Anecdotes tell something about President's life and work

Deeply ingrained habit

In April 1962, the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea decided to have President Kim Il Sung take a rest for health at least for some time. But there was no change in his tight daily routine of work, except in the place of work.

When officials repeatedly asked him to look after his health, he said that ingrained habits die hard, and continued: Early rising in the morning is a habit I acquired in the long course of life. When we were waging guerrilla warfare in the mountains, the enemies always made assaults on us at dawn. So how could I have a good sleep as the man responsible for the destiny of our troops? Since then I have become wakeful early in the morning. After the country’s liberation, how uphill tasks were awaiting us! Therefore, I was sleepless yet again early in the morning. And then the war broke out. After the war, reconstruction began followed by the great Chollima advance. After all, life did not allow me to stay in bed in comfort in the morning. Consequently, early rising became my ingrained habit.

Perhaps, I don’t think I can break myself of this habit all my life, he repeated quietly.

Scents of flowers and grains

One day in June 1977, the President looked round a plot created in the garden. As he looked at the luxuriant soybean plants, he pointed to the heartnut and plane trees by the plot to tell the official to remove the heartnut tree in the garden to other place in the coming autumn and readjust the area into an experimental plot for soybean plants.

In that place various flowers were in full bloom, the plants that had been planted out of a wish for the President to have even a brief rest. Therefore, the official was hesitant to accept his instruction.

As if he read his thought, the President told him it was better to plant such crops as bean plant in the garden, rather than planting only trees.

As a result, it turned into an unusual garden giving off the scent of grain instead of the fragrance of flowers.

By Pang Un Ju PT
Wonders of the DPRK

The Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of his election as chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK visited the cemeteries of fallen heroes and the memorial sites of the martyrs.

At the meeting Wang asked the DPRK ambassador to convey the wishes of Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to WPK Chairman Kim Jong Un.

Meanwhile, a basket of flowers in the name of the DPRK embassy in China was delivered to the CPC Central Committee on the same day.

The Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea sent flowers to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the occasion of the 99th founding anniversary of the CPC.

On July 1, the basketball team of Kim Il Sung University visited the cemeteries of fallen heroes and the memorial sites of the martyrs.

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China makes steady advance led by CPC

The founding of the Communist Party of China on July 1, 1921 was a landmark event which ushered in a new era in shaping the destiny of the Chinese people and the future of the country.

The CPC organized and led patriotic and revolutionary wars against foreign invaders and domestic reactionaries to achieve great victories and thus built a people’s country on the land of China.

The birth of the People’s Republic of China completely changed the destiny of the Chinese people and led them to take the broad avenue for socialism. It also set forth a line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and bolstered up the overall strength and international status of the country to a new height in a short span of time.

Floral tribute paid to war martyrs

The immortality exploits President Kim Il Sung performed by leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory and the great feats of the martyrs in the war are shining like the great victory in the 1950s.

Working people, youth and students in Pyongyang on Thursday visited the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery and paid floral tribute to the Memorial Tower for the Fallen Soldiers of the Korean People’s Army.

People from all walks of life visited the cemeteries of fallen fallen fighters of the Korean People’s Army and memorial towers for the fallen KPA combatants in Kaesong, Sarwon, Sinju, Hamhung, Chongjin, Wonsan and other parts of the country.

Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm

The Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm in Sarwon District, Pyongyang, plays a big role in improving the citizens’ nutrition.

The farm consists of 100-odd blocks of semi-vaulted and vaulted greenhouses which produces hundreds of tons of vegetables annually through 4-6 cropping. It also produces 100-odd more tons of vegetables by installing plastic baskets and column tubes in spaces of the greenhouses.

Kim Jong Il planned to develop the modernization of the farm is unthinkable apart from the devotion of President Kim Jong Il and the whole nation’s support for the project.

The farm, which is a cooperative farm, is a good example of introducing the scientific and intensive basis of vegetable production.

The Supreme Leader gave detailed instructions on developing the vegetable cultivation technology, providing vegetable seeds and raising productivity by putting the greenhouse vegetable cultivation on a scientific and intensive basis at a higher level. And he took a decisive step to turn the farm into a better socialist cultural village.

The farm is now taking the lead in the country’s greenhouse vegetable production.

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Acreage of oil-bearing crops increased

Cooperative farms in North Hamgyong Province have expanded the cultivation area of oil-bearing crops 1.8 times more than last year and are providing effective technical guidance over each farming process including the securing of seed, spraying and sowing.

Those in the city of Hoeryong are cultivating high-yield sunflower varieties on a large scale, while Kim Chaek City and Myonggang and Kilju counties that planted perilla and rape in the land that remained fallow after the harvest and tending them properly.

Coal industry sector overfulfilled half-year plan

The coal industry sector has overfulfilled the first half-yearly coal production plan by hundreds of thousands of tons, led by a great leader surely.

The Youth Coal-mining Complex overfulfilled its major and first-half plans while the Tokchon Area Coal-mining Complex produced tens of thousands of tons of coal while the Tokchon Area Coal-mining Complex produced tens of thousands of tons of coal.

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**Mountain farm transforms into more liveable place**

Kobo-ri in Wiwon County, Jagang Province, is located in a remote mountainous region surrounded by rugged mountains like a folding screen. In addition, it has unfavourable farming conditions as there are little paddy fields and most of dry fields are scattered on ravines. Such a place where the farmyard has now turned into a thriving one.

“As an old saying goes, a lump of iron in his house is more precious than a mining town in someone’s home. After all, it is important to treasure everything in their native place and use them effectively. So, we have made the best of the characters of the mountainous area,” said Kim Chang Gol, chairman of the management board of the cooperative farm. According to him, his farm does livestock farming by making effective use of mountainous areas. A remarkable thing is that the farm cultivates dozens of hectares of arrowroot hills to minimize the consumption of cereal feed.

According to the livestock workteam leader, they could not satisfactorily solve the problem of feed though they pulverized bean and maize straw and cultivated amaranth and other crops in idle land to feed animals. Therefore, they used arrowroot which grows in mountains as the feed because it does not run out in its source, but grows fast and has high nutritive value.

“In the past, we thought our farm had unfavourable conditions for breeding goats. But it was rather suitable for goat breeding when we buckled down to it,” said a farmer at the youth goat workteam.

At present, flocks of goats graze in hundreds of hectares of natural and artificial grassland created by the farm. Every stockbreeding block is filled with pigs, rabbits, chickens, pheasants, ducks and geese.

Good livestock farming promotes farming of crops, farmers say. The farm reportedly produces about 20,000 tons of manure annually. The manure helped increase yield by raising the fertility of maize fields and making them unaffected by drought. As a result, the fields whose per-hectare yield had been only three tons until a few years ago have now become fertile enough to produce more than ten tons of crops per hectare.

“Thanks to the establishment of production cycle combining livestock and crop farming, the number of high-yielding workteams increased last year, too, thereby producing 12 tons of maize and over eight tons of rice per hectare,” said the farm management board chief.

Besides, farmers built a power station in the Wiwon River, and the electricity generated from there is used to lighting hundreds of homes and operating welfare service facilities and other machines and equipment. They also built a solar-heated greenhouse at the sunny foot of a mountain as well as mushroom greenhouse at the sunny foot of the mountain village. The scenery is as beautiful as a piece of picture as it arouses a lovely sentiment with the combination of cozy modern farm houses nestling in a fine array along the foot of mountains where the clear water of the Jangja River meanders round, public buildings, birdcalls and oxen’s mating calls.

By Kim Il Jin PT

**RECYCLING**

Factory produces plastic sacks by recycling idle materials

The Phyongchon Daily Necessities Factory in Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, is channeling big efforts into recycling. “We have established a recycling process that relies on idle materials instead of imported plastic materials in production,” said chief engineer Ri Sung Chol.

The factory established a plastic sack production line consisting of sorting, washing, pulverizing and drying processes.

The process reduced manpower to one third while producing different colours of plastic sacks though they were made in single colour previously.

The plastic sacks of all sizes from the factory are winning favour in many factories and enterprises, especially the Sangwon Cement Complex.

“The sun screen net is one of our products. The units introducing the product are on the rise these days as it provides conditions favourable for the final touching of structures and growth of plants,” said technical instructor Pak Myong Ho.

The factory also set up a process of producing plastic roofing tiles with plastic waste. The plastic roofing tiles are said to be light and convenient to use and has high heat-preserving efficiency. The production cost of them is half the amount when using imported materials and they have a longer lifespan.

Besides, the factory newly developed and introduced cross rolls for circle weaving machines which have been imported from abroad.

“We are going to develop a new product with PET, which takes a large proportion among plastic waste, as well as quality plastic roofing tiles,” said manager Kim Jong Gil.

By Ri Myong Jun PT

**TOP SCIENTIST**

Ore-dressing process upgraded to help increase production

“We must become patriots before scientists.” This was the watchword of Jong Chol (pictured), director of the Central Mining Research Institute under the State Academy of Sciences, who was chosen as one of the top scientists of 2019.

He played a leading role in turning dressing plant No. 3 of the Komdok Mining Complex into an energy-, labour- and land-saving one by establishing a lead and zinc ore-dressing process using the mechanical flotation machines.

Unlike the mechanical flotation machine which has been subject to restriction in making equipment large, the air mechanical flotation machine can be made large in different sizes.

According to Jong Chol, an important thing here is to decide the size of air mechanical flotation machines while and frame the flotation process.

Jong Chol and his research team installed two types of air mechanical flotation machines, which are based on the existing production conditions, processing capacity, and installation of equipment and operating conditions of ore dressing plant No. 3.

They saved electricity and manpower by over 50 percent and lowered the consumption of reagents by 80 percent while increasing the actual extraction rate of ore dressing by more than 2 percent.

Majoring in mining machinery, Jong Chol presented several sci-tech achievements in the past.

He invented a coal truck wheel whose bearing housing is integrated with outer cover, contributing to raising the preciousness of any honour and appraisal,” said Jong Chol.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

**MACHINE**

New technologies introduced

The Phyongchon Textile Machinery Factory pays much attention to the introduction of advanced technologies.

“In order to introduce the combustion model casting method instead of the previously used moulding method, we meticulously organized the renovation of several buildings in the die processing, paint processing and main work areas,” said Sin Tong Nam, chief of the technological development department of the factory.

The technicians designed the equipment for different processes and a manufactured thread carving machine and other facilities needed for the establishment of the combustion model casting process.

In the course of this, they contrived various jigs and tools and built underpressure vacuum tanks, vibrating sand screen, underpressure sandbox and other pieces of equipment in a qualitative way.

The establishment of the advanced casting process put on a flow line enabled the factory to save time, reduce the cost by many times and increase the output of castings.

Sin said that among the factory’s recent introductions is the resin powder painting process.

According to him, the process of painting relied on spraying, brushing and soaking but these methods wasted considerable quantities of materials and the painted surface was not smooth enough and decoloured too soon.

However, the resin powder painting is done by blowing the atomic powder to the product linked to the cathode, which makes the powder stick to the product by an electrostatic force. Then it goes through the heating, polishing and grease removing processes to become a finished product.

By Yun Kyong Il PT
**PROFILE**

**Woman works as scrub nurse for several decades**

“Think that you are to be operated with the surgical instruments that you have sterilized in the operating room that you have sterilized.”

This is the words of greeting O Myong Hui (pictured), head nurse at the narcotics and operation department of Woman City People’s Hospital No. 1, says whenever a new nurse comes under her charge.

It is a challenging job even for young people to work at the narcotics and operation department where they must sterilize appliances and supplies in the operation room and run machines during the operations and prepare for the new day after a day’s work, said Pak Myong Sop, director of the hospital.

O Myong Hui has taken part in more than 55 000 surgical operations of various kinds, helped cure 15 000 severe cases and over 1 800 severest cases and saved lives of many patients by giving skin grafts for five times and transfusions for over ten times.

Born into a peasant’s family in 1946, O became a nurse at the age of 17 after finishing a training course.

A day’s work, said Pak Myong Sop, director of the hospital. “Our hospital recently received 59 pieces of modern medical equipment of 43 kinds from the government. This is a very high level for a local hospital,” said Ri Ryong San, deputy director for technical affairs of the Kangwon Provincial People’s Hospital.

The new equipment included a digital X-ray machine, ultrasonic diagnosis machine, bronchoscope, centrifuge and enzyme immunity analyser.

They are greatly helpful in improving medical treatment of patients at the hospital, said Ri. As operating rooms are furnished with automatic equipment and full sets of appliances, doctors can perform surgical operations smoothly without unnecessary movements during surgery.

Modern experimental facilities enable the hospital to conduct any kind of tests including electrolyte and proteolysis tests scientifically and establish a correct diagnosis and treatment system accordingly.

“Microinjuctor, echocardiogram, ECG, oxygen generator, defibrillator and others are all top-class ones. With the help of these machines we are now able to scientifically diagnose and promptly treat all kinds of diseases like cardiovascular system disorders, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, hypertension and arhythmia,” said Ri Ryong Un, head of the internal angiocardiology department.

In the past patients had to go here and there to receive diagnosis and ophthalmic, dental or other treatment, said doctor Hyon Sung Ho. “But now we can make comprehensive diagnosis of and give high-speed medical treatment in one place as we have general ophthalmic, otorhinolaryngological and dental treatment equipment in the hospital.”

Health workers make a collective diagnosis using the microinjuctor and echocardiography facility at the Kangwon Provincial People’s Hospital.

By Jong Chol PT

**HOSPITAL**

**Local hospital updated**

**Factory**

**Green foliage offers workers good environment for refreshment**

Employees tend flowers and trees in the compound of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill.

“The monotonous buildings and machine noises were the general idea of the mill previously. But after looking round the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill today, I wonder whether the mill is located in a park or a park needles in the mill,” said Kim Jong Chol, a staffer of the Pyongyang Footwear Factory, after visiting the silk mill covered with thick foliage.

Employees of the mill say that the looks of the park-like mill have not merely been brought by the development of the times.

According to manager Kim Myong Hwan, the mill was built in the place of the Pyongyang silk mill which had been called the “second Pyongyang prison” during Japanese military rule. At that time, the Japanese imperialists had raked in high colonial profits as they worked the Korean women hard like slaves in the production site furnished with conventional silk-reeling equipment, the hostel standing close to it enclosed by a five-metre high fence and threefold wire entanglements.

Today, there stands a wonderful mill whose inside looks like a palace and whose outside seems to be a park.

According to staffer Pak Su Jong, since autumn last year the mill has planted over 17 000 trees of 15 species including fir, white birch and Pinus strobus, more than 1 600 fruit trees of six kinds including white apricot, persimmon and plum trees, and at least 2 000 flowering shrubs of 15 species.

A total of 113 000 fruit and other trees and flowering shrubs in some 105 species growing in the compound of the mill present unique beauties every season. That is why employees call their mill a flower garden in summer and a fruit garden in autumn.

Pam Po Myong and other silk reelers said that they relieve their fatigue after finishing daily work as they tend a garden where all kinds of flowers bloom and there is an artificial pond in which carps swim in shoals.

According to them, they feel refreshed when they do gardening while planting, watering and pruning flower trees with their own hands.

All the flower beds, hedgerows, chairs made with stumps and mysterious rocks and ponds representing all the scenic beauties of Mt Kumgang in different places of the mill have been designed and built by its women employees.

Thanks to their warm love and tender feelings, the beautiful and graceful compound of the mill reminds visitors of a botanical garden.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

**Okryu mineral water in Pyongyang**

Okryu mineral water gushing out from under the Taedong River bank all the year round is in great demand among citizens in Pyongyang.

This mineral water is efficacious for various diseases including chronic gastritis, chronic enteritis and colitis, chronic bronchitis, diabetes and hypertensive disease.

It is associated with the loving care of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

In May 1987, the Chairman was very glad to hear about the discovery of the mineral water and said that it should be used for the improvement of the people’s health. And he personally named it “Okryu Mineral Water” and saw to it that a spring resort was built in good harmony with the scenery of the Taedong River for the people’s convenience.
Everyone eager to learn science and technology online

Involvement of workers in innovation key to success

Online Q&A service on farming proves effective

Information service providers play their part for online education

The mass technical innovation movement is gathering momentum at many industrial establishments.

The Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326 is paying primary attention to technical training of the employees. The management grasped various technical problems arising in practice and established an integral system of bringing them together at the sci-tech learning space, so that the study plans and lectures could be designed on that basis.

According to Jo Song Uk, chief of the technical development division, they have come up with dozens of creative ideas this year.

The online question and answer service on farming techniques brings immense benefits to agricultural practice. The service is provided every ten days in the form of giving forecasts of crop growth, delivering lectures on technical problems arising in farming operations, running question and answer sessions by competent agricultural scientists and technicians and university lecturers in Pyongyang and local areas and making technical presentations on valuable experience obtained on farms using still and video images.

Everyone eager to learn science and technology online

The Grand People’s Study House and the Sci-Tech Complex in Pyongyang are providing comprehensive information services to the people.

The technical data related to the protection, multiplication and management of aquatic resources, geophysical prospecting of underground water and animal husbandry posted on the website of the Grand People’s Study House are enjoying a widening circle of readers.

While pushing the work of digitizing the masses of data, the national library is improving its online consulting service so as to provide relevant sectors and units with required scientific and technological data in a prompt and accurate way.

It is also giving online lectures through the livestreaming system in an effective way. Recently, it has newly instituted teaching programmes for dozens of subjects for online in-service training courses, thereby the enrolment of scientists and technicians has nearly doubled as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

The Sci-Tech Complex is fulfilling its role as a multi-functional hub of dissemination of science and technology as it constantly upgrades the data diffusion system for sci-tech learning spaces at all levels.

This year, it has updated its databases with advanced technological data including the effective uses of energy in rural areas, ultrasonic treatment of coal for removing ash and sulphur, molecular biological technology, modern robotics and cultivation and processing of corn.

It also added videos, magazines and scientific reports related to information technology, nano technology, bioengineering and other core basic technologies and their development and amassed various kinds of translated data and multimedia files which are easily accessible to subscribers.

Farmers of the Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm receive online question and answer service on farming techniques.

The number of subscribers to the website has doubled in recent months, according to Kim Sun Hui, a staffer of the office of the Sci-Tech Complex.

With the help of the online Q&A service, the Ministry of Agriculture and research institutes, guidance organs at all levels and producers in the agricultural sector can discuss and solve scientific and technological problems arising in farming on a regular basis. Technical data are also available on its website.

“All our farmers like this service. On the website we can receive answers to all our questions concerning farming, including weather forecast. It gives us confidence in gathering a large harvest,” said Ri Hui Suk, farmer at the Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm in Hyesan County, South Hamgyong Province.

According to her, it is the simple method to set the PVC sheet of the seedbed twice higher than previously, and it ensures the temperature suitable for the growth of seedlings at the lower part of the seedbed even if the temperature at the upper part fluctuates greatly due to drastic climate change.

She is very satisfied with the method as it enabled her workteam to transplant healthy seedlings to fields this year.
Truth about the same old rhetoric

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hortly ago, the police of Toyama Prefecture of Japan officially admitted that the two women who had gone missing in 1996 were found dead in the country. At that time they had claimed that the ‘possibility of kidnapping of them by north Korea cannot be excluded’. Their dead bodies were reportedly discovered in a car which was lifted up from the bottom of the sea off a port in the prefecture in March this year and their identities were confirmed through the DNA tests... It added to the clear examples which prove the absurdity of the “kidnapping” issue touted by the US.

However, Japan insists that the number of specified missing persons, whose possibility of having been “kidnapped” by the DPRK cannot be excluded, has reached hundreds throughout the country.

The issue of missing persons is apparently a domestic affair of the country and it has nothing to do with kidnapping.

If there is no result after a fixed period of investigation, all the people reported missing are automatically listed as victims of kidnapping in Japan.

This is not just a matter of incompetence of the police authorities, but a product of the policy hostile toward the DPRK pursued by the Japanese medical cooperatives.

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n the face of ongoing consequences of the holocaust of UNR, the US government rather stirred up a hornet’s nest in all parts of the world while wending a stick of hegemonism tried to divert public attention elsewhere and shift responsibility onto others, severely destroyed the unity and cooperation of the international community to fight the pandemic and blatantly violated the spirit of international humanitarian law.

This is part of an article the Chinese human rights research society recently issued under the title of “American-style humanitarian aid, out more markedly in the period of COVID-19 spread”.

This is the objective reality and all the countries on the earth have witnessed or experienced it with the spread of the epidemi as a momentum.

Human rights champion loses its face

The US put in action the Helms-Burton Act to prevent the transport of medical supplies that were offered to Cuba for the combat against COVID-19 and committed a modern version of piracy by seizing 200 000 masks Germany was importing via Bangkok to Tokyo and Berlin for the prevention of the epidemic. Not contented with these, it attempted to cook up a new anti-Cuba law for punishing the countries that accept Cuba’s medical cooperation.

These days alone, it is working to obstruct Venezuela’s purchase of medicines, medical supplies, foodstuffs and raw and processed materials by the US government by blocking its routes for the export and import of crude oil.

The self-righteous-thinking and action of the US, which only pursues its selfish aim and clings to inveterate consciousness of hostility far from joining efforts with others in the fight against the great disaster threatening the whole mankind, are compelling many countries to give a mocking laugh.

Cuba said that the US’ policy of hostility is laying obstacles in Syria which is engaged in reconstruction amid the fight against COVID-19, describing the fabrication of a new sanctions law against the country as a grave and flagrant violation of the UN Charter, adding they will only produce a new anti-Cuba law for punishing the countries that accept Cuba’s medical cooperation.

Standing up to US pressure

On May 1, the Iranian government expressed its stand that it will enter the fifth stage, the last stage of the nuclear deal, by maintaining its commitment to the nuclear deal and it will not adhere to its key restrictions.

On the early morning of January 8, the Iranian Islamic Revolution Guards Corps carried out a missile attack on two US military bases in Iraq.

After Iran’s missile strike, the US announced a new sanctions measure against Iran.

Despite the global spread of COVID-19, the US is intensifying pressure on Iran while maintaining sanctions on medical supplies in particular. But Iran never bows to them by presenting itself as a victim, not an assailant.

By continuously publicizing the time-worn “kidnapping” issue, Japan tries in every way to cover up the reality of the unpopular social system打扰ed by the steadily growing number of suicides and missing cases and divert the anti-government sentiment at home to abroad and create an atmosphere favourable for realizing its ambition for reinvasion.

This is the essence of the “kidnapping” issue the Japanese authorities tout as a “core pending issue” and a “top-priority item for discussion”.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

In fact, Japan has neither qualifications nor justifications to attack any conditions in the relationship with the DPRK.

It committed class-A crimes against humanity: in the last century it occupied Korea and abducted, kidnapped and forcibly drafted its more than 8.4 million young and middle-aged men and 200 000 women, drove them to battlefields and construction sites and mercilessly killed at least one million of them.

It is none other than the “kidnapping” issue which had already been solved, Japan has come out with in a desperate bid to evade the responsibility for the past sins in any cost and legitimize its policy hostile toward the DPRK.

By Song Jong Ho PT

Briefly

Cuba US’ wilful obstruction decreed

Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel Bermudez in his speech on June 26 hit out at the US which is working to obstruct Cuba’s international cooperation in the fight against COVID-19.

With regard to the US’ recent inclusion of Cuba in the list of human trafficking, he said that the US is behaving quite shamelessly to continue their making for rescuing the lives of people with human trafficking by telling such a lie and that the US’ faked document is morally dispicable.

Palestine

Negotiations with US remain unchanged

Palestine remains unchanged in its stand not to negotiate with the US and Israel, said the foreign minister for the Palestinian president on June 28.

His remarks came after a radio broadcaster of Israel recently referred to dialogue with Palestine and the US on the latter’s “Mideast peace programme”.

Iran

FM decries US sanctions

A spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry on June 27 conferred the new US sanctions against his country.

Saying the US has launched another desperate offensive as it applies sanctions against individual Iranians, he stressed that Iran and Venezuela would resolutely fight against such moves.

Pakistan

FM rejects US’ slander

The Pakistani Foreign Minister on June 27 condemned the new US sanctions against his country.

The Pakistan Foreign Ministry released a statement on June 25 that the US State Department recently slandering the country, claiming it has become a refuge for terrorists. It runs counter to the anti-terror efforts of Pakistan, it noted.

Pakistan fulfills its responsibility as a sovereign state and does not allow any organization or entity to use its territory against any other country, the statement added.

Venezuela

US’ sanctions denounced

A member of the Venezuelan National Constituent Assembly said in a recent online interview that the act of the US, which plundered the assets of his country imposing unilateral sanctions, constitutes a crime against the Venezuelan people.

Asserting the property the US has been seizing is washed away with billions of dollars, he said that such pillage is backed up by the far-right reactionaries who represent the interests of the US and serve it.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES
**PHILANTHROPIST**

**Woman renowned for virtues**

There stands a lowish old-time building opposite the Ryongwang Pavilion in sharp contrast to skyscrapers in the heart of Pyongyang. In front of it is a bust of a plain woman. She lost her father at the age of seven, got married to a poor man at 14 and was widowed at 16. She had nothing but a house in a provincial area after selling a forlorn stony mountain, which she had bought very cheap, to a Japanese capitalist at an exorbitant price.

She became a wealthiest person in the South Phyongan provincial area after selling a forlorn stony mountain, which she had bought very cheap, to a Japanese capitalist at an exorbitant price.

This story was spread like a tale of legendary exploit among people as the ordinary woman made fabulous profits in a deal with the slick Japanese businessman in those days when women were treated as inferior to men. Though she was a millionaire, she was still diligent and thrifty.

And she donated large sums of money she had earned with a community centre for the fellow countrymen together with influential persons and bore the full cost of the project amounting to tens of thousands of won. As a result, the three-storey stone building was erected opposite the Ryongwang Pavilion and now it is called the Paek Son Haeng Memorial. She also made sizeable investment for the development of national education. The then schools in Pyongyang like Kwangsong primary school, Changdok school and Sungui women’s school are said to have been run with the dozens of hectares of land and huge sums she donated as assets. Paek Son Haeng passed away at the age of 85 in 1933. It is said that the funeral procession stretched for as far as four kilometres on the day of her funeral. The inscription on the pedestal of her bust reads: “Patriotic woman who commanded respect from the people as she completely donated huge sums of money she raised through unimaginable diligence, frugality and saving for the good of her nation and country.”

**HEALTH FOOD**

**Fermented soybeans prove antioxidant**

Fermented soybeans or natto, are one of the traditional foods of the Korean nation. The food dates back over 2,000 years. The Korean ancestors made it by putting the hard-boiled beans in jars covered with rice straw at the bottom and leaving them to ferment for 1-3 days. At present, it is made in this way: soybeans are soaked in water at a temperature of 20°C for 6-8 hours to husk them and then boiled in water vapour at the temperature of 100°C for 60 minutes, before being fermented with bacillus subtilis natto.

Fermented soybeans contain lots of substances which help boost immunity and inhibit the proliferation of cancer cells as well as physiological activators with antioxidative effects. The ingredients of the food are also very efficacious for the prevention and treatment of various diseases.

The Ryugyong Fermented Soybean Factory in Rangang District, Pyongyang, specializes in the production of different kinds of natto products that are favoured by people.

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