

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un meets Russian minister of Culture and enjoys art performances

He expresses belief that the visit would further enhance the militant comradeship and feelings of friendship between the two countries

KCNA

The peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation are meaningfully commemorating as a common auspicious event the first anniversary of the historic DPRK-Russia Pyongyang summit, which put the traditional relations between the two countries on the most excellent level, and the conclusion of the Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met on June 29 Minister of Culture Olga Lyubimova, who is visiting the DPRK on the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the new treaty between the DPRK and Russia, leading a delegation of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, at the headquarters building of the Party Central Committee.

Present there was Aleksandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK.

Kim Jong Un warmly welcomed the delegation of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation on its visit to Pyongyang, and had a warm and friendly talk with the Russian minister.



At the talk, the head of the Russian delegation expressed her sincere greetings to the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un for paying close attention to the delegation's visit to Pyongyang though he is very busy.

Appreciating that extensive and profound exchanges and cooperation in all fields are further expanding and developing day by day after the conclusion of the new treaty between the DPRK and Russia, Kim Jong Un said that this is rendering substantial contributions to the co-prosperity, development and the promotion of the wellbeing of the two

countries and two peoples.

He stressed that all fields of state and social life are important but exchanges in the field of culture and art in particular have a great influence on strengthening the foundations of the public sentiments of the two countries and firmly consolidating the ties of friendship, fellowship, mutual understanding and sympathy between their peoples.

He said that from this point of view, it is important for the cultural sector to lead the relations between the two countries. To this end, it is necessary to further

expand the exchanges and cooperation in the field of culture and art to know and learn more about each other's excellent cultural traditions, he added.

Olga Lyubimova expressed her impression of visiting beautiful Pyongyang at a time when the solidity and invincibility of the DPRK-Russia friendship and solidarity are being more clearly proved and the cooperation between the two countries in the cultural field has reached the highest level in history and meeting the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, and of her delight to hold significant artistic and cultural events together with the friends of the fraternal neighbour.

Saying that the current Pyongyang visit by the minister of Culture of the Russian Federation, personally leading art troupes in significant June, is an important occasion for the Korean people to have a deeper understanding of the excellent culture of the Russian people, Kim Jong Un expressed belief that the visit would further enhance the militant comradeship and feelings of friendship between the two countries.

During the talk, he exchanged views on the prospective plans for cultural exchanges and cooperation.

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The talk proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. Guided by the Russian minister of Culture, Kim Jong Un saw the photos of grand monuments, famous architectural structures and beautiful natural scenery of Russia and landscapes of its major cities displayed at the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

That day he, together with the Russian minister of Culture, enjoyed a performance given by the Russian artistes on a visit to Pyongyang and a return performance given by the Korean artistes. Among the audience were senior Party and government officials, officials concerned, and officials, creative workers and artistes in the field of culture and art. The delegation of the Ministry of

Culture of the Russian Federation and staff members of the Russian embassy in Pyongyang enjoyed the performances. The Russian artistes put on the stage colourful numbers portraying the Russian people's ardent love for their country and their righteous, strong and optimistic national character. The famous Russian songs and folk dances reflecting the unique traditional culture, customs and long history left a deep impression on the audience.

history. The performance was enthusiastically acclaimed by the audience as it furthered the conviction that the strong desire and stamina to build prosperous and powerful states without fail and the militant ties of friendship that have been forged at the cost of blood and genuine internationalist obligation between the peoples and armies of the two countries, which are shining in the annals of the DPRK-Russia friendship, will last forever along with the history of victory.

The Korean folk song Arirang and other songs of the DPRK were played to the beautiful and elegant tunes, giving pleasure to the audience. Kim Jong Un had a flower basket presented to the Russian artistes in congratulation of their singing of the daily-blooming DPRK-Russia friendship with their characteristic and passionate performance. Then the Korean artistes gave a return performance, through which they sang the high praises of the ennobling ideological feelings and patriotism of the peoples of the two countries, who are confidently carving out the future while overcoming all sorts of challenges of

The performances fully demonstrated the appearances of the prestigious art troupes by truthfully portraying the fraternal fellowship and friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries through high artistic skills and elegant representation, leaving a deep impression on the audience. Saying goodbye to the delegation of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, Kim Jong Un asked Minister Olga Lyubimova to convey his best regards to the esteemed Comrade Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, and all the Russian people.



Russian Culture Ministry delegation visits Pyongyang

KCNA A delegation of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation headed by Minister Olga Lyubimova visited the DPRK from June 28 to July 1 at the invitation of the DPRK Ministry of Culture on the occasion of the first anniversary of the historic DPRK-Russia Pyongyang summit and the conclusion of the Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation. The delegation was warmly greeted by Sung Jong Gyu, minister of

Culture of the DPRK, officials concerned, artistes and Aleksandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK, and his embassy staff members. Earlier, artistes of the Russian State Academic People's Chorus Named after M. E. Pyatnichki and Gzhel Moscow State Academic Theatre of Dance arrived in Pyongyang by air. The DPRK Ministry of Culture hosted a reception at the Yanggakdo International Hotel on the evening of June 28 to welcome the Russian art missions. Talks were held between Sung Jong Gyu, minister of Culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Olga Lyubimova, minister of Culture of the Russian Federation, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on June 29. Present there from the DPRK side were Pak

Kyong Chol, vice-minister of Culture, and officials concerned and from the Russian side were major members of the delegation of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and Aleksandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK. Discussed in depth at the talks were the detailed issues for expanding and strengthening the exchanges and cooperation in the cultural field between the two countries. Then, the 2025-2027 plan for cultural cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of the DPRK and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation was signed. The Russian delegation laid a wreath before the Liberation Tower in Pyongyang on June 29. Present there were Sung Jong Gyu, minister of Culture of the DPRK,

officials concerned, Aleksandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK, and staff members of his embassy. The guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the tower. The national anthems of the Russian Federation and the DPRK were played. A wreath in the name of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation was placed at the Liberation Tower amid the playing of wreath-laying music. The participants paid silent tribute to the memory of the fallen fighters of the Soviet Army who devoted their precious lives to the sacred war for Korea's liberation and looked round the tower. The delegation visited the Juche-oriented Musical Art Museum on June 30. The members of the delegation looked round different exhibition halls

showing the brilliant history of the Juche-based musical art which has come into full bloom decade after decade under the wise leadership of the great Workers' Party of Korea. The delegation also toured the National Gifts Exhibition House, the fine arts exhibition hall of the Mansudae Art Studio and Jongbaek Church. The Russian delegation returned home on July 1 after visiting the DPRK. It was seen off at Pyongyang International Airport by Sung Jong Gyu, minister of Culture of the DPRK, officials concerned, Aleksandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK, and staff members of his embassy. Earlier, artistes of the Russian M. E. Pyatnichki State Academic People's Chorus and Gzhel Moscow State Academic Theatre of Dance returned home by air.



Talks are held between Sung Jong Gyu, minister of Culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Olga Lyubimova, minister of Culture of the Russian Federation, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on June 29.



Service starts in Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Area

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The four-kilometre-long beach in the Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Area, a tourist attraction of national treasure value in the East Sea of Korea, has presented a spectacular scene full of laughter and optimism.

Tourism service began on July 1 at the country's top-rated scenic spot.

With many working people across the country being eager to travel to the tourist attraction upon hearing the news about the completion of

the coastal tourist area which excited the whole country and surprised the world, lots of tourists checked into the hotels there on the first day of its operation.

Many people, old and young, from the capital city of Pyongyang, North Hamgyong, Ryanggang and Jagang provinces in the northern part of the country and provinces, cities and counties in the western regions, as well as Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces, entered the tourist area full of excitement

and joy to enjoy new civilization.

They could not but marvel at the magnificence of the tourist city in which more than 400 buildings boasting of unique beauty in formative art were built side by side along the beach in perfect harmony with one another, starting from the gatepost which blends in so well with the coastal environment.

Joyfully looking round the tourist area which is fully furnished with sea bathing service facilities and

diverse sports, amusement, commercial and public catering facilities so that visitors can enjoy the real taste of coastal tourism to the full, the tourists experienced the amazing new ground of Korean-style tourist culture.

The people's happy laughter was heard in every nook and cranny of the scenic spot.

Myongsasimni was seething and teeming with people and life, visitors enjoying sea bathing as they cooled their bodies in the surging waves of the East Sea, the thrilling dash of high-

speed boats furrowing their way through the sea waves, the lively roar of motorcycles running through the beach, and tourists taking photos of their joy and optimism of enjoying the highest coastal tourism civilization before others.

The Myongsasimni Water Park was abuzz with visitors.

Competitively enjoying the steep, sledge-shaped and high-speed slides, water skiing and other kinds of the latest wading and amusement facilities, they experienced the thrills of dizziness

peculiar to them, letting out loud exclamations of delight.

The tourists spent a pleasant time, receiving kind services at the commercial and public catering establishments.

The dark set in on the Kalma peninsula, whose visitors were unable to sleep with their enjoyment of new civilization and new welfare. It was followed by a hope-filled new day, presenting a spectacular view of Myongsasimni to be crowded with visitors day by day.



Spectacular sights full of laughter and optimism unfold on the four-kilometre-long beach in the Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Area.

Father always alive in people’s mind

Korean people are missing President Kim Il Sung who found himself among the people all his life

By **Pang Un Ju** PT

July 8 is the day when President Kim Il Sung passed away.

With the day coming near at hand, the Korean people yearn for the President who devoted his all to their happiness, finding himself among them all his life.

If there is a phrase that can condense his great life, it is “among the people”.

In July 1994, the last period of his great life, he recalled, saying that he struggled for the people believing in them and lived among them and that his life was the one devoted to the country and nation and the one in which he struggled together with them.

In his treatise “The Great President Kim Il Sung Is the Eternal Leader of Our Party and Our People” published in April 2012 to mark the centenary of the birth of the President, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un wrote: To his enemies, he

was the tiger of Mt Paektu, but to his men and people, he was a kindly and dear father. When talking to children, he became a child and to the elderly, their intimate friend; he cared for their innermost thoughts as a meticulous mother would do.

There was no gap between the President and the people, from children to the elderly. The people still tell countless stories associated with the people-oriented leadership of the President who boundlessly devoted his whole life to the people.

One day in May 1992, the President was giving field guidance to various sectors of the national economy in Kaesong.

The cars, which left Pyongyang early in the morning, suddenly stopped at a place near the city.

The President had suggested having breakfast on the road before reaching the city.

Officials tried to dissuade

him from having breakfast on the grass, telling him that they had had breakfast prepared in the city.

Then the President said: A president’s field guidance should not be regarded as a king’s visit. In the old days, even during a local trip by a rural district magistrate, many official clerks accompanied him and spread tables to eat their fill and bustle about. However, we are not rulers lording it over the people but their servants.

Then he told the officials that he had boxes of breakfast prepared on the evening of the previous day and that he would distribute the boxes to them, adding that it would be good because they would make no trouble for the people and save time.

The whole life of the President was just filled with such stories.

It happened one day when he was on his foreign tour.

While looking out of the

train window at wide fields, he said to an accompanying official that while visiting other countries, he really envied nothing but such vast stretches of arable land.

He went on to say: The food problem is the most important among the problems of clothing, food and housing. In the order of the three words, clothing is the first, food the second and housing the third, but we Koreans regard food as the first, clothing as the second and housing as the third.

He then looked at the window again, saying that the mortality rate was decreasing and the birth rate increasing every year under the socialist system. Now he opened a notebook to calculate the area of arable land and the per-capita area of the land in his country.

Even though he was far away from the homeland, the thought of his people never escaped him.

He would feel anxious about lumberjacks working

in mountains when he heard the sound of snowstorm outside the window and worried if there was any house whose roof leaked during a passing shower.

He was the father of the people. With parental affection, he even opened a pot lid at a farm house and felt the temperature of the floor in a new house into which the owner had just moved. And at the mess hall and dormitory of a factory, he tasted the soup its employees were eating and examined the thickness of their quilts.

One day, the President hosted a luncheon for a foreign writer who visited the DPRK.

At that time, the writer courteously wished the President good health for the prosperity of the resourceful Korean people. The President thanked him for wishing him long life for the good of the people.

Later, while reporting on the fact, the writer said that

the article about President Kim Il Sung should be a hymn for the people as he just became enlivened when the word *people* came up in conversation.

The field guidance tour the President made to visit the people day and night, regarding it as his motto to believe in the people as in Heaven, led to the formation of the great harmonious whole in which the leader and the people are united with affection and trust, and its might brought about world-startling changes and miracles in the annals of the revolution.

The President will always be with the people as the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un holds the people, whom the President and Chairman Kim Jong Il regarded as their God, in high esteem as much as he does the President and the Chairman by engraving the people on the mind as the images of the great leaders.

President and ‘Nostalgia’

By **Choe Song Jun** PT

“Nostalgia” is a song personally created by President Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

“Nostalgia” of guerrilla army

Korea was still under the Japanese military occupation in 1912 when the President was born. The Korean people, who had been deprived of their sovereign rights and right to existence by the Japanese imperialists, had been compelled to come under the yoke of a homeless nation.

Kim Il Sung, who grew up bitterly experiencing the sorrow of a ruined nation from his childhood, set out on the road of revolution with a lofty aim to win back the country and founded the Korean People’s Revolutionary Army on April 25 1932.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a hard and arduous struggle to fight with the one-million-strong

Kwantung Army of Japan, without state backing or assistance from a regular army. The biting cold and severe food shortage threatened the lives of the guerrillas and bloody battles and relentless marches continued.

Despite such difficulties, General Kim Il Sung never forgot even for a moment his native place, Mangyongdae, a scenic spot renowned along with eight scenic attractions in Pyongyang since olden times, the stream meandering round the beloved village, the voice of his mother who saw him off when he left for the protracted fighting and the faces of his dear younger brothers.

His tender affection for the native place and love for his parents and brothers were embodied in each line of the lyrics and turned into melodies he sang.

When I left home my mother saw me off

And through her tears she said a “Farewell!”

That is still ringing in my ears.

He sang the song

“Nostalgia” at the campfires of the secret camps and during breaks of the marches. Singing the song, he thought of his native place, keenly realized the sufferings of the distress-torn country and nation, and hardened his resolve to liberate the country at any cost and return to his native place without fail.

Hearing the song which sings of love for their own flesh and blood and yearning for their native places, the anti-Japanese guerrillas strengthened their will to annihilate the enemy. And they took to heart the consciousness that if they gave up, Korea would never revive again and their mission that they had to defeat the Japanese imperialists who occupied their native places and liberate the country at any cost.

Singing the song, the KPRA members waged the arduous anti-Japanese war, finally achieving the historic cause of national liberation on August 15 1945.

His lifelong theme song

President Kim Il Sung often sang the song in his lifetime.

In August 1950 during the Fatherland Liberation War, he visited the headquarters at the front and climbed Mungyong Pass located on the frontline. At this high and rugged place, which was little short of a battle site where the enemy’s bullets or shells might fly at any moment, he acquainted himself with the situation of the front and touched on the operational and tactical issues. Then he sang the song quietly.

When he met the DPRK heroes and exemplary combatants in June 1951, he also sang the song “Nostalgia”.

Hearing and singing the song, the soldiers of the Korean People’s Army bore in mind more deeply the value of the country. The words of the song were engraved as a valuable thing on the minds of the warriors, who unhesitatingly dedicated their youth and lives to the defence of

the destiny of the country and nation by displaying matchless bravery in the fierce battles and who defeated the US imperialists that had boasted of being the “strongest” in the world, creating the unprecedented legend of war victory in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

After the war the President made an endless journey of devotion for the country and people, singing “Nostalgia” in his mind. Singing this song in good and hard times, he led the postwar reconstruction and socialist construction to victory and established the socialist system in which the masses of the people have become masters of the country.

In the early 1990s, when the imperialists prattled on about the “end” of socialism and “eternity” of capitalism by taking advantage of the collapse of socialism in different countries, he sang the song with a resolute will to firmly defend and glorify socialism, the life and soul of the people.

“Nostalgia” the President

enjoyed singing till the last period of his life teaches the philosophy that the dignity and happiness of humans can be guaranteed only when the native places and the country are firmly defended.

The song is highly expressive for its beautiful, gentle yet powerful poetic rhythm.

The song, which comes on intensely lyrical in combination with its soft melody, has been arranged as masterpieces of female trio and pangchang, violin concerto, orchestra and piano solo and chorus.

Group sculptures of a grand monument and art works of national treasure value were also produced on the theme of this song.

The song “Nostalgia” consistent with love for the native place and the country is widely sung as a famous song of the times.

A lovely spring at Mangyongdae with the Taedong River flowing by,

O I do not forget this sweet home even in my dreams.

I shall return when the country is set free.

Remodelling of large long-distance conveyor belt completed

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

The Komdok Mining Complex has remodelled the large long-distance conveyor belt to provide a guarantee for boosting the productivity.

Last year the complex laid a solid foundation for increased mineral production by establishing a new flow-line haulage system of high economic value in pits thousands of feet deep, true to the Workers' Party of Korea's strategy of readjustment and reinforcement. This year it has successfully completed the remodelling of the large long-distance conveyor belt stretching for dozens of kilometres from pits to the dressing plant at high altitude.

In recent years, the complex replaced the compressed air pipes, drainpipes and power cables in deep pits and installed more equipment



The remodelled large long-distance conveyor belt at the Komdok Mining Complex.

including pumps and compressors before pushing ahead with the readjustment and reinforcement of the ore transport system.

The General Bureau of the Tanchon Area Mining

Industry solved in time the problems arising in the readjustment and reinforcement of the complex.

The workers of the repair branch factory, equipment assembly workshop, Ore-

dressing Plant No. 3 and conveyor station made devoted efforts regardless of shifts as they had to replace the belts in a three-dimensional way while ensuring the current production.

Thus the large long-distance conveyor belt of the complex has changed in appearance followed by a great change in the ore transport.

The sharp reduction of the route for transporting ore

by electric car in deep pits and the remodelled large long-distance conveyor belt stretching to the dressing plant have decreased the cost for the transport of ore by a third as compared to previously.

Complex overfulfils ore production, overburden removal plans

By Kim Il Jin PT

The Musan Mining Complex has increased the concentrated iron ore production by over 1.2 times and the overburden removal by over 1.3 times this year as compared to last year, while producing over 30 000 tons of more iron ore.

The complex carried out its concentrated iron ore production and overburden removal plans, which have been set higher than last

year, and made substantial preparations for entering the next stage.

In particular, it focused efforts on enhancing the role of talents so that mass-based technical innovations could lead to successful results in production.

The open branch mine in charge of the preceding process introduced rational methods to speed up tunnelling and made preparations for a 2.5 million-cubic-metre blasting, while

further increasing the iron ore production. In the meantime, mining area No. 4 fulfilled its first half-yearly plan by June 18.

The overburden conveyor station ensured the normal operation of the facilities, including a large cone crusher, by introducing a technical innovation plan for removing overburden in large quantities, and the ore transport station and the vehicle repair branch factory set up a proper repair base

and secured spare parts to maximize the operation rate of large trucks. Ore transport workshop No. 7 fulfilled its first half-yearly national economic plan by June 15.

After carrying out a 650 000-cubic-metre blasting early last January, the complex succeeded in blasting 700 000 cubic metres of earth on June 23.

Having set the site for the blasting in mining areas No. 1 and 2 and the August mining area of the open branch mine, they completed an optimized design for raising the blasting efficiency through dozens of rounds of field surveys and technical consultative meetings.

The technical team of the complex invented and introduced a new technical innovation plan which can increase the lifespan of bit heads by 2.5 times and provided a sure guarantee for increasing iron ore production by overfulfilling the plan for drilling blast holes every day.



Heavy lorries are busy transporting ores at the Musan Mining Complex.

Large area of new land registered as agricultural land, farmland restored

By Kim Kwang Song PT

A step forward has been taken in the work to lay the foundation for agricultural production of the country amid the dynamic all-people drive to implement the programme for the rural revolution in the new era put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea.

According to the WPK's policy of continuously increasing the area under plough by concentrating national efforts on the acquiring of new land and the reclamation of tideland, more than 58 500 hectares of new land have been secured and registered as agricultural land and over 21 000 hectares of farmland have been restored across the country over the past six years.

At the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December 2019, the Party set forth the task of consistently pushing ahead with the work to secure arable land across the country. It organized the work on a large scale to decisively increase the cereal-growing area by finding out more arable land.

The movement for acquiring new land was conducted as an all-inclusive mass drive. The relevant officials in the capital, provinces, cities and counties made an analysis of the satellite

image data and grasped the actual situation of the use of land of each sector including forest land and water area land.

In North Phyongan Province, cities and counties made scientific surveys of land ownership of each region and unit and acquired more than 4 510 hectares of arable land in the first year alone.

North Hwanghae Province positively improved rivers, realigned the environs of villages and ridges between paddy fields and straightened waterways, thus putting over 6 100 hectares of land under plough.

South Phyongan Province also secured a large area of arable land by fully grasping the situations of the environs of public buildings and railways, improving rivers and carpeting water area land with humus soil.

Vigorous efforts were made to restore and retrieve farmland in all parts of the country.

Projects for establishing irrigation systems in the water-deficient areas were carried out at a lightning speed. As a result, more than 8 300 hectares of paddy fields became able to be irrigated sufficiently.

While state measures were taken to minimize flood damage, nearly 8 000 hectares of land which had been washed away or buried due to flood were retrieved and restored.

Technical process set up for improving steel quality based on active limestone

By Yun Ki Song PT

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex has recently established a new technical process for improving the quality of steel based on active limestone.

The active limestone production process for it has been set up at the roasting furnace workshop of the complex.

The new process is capable of producing a large quantity of active limestone by using locally abundant limestone and coal.

According to an official of the complex, the technical process for improving steel quality can boost the quality and productivity of iron and steel as compared to previously, while saving much labour, electric power and fuel.

The introduction of this technology, which improves the quality of steel by using high-purity active limestone, is of key importance in the development of the country's metal industry as one of the national priority projects for the development of science and technology.

The steel workshop of the complex greatly increases the dephosphorization and

desulphurization rate and reduces the steelmaking time by using high-purity limestone to improve the quality of molten iron while saving much electricity.

The technology, which now proves very effective in the steelmaking practice, is arousing the interest of officials, technicians and workers in the metal industry sector across the country.

Integrated management information system proves effective

By Kim Kwang Song PT

The regional-industry factories in 20 cities and counties and the Sinpho City Offshore Farm newly built last year introduced the integrated management information system Tacan 3.0 to put business management on an IT, digital and scientific basis.

Over the past ten-odd years since the development of the system, it has been introduced into hundreds of factories and enterprises in various economic fields, making a tangible contribution to grasping and analysing business activities in real time, realizing scientific economic calculation and putting economic management on a regular and standardized footing.

The Tacan 3.0 system further developed by scientists of Kim Il Sung University enables the user to digitize and informatize all the elements of production and

business activities by means of electronic endorsement and electronic settlement of accounts and tighten control over management funds so as to ensure profitability in business management.

According to experience of units that introduced the system, they have brought in 20-30 percent economic profit in production and business activities.

Scientists set the goal of introducing the system, whose advantages have fully been proved in practice, into regional-industry factories in 20 cities and counties, the fruits of the Regional Development 20x10 Policy, within the first half of this year and went out to the factories in charge at the outset of the year to solve the problems arising in introducing it to suit their actual conditions.

Short courses were arranged to help officials of those factories operate and modify the system by their

Scientists discuss to update the integrated management information system at Kim Il Sung University. PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES



own efforts.

The regional-industry factories are achieving greater successes in business management than previously. The labour needed for calculation of materials and

costs and accounting has been reduced to one tenth and officials have become able to correctly deal with the problems arising in management and production based on scientific

calculation.

"The system Tacan 3.0, which was developed on the basis of analysing and synthesizing the overall economic trend, has a wide application, as it can be

introduced in line with the characteristics of work and business management of factories and enterprises," said Kim Chol Song, section chief of Kim Il Sung University.

Efficiency of electronic products improved

By Kim Il Jin PT

The electronic technical products institute of the electronic industry management bureau under the Ministry of IT Industry developed a semiconductor DC arc welder.

The welder is not only convenient to handle but also consumes less electricity while ensuring welding quality on a high level.

In the course of the research with the focus given to manufacturing the high frequency transformer, researchers completed the technology of making transformer with the current-stable filtering function and the voltage and current-stable function in a Korean way. As a result, they made the welder whose performance is superior to that of another country in composition and characteristics.

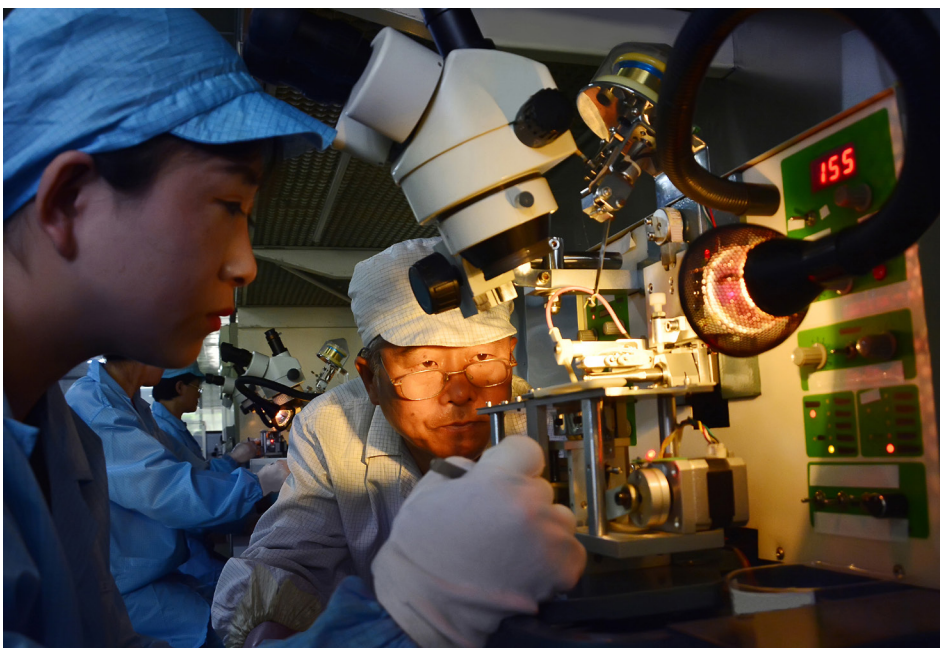
The inverse transformation control, welding outlet sensing and operation, conversion to cut-off and display and protection functions of the welding machine are performed by using one-chip microprocessor.

The welder is superior to the AC welder in terms of the quality of welding, as it ensures 90 percent of welding efficiency while saving 20 percent of electricity. In particular, it ensures high current



Researchers are engaged in a project to improve the quality of one-chip signal element at the electronic technical products institute.

RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES



stability characteristic which is difficult to realize in common DC welders and the electric arc is very stable and the sputtering rate is low for the unique structure where auxiliary coils are installed in the high-frequency transformer. It was highly appreciated at the DPRK-Russia IT Products Exhibition-2024 held last year.

The institute also unveiled

a frequency converter for controlling electric motors with high practicality. A circuit design and a control program for the normal operation of electric motor were developed for the converter and the protection system of electric motor and operator control panel was built up.

The voltage frequency regulator developed by the institute helps prevent trouble in equipment caused

by variations in input voltage and frequency.

The institute is now concentrating efforts on further improving the technical characteristics of the semiconductor DC welder and laying the foundation for the mass-production of the new product by manufacturing a welder card testing device and comprehensive test stand.

School prioritizes practical utility in informatization

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

Lots of officials and educators visiting Moranbong Middle School No. 1, which was nominated as one of top ten informatization model units in 2024, are very surprised at the informatization level of the school which has become able to conduct teaching administration and ensure that instruction and edification by teachers and study of students are carried on through the school LAN.

Everyone sympathizes with the practicality of its informatization.

"When the school started the project for putting education on an IT basis, some educators suggested requesting help from relevant experts for the development of homepage or introducing advanced programs," said the principal.

If we had done so, our informatization would have become the one that depends on others' help or uses other units' programs, he recalled.

Therefore, the school set itself the goal of realizing informatization of the school at a high level by its own efforts.

It is because an appropriate informatization system for the school could be established when the informatization is carried out by teachers who know best about the pedagogical requirements and knotty problems in the educational practice.

The school formed a development team with teachers of the IT department and reinforced the team with other competent teachers.

It also paid attention to finding out knotty problems in the educational practice.

After discovering such problems on the basis of the overall situation and development goal of the school, officials deliberated on them with the heads of departments and veteran and competent teachers and put the agreed points under collective discussion.

The homepage developed in line with such specific conditions proved effective. For example, as it enables teachers to conduct various teaching activities in a rational way, including the assigning of tasks for preview, a scientific analysis of their fulfilment and asking of questions to students according to their marks, students can prepare lessons sufficiently and teachers can give lessons on the basis of learning the students' state of cognition, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of teaching.

A self-study support system of the school is a program developed to overcome the defect that the subject class homepage can be used only in classrooms through the LAN. Using this program, students can do review tasks at home and post the results on the subject class homepage.

The school officials also considered it as important for ensuring the practicality of informatization to take into account students' opinions, since teachers and students share the LAN homepage and various information technologies.

The most highly appreciated thing in the informatization level of the school is that it has a wealth of data on all subjects and lessons.

The school keeps upgrading the informatization of education in a more rational way to suit the preparedness of students.

Happy children

By Ri Myong Jun PT

Orphans are cheerfully growing up to be pillars of the country without knowing the sadness of losing parents at the Pyongyang Orphanage located at the best place on the picturesque banks of the Taedong River.

Giving full play to their talents

Wow, what a clever boy! Does Yu Song have such conceiving abilities? I was wrong to think that he has a bad brain as he has a poor memory as compared with

other children...

This was what senior teacher Cha Song Rim thought at the sight of the boy using a construction toy to make a model of a tank in the intellectual play room.

The teacher then inwardly decided to put him to the handicrafts group.

Thus, Yu Song, who had been sent to the orphanage after being orphaned unexpectedly in December last year, began to develop his talent at the group.

At the orphanage's skills show held on April 15, Yu Song presented vivid models of a pursuit fighter jet, a shield and a terraced house of

Kyongru-dong he made with construction toys to win the admiration of the orphanage's teachers and other employees.

Thanks to the sincere efforts of the teachers who find out and develop potential natural aptitudes of the orphans in time, the children are giving full play to their talents at various groups including those of vocal music, oungeum, piano, calligraphy, dribbling and paduk.

Choe Kum Song, who had correctly drawn the strokes of Korean letters with a stick during the hour of outdoor play, joined the calligraphy group to practise the art under the instruction of teacher Jon

Yu Gyong.

Choe Ja Yong and Choe Son Nam are learning two or three skills including singing, janggu playing and drawing.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un instructed that the children should be trained well so that they could become famous scientists, sportspersons, artistes, soldiers and heroes. The teachers of the orphanage are working guided by his instruction.

'They eat all day'

"It's no exaggeration to say that our orphans 'eat all day'," Choe Song

Ran, headmistress of the orphanage, said smilingly.

In the morning, the orphans drink honeyed water first and have foods of enough calories at each meal according to the timetable and between meals they eat fruits, including watermelon, melon and strawberry, according to seasons and a variety of confectionery. And they are provided with even Jonghyang compound bacteria drink lest they should have indigestion.

Some of the children, however, do not eat well, worrying teachers.

Teacher Pak Jong Chong persuaded a boy, saying, "Chang Guk, if you eat so little, you will remain small and get weak and you will be unable to become a football player as you want." Then she said there appears such a child as they are always supplied with delicious foods according to the timetable.

Under the loving care of the Workers' Party of Korea, orphans' growth rate is above the standard one.

Photo albums of orphans

Each of the orphans has a

thick photo album.

The albums contain photos of children sitting at tables groaning with delicacies such as fish, duck eggs, dried persimmons and dairy products, those holding "Hacbaragi" school things in their arms after receiving them, girls with "Cosmos" hairpins on their heads, kids relishing meals and those playing cheerfully. They squeal with laughter whenever they see the photos.

After leaving the orphanage, they go to primary school for orphans bringing the albums with them.

Each page of the albums tells the benevolence of the motherly Party showing warmer love for the orphans than the affection of their parents.

Everyone looks at the albums in wide-eyed wonder.

The albums, filled with photos of the orphans' happy looks, which have nothing to do with the words orphan and sorrow, will serve as a mirror of their precious memories and a record telling about the love of the Party in the distant future, the headmistress said.



Children grow happily at the Pyongyang Orphanage. RYU KWANG HYOK/THE PYONGYANG TIMES

School of high ability, secret of success

By Pang Un Ju PT

Wasan Primary School in Sosong District, Pyongyang, which was awarded the title of Twice Honoured Red Flag School, is well-known for the high ability of its students and the training of promising reserve artistes and sportspersons.

Pak Un Hui, headmistress of the school, said, "The secret lies in the steady improvement of teachers' ability and qualifications as educators."

The school gave priority to improving the abilities of students aimed at developing their intellectual faculties and creative application abilities and, to this end, encouraged teachers to put much effort in the preparations for teaching.

It saw to it that through the strict implementation of their daily and weekly plans for the improvement of their qualifications, teachers fully grasped teaching contents and acquired the qualifications to do teaching properly.

Meanwhile, it pushed ahead with the work to create and generalize excellent teaching methods that suit the psychological characteristics of students and can improve their cognitive abilities to the maximum.

According to Pak Un Hui, more than 10 effective and superior teaching methods have recently been created by teachers, thus improving the practical effects of education.

Teacher Jang Hyon Gyong created a reverse teaching method for the nature lesson

"To understand solubility of water" of third-year students. The method gets students to find out points in question through the preparation for the lesson using an experimental apparatus unlike the previous teaching method which put the main stress on the teacher's explanation and question and answer and find solutions through discussions.

The method capable of doubling students' cognitive effects related to what they learned was rated as excellent and generalized to other primary schools across the country.

The school organized a department-specific teaching contest, a seminar on teaching methods and a seminar on teaching materials to steadily improve the practical

qualifications of teachers.

As a result, several of the teachers won the title of October 8 Model Teacher last year alone.

The operation of extracurricular groups plays a big role in ensuring that students acquire many-sided knowledge and abilities.

At present, the school runs more than 30 hobby groups such as those of mathematics, foreign languages, composition, vocal music, table tennis and Taekwon-Do so that students can develop their talents to their heart's content in those groups.

The rate of its students' entering schools of higher grade has increased and many of its students proved successful in Pyongyang municipal and national sports games.

The group of Taekwon-Do has won six consecutive victories at the national Taekwon-Do tournaments.

And many students of the school presented collections of literary works to the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un year after year to please him and were awarded "Our Classroom" Literature Prize.

Pak Un Hui said that the operation of the groups also brings about good results thanks to the teachers' competence and great teaching abilities.

Educational methods, techniques of Korean style introduced

By Kim Kwon PT

The children's intelligence development technology exchange company under Pyongyang Teachers Training College has developed in a Korean style new educational methods and techniques conducive to developing the intellectual faculties of schoolchildren.

The company completed research into several teaching methods and techniques, including the early foreign language education method, intellectual development education technique based on abacus visualization and robot education technology suited to the worldwide trend of educational development and the intellectual level of the Korean children.

An official of the company, the viewpoint from which people see and approach the reality would change and get consolidated according to what kind of education they receive in their childhood. He said that it is essential to introduce new teaching methods and techniques that suit the pedagogical requirements and the psychological characteristics of children in different age groups in order

to develop the brains and consolidate the knowledge base of children who are more given to visual and descriptive thinking than logical thinking and have a very high rate of intellectual development.

The method of early foreign language education created by the company is being introduced into extracurricular education at different primary schools in the city. The aim of this teaching method is to give education in English from the first year of primary school to the level of everyday conversation and prepare the students to be able to learn a second foreign language at the end of the school year.

The company also developed and introduced into educational practice a teaching technique combining mathematics and English.

The teachers present math problems in English and ask students to explain the answer and solution in English so that they can learn math and foreign language simultaneously and also acquire presentation ability.

The company is also directing efforts to completing the curative education method for children with disabilities.



Foreign language education is given to suit the psychological features of pupils at Wasan Primary School in Sosong District, Pyongyang. WON TONG CHOL/THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Yesterday and today of Pyongyang (1)



Year 2015

Mirae Scientists Street

By Kim Kwon PT

The appearance of Pyongyang is changing beyond recognition in the golden age of construction. We introduce new streets which attained a new level of happiness and civilization over the past ten years in a serial: Mirae Scientists Street is located on the banks of the picturesque Taedong River. It is a spectacle to see the street lined with a skyscraper in the shape of an electron trajectory crowned with a symbolic tower,

the handsome apartment buildings representing a sailing ship on the Taedong River, the dwelling houses whose roofs are in the shape of a bookshelf, public buildings and service facilities. In the past, there was no eye-catching building in the place. On his on-the-spot guidance at the construction site of the dwelling houses for lecturers of Kim Chaek University of Technology in May 2014, the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un mapped out a plan to build modern scientists' street on the banks



Year 1991

of the Taedong River. He took a measure to additionally dispatch the powerful construction forces of the Korean People's Army in February 2015 and solved all problems arising in the construction project. Every building of Mirae Scientists Street is associated with the energetic and meticulous guidance of the General Secretary who taught every detail of the street construction project, as he examined them on planes and on the spot. The service personnel of the

Korean People's Army and other builders who turned out in the housing project, true to his noble intention, perfectly completed the people's street embodying the Juche character, national identity, originality and formative arts in a matter of one year. Mirae Scientists Street was completed in November 2015. The street is a monument of the times epitomizing the people-first architectural idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and a source of pride of the socialist country.

New garden plant species spread

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

The Central Botanical Garden has been successful in cultivating and breeding garden plants. Recently, the researchers have

completed the growing and breeding methods of more than 10 species of garden plants including rare gift plants presented to the peerlessly great leaders from different countries and newly registered them as national species, thus opening up a prospect for making landscaping diverse and more characteristic. As the newly registered "purplish" red maple and "purple-leaf" smoke tree have distinctive leaf colours and shapes, they can be widely applied to landscaping of streets and villages. The "incarnadine" crape myrtle which bears beautiful, long-blooming flowers is a good species to be planted in ornamental pots as well as in parks to enhance the scenic beauty. Several kinds of gift plants including "autumn" coleus and parti-coloured *Peperomia obtusifolia*, which have high ornamental and practical values indoors, are widely spread and cultivated to give pleasure to people.

Sports parks on islets unfold spectacular scenery

By Ko Kwang Yon PT

More and more cultural and leisure facilities are being built in Pyongyang and other parts of the country. Recently, sports parks were created on Unha and Kumnan islets in the Pothong River flowing across the capital city. Courts for volleyball, tennis and badminton, a table tennis house, a restaurant and other service facilities were built on Unha Islet, while outside sports grounds, including basketball, badminton and volleyball courts, and a Korean wrestling site were put up on Kumnan Islet. The sports parks are surrounded by various trees and flowering shrubs adding beauty to the landscape of the Pothong River. In the evening, street lamps and characteristic neon lights unfold a fascinating night scene. Attendants say that an increasing number of people are coming to the parks every day.



A variety of *Petunia axillaris*.



"Autumn" coleus.



"Purplish" red maple.

ICH elements of DPRK

Traditional dish *samgyethang*

By Ri Myong Jun PT

From olden times, *samgyethang* or a dish of chicken hard boiled with insam has been known as one of the traditional foods good for promoting health and invigorating the body.

Samgyethang is a soup made by boiling chicken and

When the chicken is fully cooked, it is cut into small pieces after removing the bones.

Insam is cut into thin slices. And then put the chicken cuts and insam slices in a bowl, pour chicken stock in it and sprinkle salt mixed with parched sesame seeds on the food before serving.

For the main ingredients,



insam, the main ingredients, with chestnuts, jujubes, ginkgo nuts, a whole bulb of garlic and other additional materials.

To make the dish, a fat hen is parboiled in hot water and stuffed with insam. It is then put in a saucepan and boiled after pouring hot water until the whole chicken is immersed.

insam dug out five to six days earlier and young black chicken weighing some 500g are preferred.

The traditional Korean dish of *samgyethang* is served at many public catering establishments.

The recipe for *samgyethang* was registered as a national intangible cultural heritage element last year.

By Choe Yong Nam PT

The handicraft of making different kinds of necessities and ornaments with various grasses and stems, leaves and bark of trees is called grasswork.

It has the longest history among folk crafts and has been developed and enriched in close relation to the people's economic and cultural life.

It spread among broad sections of people because there were abundant raw material resources and it could be easily made without special equipment or tools and with comparatively less labour.

Unlike ceramics and metalwork, materials for grasswork are so prone to rot away that it is difficult to preserve for a long time. However, a piece from a reed mat unearthed in the Namgyong site in Honam-ri, Samsok District, Pyongyang, remains a very old historical relic.

Originated in the ancient times (3000 BC-3rd century BC), the earliest period of human society, grasswork further developed in the period of the Koryo dynasty (918-



Grasswork pieces.

1392) thanks to the creative labour of the people.

During this period, such materials as sedge, bush clover, reed, osier, rice straw, hemp and arrowroot were used to make basket, mesh bag, winnow, straw

sandal, rope, string, kat (a kind of hat), net and other products.

In the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910), grasswork made further progress thanks to the creative labour of the resourceful and

talented working masses, with the main emphasis put on sedge crafts.

Today, grasswork is developing further in the DPRK, winning popularity among the Korean people.

Folk handicraft bags



Folk handicraft bags are made by combining traditional manual embroidery techniques and metal fitting ornaments to exude modern beauty.

Korea Light Industry Trading Corporation
Address: Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK
Tel: 850-2-18555(op)-341-8140
Fax: 850-2-381-4485
Email: lifat@star-co.net.kp

For global independence

By Choe Song Jun PT

President Kim Il Sung performed undying exploits for accomplishing the cause of global independence under the uplifted banner of independence during the whole period of his life.

He put forward unique ideas and theories for global independence in line with the new historical environment in which the people intensified the struggle for independence more than ever before and it had become the trend of the times for the world to move along the road of independence.

In his policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole Society on the Juche Idea" delivered at the Joint Meeting of the Central Committee

of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in April 1982, the President formulated that an independent world means a world where all forms of dominationism and colonialism have been wiped out and the sovereignty of all countries and nations is fully granted.

As he clarified the aspects and features of the independent world, the struggle of the people for independence was conducted purposefully with correct goals.

In his works including "The Life of a Revolutionary Should Begin with Struggle and End with Struggle" published in April 1982 and "Enhancing the Role of the Masses of the People is the Guarantee for Victory in the

Cause of Independence" published in April 1992, he said that the peoples of all countries who champion independence should work together and closely unite and cooperate with each other in order to successfully achieve the cause of global independence. And he noted that though the socio-historical conditions and environments differed from country to country, the people of the world would be able to unite and become a great force that could put an end to the old world and create a new independent world if they based themselves on the noble ideals common to mankind.

He also said that all countries and nations should work hard to achieve global independence by successfully maintaining independence at the talk with the chairman of the Finnish

People's Democratic League on April 9 1982 and in his speeches at the banquet in honour of the delegates to the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace on July 3 1983 and at the reception in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK on September 9 1983.

The Vienna Group for the Study of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism in Austria published a bulletin titled "Kim Il Sung, undying exploits for the cause of global independence", in which it highly praised that President Kim Il Sung is the founding father of not only socialist Korea, but also independent humankind who clarified the idea on global independence for the first time in history.

The secretary-general of the

Karachi branch of the Pakistan-DPRK Friendship Association said that the ideology and exploits of the President are the guidelines of struggle indicating the path to be followed by progressive humankind and the immortal banner of socialist construction and that he devoted his whole life to accomplishing the cause of global independence.

President Kim Il Sung, who put forward the idea on making the whole world independent with his extraordinary ideological and theoretical intelligence and led the current of history to independence in the 20th century, will live in the minds of progressive mankind forever as a world's veteran statesman and outstanding leader of the cause of independence of mankind.

People-first principle the WPK's basic principle of struggle

By Ri Sung Ik PT

The Workers' Party of Korea has thoroughly embodied the people-first principle in its overall work to consolidate the single-hearted unity between the Party and the masses of the people as an invincible might and translate the people's long-cherished desire into brilliant reality, thereby recording the longest history in power that no party can match.

Since it engraved the appearance of the people in its red flag, the WPK has steadily advanced straight forward without the slightest vacillation or deviation in the journey of devotion to them based on the idea of "The people are God". Herein lies the true picture of the Party, which adheres to the people-first principle as its basic principle of struggle.

The people-first principle embodies the outlook on the people and the people-centred philosophy of the Party, which regards them as the most precious and powerful beings in the world, and reflects the transparent spirit of service to the people of the Party, which loves them infinitely and strives to fully satisfy their

demands and serve their interests. The WPK is the genuine guardian of all the people taking full charge and care of their destiny.

As the Party warmly embraces all the people and protects them from all snow, rain and wind with infinite love and trust, sympathizing even with their anguish, those who made and hid mistakes and faults in their chequered past unbosom themselves and lead an honourable life, and the young people who lagged behind start with a clean slate, breaking with their wrong past.

To defend the lives, rights and interests of the people and promote their health is the top priority and honourable task of the WPK which takes the people-first principle as its duty.

The true picture of the Party, which devotes its all to defending the people's peace and happiness and bringing them into bloom, regarding them as its greatest joy, is reflected on the surprising miracle of having overcome the threatening public health crisis unprecedented in the history of the DPRK in a short span of time, the appearance of modern rural and fairland

villages epitomizing modern civilization in the areas struck by natural disasters, the dignity and glory as citizens of a powerful country brought to the people by resolutely smashing the hostile forces' blockade and oppressive moves and the principled and staunch struggle against the anti-popular acts tarnishing the image of socialism.

The WPK is the true servant which constantly enlarges scope and breaks new ground to promote the wellbeing of the people.

In the DPRK, gigantic construction projects go on, including the annual large-scale construction of dwelling houses in the capital and rural areas across the country, the construction of regional-industry factories which is being pressed ahead with in earnest to bring about a comprehensive development of the regions and the additional construction of three major essential projects which is being pushed forcefully.

Today, the assets of prosperity heralding greater happiness are growing day by day under the wise leadership of the Party, widening the sphere of the worthwhile life of the Korean people.

Press statement of spokesperson for DPRK Foreign Ministry

KCNA

A spokesperson for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued the following press statement titled "QUAD should stop unilateral coercive act to change the present position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" on July 3:

Recently the US committed another grave political provocation denying the legitimate sovereign rights of our state and insisting on "denuclearization" with the QUAD foreign ministers' meeting as an occasion.

The US hegemonic act of interfering in the internal affairs of independent sovereign states, stirring up inter-camp confrontation and creating instability in the international relations by relying on exclusive minority groups such as QUAD, is acting as a major risk factor hindering peace and security in the region and the world.

The DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly denounces and rejects the US malicious act of clearly exposing its invariable hostile intention against the DPRK, wantonly encroaching upon the dignity and rights and interests of our state, and expresses serious concern over the negative consequences to be entailed by it.

It is none other than the US which is attempting to unilaterally change the existing situation by force or coercive way in the Asia-Pacific region including the

Korean peninsula.

Nothing can change the position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a nuclear weapons state, which has been permanently fixed by the supreme law of the state and physically proved.

Preaching someone's "denuclearization" is, indeed, anachronistic, contradictory and, in fact, self-deceptive for the country concerned which has caused serious losses to global peace and security through its radical nuclear weapons modernization and illegal use of military force.

The US attempt to deny the present position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not only the gravest violation of sovereignty but also a dangerous act of escalating tension which creates instability in the region and escalates the tension.

It is within the sovereignty peculiar to our state to take appropriate and reflective countermeasures of the self-defensive nature against such provocative military actions as the US' moves to strengthen the multilateral military alliance threatening the security of the region and joint military drills with clear aggressive character.

We will never tolerate the attempt of the US and its vassal forces to unilaterally change the position of the DPRK and the current situation on the Korean peninsula. We will continue to make responsible efforts to ensure peace in the region and the rest of the world, strictly based on the reality in which the US policy hostile toward the DPRK is becoming more undisguised.

BYWORD

Educational revolution in new century

Education is a most important state affair to which priority should be given and greatest effort should be directed at any time and at any stage and an important undertaking that should make constant progress and should be carried out in the most responsible manner.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un set forth the policy of educational revolution in the new century in his historic talk

"Let Us Bring about a Radical Turn in Education in the New Century to Turn Our Country into a Land of Learning, a Talent Power" in August 2014.

The DPRK attaches importance to education more than any other countries in the world and has set itself the goal of building a country with most advanced education in the world. It takes full responsibility for the problems of

school things, teaching aids and furnishings and educational equipment and materials and exerts itself to provide educators and students with the best conditions for work and study.

The Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea specially brought up for discussion the issue of putting the country's educational foundation on

a new high level and put forward the ways to that end.

The educational revolution in the new century is a new term of the era which was coined thanks to the noble intention of the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un to bring about a fresh turn in the education work of the country and thereby turn it into a land of learning and a talent power.

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US atrocities of germ and chemical warfare

By Choe Song Jun PT

During the Fatherland Liberation War, the US imperialists unhesitatingly used germ and chemical weapons against the Korean people in blatant violation of international law and regulations of war.

The Americans pushed ahead with the preparations for the criminal germ and chemical warfare in the greatest secrecy before the outbreak of the war.

After the defeat of the Japanese imperialists in the Second World War, they spared the lives of the war criminals of Unit 731 of the Japanese army in return for the research data on living-body tests using bacteria and poisonous gas and blueprints of germ bombs, and accelerated the research into and production of germ and chemical weapons. On this basis, they worked out an operation plan for germ warfare and carried it out in the Korean war.

When they were compelled to take to flight from their temporarily occupied areas of the DPRK by the re-advance of the Korean People's Army, they spread smallpox and many other infectious diseases in a very crafty way

in Pyongyang, Yangdok County of South Phyongan Province, Kowon and Jangjin counties of South Hamgyong Province and many other areas between November 29 and December 8 in 1950.

They forced the inhabitants out of their homes under the pretext of "house search" and scattered there the clothes and toys contaminated with smallpox virus. As a result, smallpox broke out explosively at the same time in 35 areas of the country and the smallpox cases increased rapidly, reaching over 3 500 by April 1951. And 10 percent of the cases were dead.

The US imperialists also spread the pathogen of epidemic haemorrhagic fever in that period.

The US Air Force's general staff got the germ warfare research team and munitions enterprise to develop bacteria for spreading cholera, dysentery, typhoid and other infectious diseases and contaminating crops, to conduct research into the insects that transmit the diseases and the methods of spreading the insects and to work out plans for using leaflets for psychological warfare as "spray shells"

by applying poisonous spores to them. And then, in November 1951, it dropped the first germ bombs on different parts of the country.

In the period from January to March 1952 alone, the US imperialists dropped germ bombs, poisonous insects and various things stained with germs on 169 areas of the country on a total of 804 occasions. Tens of thousands of flies, spiders, mites and other insects from the bombs dropped on Pongsan County of North Hwanghae Province on the night of January 22 1952 had all been infected with cholera, pest, paratyphoid and dysentery bacilli.

They also dropped poisonous insects contaminated with bacteria in various forms of paper bags and conical or square wooden boxes on different parts of the DPRK from February to June.

They tried to kill the Korean people massively by selecting bacteria with high infectivity and fatality, strong resistance and different incubation periods and increasing the rate of infection. To this end, they used over 20 pathogens and over 30 species of animals in germ warfare.

The US imperialists

did neither hesitate to use chemical weapons.

They killed 1 379 inhabitants by massively spraying poisonous gas during the indiscriminate bombing of the city of Nampho on May 6 1951. On July 6 and September 1, they dropped tear and asphyxiating gas bombs on different regions including South and North Hwanghae provinces and the Wonsan area of Kangwon Province, poisoning and killing many people.

They also fired tear and asphyxiating gas shells at the positions of the KPA on 41 occasions and dropped toxic gas bombs on different parts of the country on 33 occasions to kill many civilians in two months from February to April in 1952.

They set different areas of the DPRK as targets of germ and chemical warfare and carried out large-scale operations from May to contaminate them again in a concentrated way at an interval of 7 to 10 days. From November, they employed every means and method to pollute the major points of military importance and transport centres in the KPA's rear.

The operations involved a bomber regiment, pursuit

fighter regiment and fighter-bomber regiment of the US Air Force and night fighters of the marines, and as many as 480 aircraft carried out a sortie to drop germ bombs on certain days.

The US imperialists brutally killed the KPA's POWs by using them as guinea pigs for germ and chemical warfare in breach of the international pact on the treatment of prisoners of war.

The aforementioned facts are only the tip of the iceberg among the US atrocities of germ and chemical warfare against the Korean people.

The commissions of the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and progressive scientists of the world visited the DPRK in 1951 and 1952 and, based on the detailed facts they found through investigation, published in many publications of the world the articles, reports, official bulletins, appeals and letters of protest indicting the US imperialists for the unprecedented war crimes.

At that time, a member of the commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers said that even the devils in hell portrayed in Dante's The Divine Comedy are not crueller than the US imperialist brutes, adding that if Hitler or Mussolini had seen the US atrocities, they might have been stunned.

The germ and biochemical warfare atrocities committed by the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War will surely be given a stern punishment by the Korean people.



Different kinds of germ carriers dropped by the US imperialists in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.



Residents suffer from infection by germs.

Belarus aspires to build an independent state

By To Kyong Chol PT

July 3 is the national day of the Republic of Belarus.

The name Belarus is derived from the fact that its people's skin is white and they enjoy wearing white clothes. Thus Belarus was once called White Russia.

Belarus commemorates July 3 as its national day as it is the day when the country was liberated from the occupation by Nazi Germany.

Today, the country is channelling big efforts into bolstering up its defence capabilities in order to defend its sovereignty and independence from the

moves by hostile forces.

While building up its armed forces, the country is strengthening cooperation with Russia, Iran and other countries in the military field so as to maintain a regular combat posture to cope with the challenges and threats by hostile forces.

The people of the country regard spiritual strength and morals as the foundations of their independent state and hand down the feats of heroes.

Last January, the Belarus President said that the government would do everything to completely free the citizens from the worries about the existence of the state, affirming that

Belarus would always remain as an independent state no matter what the trend in the international arena might be.

At a meeting held on May 6 to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory at the Great Patriotic War, he said that some countries are putting forward the Nazi war criminals and that Belarus would not tolerate an attempt to amend the heroic history of the Soviet people and would do all things to have the war veterans—genuine patriots and excellent sons of the country—held in respect.

Meanwhile, the country puts efforts into education

in patriotism for the rising generation so that they can remember and safeguard the heroic feats and gains of the preceding generations.

It also makes positive efforts to achieve sustainable and stable economic development.

From January to April this year, the country's GDP increased by 2.8 percent as against the same period of last year.

Its major staple crops are wheat, barley and potatoes, and animal husbandry takes an important position in its agriculture.

Its major exports are farm machines and timber. Last year the amount of foreign

trade increased by 5.1 percent over the previous year. The export volume increased, but it was smaller than import volume.

It directs efforts to cooperation and unity with different countries in order to diversify its external relations.

This year alone, it established strategic partnership with Vietnam and has set up good-neighbourly relations and strengthened cooperation with different countries, including Pakistan.

The Belarus people are achieving constant development as they are confidently advancing toward their goal and ideals.

Briefly

Russia

West censured for robbery attempt

Russian President Vladimir Putin condemned the West's attempted robbery at the Eurasian economic forum on June 26.

The Western countries keep saying they will take Russia's financial assets frozen in their banks, he asserted, disclosing that the West is not simply trying to snatch the assets but trying to seize them.

Russia intends to reduce its dependence on Western financial institutions and minimize the use of foreign means of payment, he stressed.

China

US' munitions sales to Taiwan denounced

A spokesman for the Defense Ministry of China at a press conference on June 26 censured the US for its munitions sales to Taiwan.

As regards the fact that the US House of Representatives recently passed a bill including a budget of hundreds of millions of US dollars for aid to Taiwan, the spokesman said that China resolutely opposes every form of military collusion between the US and Taiwan.

He strongly demanded that the US strictly abide by the One-China principle and the three joint communiques between China and the US and do not send a wrong signal to the forces seeking the "independence of Taiwan".

Hungary

Ukraine's admission to EU opposed

The Hungarian Prime Minister said that his country blocked Ukraine's entrance to the European Union on June 27.

Many Hungarian citizens opposed Ukraine's entrance to the EU in the recent vote, he said, asserting that admission procedure cannot begin if it fails to receive the support of all the EU member countries.

Saying that to approve Ukraine's admission is as good as supporting war and involving the EU itself in the dangerous conflict, he censured EU officials for deceiving Ukrainians while promising them impossible things.

NATO

Sharp increase in military spending decided

NATO's recent summit meeting held in the Netherlands decided to increase the military expenditure of its member nations to 5 percent of GDP until 2035.

Accordingly, NATO will additionally spend over one trillion US dollars as military expenditure every year.

Media outlets reported that the decision adopted according to the US' demand and pressure for increasing military expenditure will be a great burden to European countries which are experiencing financial difficulties.

Captivating spectators in 40 minutes



A Taekwon-Do demonstration group of the Korean Taekwon-Do Committee performs a demonstration in Vladivostok City, Maritime Territory of Russia.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

A Taekwon-Do demonstration group of the Korean Taekwon-Do Committee performed a demonstration in Vladivostok, Maritime Territory of Russia on May 24.

The demonstration gripped the hearts of the audience from the beginning and the whole course of it was greeted with their enthusiastic cheers.

The Olimpiyetz Gymnasium of Vladivostok, just before the opening ceremony of the Primorsky Region Governor Cup Taekwon-Do Tournament, had a full house with the governor and officials of the Maritime Territory administration, people related to Taekwon-Do and amateurs.

The citizens quietly waited for the demonstration of Taekwon-Do with the excitement to see the demonstration of instructors of the

Taekwon-Do homeland and with intense curiosity.

As all the eyes of the audience were turned on the members of the demonstration group of the DPRK entering the venue of the opening ceremony, the national anthem of the DPRK was played and the flag of the DPRK was displayed on the large TV electronic screen, which wrapped the demonstration group members in a solemn atmosphere.

Ri Se Jin, 7th-dan master, and several others came out first and performed the Changhon pattern in group and their synchronized and smart performance of the pattern movements greatly excited the audience.

It was followed by the fast power breaking and self-defence routine performed by Hwang Kum Hyok and four other instructors. As they showed the kaleidoscopic and quick movements of Korean Taekwon-Do, a deafening cheer went up from the crowds.



After instructor Kim Un Hyok attracted the attention of spectators with speed power breaking movements, Kim Myong Chol, 8th-dan master, broke a 12cm-thick pine board with his foot, greatly impressing the whole audience.

The demonstration climaxed with power breaking with successive turns, one-to-three sparring, power breaking by hands and feet showing strong striking power and general power breaking, each of which

met with wide acclaim from the audience.

After the demonstration was over, the governor wrote "Thank you for showing a wonderful Taekwon-Do demonstration" on a piece of the 12cm-thick pine board broken by the foot of 8th-dan Master Kim Myong Chol.

The venue of the opening ceremony was overflowing with a congratulatory mood, many people coming up to the arena to ask for writing signatures on the pieces of broken pine boards and others sending greetings of encouragement by waving their hands from their seats.

The spectators admired the demonstration of the DPRK Taekwon-Do instructors, praising the Korean martial art as a unique and mysterious one and the one full of the strength and spirit of the Korean people and saying they would work hard to turn Vladivostok into the centre of development of Taekwon-Do in the Far East with it as an occasion.

With the citizens marvelling at

Taekwon-Do, calling it a "true martial art" and saying that the demonstration was perfect as "it showed high techniques of the martial art including pattern, sparring, special technique and power breaking to the full", the Maritime Territory TV channel reported the news about the Taekwon-Do demonstration on May 24 and then broadcast it three times a day on May 25 and 26.

The demonstration lasted for only 40 minutes.

"The members of the demonstration group tried to fully show the spirit and mettle of Koreans in all events including the power breaking of well over a hundred marble slabs and clubs," said Ri Yong Il, head of the Taekwon-Do Demonstration Team of the Korean Taekwon-Do Committee. "As was shown in this Taekwon-Do demonstration, we will continue to demonstrate the spirit of Taekwon-Do, which is called with the name of our country, to the world in the future, too."

Nam Gate of Taesongsan Fort

Nam Gate of the Taesongsan Fort was built just before Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668) moved its capital to Pyongyang.

It comprises a solid embankment and a gatehouse on top of it.

The gate is 19.5 metres high.

