

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sends wreath to bier of Kim Jong Im

KCNA

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sent a wreath to the bier of Kim Jong Im, former advisor

to the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea who was winner of Order of Kim Il Sung and Order of Kim Jong Il, expressing deep

condolences over her death.

Working in the responsible position of the Party's history research sector under the great loving care and trust of the peerlessly great men for a

long time, she had faithfully fulfilled the important duty assigned by the country and the people in the sacred work to defend and add lustre to the glorious revolutionary history and

traditions of the Party.

The wreath sent by the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was laid before the bier of the deceased on July 22.

Shining history of war victory

By Pang Un Ju PT

Heroic Korea's history of war victory created in the 1950s under the outstanding guidance of President Kim Il Sung is shining more brilliantly as the country is led by the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un.

In his immortal classic work "We Should Celebrate July 27, Brilliant with the Victorious War Exploits of the Great Comrade Kim Il Sung, in a Grand Way as a Holiday of Victors" published on July 21 2012, the General Secretary gave a historic definition that the DPRK's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War is that of the outstanding military idea, Juche-oriented war tactics

and adroit strategy and tactics of President Kim Il Sung and that of fervent patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit of the army and people who fought bravely to defend the country true to call of the President, and through his other works, he provided the precious guidelines with which the Korean people could faithfully carry on the soul of the victorious wartime generation.

He visited the revolutionary sites associated with the history of leadership of the President for war victory to indicate principled issues arising in preserving, managing and arranging visits to the historic sites, precious revolutionary legacies.

He saw to it that the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

was built as a monument to the times.

He personally chose the site of the museum on the spot and examined one by one the historical mementoes and exhibits to be displayed at the museum to make sure that the relevant excavation was intensified on the principle of fidelity to historical truth and identify historical data.

He also saw that the effectiveness of display was fully ensured at various halls of the museum so as to enable visitors to more deeply grasp the outstanding military wisdom and Juche-oriented war tactics of the President. Thanks to his meticulous guidance, the museum was successfully completed on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of

war victory.

And the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery was wonderfully built in the capital city of Pyongyang thanks to the noble moral obligation of the General Secretary.

Meanwhile, he made sure that it has become a tradition to invite war veteran delegates to Pyongyang every year to significantly celebrate the war victory day as a holiday of victors.

The national conferences of war veterans held several times were the glorious ones held thanks to the noble intention of the General Secretary to put forward the victorious wartime generation as the most heroic generation and as the models of the indomitable and

great Korean people in the times and history.

In July four years ago, the General Secretary invited lecturers engaged in the administration of revolutionary relics associated with the victorious war to the Eighth National Conference of War Veterans and had a photo taken with them.

Thanks to his energetic leadership, the immortal exploits performed by the President for victory in the war and the tradition of victory created by the participants in the war are shining long in history as the precious ideological and spiritual wealth of the DPRK.

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DPRK foreign minister visits Russian Federation



Choe Son Hui, foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, meets with Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, in Kremlin, Moscow, on July 19.

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At the invitation of Sergei Lavrov, foreign minister of the Russian Federation, Choe Son Hui, foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and her party left Pyongyang by her personal plane on July 18 to visit the Russian Federation.

Choe Son Hui met with Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, in Kremlin, Moscow, on July 19.

She courteously conveyed the warmest comradely greetings of Comrade Kim Jong Un to Comrade Vladimir Putin.

Expressing thanks for this, Comrade Putin asked her to convey his best wishes to Comrade Kim Jong Un.

The meeting reaffirmed the will to further strengthen the relations of alliance in the spirit of the treaty on comprehensive strategic partnership

between the two countries and there was a beneficial talk on expanding and developing bilateral exchange and cooperation in various fields.

Present there were Sin Hong Chol, DPRK ambassador to Russia, Sergey Lavrov, foreign minister of the Russian Federation, and Yuri Ushakov, aide to the President of Russia for Foreign Policy.

Choe Son Hui and her party laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier beside the Kremlin walls on July 20.

The wreath in the name of the DPRK foreign minister was laid at the tomb.

Written on the ribbon of the wreath were the letters reading "To the unknown soldiers".

The participants paid silent tribute to the memory of the soldiers who had fallen in the sacred war to annihilate fascism.

Choe Son Hui and her party returned home by her personal plane on July 21.

Press statement on third strategic dialogue between foreign ministers of DPRK and Russian Federation

KCNA

A press statement on the third strategic dialogue between the foreign ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation was issued on July 20.

The press statement is as follows:

The third strategic dialogue between Choe Son Hui, foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Sergey Lavrov, foreign minister of the Russian Federation, was held in Moscow on July 20 at a time when the comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries is vigorously developing thanks to the strategic guidance of the heads of state of the two countries.

At the strategic dialogue between the two foreign ministers, there was constructive and beneficial strategic communication with emphasis put on diplomatic coordination related to the implementation of the treaty on comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries, the plan for high-level visits and many-sided cooperation between the two

countries and major pending international issues of mutual concern of the countries, and they reached a consensus on all the issues discussed.

Acknowledging that the comradely relations of friendship between the heads of state of the two countries serve as the most powerful driving force guaranteeing the solidity and future purposefulness of the development of the DPRK-Russia relations, both sides reaffirmed their steadfast political will to accelerate the multi-faceted development for the long-term bilateral relations under the strategic guidance at the highest level irrespective of the changing situation.

The side of the Russian Federation expressed full support for all efforts and measures of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to oppose all hostile acts posing a serious threat to its present position and its right to development and defend its sovereign rights and security interests.

The DPRK side expressed invariable support for all the internal and external policies of the Russian Federation to eliminate the root cause of

the Ukrainian dispute and defend its national sovereignty and territorial integrity and international justice against the imperialist moves for hegemony.

To cope with the development of the situation having negative influence on global peace and stability, the two sides agreed to defend the purpose and principles of the UN Charter and other international laws with sovereignty equality and non-interference in others' internal affairs as the core, find solutions to effectively counter the regional and global security challenges and continue exchange of views between the external policy organs of the two countries at various levels, including ministerial strategic dialogue.

The third strategic dialogue between the foreign ministers of the DPRK and Russia serves as a significant occasion for further accelerating the comprehensive expansion and development of the bilateral relations and making positive contributions to ensuring regional and global peace and security in conformity with the spirit of the treaty on comprehensive strategic partnership.

On the occasion of 73rd anniv of victory in Fatherland Liberation War

Remains of martyrs newly buried at martyrs cemetery

KCNA

Remains of martyrs were buried at the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery on the occasion of the 73rd anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. They are Ji Chon Ryul and Kim Pong Gwan, heroes of the DPRK. In the days of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War, they performed heroic feats in the decisive battles against the imperialist aggressors, true to the outstanding military ideas and Juche-oriented tactics of

President Kim Il Sung. From June to December 1951, Ji Chon Ryul was awarded the title of DPRK Hero for his feats of shooting down eight enemy planes. Later, he shot down several other enemy planes through the aircraft hunters' team movement. Kim Pong Gwan joined a snipers' team in 1953 and performed a brilliant feat of shooting 160 enemy soldiers in a little over six months that year and worked hard for the prosperity of the country after the war. Ceremonies for burying

the remains of the martyrs took place at the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery on July 21. The remains of the wife of Kim Pong Gwan were buried together. Remains of the wives of the already-buried martyrs Cha Ho Nam, Kim Kwang Su, Ri Wan Gun, Chae Jong Bo, Choe Un Hak and Ri Hui Gap were buried with their husbands'. The participants in the ceremonies laid bouquets at the tombstones of the martyrs and paid silent tribute.

Youth and students meet with war veteran

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Youth and students in Pyongyang met with a war veteran on July 21 and 22. They warmly welcomed the war veteran Choe Pyong Man, presenting him with bouquets in reflection of reverence of the rising generation for the victors in the great years. At the meetings, Choe said that the war victory day of July 27 is the precious fruit of the Juche-oriented military ideas and outstanding military strategy of President Kim Il Sung and the

heroic spirit of defending the country displayed by the Korean People's Army soldiers and people and that it is shining long in history as a miracle to be specially recorded in the world history of wars. He told about what ideological determination the wartime fighters had when they turned out in the decisive battles against the enemies who invaded the inviolable territory of the DPRK and how they fought against the aggressors to defend the national dignity, honour and sovereignty.

Saying that the DPRK's sacred history of war victory is a precious tradition to be carried forward generation after generation, he earnestly asked all the youth and students to ensure the steady continuity of heroic Korea's history of victory by faithfully supporting the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un. Then, young people made speeches. They expressed their resolve to steadfastly carry forward the staunch spirit of defending the country displayed by the victorious wartime generation.

Preparations intensified for radically upgrading coal industry

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

With a determination to carry out the decision of the Second Plenary Meeting of the Ninth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea the officials and technicians of the Cabinet and various fields and units are accelerating the preparations for technological and cultural upgrading of the coal-mining industry. The Cabinet is taking measures to successfully carry out the technological improvement of the coal industry and spruce up the miners' houses and coal-mining area, identifying them as key tasks of the new long-term plan. The projects for making the Chonsong Youth Coal Mine and Yonphung Coal Mine the standard coal mines where pit work is done by machines and put on an IT basis are being pushed steadily. The officials and technicians of Kim Il Sung University, the National Industrial Design General Bureau, the Academy of Coal Mining Science under the Ministry of Coal Industry, Ministry of Information Industry, Kim Chaek University of Technology and the Modernization Institute of the State Academy of Sciences and the units producing coal-mining equipment are accelerating the preparations with joint efforts.

Officials of the Ministry of Coal Industry, competent scientists and technicians of the research and educational institutions and field workers are seriously examining modernization plans, technical assignments and process designs to make them perfect. Relevant officials of the ministry are pushing ahead with the preparations for the project of building coal mining villages in close contact with various fields and units including the analysis of the number of families of miners, identification of the houses to be evacuated, working out of technical assignments and securing of aggregation collecting sites. They are taking timely measures as they carefully examine the preparations for the construction of the modern and advanced dwelling houses and public buildings in conformity with the characteristics of the coal mining areas. The officials and technicians of several ministries and units in charge of professional evaluation are assessing at the final stage the construction domain of the coal mining towns to be built in the next year. The officials and technicians of different ministries and units who are at the construction sites are doing their best to make layouts by confirming the possibility of water

supply and rational size of public health facilities and conducting a geological survey of sites. Competent designers dispatched to coal mines buckled down to the work of designing coal mining towns. Officials and designers of various units including Pyongyang Urban Planning and Design Institute and Pyongyang Survey and Geological Design Institute mainly completed the selection of the sites, topographical survey and measuring and started the geological survey. All the design units are channelling efforts into completing the layouts and formation plans on the highest level in keeping with the synthesis of field survey data. The designers in charge of the design of the village of the Chonsong Youth Coal Mine under the Sunchon Area Youth Coal-mining Complex are devoting their wisdom and enthusiasm in order to present formation plans in conformity with the aspirations, aesthetic perspective and civilization level of the times. Those of the Paektusan Academy of Architecture, Pugang Design Institute and other design units are striving to present the designs which are novel and unique in terms of architectural style and function and which can guarantee the quality of structures for 100 years.

Songdowon Friendship Camping-2026 begins

KCNA

Songdowon Friendship Camping-2026 began in the DPRK. Camping groups of schoolchildren of the DPRK, Russia and China are taking part in the camping at the Songdowon International Children's Camp. Present at an opening ceremony held on July 19 were officials of the Central Committee of the youth league, officials concerned and campers. Congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting.

Fireworks were displayed in the sky above the camp, alongside a ceremony of a

schoolchildren's brass band and a small drum group and a campers' march-past.



An opening ceremony takes place on July 19.

NEWS IN BRIEF

KCNA

Centenarian in Nampho receives birthday spread
The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sent a birthday spread to Kim Rin Ho, a centenarian in Neighbourhood Unit No. 32, Hocchang-dong, Waudo District of Nampho Municipality. The centenarian expressed thanks to the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, deeply moved by the Workers' Party of Korea's loving care for war veterans. When Korea was under Japanese military rule, he realized through experience how precious the motherland was. After the liberation of Korea, he joined the Korean People's Army ahead of others. And during the Fatherland Liberation War he performed unparalleled feats in every battlefield to defeat the aggressors.

He remained faithful to his revolutionary job for decades as an honoured disabled soldier. He helped his children dedicate themselves to the work for their beloved country. The respected Comrade General Secretary Kim Jong Un invited him to the national conferences of war veterans and sent gifts to him as he had remained faithful to the Party and the revolution as a war veteran and brought up his children well to be faithful to the country. Officials of the Waudo District Committee of the WPK and villagers shared joy with the centenarian's family and relatives.

Young people in Sunchon City volunteer to work at worksites of socialist construction
Young people in Sunchon City of the DPRK volunteered to work at worksites of socialist construction. Many of them volunteered to work at the city construction brigade with one mind to add lustre to the precious name of the patriotic youth in the worksites of creation and construction for putting the countryside on an urbanized, civilized and advanced basis. Youth league members at the city's public catering establishments put their names on the list of volunteers, hardening their will to fulfil the ideals and ambition of youth on the road for the prosperity of the country. A meeting was held at the Sunchon City Hall of Culture on July 19 to congratulate the volunteers. Certificates of volunteering were awarded to the volunteers and a congratulatory address and speeches were made. After a congratulatory performance, officials and young people encouraged the volunteers, presenting bouquets to them leaving for their new workplaces.



Iron-willed commander works military miracle of 20th century

By Ri Sung Ik PT

President Kim Il Sung was an iron-willed brilliant commander who smashed the myth of the mightiness of the US imperialists with original strategies and tactics suited to the actual conditions of the DPRK.

When the US ignited a war against the country on June 25 1950, he saw to it that the units of the Korean People's Army frustrated the enemy invasion on all fronts and, at the same time, switched over to an immediate counterattack.

He set it as the strategic key point of counterattack to launch a sudden, powerful strike at the areas along the 38th parallel and Seoul, where the enemy's main forces were concentrated and the firepower density was the highest, not at the weak spots of the enemy.

Thanks to his bold

planning of operations and military strategem, Seoul was liberated three days after the start of the war and, according to the continuous offensive operation plan, the KPA units liberated more than 90 percent of the enemy-controlled areas and over 92 percent of the population in a little over a month.

As the People's Army advanced like a surging wave after liberating Seoul in the early days of the war, the enemy built a powerful defence line along the Kum River.

After identifying the weakness of the enemy defence line, he ordered the combined units in the main attack direction to break the enemy's defence by rapidly crossing the Kum. According to his operational policy, the KPA units crossed the river through a prompt combat action and

destroyed the "line of no retreat" hyped up by the US in just two days.

He set forth the operational and tactical policy of not pushing the aggressor forces back but encircling and annihilating them to the last man so as to prevent them from reinvading the country. And he showed a practical example of modern siege warfare through the operation of liberating Taejon.

The operation, in which the outflanking tactics suited to the actual conditions of the country were proficiently applied and the encircled enemies were struck and destroyed in a flash by the combined actions of large and small units, was admired by world military experts.

During the great Fatherland Liberation War, a miracle unprecedented in the world history of naval war was wrought.

He spotted the weak point of the boastful enemy and gave detailed instructions on such matters as making a sudden assault at enemy ships when they were anchored at the dock or coastal waters, the method of combat by torpedo boats and the close combat tactics.

As a result, the miracle of sinking the enemy's heavy cruiser with torpedo boats was recorded in the history of the war.

He always detected the enemy's main attack direction at the right moments during the whole course of the war and adroitly organized and commanded the operations to smash it.

One day in the summer of 1951, when the situation at the front was getting tenser day by day, he guided an operations conference of the Supreme Headquarters. Correcting the opinion of some officials that the enemy

could throw the main strike group into the western sector of the front with a relatively favourable route of advance, he affirmed that the main attack direction of the enemy would be the eastern sector of the front. Thanks to his foresighted wisdom, a proper advance measure was taken, and the enemy's "summer offensive" was confirmed to be a failed one just before its start.

He also ensured that active and superb tactics, such as the formation of a second front behind enemy lines, grand encirclement by the cooperation between the main front and the second front, mountain warfare, night operations, snipers' team movement, anti-aircraft and anti-tank team movements, separate heavy machine-gun team activity, enemy's rear destruction team activity and mobile artillery company's activity,

were applied to bring earlier the victory in the war.

In the spring of 1953, when the US imperialists failed to even start their "new offensive", they hatched a new plot behind the screen of the armistice talks.

Realizing that only when a decisive military strike was made in conformity with the prevailing situation could the DPRK frustrate the enemy's plot and new provocation and bring earlier the decisive time of victory in the war, he made sure that the KPA units on the front waged a powerful intensive strike.

The three rounds of powerful strikes conducted under his operational plan were an offensive operation which dealt a heavy death to the US imperialists and a military offensive that opened up a favourable phase for the armistice talks and led to the great victory.

Emulation movement for increased wartime production conducted amid gunfire

By Pang Un Ju PT

The great legend about the victory brought about in the unprecedentedly fierce Fatherland Liberation War in the 1950s was not just a military miracle startling the world.

When the military miracle of the 20th century was being created on the front, the Kunjari spirit of workers in the munitions industry was born in the rear, and mass movements were briskly conducted in all parts of the DPRK.

In response to the militant call of President Kim Il Sung for intensifying the drive for increased production even in the wartime conditions to meet the demands for war supplies and daily necessities at the front and the rear, the working class of the DPRK conducted a mass emulation movement throughout the war.

The enemy's brutal bombings and shellings destroyed production facilities, making everything difficult. But the workers in different parts of the country extended their working hours, regarding the production tasks of those who went to the front as their own share, and launched a movement for producing two or three times their norms. During the first ten

days of the war, workers of more than 8 600 workteams at industrial establishments and mines across the country took part in the movement and worked overtime for more than 900 000 hours.

Different forms of mass movements were launched in succession in different sectors of the national economy, adding vitality to the advance and leap forward in the overall national economy despite the severe wartime conditions.

As a result of the drive for increased wartime production conducted as a mass emulation movement, many factories and enterprises raised the production levels over 1.5 times at the outset of the war as compared to those before the war and accomplished the two-year national economic plan ahead of schedule.

The workers of the DPRK fully displayed their indomitable spirit in the struggle for quickly rebuilding and readjusting the economy which had been severely destroyed by the enemy's brutal atrocities, alongside the counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army.

In the first half of 1951, many industrial foundations were restored or put into operation.

The economic plan for the first half of 1951 was

successfully carried out ahead of schedule amid the flames of the mass emulation movement for increased production conducted in all sectors of the national economy.

Thanks to the courageous emulation drive for increased production conducted by the Korean workers, the total industrial output value and commodity turnover of the country increased every year even under wartime conditions, and the national economic plan for 1953 was overfulfilled every month and every quarter till July when the war ended.

The emulation movement for increased wartime production reflecting the persevering spirit of overcoming difficulties and the mettle of dynamic creation and innovation of the working class was a powerful driving force that brought earlier the day of great victory in the war.

The Korean working class took on the historic tasks of postwar reconstruction and socialist construction and performed immortal feats in building a socialist state independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in defence by opening up the era of Chollima in this country which the enemies claimed to be unable to rise up even in a hundred years.

Place where heroes' life shines

By Kim Hak Chol PT

Thirteen years have already passed since the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery was completed.

The cemetery is a place where the remains of the martyrs of the Korean People's Army who performed heroic feats in defending the country are buried.

The cemetery consists of a monument inscribed with part of the speech delivered by President Kim Il Sung, a gatepost, a tower in memory of the fallen soldiers of the Korean People's Army, a wreath-laying stand Soul of Heroes, group sculptures, a monument inscribed with a poem dedicated to heroic soldiers and the graves of fallen soldiers.

The letters "Never give up even an inch of land!" and "For the country!" inscribed on the sculptures just reflect the KPA soldiers' shouts of faith that resounded in every battlefield during the war.

The remains of the martyrs are buried in the order of date of their death.

Among the martyrs are Hero Jang Thae Hwa, who blocked the enemy pillbox with his chest to open up the route of charge for his unit on June 26 1950, the day after the outbreak of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), Hero Ri Tae Hun, who led battles to sink many enemy ships and

thus contributed to realizing the strategic intention of the Supreme Headquarters while containing for three days a large enemy force backed by a large number of warships and aircraft, Hero Kang Ho Yong, who died after rolling down into an enemy group with a hand grenade between his teeth, and Hero Han Kye Ryol, who died after shouting that the height of his country was his height.

The cemetery also has the grave of a hero who had not left even a single picture of his.

The remains of more martyrs have been buried in the cemetery for 13 years since its completion.

The respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un named the cemetery the "Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery" and gave instructions on the construction of the cemetery.

In July 2025, when he visited the cemetery together

with war veterans, the General Secretary said that though the looks of the fallen soldiers of the People's Army carved on the gravestones are very ordinary, the immortal feats of the proud sons and daughters of our country, who defended their beloved country and the gains of the revolution at the cost of their lives and safeguarded the peace of mankind, are shining brilliantly from one century into the next along with the great world historic significance of July 27.

The cemetery is a monument to the times built thanks to the revolutionary comradeship and noble moral obligation of the General Secretary who puts forward the defenders of the country and makes their lives immortal.

Many service personnel, working people, youth and schoolchildren visit the cemetery on the occasion of the V-Day (July 27).



The Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery.

Totally changing Pyongyang

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

Pyongyang, capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is changing into a more modern city, displaying its unique features. This is thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea that provides accurate and energetic guidance for it.

Over the past five years the WPK has given wise guidance for the capital city construction, which has added a legendary chapter to its history.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, reflecting the desire of the people to live a more cultured life in better housing, made sure that a policy was adopted at the historic Eighth Congress of the WPK to build 50 000 flats in Pyongyang, and organized and led the massive construction work year by year thereafter. This effected a golden age of the construction of the capital city.

At the Second Plenary



Songhwa Street.

Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party he put forward the housing problem as a major task to be taken on in the effort to provide the people with stabler and more cultured living conditions. On March 23 2021, attending the ground-breaking ceremony of the project for building 10 000 flats in Pyongyang, he affirmed that through the project they would make a further improvement to the

appearance of the capital city and usher in an era of fresh dynamic advance, when socialist construction would be confidently developed step by step.

Saying that the housing construction in the capital city was a project being accelerated by the Party and the state as the most important task to realize their cherished desire and a promise made by the Party and the government

to the people, he provided sagacious guidance to make the capital city construction theatre a main front, symbolic of a new period of upsurge and great turn in socialist construction.

During the days from the beginning of construction of Songhwa Street to the completion of the fourth-stage 10 000 flats construction in the Hwasong area, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un gave field guidance on the spot on a dozen occasions, making sure that the WPK's idea on architecture based on the people-first principle was embodied perfectly in each of the structures.

Over the years when modern streets were built in Pyongyang he examined thousands of formation plans.

He examined the plans for the layouts of dwelling houses and their bird's eye views and repeatedly visited the construction sites late at night and early in the morning to lead the work to steadily break new ground for the development of socialist civilization in construction. Thanks to his energetic guidance, miraculous construction legends were produced one after another during the construction of 50 000 flats in Pyongyang.

Within only one year as many as 160 apartment blocks, public buildings and service establishments—the total building area being 56 hectares and the total floor space being well over a million square metres—sprang up to form Songhwa Street as the first entity in confirming victory in the five-year plan for capital city construction.

Later, on the beautiful Pothong riverside, there was built a luxury terraced houses district, which is an epitome of harmony between buildings and nature with the natural features left as they are, and of organic and scientific layout of the living and ecological spaces.

The first-stage project for building 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area, coupled with the task of building more than 2 000 flats there in addition,

was nearly three times greater than the workload for building Songhwa Street, which had been constructed the year before, as it needed to erect hundreds of blocks of skyscraping and high-rise apartment houses, public buildings, service establishments and other facilities in over 150 hectares.

Undaunted by the scale of their assignment, the builders, by dint of their indomitable spirit of self-reliance and self-development, successfully carried out the plan, unfolding a wonderful picture of house moving unique to the DPRK.

The year 2023 witnessed the groundbreaking ceremonies for the second-stage 10 000 flats construction in the Hwasong area and for the building of a new street in the Sopho area. In 2024 the second-stage project in the Hwasong area, whose scale was much greater than the first-stage one, and the Jonwi Street project were successfully completed.

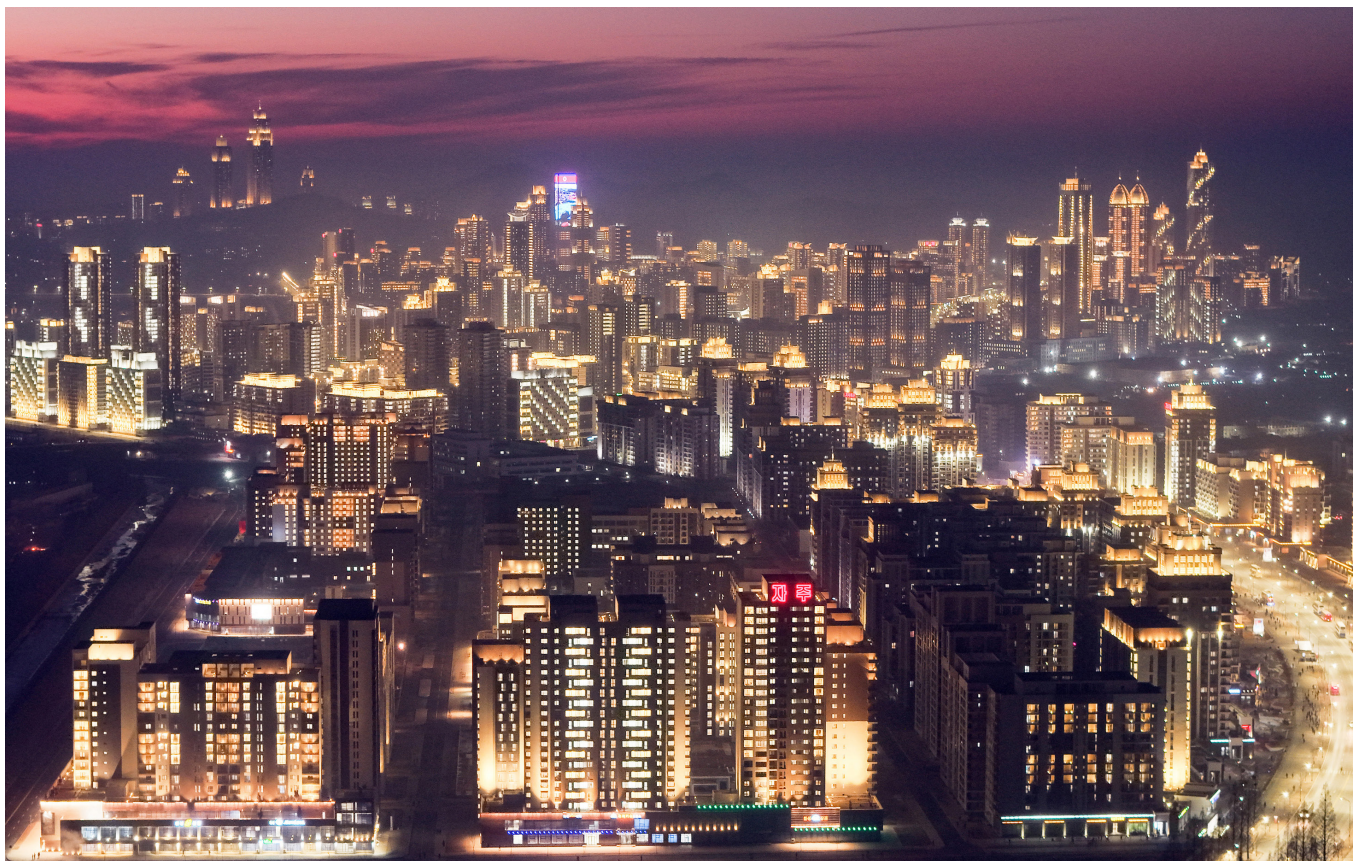
Later, the Hwasong area celebrated the third round of inauguration ceremony with the completion of another large architectural group, comprising spectacular skyscraping and high-rise apartment houses and distinctive commercial and catering establishments strong in symbolism—all merging into an ideal harmony of formative art of architecture and advanced civilization.

With the inauguration in February 2026 of Saeppyol Street as well as fourth-stage 10 000 flats in the project in the Hwasong area, which meant successful fulfilment of the last-stage task for the five-year plan of capital city construction, the Hwasong area was transformed into an advanced administrative district.

Seeing the wonderful development of the capital city over the past five years, a period of remarkable transformation, the Korean people are convinced that Pyongyang will continue to change into a still greater city of welfare with socialist culture in full bloom.



Jonwi Street.



A new street in the Hwasong area.

Eternal state policy

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

Nothing is as beautiful and sacred as the love for and devotion to children.

In the DPRK, it is an important policy of the state to provide children with the best things and it is thoroughly ensured by law.

The unlimited benefits of the state given to the rising generation are reflected in each provision of the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children, Law on the Protection and Promotion of Children's Rights and Law on Childcare and other laws for the children.

The best things to the children—this is not a writing on a poster or a slogan but a phrase found in the articles of several laws of the DPRK.

Article 12 of the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children stipulates that “State institutions and social

cooperative organizations shall be responsible for providing everything necessary for the nursing and upbringing of children on the principle of ‘The best things to the children.’” Article 8 of the Law on the Protection and Promotion of Children's Rights states that “The state shall ensure that everything necessary for the health, education and life of children is best and provided on a priority basis on the principle of ‘The best things to the children.’”

To provide children with the best things is one of the most important principles that the state has consistently maintained.

The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children was personally worked out by President Kim Il Sung who upheld children as the king of the country all his life.

As the Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's

Assembly adopted the law, the President said:

“Our Party pays particular attention to and makes a great effort in the raising of children not because our country is richer or better-off than others, nor for any information purposes. We are very concerned about how children are brought up and are making great efforts in this area in order to build socialism and communism successfully.”

Thanks to the adoption of the law, the number of nurseries increased by 4.6 times and the number of children attending them 3.6 times in the 1970s as compared with the 1960s.

In retrospect, the DPRK raised state funds already in the period of building a new Korea to build and operate nurseries and kindergartens across the country, thus establishing a system of nursing and bringing up

children throughout society. And during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), a critical period for the destiny of the country, the work of nursing and bringing up children continued without interruption under the special concern of the state.

As in a merry juvenile song which says “Born in the baby palace, growing up in children's palaces”, palaces for the children, the king of the country, are found in every part of the country.

Not just facilities for the nursing and upbringing of children like nurseries and kindergartens but the Okryu Children's Hospital where children receive excellent medical service and baby homes and orphanages, the cradles of orphans, have also sprung up under the loving care of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children

has been amended and supplemented several times thanks to the benevolent love of President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un who spare nothing for younger generations. And the Law on the Protection and Promotion of Children's Rights was newly adopted in 2010 to contribute to fully ensuring the rights and interests of children in all fields by further consolidating and developing the system of protecting and promoting their rights.

The socialist policies for children are continuously increasing in number with the passage of time, along with the adoption and enforcement of several laws including the laws on protection of women's rights and on preferential treatment of families with many children.

The respected General

Secretary said at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK that there is no more important revolutionary work than to bring up children, the future of the country, healthily and properly and it is the most important policy and supreme cherished desire of the Party and the state to provide them with more improved conditions for the upbringing of them at any cost.

The Korean children are growing up healthily and valiantly thanks to the noble intention of the Party that when the children who are born on this land and the rising generations are fed well and grow up healthily in good environment from their childhood, society will be full of that much more vibrant vim and vigour and the DPRK will grow stronger after 20 or 30 years.

New childcare policy brings about five years of changes

By Kim Il Jin PT

Five years ago, the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June 2021 brought up the issue of improving and intensifying the childcare policy as an important agenda item.

The following year, the Sixth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted the law on childcare which stipulates that the state shall establish a well-knit children's nutritious food production and supply system, supply all children with nutritious foods like dairy products for free and in a regular way and provide them with best conditions for their upbringing.

This has provided a firm legal guarantee for the implementation of the new childcare policy and brought

about many changes in the country over the past five years.

The state is directly responsible for all the funds and materials needed for the production and supply of dairy products and other nutritious foodstuffs for children, and all the undertakings from the establishment of the foundations of milk production units to the improvement of the quality of dairy products are organized and implemented under the concern and unified guidance of the state.

Since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK, many goat and milch cow farms and branch farms have been newly built or expanded in capacity across the country, and many cities and counties have laid foundations for supplying



Dairy products are regularly supplied to all children throughout the country at state expense.

dairy products to the children in their regions on a normal basis.

The nationwide system and order of supplying dairy products to all children across the country, whether they are in the capital or regional areas, have been further improved. Accordingly, provinces, cities, counties and relevant units got hold of the number of pre-school

children and confirmed the necessary amount of dairy products. Meanwhile, a well-regulated system and order have been established to quickly and accurately grasp the daily supply of dairy products from the lowest units to the central guidance organ related to the supply.

A remarkable change was also witnessed in the growth of children across the

country.

A survey on children's nutrition evaluation indexes conducted according to age groups at the end of the year after the enforcement of the new childcare policy showed that the height and weight of children at the age of 3-6 increased over the previous year.

Another survey on the growth and development of children the following

year found that the overall immunity of children was boosted and, especially, the nutritional conditions of children in rural areas were constantly improving.

The foundations for milk production are being further strengthened as large-capacity goat farms are built in different parts of the country and high-performance facilities are newly installed there.



The foundations for milk production are further consolidated by building dairy cow and goat farms with large production capacity in different parts of the country and installing new high-performance facilities.

Water management control support system proves effective

By Kim Il Jin PT

“We can now control a hundreds-of-kilometre-long waterway at a look.” “It is really good as it ensures promptness and correctness in water management control, while making it possible to save time and manpower.”

These are what agricultural workers in Nampho Municipality say as they have benefited from a water management control support system introduced last year.

Agricultural informatization is what one can do once they are determined to do and the promotion of informatization is the way to make farms, districts, counties and cities well off and more civilized, they say.

The system introduced in Nampho is based on electronic maps showing the locations and characteristics of water source and irrigation facilities in the municipality, including waterways, rivers, reservoirs, pumping stations, drainage lock gates and

major observation posts, and ensures scientific water control.

The introduction of the system has made it possible for the municipality to ensure efficient water control by overcoming the impediment to farming caused by a surplus-induced waste and lack of water in the rice-transplanting season, thereby reducing the consumption of water on farms as much as possible.

In particular, it makes it possible to immediately

grasp the data on the present situation such as the water level and the amount of water supply at drainage posts in the rainy season and take appropriate measures in consideration of the tidal conditions in conformity with the characteristics of the municipality bordering the sea, thus minimizing damage from disastrous abnormal weather.

As the municipality has not a few major waterways with most waterway observation posts and

pumping stations located in remote places, it previously took over three days to look round them once. However, the system makes it possible to immediately understand the conditions of all irrigation facilities and waterways on a real-time basis and take appropriate measures.

At present, all districts and counties in the municipality are correctly judging irrigation to and dryness of fields and taking appropriate measures on the basis of the

detailed images sent from growth observation sections of fields selected on farms under the unified command of the municipal rural economy committee.

According to Yun Jin U, an official of the municipal rural economy committee, the municipality is managing water to be most favourable for the development of its agriculture by finding the most reasonable way after grasping all situations numerically, no matter how much rain comes.

Production cycle in operation

It is their ideal and target to make their workplace a pollution-free workplace and green smeltery by steadily developing and introducing recycling technologies

By Kim Hye Jong PT

The Munphyong Smeltery, a model in making the nonferrous metal industry Juche-based, completed a production cycle of reusing waste materials from production processes.

The production cycle was highly appreciated at the recent 39th National Festival of Science and Technology as it makes it possible to protect the ecological environment and firmly guarantee the sustainable development of Juche-oriented nonferrous metal production.

The smeltery pushed ahead with a technological drive for recycling waste materials in parallel with the establishment of a Juche-oriented nonferrous metal production process.

The technicians and workers successfully established a process for producing a sublimate using waste from the production of lead and zinc and returned it to the electrolytic zinc production process to be used as a raw material. In addition, they set up a process of extracting iron

oxide from waste slags from the sublimate production process.

What is noteworthy is that they applied a special technology into the magnetic separation process for iron oxide production so as to freely raise the grade of iron. Iron oxide from the waste recycling process is used as a tonic in improving the stability and actual extraction rate of the Juche-oriented lead smelting process.

The smeltery is now making technical preparations for turning out various kinds of blocks and roofing tiles by using a silicon compound, which remains after extracting iron oxide in the sublimate production process, as a construction material. It is said that a tailing mill will be unnecessary if even the silicon compound, the remnant of several rounds of waste recycling, is used as a building material.

It is their ideal and target to make their workplace a “pollution-free workplace” and “green smeltery” by steadily developing and introducing recycling technologies.

Compound nanomaterial-based sealing products developed

By Choe Song Jun PT

Researchers of the Materials Science Faculty of Kim Il Sung University have developed advanced sealing products in their own way and established a relevant production line.

It was years ago that they embarked on the project of developing a Korean type of sealing product. One day Kim Song Mu, a section chief of the faculty, went to the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex to apply his technique of producing oxide nanomaterial, a highly profitable one which he had developed.

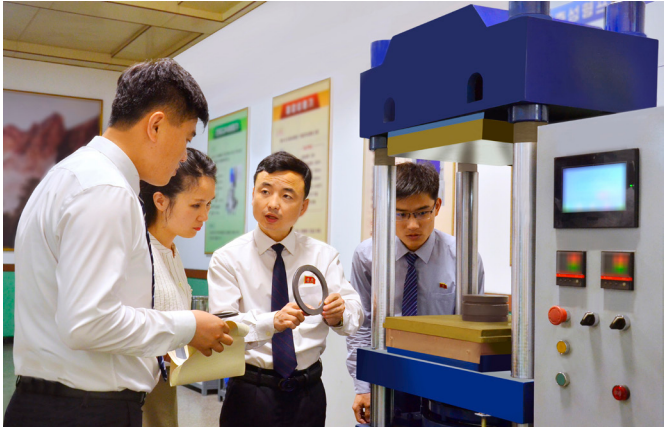
There he happened to know that the complex was dependent on import for the core part of large gas compressors, essential for fertilizer production. The necessary sealing product for the compressors is a hi-tech product as it works in high pressure and temperature, so no country is so generous as

to let the relevant component materials and manufacturing technique be known to others.

Learning the situation, Kim Song Mu began to think how to develop a kind of sealing material in a unique way. Now he, together with his fellow researchers, set a goal of developing sealing products of their own by using compound nanomaterial and launched into the project.

They had to choose a certain nanomaterial, identify a proper mixing method, design moulds and manufacture and process products. All the jobs were strange to them.

Hundreds of experiments and many application tests took place, sometimes resulting in failure. But the researchers were stubborn in the pursuance. Finally, they succeeded in developing a new technology of synthesizing a certain kind of nanomaterial which was in wide use around the



The researchers develop new sealing products. WON TONG CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

world.

The successful project, titled “Establishment of production line of sealing products using compound nanomaterial”, was awarded February 16 Sci-Tech Prize, and the researchers were also given the prize. Kim Song Mu was listed as one of the best scientists and technicians of the state in 2025 as he had rendered a great service

to the economic growth by developing the technique in producing sealing products for compressors.

At the moment these researchers are persevering to attain their target of developing new kinds of advanced sealing products and other advanced important mechanical parts like friction disks for farming machinery.

By Choe Song Jun PT

The Mangyongdae District Rural Economy Committee of Pyongyang Municipality which was selected as one of the top ten agricultural counties in 2025 is increasing grain production by dint of scientific farming.

While reaping rich harvests for several years, they have experienced in practice that farming should be done in a scientific way in order to minimize the damage to crops and produce high and stable yields under the present situation in which the effects of disastrous abnormal climate get more serious.

“Now all farms in the district have introduced such scientific farming methods as growing rice seedlings in greenhouses and by using non-soil substrates and wheat transplanting, which

are bringing great benefits to farms,” said Pak Song Chol, vice-chairman of the Mangyongdae District Rural Economy Committee.

The method of growing rice seedlings in greenhouses has been introduced into the district since 2024 and has

hectare.

According to Pak, before the introduction of the method, they consumed much labour and 41 hectares of land to raise rice seedlings. But now, they need some ten farmers and four hectares. After transplanting, they plant

cropping and increase the per-hectare yield while reducing the consumption of seeds to one third.

This year, the district finished rice-transplanting in the main area of all farms by May 24 by pushing it ahead at a faster rate than the same period of last year.

“All work has become easy since we relied on scientific farming,” said Jong Yong Gum, farmer of the Mangyongdae Vegetable Farm. “Now all farmers are glad that they do not have to do such laborious works as securing soil, managing seedbeds and plucking rice seedlings but work with machines and on a scientific basis.”

She said that everyone is working hard to learn scientific farming methods that make farm works easier, increase the grain production and give them bigger shares in income distribution.

Scientific farming brings great benefits

proved effective.

In April last year, a sudden, heavy snowfall and strong wind created unfavourable conditions for sowing. Notwithstanding this, they grew healthy rice seedlings in greenhouses and finished rice-transplanting in the right season, and markedly increased the grain yield per

vegetables in the greenhouses to earn extra profits.

In addition, the use of non-soil substrates helped save labour, vehicles and fuel, which were needed in securing thousands of tons of soil, and also prevent desolation of soil. And the new wheat-transplanting method helped expand the area of double

Efforts made to consolidate educational foundations

By Kim Hyon PT

Efforts are being made to strengthen the regional foundations for education in different parts of the DPRK.

Excellent teaching resources of urban areas disseminated to rural communities

North Hwanghae Province is propagating and transferring excellent teaching resources to rural schools by organizing itinerant training courses taught by model teachers in Sariwon City.

At rural schools, the model teachers are explaining to teachers there teaching experiences of their own related to such issues as those

that the latter should refer to in working out teaching plans and improving the effectiveness of theoretical and practical education to suit the psychological characteristics of students.

In Sinphuyong, Suan and other counties similar teachers not only actively disseminated valuable new teaching methods among local teachers but also handed over to them necessary multimedia and reference books to give much help to the latter in the preparations for teaching.

While rapidly sending excellent teaching resources of Pyongyang to rural schools on a regular basis, the Nampho municipal education support program centre is synthesizing data

on advanced teaching experiences from city and district schools to be disseminated to the rural ones.

Amid the methodological work to boost the collective enthusiasm for competition for ability and create opportunities for pooling creative wisdom, progress has been made in improving rural school teachers' qualifications and the quality of their teaching in Nampho Municipality.

Foundations for experiments and practical training further consolidated

Sariwon City is putting big efforts into strengthening the foundations for practical education.

Shortly ago, the city built laboratories and practical training rooms at schools in conformity with the enforcement of the optional subject system and organized an exhibition of apparatuses for experiments and practical training and teaching aids.

On display at the exhibition were well over 10 000 pieces of apparatuses for experiments and practical training and teaching aids. During the exhibition there were exchanges and discussions on the practical problems arising in the application of such apparatuses in teaching practice.

The exhibition further fired the enthusiasm of educational institutions in the city for competition for

laying the foundations for experiments and practical training on a high level.

Haeju City learned about the provision of equipment and appliances for experiments and practical training at rural schools with the main emphasis put on training the students of the schools into talents capable of thinking and practising independently and voluntarily and has rendered positive assistance to them.

In particular, the public atmosphere of helping rural schools was enhanced on the occasion of an educational aid exhibition and dozens of kinds of apparatuses for experiments and practical training and information facilities have been sent to the schools.

JULY 15 HONOUR STUDENT PRIZE

By Kim Hak Chol PT

In the DPRK, school-children regard it as an honour and pride to win the July 15 Honour Student Prize.

The prize is awarded to students of graduating classes of middle schools who got full marks throughout the school courses.

Chairman Kim Jong Il set an example in study with his excellent abilities and zeal in his senior middle school days and graduated from the school with the highest distinction on July 15 1960.

After the prize was instituted in 1987, students of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 kindled the first torch for winning the prize and appealed to students of middle schools across the country to turn out in the movement.

Since then, the movement for winning the prize has been waged dynamically among students.

The movement calls on students to be knowledgeable, morally sound and physically strong in an all-round way and to highly display the collective traits in study. It is demonstrating its great vitality.

Many students across the country, including those of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1, have won the July 15 Honour Student Prize and they are all displaying the collective traits in study while helping and leading each other.

New teaching methods developed in general education field

By Ri Sang Il PT

The general education institutions in Pyongyang Municipality intensify their efforts to develop new teaching methods conducive to training students as talents possessed of broad and practical knowledge and high creative ability.

Changdok School worked out a heuristic teaching method to help students obtain a theoretical understanding of the contents of education through the course of visiting factories and enterprises related to the contents of the next lessons

after school and conceiving, designing and putting into effect the most realistic and rational experimental plan.

New teaching methods invented at Kang Pan Sok Senior Middle School, Moranbong Middle School No. 1 and other schools include a study guidance method into which the intelligent teaching control system is introduced, a student-oriented extracurricular teaching method using a new extracurricular group operation support program and a teaching method to develop the space representation ability and

ability to conceive through new teaching aids. They are widely generalized as they help students possess the creative ability to think and practise independently and actively as well as wide knowledge.

Many teaching methods are very helpful in systematically improving the students' command of foreign languages according to school systems.

In particular, the method of teaching students with high intuitional thinking abilities the rules on English pronunciation to suit their characteristics, which was worked out at Kim Song Ju

Primary School, is effective in intensifying foreign language education for students at the stage of primary school.

Effective teaching methods have also been developed by the teachers of preschool educational institutions.

Among them are a children's robot education support program for developing children's observation, memory, thinking and understanding, a teaching method which helps children easily learn the content of the foreign language textbook for kindergarten by singing it to the tune of interesting

songs and consolidate the pronunciations of words and sentences by playing a drama on the theme of fairy tale, and a teaching method for solidifying the basic pronunciations and improving the speaking ability in foreign languages by encouraging children to often use the words and sentences they learned at every opportune time in their daily routine at kindergarten and family life. They are very helpful in promoting the kindergarten education according to the second universal 12-year compulsory education programme.

Extracurricular education method proves effective

By Pang Un Ju PT

Moranbong Middle School No. 1 has upgraded its extracurricular education method to improve the students' abilities to understand and apply the contents of textbooks.

In the course of analysing the method of extracurricular study guidance they applied in the past, the educators of the school found room for improving the efficiency of extracurricular education.

As the extracurricular course was given in a uniform manner, students failed to put effort into subjects at which they are poor or about which they wanted to learn more.

And teachers regarded the extracurricular review hours as a spare time for making up for unfinished lessons and failed to ensure the

teaching density. Moreover, as they gave study guidance to students by way of answering their questions, the extracurricular education could not be a substantial education course.

In the course of finding the right method to solve these problems, teachers of the school, including deputy headmistress Ma Kyong Sim, organized subject groups that use the specialized subject classrooms already built at the school. They created a method of running extracurricular groups in the mode of putting forward the contents of extracurricular group guidance, the names of group instructors and the time for their operation and letting students select the subject they want to learn according to their own natural disposition, talent and knowledge level and go to the teacher they want to learn from to receive study

guidance.

In addition, they divided the groups into two categories according to attainments of students and appointed group teachers in a rational way.

According to Ma Kyong Sim, the extracurricular education in accordance with the levels and individualities of students doubled the efficiency of education as compared to previously.

On that basis, they developed a system of supporting the operation of extracurricular groups capable of making an objective and fair analysis and evaluation of teachers and students during the course of extracurricular group operation.

The introduction of the system made it possible to conduct the planning of subject groups, the application of students and the review and evaluation of the group operation in a more

objective and scientific way.

What is noteworthy in the development and use of the system is the function that enables teachers to evaluate students' attitude toward learning and students to rate teachers' teaching abilities.

Therefore, the competition among teachers for improving their abilities and teaching skills grew intense and their sense of responsibility was enhanced for improving students' abilities.

In addition, the school created a new type of extracurricular study guidance method, such as the question-and-answer platform, where all students and teachers of various subjects hold discussions and debates, solve problems and conduct experiments on research problems of practical themes together, irrespective of grade and class, to help students find solutions to the problems by themselves.



Students conduct experiments and practical training (top) and teachers discuss extracurricular education methods (above). RYU KWANG HYOK / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Prospering Kangdong



The Kangdong Combined Greenhouse Farm.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

Kangdong County is located in the eastern suburbs of the capital city of Pyongyang. It is well known for the Mausoleum of King Tangun and rich coal deposits and has entered a new era of prosperity. A large-scale greenhouse farm the county had never witnessed before was built in March 2024. The Kangdong Combined Greenhouse Farm covers an area of over 260 hectares and has more than 1 050 blocks of various modern vegetable greenhouses, production and public buildings and dwelling houses with a total floor space of nearly 1.2 million square metres. Greenhouses standing in rows, various production and public buildings and dwelling houses remind you of one whole town, rather than a farm.

More than 10 new and advanced technologies were introduced in the farm. Above all, greenhouses are so diverse and original in type. For example, there are a semi-arched double PVC-sheet hydroponic greenhouse, arch-style inter-connected PVC-sheet edaphic greenhouse, double-slope inter-connected glass hydroponic greenhouse, two types of edaphic greenhouses, a greenhouse with cylindrical vegetable cultivation devices and domed glass hydroponic greenhouse. In the greenhouse with cylindrical vegetable cultivation devices, called artificial light plant farm, vegetables can be gathered some 20 days after the planting of seedlings by regulating brightness with various lights and accurately controlling temperature, humidity, carbon dioxide

and other environmental factors. In the domed glass hydroponic greenhouse, vegetables can be harvested ten times a year by using various cultivation devices such as a ladder-type rotary multi-layer cultivation device and a multi-layer cultivation device using LED lamps. Hundreds of hydroponic greenhouses are fully equipped with an automatic nutrient solution supply system and a process for recovering and recycling liquid nutrients. The farm introduced an intelligent production system controlling in an integrated way all the processes and devices including processes for producing and supplying carbon dioxide and producing expanded perlite substrate, a liquid nitrogenous fertilizer maker and an air-purifying device using corona discharge,

thereby putting greenhouse vegetable production on a scientific and intensive basis at a high level. People said that the county underwent a sea change with the establishment of the “greenhouse town” and “farm town”, but it was just a herald of total transformation. Splendid regional-industry factories, leisure complex and hospital were built to take a big part in improving the living standards of the locals and their cultural life. The Kangdong County Foodstuff Factory turns out condiments, confectionery, bread and dozens of other kinds of delicious and highly nutritious foodstuffs. Shortly ago, it newly installed a rotary bread oven to double its bread production capacity and set up a beer brewing line. The Kangdong County Daily Necessities Factory

produces various kinds of daily necessities and their quantity is large enough to meet the demand of the locals. Its employees say that they can make anything the locals want from those excellent facilities and raw materials. The workers of the Kangdong County Garment Factory are striving to make their products well-known to the whole country. The most favourite haunt of the locals is now the Kangdong County Leisure Complex. All its facilities bustle with visitors, including a dining room, apparatus exercise hall, swimming pool, bathrooms, barber’s, beauty salon, table-tennis hall and wading pool. An old native in the Rimgyong Workers’ District said that he wanted to live long to feel dreamlike happiness at the present good time, after looking round the

leisure complex. Students are so reluctant to leave the place as there are lots of books and computers which enable them to do various experiments with simulation programs. It always resounds with happy laughter of the locals as it has a cinema, library, various sports and cultural facilities, commercial networks and other welfare facilities. Great progress has been made in medical service for the residents since the inauguration of the Kangdong County Hospital in November last year. It is said that even those patients who could be treated at central-level hospitals in the past are now recovering from diseases in the hospital. Today people call the county “prospering Kangdong” as it has witnessed a sea change in economic and cultural life.



At the Kangdong County Daily Necessities Factory.



A section of the Kangdong County Leisure Complex.



At Kangdong County Hospital.



Themes of tour get more varied

Tourism is developing into mixed themes



The Yangdok Hot Spring Resort.



The Samjiyon Mountain Tourist Resort.



By Ri Sung Ik PT

In the DPRK, people's demand for tourism is growing higher day by day.

The themes of tour are very diverse, including sightseeing in celebrated mountain, playing sports and getting medical treatment.

Among the tourist attractions are celebrated mountains such as Mts Myohyang and Jongbang and Sinphyong Kumgang, which have long been known

for their magnificence, uniqueness, characteristic scenery and long history and culture, and scenic spots like Songam Cave, a wonder created by Nature.

Besides, tourists can visit the Kaesong area, home of many historical relics, and play golf and other sports games.

Tour for medical treatment is also popular.

Its typical attractions are the Yangdok Hot Spring Resort and Samjiyon Mountain Tourist Resort, where spa

therapy is the primary or additional part of the tour.

Tourism was limited to certain themes like sea bathing and skiing in the past, but it is gradually developing into mixed themes.

This has become possible with the construction of such multifunctional and combined bases for cultural and leisure activities as the Yangdok Hot Spring Resort, Samjiyon Mountain Tourist Resort and Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Area according to the intention of

the Workers' Party of Korea to provide the people with wonderful conditions for cultured life.

Formerly, different kinds of tour were conducted in certain areas with an independent character, but now, included in one schedule, they are conducted in a mixed way.

The schedules, consisting of mountain hiking, sightseeing, riding, air voyage and playing sports and amusement games, are welcomed by tourists as they

give them rest and broaden their knowledge.

After spending pleasant days in various tourist attractions, a citizen of Pyongyang said, "I used to say and hear that our country undergoes splendid changes year after year, but during the tour I could see with my eyes and experience the level of civilization. I was struck with wonder. It would be a better expression that I felt a gush of great strength."

According to him, the magnets for tourists are those

associated with the guidance of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

At the places where the imprints of his guidance are vivid, the tourists have photos taken; they follow the path that he took; they want to be guided by the man or woman who guided him and, if they enjoy such an opportunity, they feel proud of it.

This is an expression of boundless respect and reverence of people for the leader, the citizen added.

Monkey house, a favourite haunt of zoo visitors

By Kim Hyon PT

The monkey house is one of the places crowded with lots of visitors to the Central Zoo.

It includes a main building and three other buildings like the houses of baboons and lemurs.

The two-storey main building has an indoor animal hall and outdoor play yard on each floor.

Visitors are more interested in the intelligence of monkeys than the funny looks and other

characteristics of different kinds of monkeys.

Visitors burst out laughing at the sights of monkeys stretching out their hands

for food, catching snacks nimbly, running away from others to keep the food and eating it while looking about on alert lest others should

follow.

The animals are especially liked by children as they are cute.

According to Kang

Jong Chol, technician of the monkey house, rhesus macaque and ape are particularly clever among more than 10 kinds of

monkeys and tamers like to train them to do stunts. Especially, cute tricks of rhesus macaque elicit laughter from the visitors.



The frolics of cute monkeys elicit the smiles of visitors. SIN PYOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

According to rural revolution programme in new era

By Kim Il Jin PT

The material and technical foundations for the sustainable increase in agricultural production were consolidated, a rapid rise in grain production also made and rural communities across the country turned into beautiful villages during the eighth term of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

All these successes are the brilliant fruition of the WPK's leadership.

Rural revolution programme in the new era

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK held in December 2021 advanced a programme for the rural revolution in the new era for providing a new turning point in the Korean-style development of the socialist countryside.

With a deep insight into the Korean revolutionary practice in which the struggle for the overall development of socialism became a mature requirement and the present situation of the countryside, the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un set forth the rural revolution programme in the new era for translating the Party's rural construction plan into reality in his

historic report at the plenum "Let Us Open up a New Great Era of Our-style Socialist Rural Development".

The basic aim and main content of the rural revolution programme are to ultimately resolve the questions of farmers and agriculture to completely eliminate the gaps between the working class and farmers and between towns and the countryside and to build an ideal society desired by the people.

Noting that the Party's goal in socialist rural construction is to model all the rural communities across the country on the Juche idea and make them materially affluent, the General Secretary clarified that the target to be attained in the DPRK's rural development is to raise the level of ideological awareness of agricultural workers, make rapid growth of agricultural productivity and bring about a fundamental change in the living environment in the countryside.

The rural revolution programme in the new era is a valuable outcome of the painstaking efforts and profound thinking of the General Secretary who puts his heart and soul into adding eternal glory to the exploits of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, who devoted their whole lives to developing the countryside to be an ideal socialist one, and into making

the Korean people lead the happiest and most affluent and civilized life in the world. According to such a cherished desire, a new history of socialist rural construction began and a new era of comprehensive national rejuvenation has been ushered in.

Rapid growth of agricultural productivity

The eighth term of the Party Central Committee witnessed the remarkable successes and experience clearly distinct from those of the past in agricultural production.

At the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party Central Committee, the General Secretary said that it is the Party's view on strategic development to convert the country's agriculture into an advanced one and achieve stable and sustained growth in agricultural production with science and technology as the major driving force for agricultural development, and clearly indicated the issues arising in consistently maintaining the scientific farming-first principle and the ways to do so.

As a result, modern agricultural science research bases appeared in different parts of the country, the informatization level of agricultural production went up and scientists

and researchers enlisted in the teams for promoting scientific farming went out to not only flat areas but also the remote fields in mountainous farms to guide farmers to do scientific farming, while advanced agricultural research findings were widely diffused and introduced.

Farms across the country competitively introduced various advanced farming methods and excellent agricultural sci-tech products. In the course of this, officials and working people in the agricultural sector came to have a completely changed view about scientific farming and hardened their faith and will to overcome the vagaries of the weather on the strength of science.

The great change made in the structure of the country's grain production by the crucial decision of the Party was a revolution in agricultural production which made a breakthrough in providing the people with affluent and civilized dietary conditions and completely solving the food problem.

In his historic policy speech at the Fifth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, the General Secretary clarified a grand plan he had long elaborated for a switch in crop distribution. He explained it again in more detail at

the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party Central Committee held some months later. He gave detailed instructions on pushing ahead in a planned way with the securing of the cultivation area needed for meeting the national demand for rice and wheat, introducing advanced cultivation methods and actively applying machines to farm work, building grain drying facilities and greatly boosting the wheat processing capacity and establishing an effective nationwide system for providing seeds of high-yielding crops and necessary farming materials.

The Party's new agricultural policy on changing the structure of grain production and pressing ahead with rice and wheat farming clearly demonstrated its validity and vitality.

As the wheat cultivation area got larger year after year, 2024 witnessed an increase of tens of thousands of hectares as against the previous year and 2025 an increase of more than 30 000 hectares, with the result that lots of local areas and units produced a high yield of wheat.

Each year witnessed the growth in the number of high-yield counties, farms, workteams, sub-workteams and farmers, bringing great benefits to agricultural workers.

Strength peculiar to DPRK

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

Today, the DPRK has entered a new era of comprehensive development of socialism.

The road the country has so far followed for realizing the will and desire of the people and bringing their ideals and dreams into bloom has never been smooth, but the Koreans have displayed their unique political and ideological might.

In retrospect, they had to build a new country with nothing, the three-year Fatherland Liberation War was just like a showdown between a rifle and an A-bomb, and the postwar reconstruction was an arduous struggle that started on the ruins of war without a single brick remaining intact.

Socialist construction was also a confrontation between revolution and counterrevolution and a struggle to shatter flunkeyism and dogmatism, and the

struggle for defending socialism in the 1990s was literally a showdown between ideologies and between faiths.

The Korean people have overcome these trying ordeals on the strength of ideology.

The new era of comprehensive development of socialism, greeted by them, is as good as a period of war to smash the enemy's blockade and sanctions to isolate and stifle the country.

Nevertheless, the Koreans have put the prestige and reputation of the country on the highest level with their unique ideological and spiritual traits of firmly uniting around the Workers' Party of Korea in ideology and purpose, throwing in their lot with the country and unhesitatingly sacrificing their lives to defend the interests of the country, with their absolute trust in and support for their leader and with their united efforts to uphold the plans and

decisions of the Party Central Committee with practices.

The secret to the fact that the DPRK created miracles in bolstering up its national defence capabilities and made noteworthy achievements in putting the overall national economy on a track of growth in such a short span of time and the factor for having built a great number of gigantic entities of the programme for the rural revolution in the new era and of the regional development policy lie in the patriotic enthusiasm of all the people who have made single-minded efforts by focusing on the rejuvenation and development of the country.

The Korean people keenly feel the validity of the Party's policy through every socialist measure benefiting them and devote their all to the prosperity of the socialist country, and their ideological and spiritual traits constitute the most powerful strength of the country.

Capital city construction continues to gather speed in new long-term plan period



Ri Yong Ho
Section chief of Pyongyang
University of Architecture

Construction projects are being carried on uninterruptedly in the DPRK also in the period of a new long-term plan which started this year.

Noteworthy of them is the fact that the endeavour to develop Pyongyang into a city of world standards is gaining tremendous momentum.

While the Hwasong area is changing into a model administrative district with perfect political, economic and cultural functions, a considerable effort is directed to giving a facelift to suburban districts so that they are in good harmony with the central districts.

The golden age of

the construction of the capital city is of colossal importance in accelerating comprehensive rejuvenation and development of socialism and guaranteeing long-range economic development and prosperity.

Pyongyang is playing a leading role in the endeavour to bring about a transformation for comprehensive rejuvenation of the country.

Another Pyongyang speed has been created as monumental structures sprang up, typically Mirae Scientists, Ryomyong, Songhwa, Jonwi, Hwasong and Rimhung streets and Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District. As the whole country rose up to emulate this drive, a miraculous tempo

has been brought about, giving rise to the legendary tale of groundbreaking accompanied by inauguration in the same year.

The material and technical foundations of the construction sector have been further consolidated.

The innovative spirit of creation displayed by the designers of the State General Design Bureau, Paektusan Institute of Architecture and Pyongyang Urban Planning Institute and lecturers and researchers of Pyongyang University of Architecture resulted in the creation of designs of structures of high practical utility which suit the aesthetic and emotional needs of the Korean people.

The construction campaign is going on dynamically for laying firmer foundations of national strength, leading the people to a higher level of civilization and providing them with greater wellbeing.

BYWORD

In the DPRK where the era of comprehensive development of socialism is being ushered in, new production bases are being built one after another and start production soon after inauguration.

It is because construction and preparations for

production are pushed ahead simultaneously, powerfully and scrupulously according to the plan of the Workers' Party of Korea to provide the people with a more

affluent and cultured life as early as possible.

The regional-industry factories completed in 40 cities and counties in the past two years turn out a large quantity of quality

goods, giving delight to the locals.

Witnessing such reality, they say that inauguration accompanied by production has become a matter of course.

Inauguration accompanied by production

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False document fabricated illegally

By Kim Il Jin PT

There were many treaties concluded between countries in history. Among them are “treaties” which were fabricated by force in disregard of the basic principles recognized by international law.

The “Jongmi Seven-point Treaty” cooked up by the Japanese imperialists in 1907 was merely a fabrication completely devoid of legality and legal validity.

In view of international law, a treaty that stipulates an important problem like the transfer of the right of home administration of a country must be discussed and signed after receiving a commission of full power from the head of the relevant country.

However, the “Jongmi Seven-

point Treaty” was not approved, signed or sealed by the emperor, the sovereign of the feudal Joseon dynasty. The signatories of the treaty were resident-general Ito Hirobumi, the Japanese governor of Korea, from the Japanese side and traitor Ri Wan Yong from the side of the Korean feudal government. But both of them did not receive a commission of full power from heads of state.

The treaty was all the more invalid as it was fabricated between the Korean feudal government, which had no authority to conclude any treaty as it had been deprived of its diplomatic rights by Japan through the “Ulsa Five-point Treaty” (November 17 1905), and the resident-general who had no qualifications to sign the treaty.

Therefore, it was not a “treaty” concluded by both sides of Korea and Japan but Japan’s unilateral fabrication.

The Japanese imperialists, under the pretext of this false document, totally deprived the Korean feudal government of its home administration rights from jurisdiction, legislation and administration to appointment of officials, and mobilized all their power to totally annex the territory of Korea in 1910.

During their decades-long military occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists cooked up various draconian laws including the “law on national mobilization” and abducted more than 8.4 million Korean young and middle-aged people by force and sent them to battlefields for aggression and

sites of backbreaking slave labour, and massacred more than one million Koreans. The number of Korean women who were forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese imperialists amounted to 200 000. Under such deceptive slogans as “Japanese and Koreans are of the same descent” and “Korea and Japan are one”, they tried to deprive the Koreans of their language, spoken and written, as well as their names, and destroyed and plundered precious cultural assets and rich natural resources of Korea at random.

The seizure of the sovereign rights and all kinds of unethical crimes committed by Japan in the past can by no means be justified.

The Korean people never forget Japan’s past crimes and will surely force it to pay dearly for them.

Different countries committed to developing education

By Choe Song Jun PT

Many nations are directing big efforts to education for their future and development.

The Mozambican president asked scholars in the field of education to establish a practical educational strategy.

At the National Higher Education Conference, he emphasized the need for a higher education system that is more powerful, comprehensive and compatible with national interests, saying that the development of the state is largely governed by the ability to train experts, create innovations and exploit resources as well as the physical infrastructure.

He noted that it is important to enhance the connectivity between colleges and communities to solve problems such as increase of agricultural productivity, climate change response and improvement of public services, and announced a plan to set up research centres specializing in applied research in the fields of agriculture, mining, energy, ocean and water across the country. He also stressed the need to increase higher education institutions and improve the quality of education.

The Ethiopian prime minister at a regular parliamentary session said that the education sector has achieved considerable progress through the historic reform.

Reaffirming that the improvement of educational quality and investment of human capital are among the top priority tasks of the government, he stressed that the government has built many mother schools and boarding schools across the country in the past as well as

35 000 kindergartens and infant centres in the past seven years as part of the long-term strategy for national development.

He noted that the construction of a university will be finished within six to seven months, describing it as a world-class university which will present a new standard of higher education in Ethiopia and Africa. The university reflects the ambition of the state to build an institution with a global competitive edge that is capable of preparing the younger generations for the rapidly developing digital economy, he said.

The Singaporean government officially announced that it would recruit 1 000 new teachers each year for the next few years. This measure aims to solve the lack of teachers and bring the country’s educational level in step with the worldwide trend of development in which great successes are being achieved in research into AI, climate change and other advanced science and technology fields.

Laos worked out a new draft law on improving the quality of general education and educational environment across the country. It called for analyzing and reviewing the course of implementing the action programme for intensifying the training of teachers and achieving qualitative development at educational units at all levels by improving the qualifications of teachers. The government took a series of innovative measures to increase the school admission rate and reduce the dropout rate.

The international community remains committed to training practice-oriented talents of their own style by channelling efforts into the development of education.

International efforts for recycling

By Kim Hye Jong PT

The practicality of recycling is being highlighted worldwide day by day as it brings economic profits while solving the problems of resource shortage and waste.

Many countries are concentrating their efforts on recycling called an “economy with nothing to discard”.

Amid the prevailing trend of regarding waste as a kind of resource, a well-regulated system of retrieving and recycling waste is being established.

Every year, more than two billion tons of urban waste are generated worldwide and 45 percent of it is not treated. Activities are being conducted to recycle this vast amount of waste.

Russia is preparing a process for collecting, sorting and reprocessing waste by kind. There are over 27 000 sorting stations in the residential areas of Sverdlovsk.

In this country, there is a steady increase in the number of plants that produce electricity with sorted waste and each of them produces 70 000 kW of power by treating up to 700 000 tons of solid waste.

In Istanbul, Türkiye, about 80 garbage trucks carry household rubbish to a recycling factory every day, and the factory produces 70-75 tons of organic manure and 15 tons of useful materials.

In Stockholm, Sweden, there is an eco-city area with a relatively well-regulated waste collection system. The sewage treatment station in the area produces biogas by treating kitchen waste and so on.

The circular economy promotion law enforced in China sets forth principles to be adhered to in

reducing, reusing and recycling waste. According to the law, many regions and units are actively recycling waste.

Xiamen City has annually produced electricity by treating hundreds of thousands of tons of household rubbish since 2020. The waste slag from the modern incineration process is used in producing building materials and fertilizer, and heat and gas from the process are used for power generation.

A clothing factory in Shanghai produces nearly 5 000 suits of clothes, 15 000 neckerchiefs, bags, pillows and other kinds of goods more by dint of recycling every year.

In Thailand, recycling technology is being introduced into the production processes of hundreds of enterprises.

Vietnam also pays close attention to treating and recycling waste. The government calls for minimizing waste on the three principles of reduction, reuse and recycling.

In Germany, which enacted the circular economy law, measures are taken to produce as less as waste.

Kenya provides medium- and small-sized enterprises in charge of waste disposal with special funds and technical support for expanding capacity.

Different countries have introduced the technology of making environmental-friendly stone paper from muck from coal mines to produce economic effects.

It is a common view of the international community that a lot of material wealth can be created by collecting and recycling only household rubbish and other waste materials regularly.

KCNA

China

President issues directive in connection with damage by landslide

Chinese President Xi Jinping issued an important directive as regards the fact that a landslide in Chongqing caused loss of lives on July 17.

Calling for organizing search and rescue in a scientific way, preventing the occurrence of the second disaster and treating the injured well in a proper way, he pointed to the need to make clear the cause and find out and remove dangerous elements.

He stressed the need for every region and relevant sectors to thoroughly fulfil their responsibility in security, intensify observation, early warning and inspection and perfectly ensure the safety of lives and property of the masses of the people.

Brazil

US’ unfair tariff rejected

Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva recently repudiated the US for unfairly levying a tariff against his country.

As to the US’ decision on imposing a 25% tariff on specified imports from Brazil, he said that the US can never justify its measure by any means.

Meanwhile, the Brazilian government issued a statement to denounce the US’ unilateral act and announce that it would take countermeasures.

Russia

FM censures Japan for hostile act

Andrei Rudenko, Russian vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, disclosed at a press conference on July 19 that Japan is in collusion with Ukraine in the combat drone development and production sector.

Describing the collusion between Japan and Ukraine as a systematic and terrorist provocative act and undisguised hostile act against civilian objects in the Russian territory, he noted that Japan is stirring up criminal acts of Ukraine which is indulging in terrorism and massacre against peaceful inhabitants by using drones.

Sudan

FM decries US’ sanctions

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on July 19 to denounce the US’ sanctions against its country.

On July 17 the US found fault with the issue of the Sudanese army’s “use of chemical weapons” and announced its enforcement of new sanctions against the country. The statement branded it as a unilateral and illegal act based on a false assertion.

The US has so far failed to present any evidence of the issue, the statement said, adding that it suggests that the US’ sanctions were prompted by an ulterior political purpose, not by concern over the use of chemical weapons.

Inner Chilbo in summer



Change in rankings, impressive teams

By Kim Hak Chol PT

The second round of the 2025-2026 DPRK men's and women's premier leagues has come to a close.

The second-round matches, which were fiercer than the first-round, have changed the deep-seated views of experts and fans on the relatively strong and weak teams.

Not a few games recorded unexpected results, and the team rankings changed significantly as the teams which had lagged behind others advanced.

In the men's league, the first place was taken by the Ryomyong Team which had won 19 points to be the fifth placer in the first round.

The team whose individual players have relatively high physical and technical abilities gave full play to its potential in each game, leaving a deep impression on the spectators.

In the second round, the

Amnokgang Team was rated as a team well prepared physically, technically and tactically and great in spiritual strength and teamwork. The team scored 24 goals in the round, coming first in the goal rankings.

The Sonbong Team, the third placer in the second round, showed thrilling scoring scenes with its vigorous rhythm.

The Wolmido Team became the one which made a "miracle" in the second round.

The team has never been included even in the top six in recent years and was the lowest in the first-round rankings, but it rose to the fourth place in the second round.

The Rimyongsu Team, the ninth placer in the first round, also became the sixth in the second round.

The team, fast in advance for attack, attempted to score points by making a breach in the rival's defence while frequently changing its

attack directions.

A total of 186 goals were scored in the men's games, a decrease of 14 as compared to the first round, and the hat-tricks increased from two to four.

Women's games, too, were fierce as differences in abilities between teams remarkably dwindled.

The April 25 Team took the first place in the second round again after the first one.

It is the only team which has so far established unbeaten records with the largest number of goals scored and the smallest number of goals allowed.

The Rimyongsu Team's ability has remarkably improved.

The team unfortunately ranked third as it lagged behind the Pyongyang Team in terms of disparity between gains and losses, but it showed higher progress than in the first round.

The Jebi Team, the ninth placer in the first round,

came fourth.

In the first round, it was one of the teams with many losses as it scored 17 goals while allowing 20. But at the end of the second round, its losses numbered eight, the next smallest to those of the April 25 and Pyongyang teams.

A total of 145 goals were scored in the women's games.

During the second round, 33 goals or 17.7% of 186 in the men's league and 29 goals or 20% of 145 in the women's league were scored nearly at the end of the games. Thus, the results of several matches overturned the expectations of the spectators at the end of them.

And male and female footballers played 66 and 55 matches respectively, scoring 29 and 10 penalty goals surpassing those in the first round. In particular, the penalty goals in the men's games are 15.6% of the total goals and 2.4 times more than those in the first round.

Natural monument—Jasan ginkgo tree

By Ri Sung Ik PT

hundreds of years old.

The Jasan ginkgo tree grows in Jasan-ri, Phyongsong, South

It was designated as a natural monument in January 1980 to be put under protection.

Phyongan Province Planted in about 1280, it is a female ginkgo tree which looks magnificent as its height and the width of its crown are similar.

It is 26 metres tall, 6.8 metres round at the root collar, 5.5 metres round at the chest and 23 metres wide at the crown.

Its trunk is greyish brown and has many cracks.

A leaf is 5-6cm wide and 3-4cm long, characterized by its being smaller than those of other ginkgoes and being not bisected at the tip.

The tree is of great scientific significance as it is

