

Eighth Conference of Military Educationists of KPA held under the guidance of General Secretary Kim Jong Un



Opening up of a new period of upsurge and leaping progress called for in effecting revolution in military education

KCNA

The Eighth Conference of Military Educationists of the Korean People's Army took place at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang on December 4-5.

The Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea convened the conference involving the entire army with a view to consolidating the core position of the Korean revolutionary armed forces in every way by bringing about a radical turn in military education as required by the changing times and revolutionary situation.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the WPK and chairman of the Central

Military Commission of the WPK, attended and directed the conference.

Present at the conference were exemplary military educationists and relevant cadres and commanding officers from the General Political Bureau, the Ministry of National Defence and the General Staff, commanding officers of the services and units at corps level and meritorious officials of the logistic units for education.

Kim Jong Un appeared at the venue of the conference amid the playing of welcome music.

Taking the platform were Pak Jong Chon, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and secretary of

the Party Central Committee, and O Il Jong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and department director of the Party Central Committee.

Also seen on the platform were commanding officers of the Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK and officials, lecturers and researchers who rendered distinguished services to military education.

Kim Jong Un made an opening address.

He sent warm thanks to all the military educationists for devoting themselves to training commanding officers and backbones of the KPA, devoting all their wisdom, passion and soul to their work on the platform of the revolution, true

to the Party's policy and line of training reserve military and political cadres.

He referred to the Party's intention of giving top priority to military education, the importance of the mission and duty of military educationists and the purpose of convening the conference. Expressing the belief that the Eighth KPA Conference of Military Educationists would serve as an occasion of epochal turn and a process of leaping progress in the course of the development of Juche-based military education thanks to the high political enthusiasm and close attention of all the participants, he declared the conference open.

Army General Ri Yong Gil, member

SEE PAGE 2



FROM PAGE 1

of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of National Defence of the DPRK, made a report, which was followed by speeches.

Achievements and experience made in helping lecturers possess political and moral traits and qualifications befitting lecturers and in improving the educational conditions, environment and methods at military academies through the struggle to bring about practical improvement and substantial advance in military education were introduced and shared through the report and speeches.

There were also the analysis and review of some deviations revealed in military education and their causes.

The report and speeches called on all the educationists to display great courage, spirit of exertion, inexhaustible passion and fighting spirit with the readiness and self-confidence to put military education on a higher level as early as possible so as to bring about a new innovation, bold

creation and steady progress in overall military education work.

The standings of military educational institutions were announced at the conference based on the assessment of their implementation of the Party's policy of bringing about a revolution in military education, and pennants were awarded to exemplary units.

Kim Jong Un made an important conclusion.

He said that the conference is being held at a crucial time when the Korean revolution is moving on to the next stage of new victory according to the grand fighting programme and policy set forth by the historic Party Congress, and repeatedly stressed the strategic intention of the Central Military Commission of the WPK in giving guidance to the conference with deep attention while attaching special importance to it and the importance of military education in the current situation.

He underscored the need to prepare all the military educationists to be true

soldiers immensely loyal to the idea and leadership of the Party and to organize and provide military education, strictly guided by the Party's idea, policy and method so as to train all the cadets to be commanding officers who remain absolutely loyal to the Party Central Committee. He set forth principles, direction of development of military education and tasks and ways to this end.

It is important for military educationists to be deeply aware of their noble mission and duty before the Party and the revolution and to turn out as one in effecting the revolution in military education, he said, clarifying the main traits to be possessed by them.

He called for opening up a new period of upsurge and leaping progress in effecting the revolution in military education by making every possible effort for the great Party, for the great state and people and for the eternal mightiness and invincibility of the revolutionary armed forces.

Kim Jong Un made a closing address. He appreciated that the Eighth

Conference of Military Educationists in the history of the Korean revolutionary armed forces achieved its intended purpose thanks to the high enthusiasm of the participants. He repeatedly called for making military education the most advanced one in the country and the one making a substantial contribution to strengthening the core position of the revolutionary armed forces.

He expressed great trust and expectation that all the participants would bear deep in their minds the idea and spirit of the conference, redouble efforts and make a decisive stride forward in the struggle for implementing the Party's policy of bringing about a revolution in military education and thus make a tangible contribution to developing the KPA into the revolutionary army of the Party and an elite force.

During the conference, a training course was offered for the participants.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un had a photo session with the participants in the conference on December 7.

Chairman Kim Jong Il commemorated in different countries

KCNA

There took place a memorial meeting in the Democratic Republic of Congo, lectures in Mongolia, Uganda and Senegal and a film show in Russia from November 17 to 28 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

A DPRK film on the Chairman's visit to the Far Eastern Region of the Russian Federation was shown at the film show.

The chairman of the Mongolian Cultural and Research Center of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said that Chairman Kim Jong Il who faithfully

carried forward the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the DPRK, formulated the revolutionary idea of the President as Kimilsungism and thoroughly applied it to the revolution and construction.

The first vice-chairman and members of the Democratic Republic of Congo-Korea Friendship and Solidarity Association stressed that the revolutionary career and feats of Chairman Kim Jong Il shine more brightly day after day as the great vitality of Juche-oriented ideology and theory developed by him is verified more vividly through the reality of socialist Korea which achieves prosperity under the leadership of the

respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un.

The chairman of the Ugandan National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea, the chairman of the Ugandan National Executive Committee of the Pan-African Movement, the chairman of the Uganda-DPRK Friendship Association and other political and public personages of Uganda praised the Chairman for the exploits he had performed for accomplishing the cause of independence for humankind.

A message to General Secretary Kim Jong Un was adopted at the memorial meeting in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

HOME NEWS

KCNA

Jagang More youths volunteer for difficult sectors

Dozens of young people in Jagang Province volunteered for the provincial youth shock brigade, railway workteam, farms and other workplaces in major economic sectors with great enthusiasm for performing feats in the van of the general advance for implementing the decisions of the Eighth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the administrative policy of the DPRK government.

A meeting to congratulate those who volunteered for labour-consuming sectors took place at the provincial art theatre.

North Hamgyong Iron, steel outputs rise

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex is doing a good job of production.

It has applied an advanced technique for furnace operation to boost the molten iron yield by 1.5 times on a daily average.

Meanwhile, it remodelled several pieces of equipment to make progress in

maintaining and reinforcing production processes.

South Phyongan Consumer goods exhibition held

An exhibition of consumer goods took place in Phyongsong of South Phyongan Province.

It drew central light industry factories, local industry factories in cities and counties and all other units producing consumer goods in the province.

On show at the exhibition were over 53 000 pieces of primary and essential consumer goods in some 800 kinds produced at the factories, enterprises, commercial facilities, cooperative organizations and housewives' workteams in the province.

North Phyongan New ranch built



A milch cow farm has been inaugurated in North

Phyongan Province.

The farm consists of cowsheds, a milk processing building, feed processing ground, *Hermetia illucens* breeding ground, hay barn, ensilage ground, room for sanitary inspection, veterinary treatment room, etc.

Its inaugural ceremony was held on the spot on December 5.

Around the country Greenhouse vegetable farms overfulfill annual production plans

This year, the greenhouse vegetable production plan of the Ministry of Agriculture was carried out at 104 percent.

Pyongyang Municipality produced over 300 tons of vegetables per hectare, while North Phyongan Province produced over 1 000 tons of greenhouse vegetables every month.

And South Phyongan, North Hwanghae, North Hamgyong and other provinces also made effective use of the food production cycle and applied advanced cultivating methods to obtain good results in greenhouse vegetable production.

First-year targets hit in various economic sectors

KCNA

Various sectors of the national economy have fulfilled their assignments for the first year of the new five-year plan, bringing about continuous innovation and advance.

The Jaeryong Mine exceeded its yearly iron ore production target by over 10 percent until mid-November. The mine remodelled a bogie-type winch by securing a large amount of necessary materials to raise its capacity 1.2 times. The technicians and skilled workers completed a new crushing-screening process to ensure the quality of iron ore by pooling their creative wisdom and built a caustic soda production base to lay a foundation for supplying welding rods badly needed for production by themselves.

The Wonsan Army-People Power Station exceeded its annual electric power production target by 40 percent. Workers and technicians introduced a new-type efficient water turbine in a short time by pooling their wisdom and effort, thereby radically raising the efficiency of generators. The introduction of a new cooling water system helped them improve the efficiency of generating equipment and transformers and extend the repair cycle

of generators more than ever before to save lots of manpower and materials. They also reinforced the midcourse intake, head-race and other hydraulic structures qualitatively to generate 1 500 kW of more momentary electric power.

In the spirit of having fulfilled the national economic plan for this year, the Mirim Barrage Power Station carefully organizes the management and secures materials and spare parts needed for the operation of equipment by itself to lay a solid foundation for normal production, while maximizing the performance of various equipment and machinery introduced into production. In particular, it applies valuable technical innovation plans in time and solves technical problems arising in the course of application in close contact with related institutes to improve power generating efficiency.

The Pyongyang General Electric Cable Factory 326 carried out its annual national economic plan ahead of schedule till November by conducting a fierce increased production drive from the beginning of the year and supplied thousands of kilometres of insulated wire and electric cables to various economic sectors. Amid the vigorous

campaign to give impetus to revitalizing production with the introduction of new techniques and recycling, it developed over 90 technical innovation plans to boost productivity 1.3 times. And it made equipment needed for establishing a plastic waste recycling process and introduced a denaturant based on nanoadditive to produce reclaimed plastic with over 99 percent of extension rate, thereby solving the problem of plastic raw materials. The factory also set up an over 10-ton capacity B-grade insulating material production process in a short time to increase production. As a result, the factory achieved high production results every month.

The Ryongsong Disabled Soldiers' Injection-moulded Boots Factory implemented its annual national economic plan on all indices. It has fulfilled its national economic plan every year ahead of schedule. This year, too, it adopted domestic production of raw and other materials and recycling as the lifeline of its development and put the production for the first year of the new five-year plan on a normal footing at a high level. By holding fast to recycling as the main link of the whole chain for revitalizing production, it set up new production processes based

on recycled raw materials and continuously increased the kinds of consumer goods. It made a series of equipment to suit its conditions to build production processes for various products in a short time including those for the heels of women's leather shoes and plastic pipe, thereby ensuring their normal production on a high level. It promoted cooperation between shifts, while coordinating close connection between processes from raw materials feeding to injection moulding, finish and packaging to far surpass its daily production targets.

Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill also carried out its yearly silk thread and silk cotton pad production plans. Amid the heightened zeal for the socialist emulation drive between workshops, workteams and individuals, an increasing number of its employees hit their three-, two- and one-year production targets one after another, resulting in an increase in production at the factory. The spirit of collectivism and fine traits of helping and leading one another forward were fully displayed and the campaign to overtake, model after and share experience was conducted in full vigour in all workplaces under the slogan of "One for all and all for one!"

House-moving in Kaesong

KCNA

Dwelling houses for well over a hundred families have been built in Kaesong.

New villages have been constructed at sunny places of Haephyong-ri of Kaephung District and Sinhung-ri of Panmun District. The cosy houses for farmers are furnished with convenient living rooms, kitchens, toilets and storehouses and fruit trees have taken root in their gardens, adding beauty to the areas.

The villages have undergone changes beyond

recognition with the construction of threshing grounds, barns, pumping stations and the like.

Meetings for moving into new houses took place in Haephyong-ri and Sinhung-ri with relevant officials and farmers in attendance.

Congratulatory addresses were delivered, house licences were given and other speeches were made.

Then house owners moved into their new homes.

Amid lively dancing, officials visited the owners of new houses to congratulate them.



Residents dance for joy on having received new houses gratis.

City of Samjiyon

undergoes sea change



A model of modern mountainous town built at foot of Mt Paektu

By Yun Kyong Il PT

The City of Samjiyon, Ryanggang Province, has undergone a sea change as a model of socialist mountainous city of culture.

Situated in the northeastern part of the province in the northern inland area of Korea, the city is a sacred place of the revolution which is associated with the everlasting history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by President Kim Il Sung and where Chairman Kim Jong Il was born as the Shining Star of Mt Paektu.

The development project of the city was carried out in three

stages.

As it has been completed this year under the leadership of General Secretary Kim Jong Un, even remote mountain villages have been spruced up in the city.

From the observation platform on Pegae Peak commanding a view of the city, ideal villages of happiness in the eternal forests at the foot of Mt Paektu covered with snow all the year round look like a flower garden.

Nature- and environment-friendly dwelling houses and public buildings preserving the geographical environment are flawless in terms of formative arts and different colours of

roofs and coating materials are in harmony with natural forests of the Mt Paektu area while displaying a sense of modern beauty.

Sections of education, houses, commercial service, local industry, education and public health have been formed with the statue of Chairman Kim Jong Il at the centre and wide roads stretch straight. All structures of the city centre are smart.

Every *dong* and *ri* in the city has changed beyond recognition all at once from Simmusong-dong that can be claimed to be the first village at the foot of Mt Paektu along with the town area to

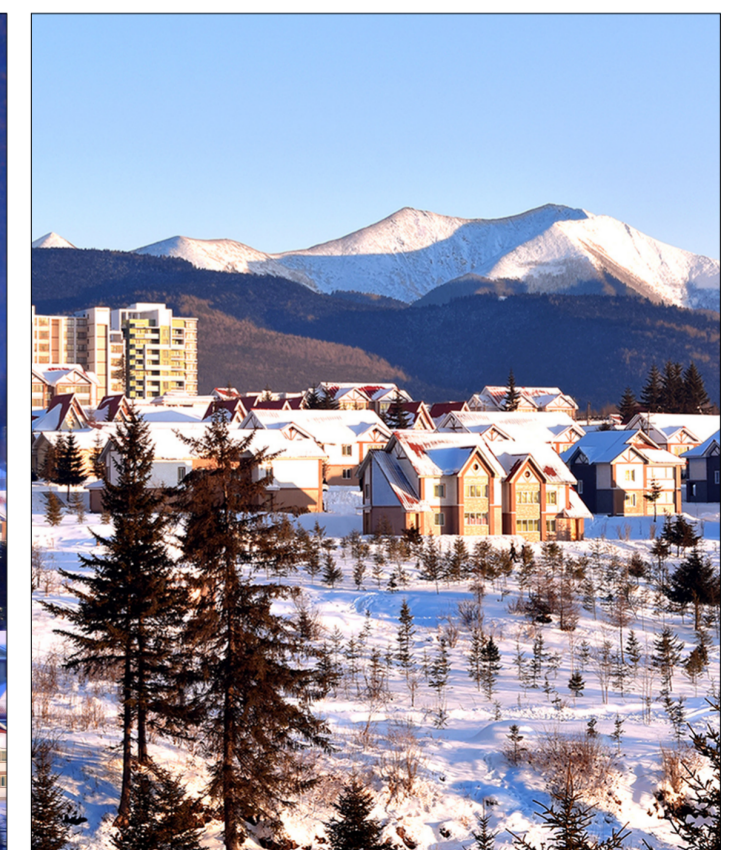
Paeksam-ri, Poso-ri, Sobaeksan-ri, Thongsin-ri and Honggyesu-ri.

Two- and three-storey and terraced houses have been built distinctively along the Rimyongsu valley, where unfrozen Rimyongsu Falls unfold an enchanting view even in midwinter. They blend in well with structures national in style including folklore hotel and noodle house.

The area of Phothae-dong with houses for well over a thousand families and public buildings against the backdrop of imposing Mt Phothae is a spectacle to behold. Also magnificent is the view of

the Junghung Farm area with seat village with an imposing *ri* cultural hall at the centre and newly-built workteams. Last November, the General Secretary made the rounds of the area of Phothae-dong and expressed satisfaction with the superb view of the area.

Sunny houses, a nursery and kindergarten reminiscent of a fairytale world were built in Paektusanmilyong-dong embracing the Chairman's birthplace in the Paektusan Secret Camp and houses for a small number of families were also constructed in the last village of Ohomultong-dong which is at the tip of the city.





By Jong Hwa Sun PT

The construction of the City of Samjiyon is not confined to the building of a modern mountainous city. The significance of the sea change in the appearance of Samjiyon also lies in having provided a springboard for implementing the Workers' Party of Korea's plan for local construction and a model to be copied in local construction throughout the country. To develop local construction

as required by the developing times is an important demand in sprucing up local areas in such a way as to preserve their distinctive characters and furthermore bringing about the comprehensive development of the whole country. General Secretary Kim Jong Un attached great importance to the construction of Samjiyon, because it was aimed at not only building the city splendidly, but also gaining experience and presenting a model for setting future targets for transforming

City foretells future of local development

all the cities and counties into modern ones. In the course of constructing the city according to the ideal standards of civilization he had

set, a manual for local construction was produced, an innovative and creative vision was created and powerful construction forces were set up.

On his inspection tour of the city in November, the General Secretary said that the success, experience and standards achieved, gained and set in the course of the construction of the city serve as a clear guideline for promoting the WPK's local construction policy in the correct direction and pointed to the need to positively draw on and broaden good experience accumulated through the construction project in order to bring about a turning point in speeding up the development of local construction and the

building of the whole society into a civilized one. At present, all other cities and counties are stepping up their construction and design forces and material and technical foundations in order to refurbish their areas like Samjiyon. It is the DPRK's firm decision to spread the spark of local construction produced at the foot of Mt Paektu all across the country and usher in a new era of great change of local areas as early as possible.





Owners of new houses say

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

Residents moved into new houses in ten *dong* and *ri* in the City of Samjiyon between October 20 and 27.

Over a month has passed since they settled in new splendid homes which are provided with full convenience. But they still say that they cannot believe such excellent places are their homes, adding that they are so grateful that they are unable to sleep even at night as the

state gave new homes gratis to ordinary people living in out-of-the-way mountainous area.

"People generally say the first winter in new houses is cold. And the City of Samjiyon is known to be the coldest place in our country. But I was surprised to feel warmth when I stepped into my new home. The floors were heated before we came. Now, we live in the warm house as one room is provided with the electric heating system and the other equipped with underfloor heating. I wonder

how builders could construct the houses to suit the particular liking of our locals," said Kim Song Man, an old native living in Phothae-dong.

Kim Sun Hui, teacher of Junghung Senior Middle School living in Junghung-ri, said that she now occupies herself with boasting her new home by phone to her relatives and friends living in different parts of the country every evening. Mountain folks can now lead a civilized life as good as townspeople, she added. "I have never dreamt that

we, newlyweds, could receive a new house. Moreover, my husband who was a worker entered a university in the province when my family moved into the new house," said Om Yon Hui living in Sinmusong-dong.

An ex-serviceman, Son Song Gwang also received a new house some days after he volunteered from the capital city of Pyongyang to work as a farmer at the Junghung Farm.

There are many other stories about people's delight going around the City of

Samjiyon. A mother who had paid a short visit to her daughter's home decided to settle there since the life in Samjiyon is so good, and girls living in lowlands got married to men in the city.

An ex-serviceman and now sub-workteam leader of the Junghung Farm, who met General Secretary Kim Jong Un in his new house last November, made up his mind to repay his affection and benevolence by reaping good crops to be a true master of the land.





The DPRK provides its citizens with full conditions to exercise their sociopolitical and civil rights. Photo shows a polling station during the election of deputies to the 14th Supreme People's Assembly held in March 2019.

PAK CHANG BOK / PICTORIAL KOREA

Genuine human rights ensured in DPRK

By Choe Yong Nam PT

At the third session of the UN General Assembly on December 10 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted for the purpose of making all countries in the world have a common understanding of human rights and regard it as their obligation to guarantee the rights and preventing the violation of them on a worldwide scale.

The declaration raised the guarantee and protection of them as one of important international issues while recognizing the validity and legitimacy of the struggle for guaranteeing human rights internationally.

Although it has a series of shortcomings, including the fact that it fails to contain every detail of the rights by confining the definition of them to a general one, the declaration is of great significance in safeguarding the rights and preventing the abuses of them.

At the beginning, the declaration defined the right to live and equal rights as the basic human rights of all people.

The DPRK is the genuine champion of human rights that fully guarantees them. It protects and ensures the democratic freedom and rights of the masses of the people most perfectly.

The contents of human rights that are the independent rights of human beings and the goals for realizing them were specified in detail in the line on the people's revolutionary government and the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which were put forward by General Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to get back the sovereign rights of the country and other national rights from the Japanese imperialists, and the popular policies pursued by such governments, and human rights were successfully established in the guerrilla bases that existed in the form of liberated zone.

After Korea's liberation in 1945, the anti-popular colonialist laws against human rights were completely abolished and a democratic and popular system for guaranteeing human rights was established in the north of Korea to provide the people with genuine rights and a happy life.

This is a good example showing that the contents of genuine rights embodying the independent nature of human beings had already been definitely presented and on the stage of realization there before the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted.

The socialist system for guaranteeing human rights

established in the DPRK consists of the human rights legal mechanism standardizing these independent rights the people shall exercise in all domains of politics, the economy and culture, the well-organized state mechanism fully ensuring the people's independent rights and the system of education in and publicity about human rights for enhancing the people's awareness of them.

The DPRK's policies, laws, measures, activities, education and publicity related to human rights fully conform to the unanimous aspirations of humankind for establishing genuine human rights. Moreover, many state measures taken in different fields of social life including education are more advanced than the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and specific regulations of relevant international documents.

Notably, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights set a goal of making at least primary education free and compulsory in the education sector, but in the DPRK all types of schooling are free, primary and secondary educations are compulsory, a well-regulated educational system has been established to allow all working people to learn to their heart's content and material

interests.

The WPK has powerfully advanced socialist construction by always going deep among the people and giving free rein to their spiritual strength in the whole course of leading the revolution.

Whenever the revolution faced a severe trial, it informed its members and other working people of the prevailing situation as it was and dynamically conducted

timely political activities to inspire them to implement revolutionary tasks.

And it respected the demands and intentions of the people in formulating and enforcing its lines and policies, made sure that production and construction were all conducted with their opinions and estimation as a yardstick and paid close attention to making all Party organizations and state organs

and technical conditions are provided satisfactorily.

The popular characters of human rights policies of the DPRK are also evidenced by the facts that new excellent houses are built at state expense for those who lost their houses and property due to natural disasters and that modern dwelling houses are provided to working people gratis every year.

As the international community unanimously acknowledges, human rights of each citizen of the DPRK, including political freedom and rights, rights to work and rest and rights to education and medical service, are fully guaranteed by the state's popular policies.

Strangers competively donate their flesh and bones for burnt patients, unmarried young women adopt parentless children and university graduates volunteer as teachers of schools in remote island and mountain villages for a few children. This is the reality of the DPRK.

The Korean people are proud of having such advantageous socialist human rights system providing them with genuine human rights and absolutely support it.

The DPRK will achieve better results in the human rights field as it administers politics in the service of the people.

OPINION

UK well-advised to remedy its dire human rights situation

By Choe Yong Un

On November 23, the UK issued a statement of its foreign minister and designated 30 countries including the DPRK once again as "human rights priority countries".

It is a really weird thing for the UK to find fault with other countries on an annual basis in their human rights situation, posing as a human rights judge. More intolerable is that it has labelled even the emergency measures for the prevention of infectious disease, which were taken by our state on a preemptive basis to protect the lives of our people, as "human rights violation".

Does the UK have any face and qualification to dictate to other countries, distorting and fabricating their human rights situation?

The UK is just the epicentre of pouring forth human rights violations such as racial discrimination, maltreatment of immigrants, police violence and murder of various sorts which cause considerable consternation among the world people.

Even recently, many refugees from the Middle East and Africa seeking refuge in the UK were drowned in the sea owing to the blockade imposed by the UK authorities, inviting criticism from the world that the English Channel is being turned into a huge "cemetery". Cold-blooded human rights violations, i.e. murder, violence and child abuse, take place one after another right in the heart of London, much to the consternation of the world. Because of this, the inhabitants live in anxiety and fear.

In the UK, the infection cases of COVID-19 exceeded 10 million and the death toll records 145 000, putting it at the top among European countries in terms of COVID-19-related death.

The UK continues to find fault with other countries over their "human rights" situation, turning a blind eye to its own plight of human rights violation. It cannot be construed otherwise that such a move just started from its intention to make its presence felt by flattering and yielding to the US, since it has no one to depend upon after the Brexit.

We have already issued a serious warning to the UK that its farce of designating "human rights priority countries" goes contrary to the universal principle of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and that it constitutes an open interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The UK would be well-advised to remedy its dire human rights situation rather than posing as a "human rights judge" copying its master.

The author is section chief of the Korea-Europe Association

Contact us

Address: Sochon-dong, Sosong District, Pyongyang
Tel: 850-2-1811(8456)
Email: fjp@star-co.net.kp
Fax: 850-2-3814598

URL: www.pyongyangtimes.com.kp



ABDUCTION AND DRAFTING OF KOREANS—GRAVEST CRIMES WITH NO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS (3)

By Kim Jong Hyok

Forced drafting and labour imposed upon Koreans are serious violation of international law

The Japanese imperialists' policy on forced drafting of Koreans and imposition of forced labour upon them is an inescapably grave crime from a legal point of view, to say nothing of ethical and moral aspects.

It is because the policy constitutes an outrageous breach of international law and the relevant regulations pertaining to humanity.

By Kim Il Chol

As is already known, the US proposed holding a "Summit for Democracy" on December 9-10 and put Taiwanese figures on the "list of participants".

In this context, the Chinese foreign minister, at the recent video conference with the Hungarian counterpart, asserted that the fact that the US openly provided the "Taiwan independence" forces with the international stage once again although it claims it does not support "Taiwan independence" only proves that it is unreliable and that Taiwan is not a piece in the hands of the US, but inseparable part of the Chinese territory.

He continued to say that democracy is not a political tool at the disposal of the United States, but a common value sought after by every country and that the world should unite instead of being divided and cooperate instead of confront each other.

The spokesperson for the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Chinese ambassador to the US also denounced the US, saying that the mere fact that it is trying to misuse "democracy" as a geopolitical tool for pursuing its world strategy is as good as wreaking havoc on democratic value, and that the US-

The relevant regulations of the Far Eastern International Military Tribunal and of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal specify that massacre, annihilation, enslavement, abduction and other inhumane acts perpetrated against civilians before or during hostilities constitute war crimes regardless of whether or not they are against the domestic law of the country where the crimes were committed.

The Japanese imperialists' policy on forced drafting of Koreans and imposition of forced labour upon them is apparently a war crime.

All the criminals who had worked

sponsored "Summit for Democracy" is an expression of the typical cold war mentality that instigates a new division.

It is absolutely preposterous for the US, which makes it its business to commit aggression, interference and massacre in many parts of the world, to have put forward "defending against authoritarianism, fighting

What safeguards genuine democracy?

corruption, and promoting respect for human rights" as the main theme of the "Summit for Democracy", as if it were the mouthpiece of justice.

Today, conflicts and disputes between races and nations do not stop in many parts of the world. This is the consequence of the acts of interference of the US which stretches out tentacles to these countries under the signboard of "democracy".

As the 2003 Iraqi crisis shows, the US occupied Iraq by force on yet another pretext that it would provide the Iraqi people with "freedom" and "democracy", when the excuse of "dismantlement of WMDs" for invading Iraq did not

work. After its occupation of Iraq, it styled itself the "guardian of peace" and "spokesperson of the free world", saying that it would stay in Iraq until a "democratic order" is established and the Iraqi people enjoy "freedom".

But the only thing the US did in Iraq on the pretext of "maintenance

of stability" and "establishment of democratic order" was that it clamped down on the Iraqi people who staged a just struggle to oppose the US and achieve independence, describing them as "violent acts" and "acts of terrorism", and tortured and killed peaceful residents mercilessly.

Not content with this, the US started the "colour revolution" in the Middle East replacing the governments of several countries including Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen. In 2011, it devastated Libya by dispatching the NATO forces.

Consequently, the peace in the Middle East was completely destroyed and people in the region

went through the holocaust of civil war. We learned a lesson from here. An illusion about "US-style democracy" only leads to self-destruction, and a weak country can never safeguard the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation in today's world where the high-handedness and arbitrariness of the imperialists are rampant.

Against this backdrop, Chinese newspaper *Global Times*, in its comment a few days ago, clearly demonstrated the will to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity by dint of strong physical strength by saying that allowing the Taiwan authorities to participate in the "Summit for Democracy" is a provocation against China and that Beijing will enjoy an absolute support from the people for whatever steps it will take even if it includes the dispatch of its fighters and warships to fly over the skies of Taiwan or to run into the US battleships.

Progressive people of the world should wake up to the harsh reality of today when the weak only falls victim to the strong and should direct primary efforts to strengthening their national power to safeguard international justice.

Japanese militarists, and it is no different from attempting to follow in the footsteps of its forerunners.

No matter how desperately Japan tries to deny and distort the history, justice and conscience will never tolerate it. And the more it tries to cover up its crimes of abduction and forced drafting of Koreans, the higher the price its future generations will be made to pay, as such an attempt will only be multiplying the crimes.

The author is researcher at the Institute for Studies of Japan, the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Briefly

Palestine
Israeli troops clamp down on Palestinians

Israeli troops are getting tougher in their crackdown on Palestinians.

Massive demonstrations were staged against Israel's moves to seize Palestinian territories in some cities in the West Bank on December 3.

Israeli troops were hell-bent on crackdown on demonstrators as they fired rubber bullets and tear gas recklessly, thereby wounding dozens of them.

Cooperation

China-Laos railway line opens

A cross-border railway linking China and Laos was opened for service on December 3.

At least 167 tunnels and 301 bridges were built on the railway line between Kunming of China's Yunnan province and Vientiane of Laos.

The railway is reportedly to make a great contribution to developing the economies of the two countries.

Nigeria

Protracted dispute displaces many people

The number of refugees is on the rise in the northwestern area of Nigeria due to the continuing dispute.

In November alone over 11 500 Nigerians crossed the border into Niger to find shelter.

There are more than 200 000 Nigerian refugees in Niger at present and a steady rise in their number is exacerbating food and water shortages.

Farmland and grassland have recently decreased in Nigeria due to climate change, which has led to a more serious confrontation and conflict between farmers.

Mekong basin

Countries cooperate in combat against crimes

Security organs of China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand, all situated in the Mekong basin, are promoting cooperation with each other in the fight against crimes.

Since late August, these countries have conducted joint operations to eliminate mounting cross-border crimes.

As a result, they exposed more than 2 500 cases of crimes including drug and human trafficking, seized 12 tons of drugs and arrested over 4 600 criminals.

These countries are planning to intensify information and education activities.

Egypt

Ancient tombs unearthed

Two ancient tombs have recently been discovered in Al Minya Province, Egypt.

Dating back 2 500 years, the coffins made of limestone, pots, dolls, necklaces, etc. were unearthed in the tombs.

They will be helpful in studying the ancient history of Egypt.



Distinguished athletes contribute to developing country's sports

By Kim Rye Yong PT

Fifty-five years have passed since the title of People's Athlete was instituted for sportspersons who perform distinguished feats on October 8 1966. The title has been conferred on hundreds of sportspeople in the period.

Lots of sportspeople added brilliance to the honour of the country by flying high the flag of the DPRK on the international sports arena to win the respect and love of other Koreans along with the title of People's Athlete. Each success they make with their painstaking efforts serves as a stepping-stone to the development of the country's sports.

The excellent feats they performed in such events as marathon, football, boxing, weightlifting, wrestling and artistic gymnastics are kept dearly in the memory of others and encourage young sportspersons to cherish the high ambition and hope of becoming world champions.

Sin Kum Dan, the first People's Athlete in the country, made a sudden rise from obscurity in the world track and field circles in the 1960s and reset the world records 11 times to exalt the dignity and honour of Chollima Korea to the world.

Pak Tu Ik, a football master of the same period, scored a decisive goal in the match with Italians at the eighth World Cup finals held in the UK in 1966, thus making a decisive contribution to the DPRK's win which was registered as the greatest sensation beyond expectations in the history of the world football championship.

Although she passed away dozens of years ago, the Korean people vividly remember the indomitable

fighting spirit Pak Yong Sun, the world table-tennis queen who won the 33rd and 34th world table-tennis championships, displayed in a match by fighting to the last point to win.

DPRK players continued to carry forward the tradition of victory decade after decade. In the 1990s, Jong Song Ok took the first place in the women's marathon of the Seventh World Athletics Championships held in Seville, Spain, in August 1999 and Ri Kum Suk, the women's soccer legend, scored more than 100 goals in 120-odd international games including the Women's World Cup, Asian women's football championships and Asian Games, thereby adding brilliance to the honour of the country and winning the title of People's Athlete.

Jang Kyong Ok, a female Taekwon-Doist, left an indelible mark for the development of the orthodox martial art associated with the intelligence and soul of the Korean nation by bagging 26 golds and four technical prizes for the best player at five rounds of ITF Taekwon-Do world championships and other international games and was awarded the title.

The title was also awarded to other DPRK sports aces including Pae Kil Su, a three-time world champion and Olympic gold medallist who was called a "star of the Orient" in the international arena of artistic gymnastics championships and the "king" of pommel horse by artistic gymnastics experts and fans, Kye Sun Hui, an Olympic champion and four-time world judo title holder, Ri Jong Hyang, a three-time Asian women's boxing title and two-time world women's boxing title holder, and Kim Chol Hwan, a two-time world

wrestling champion.

Those of the new generation have made signal successes in the international arena in the new century.

Ri Se Gwang won different international games including the 31st Olympic Games and three rounds of world artistic gymnastics championships. The International Gymnastic Federation deliberated on his movements and termed them "Ri Se Gwang movements". Weightlifter Om Yun Chol, a 30th Olympic gold medallist and five-time world champion, snatched 24 gold medals at international games.

Rim Jong Sim, a two-time Olympic gold medallist and world women's weightlifting title holder, also won sweeping victories at international games including the 30th Olympic Games to demonstrate the honour of the country.

Overseas compatriots including Hong Chang Su, Jong Tae Se and An Yong Hak are also the title holders of People's Athlete.

Though they lived far away from their motherland, they contributed to adding brilliance to the dignity and honour of the DPRK by displaying tenacity, great mental strength and refined skills at international games. Their appearance gave great pleasure and pride to the people in the homeland.

Many sportspersons were honoured with Kim Il Sung Prize, DPRK Hero, Labour Hero and other high official commendations.

Thanks to the sportspersons who have made redoubling efforts for gold medals to live up to the expectations and trust of the people, the name of the DPRK continues to shine brightly in the world's sports circles.



Sin Kum Dan



Pak Yong Sun



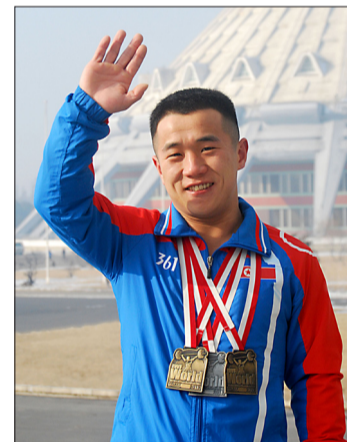
Jong Song Ok



Kye Sun Hui



Ri Se Gwang



Om Yun Chol

National heritage under better protection



PAK KWANG HUN / THE PYONGYANG TIMES
Taegung Hall of the Kwangbop Temple.

By Han Kwi Hun PT

In the DPRK, various activities are briskly conducted to protect and develop cultural heritage associated with the resources and talents of the Korean nation.

"Amid the proactive efforts to discover, restore and preserve the nation's cultural heritage on the principle of historicism and in a scientific and technological way, such objects as Pipha seal have been registered as living monuments this year, while progress has been made in registering new

intangible cultural heritage elements," said Kim Jong Nam, a department chief of the National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

Especially, during the months for the protection of national heritage, officials and other working people across the country conducted the work to preserve intact valuable historical sites, scenic spots and natural monuments and spruce up the bases for history education.

The authority took a positive measure to preserve and manage the Jongrung temple at the Mausoleum of

King Tongmyong, thereby preserving the temple in its original state.

Pyongyang Municipality restored the walls of the Walled City of Pyongyang (outer castle), a relic of national treasure value, provided materials and manpower for the repair of the Kwangbop temple and improved the environs of the Anhak palace site.

North Phyongan Province repainted the ancient buildings of the Myohyangsan History Museum and refurbished facilities for visit around Isonnam Falls as it smartened up tourist resorts.

Unsan County in the province restored a dozens-of-metre-long section of the earth walls to its original state on the principle of historicism as part of the extensive repair of the historical relic of Koyonju Fortress.

Anju City of South Phyongan Province repaired the roof, changed the roof tiles and repainted the Paeksang Pavilion. Sinphyong County of North Hwanghae Province constructed a visiting road, bridge and various service facilities for visitors in a short time with an eye to restoring the Sinphyong Kungang scenic spot.

"Many other cities and counties across the country also made strenuous efforts to restore and properly manage national heritage elements including historical relics, scenic attractions and living monuments," said Kim Jong Nam.

