

Important weapon test and firing drill for strategic aim conducted

As a demonstration of another military attack capability, the drills were conducted to alert the enemy to an actual nuclear crisis and verify the reliability of nuclear force for self-defence



KCNA

The intentional, persistent and provocative war drills and confrontational stance of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet regime of traitors have driven the military and political situation of the Korean peninsula to an irreversibly dangerous point.

The reckless and dangerous nature of the confrontational hysteria recently betrayed by the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet regime of traitors is unprecedented in history.

The US imperialists and their stooges

kicked off a dangerous large-scale drill, an actual drill for "occupying" the DPRK in the light of form and content, in defiance of the repeated stern warnings by the DPRK government, army and people. It is expected that the US imperialists and their stooges will get more frantic in their persistent military provocations to aggravate the situation as ever with a more aggressive stand of confrontation.

This grave challenging situation against the state security of the DPRK requires it to have stronger war deterrents for firmly supporting the peaceful socialist state building activities—the more

developed, multi-faceted and offensive nuclear attack capability—and increase its capability in every way in order to deter war and firmly preserve peace and prosperity with its tremendous might.

The hostile forces' anti-DPRK war scenario based on the deployment of huge nuclear strategic assets, the amount of forces involved in carrying it out and the peculiarity of the ensuing mode of war urgently require the DPRK to make its entire armed forces gird themselves for an all-out war and bolster up its nuclear force both in quality and quantity on a priority basis.

The Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea is energetically guiding the continuous military activities to bolster up its nuclear war deterrent for self-defence in order to strengthen the country's defence posture in every way and promptly counter and thoroughly control and manage any nuclear war threats and challenges by the enemy.

After organizing and guiding a combined tactical drill simulating a nuclear counterattack, the WPK Central Military Commission commanded drills

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from March 21 to 23, which served as a demonstration of another military attack capability, in order to alert the enemy to an actual nuclear crisis and verify the reliability of the nuclear force for self-defence.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un guided the important military activities.

A new underwater attack weapon system test was conducted from March 21 to 23.

Since 2012, the DPRK's defence science research institute has conducted the development of the underwater nuclear

strategic attack weapon system based on a new operational concept, studying warfare in the new era and defining the orientation of the development of the self-defence capabilities to outpace the military and technical superiority of the imperialist aggressor forces.

The Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee was informally reported about the underwater strategic nuclear weapon system at the Defence Development Exhibition Self-Defence-2021 held in October 2021.

This secret weapon was named "Unmanned Underwater Nuclear Attack Craft 'Haeil'" at the Eighth Congress of

the WPK. It has undergone more than 50 shakedown tests for the past two years since the Congress.

Kim Jong Un personally guided 29 weapon tests and its operational deployment was decided at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK.

The mission of the underwater nuclear strategic weapon is to stealthily infiltrate into operational waters and make a super-scale radioactive tsunami through underwater explosion to destroy warship groups and major operational ports of the enemy.

This nuclear underwater attack drone

can be deployed at any coast and port or towed by a surface ship for operation.

The underwater nuclear attack drone, which was deployed for a drill off the coast of Riwon County of South Hamgyong Province on Tuesday, reached the target point in the waters off Hongwon Bay set as a mock enemy port with its test warhead detonating underwater on Thursday afternoon after cruising along an oval and pattern-8 course at an underwater depth of 80 to 150 metres in the East Sea of Korea for 59 hours and 12 minutes.

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The test correctly estimated all the tactical and technical specifications and navigational and technical indices of the underwater nuclear attack drone, verified its reliability and safety and fully confirmed its lethal strike capability.

On March 22 there took place a launching drill to let strategic cruise missile units get familiar with the procedures and processes for carrying out the tactical nuclear attack missions.

Prior to the drill, there was training to reexamine the operational normality and the systematic safety of technical and mechanical devices, including the procedures for authenticating the nuclear attack order and the launch approval system, and to let the strategic cruise missile sub-units get familiar with action methods and handling of equipment through repeated practice.

The strategic cruise missile was tipped with a test warhead simulating a nuclear warhead.

Two "Hwasal-1"-type strategic cruise

missiles and two "Hwasal-2"-type strategic cruise missiles, launched in Jaktodong, Hungnam District, Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province, accurately hit the targets set in the East Sea of Korea after flying on their programmed 1 500km- and 1 800km-long oval and pattern-8 orbits for 7 557 to 7 567 seconds and 9 118 to 9 129 seconds respectively.

The drill also involved the cruise missiles' minimum-altitude flight test and the test for estimating their capability for ever-changing-altitude control and evasion flight.

The drill also verified once again the operational reliability of nuclear explosion control devices and detonators by applying the mid-air-explosion (600 metres above the target) strike mode to two different missiles.

The major weapon test and launching drills had no negative impact on the security of neighbouring countries.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was greatly satisfied with the results of the major weapon test and the launching drill for a strategic purpose.

Underlining the need to neutralize every attempt of the enemy to invade the DPRK and creditably defend our people's peaceful life and future and the cause of socialist construction by more overwhelmingly and offensively countering to the end the reckless military provocations being escalated by the US and the south Korean authorities in disregard of our patience and warning, he set forth the immediate militant tasks and permanent policies for doing so.

Bitterly criticizing the US imperialists for desperately resorting to military moves imperiling the regional situation under the pretense of fulfilling their commitment to defending allies and under various pretexts of tightening alliance, encouraging the misguided imprudence and "bravery" of the south Korean puppet regime of traitors and inciting them to impudent actions, he referred to the need to take offensive actions to make the enemy inviting the danger with thoughtless and reckless acts realize the DPRK's unlimited nuclear war deterrent capability being bolstered

up at a greater speed. He expressed his will to make the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet regime plunge into despair for their choice through the high-profile demonstration of the powerful war deterrent and make them understand by themselves that they are bound to lose more than they get and face a greater threat due to the strengthening of the military alliance and the expansion of war drills in the region.

He, on behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government, seriously warned once again the enemies that they should stop the reckless anti-DPRK war drills.

The nuclear force of the DPRK will further enhance its responsible militant function and mission with its more destructive might to thoroughly shatter the war maniacs' confrontational wild dream and bolster up its overwhelming nuclear counteraction posture in every way, true to the expectations and desire of the Party, government and people of the DPRK for deterring war and preserving peace and stability.

Nuclear counterattack simulation exercise executed



KCNA

There took place on March 18 and 19 a combined tactical exercise to substantially bolster the country's war deterrent and nuclear counterattack capability and make relevant units get familiar with the procedures and processes for executing their tactical nuclear attack missions.

The combined tactical exercise simulating a nuclear counterattack by the units for the operation of tactical nukes was executed under the tense situation in which large-scale war games are being frantically scaled up by the US-south Korean allied forces to invade the DPRK and US nuclear strategic assets are massively brought to south Korea.

The exercise was also aimed at demonstrating our tougher will to make an actual war response and sending a stronger warning to the enemy who are expanding their war games for aggression and taking a series of military actions strong in their offensive nature, getting undisguised in their explicit attempt to unleash a war against the DPRK in disregard of its repeated warnings.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the

Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided the combined tactical exercise for nuclear counterattack.

The two-day exercise was conducted, divided into a drill for managing the nuclear strike control system, actual training for switching over to a nuclear counterattack posture and drill for launching tactical ballistic missile tipped with a mock nuclear warhead.

On March 18, a drill was repeatedly held several times to reexamine the reliability of the operation system for the command and management over the tactical nuclear force in a multi-faceted way and to get familiar with the order of action and combat methods for promptly switching over to nuclear attack, while strictly examining in the light of security the accuracy of the procedures of issuing and receiving an order of nuclear attack under various simulated emergency circumstances, the order of handling nuclear weapons and the operation procedures for implementing different nuclear attack plans.

It was proved through the first-day

exercise that the whole process of preparing for a nuclear counterattack is working in a fast, strict, highly reliable and safe system.

A ballistic missile launching drill simulating a tactical nuclear attack was staged on Sunday morning.

The drill was observed by Minister of National Defence Kang Sun Nam, the combined unit chief in charge of commanding all the tactical nuclear operation units and commanding officers of the missile force units and sub-units under his command on the east and west fronts.

It was also watched by relevant officials of the Party Central Committee, commanding officers of the General Missile Bureau and relevant personnel of the Nuclear Weapons Institute.

Prior to the launching drill, there was an inspection of the normality of operation and safety of technical and institutional mechanisms, including the procedures for the final nuclear attack order authentication and the launch approval system, which was followed by a repeated practice for getting familiar with relevant action methods.

Then, a firing drill simulating a nuclear strike at a major enemy target was staged.

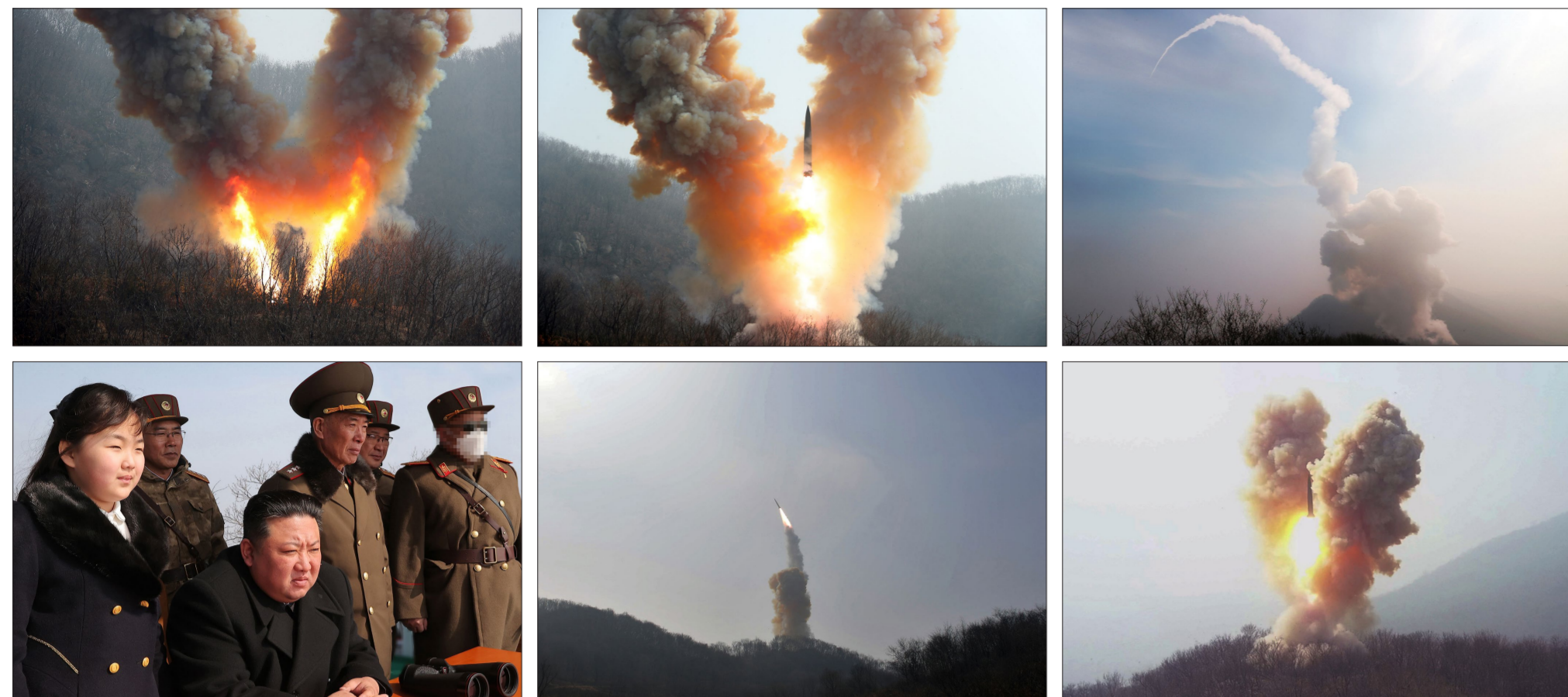
The missile was tipped with a test warhead simulating a nuclear warhead.

The tactical ballistic missile launched in Cholsan County, North Phyongan Province, accurately exploded at 800 metres above the target waters in the East Sea of Korea set in its 800km strike range, thus proving once again the reliability of the operation of nuclear explosion control devices and detonators fitted in the nuclear warhead.

The firing drill had no adverse effect on the security of the neighbouring countries.

Expressing satisfaction with the combined tactical exercise, General Secretary Kim Jong Un said that the exercise greatly improved the actual war capability of the units and sub-units performing the important fire assault duty and filled all the sub-units with great confidence. The exercise marked an important occasion in preparing our nuclear combat force to rapidly and accurately perform its crucial mission of

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war deterrence and securing war initiative any moment and under any unexpected circumstances, he added.

Saying that it is very important to continuously organize and conduct such drills under the simulated conditions of an actual war, he stressed the need to make service personnel get familiar with any unexpected circumstances and more

perfectly prepared in their active posture of making an immediate and overwhelming nuclear counterattack anytime.

Noting that the DPRK cannot actually deter a war with the mere fact that it is a nuclear weapons state, he said that it is possible to fulfil the important strategic mission of war deterrence and reliably defend the sovereignty of the country, the peaceful life and future of its people and the cause of socialist construction

only when the nuclear force is perfected as a means actually capable of mounting an attack on the enemy and its nuclear activation is rounded off to always strike fear into the enemy.

Saying that the present situation, in which the enemies are getting ever more pronounced in their moves for aggression against the DPRK, urgently requires the DPRK to bolster up its nuclear war

deterrent exponentially, he set forth the important nuclear force-building orientation and the strategic tasks to be fulfilled in preparing the nuclear force for a war.

The nuclear force of the DPRK will strongly deter, control and manage the enemy's reckless moves and provocations with its high war readiness and carry out its important mission without hesitation in case of any unwanted situation.

Premier inspects agricultural sector of North and South Hwanghae provinces

KCNA

Premier Kim Tok Hun, who is also member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, made a survey of work of the agricultural sector of North and South Hwanghae provinces.

Touring the farms in different cities and counties including Suan and Singye counties of North Hwanghae Province and Haeju City and Kangnyong and Ongjin counties of South Hwanghae Province, the Premier referred to the importance of good farming in the two provinces that are

"granaries" of the country in carrying out the decisions of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK and urged officials to take timely measures for the supply of farming materials and scrupulously organize and conduct work for coping with unfavourable weather conditions according to well thought-out plans.

He stressed the need to give precedence to the timely provision of necessary materials and equipment and persistently push the irrigation project according to the set order and daily plans as intended by the Party which set the perfection of the irrigation system as a priority task in guaranteeing

the stable development of agriculture in the present time, so as to make the system prove effective from this year's farming.

Looking round the construction site of the project for the desalination of Lake Kangnyong which is of significance in solving the water problem of South Hwanghae Province, he pointed to the ways to carry out the project at the earliest possible date.

Consultative meetings held on the spot discussed and took measures for the issue of rendering material and moral support to rural communities with the consciousness that they share the responsibility for farming, the issue of strictly fulfilling scientific and technological requirements in wheat and barley farming as earlier crops and the issue of sowing rice seeds in seedbeds at the right time and in a qualitative way.

The Premier also acquainted himself with tideland reclamation methods presented by different educational institutions and scientific research units and had a serious discussion about detailed matters for ensuring scientific accuracy and profitability.



Premier Kim Tok Hun inspects the Soktam Farm in Suan County.

National emergency response committee meets

KCNA

The national emergency response committee met on March 21 by way of videoconferencing.

The meeting was presided over by Premier Kim Tok Hun, who is also member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, and Jon Hyon Chol, secretary of the Party Central Committee.

It was attended by members of the national emergency response committee, leading officials of commissions, ministries and national agencies and

officials of Party and power organs of provinces, cities and counties.

Also present there were Kang Sun Nam, minister of National Defence, and other officials of military organs.

The meeting reviewed the work to manage natural disasters and crisis and the work of members of the national emergency response committee which were conducted last year.

A report was made at the meeting.

The report referred to the achievements made in the disaster prevention work, including the repairing of flood damage, and the work to make full preparations for materials needed to promptly

respond to any crisis, which were carried out last year true to the intention of the Party to improve the national ability to prevent disasters in the shortest possible period, and analysed and reviewed the deviations revealed and their causes based on data.

The meeting stressed the need for all officials to organize and conduct the work to enhance the national disaster prevention ability and to cope with all kinds of disasters in a flexible manner, according to a well thought-out plan.

Detailed duties were assigned to members of the national emergency response committee at the meeting.

SPA Standing Committee convenes permanent commission meeting

KCNA

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK convened a permanent commission meeting.

The meeting brought up and deliberated on matters related to the revision and supplementing of laws

on public health, medical treatment, road traffic and others, before adopting relevant decrees.

The laws on public health and medical treatment concretized the contents badly needed for legally guaranteeing the work of giving full play to the advantages of the socialist

public health system and positively protecting and promoting the precious lives and health of the people.

Newly added to the road traffic law were various matters related to thoroughly stamping out the violation of traffic regulations.

Explosion of will to destroy US imperialists, south Korean puppets

Over 1.4m young Koreans volunteer for service

By Song Jong Ho PT

According to a KCNA report, as the number of young volunteers for the sacred struggle to defend the country is increasing day by day, more than 1.4 million young people across the country offered to join or rejoin the Korean People's Army as of March 19.

Gatherings of volunteers took place in all parts of the country day after day.

Every petition pulsed with the pledge of patriotic youth who are filled with confidence in sure victory and determined to deal merciless and crushing blows of punishment to the enemies bringing dark clouds of a nuclear war to the DPRK,

impudently clamouring about the "occupation of Pyongyang", and to take the lead in bringing victory in the great war for national reunification.

Over 950 000 young working people from factories, enterprises and farms have turned out in the fight to devotedly defend their country. In North Phyongan Province alone, more than 180 000 volunteered to join or rejoin the army.

Not only university students but senior middle school students across the country expressed their resolution to join the fight to repulse the aggressors, holding rifles in hands like the members of the Children's Guard during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Young people volunteer to join or return to the Korean People's Army with will to punish US imperialists and south Korean puppets.



Young people get together, stage group march accompanied by wartime songs

KCNA

There was a rally of youth and students at the Open-Air Theatre of the Pyongyang Municipal Youth Park on March 22.

It took place at the time when the whole country is seething with the will to destroy the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet traitors who are going wild with lunacy for confrontation as they cling more tightly to war exercises for aggression by making their preemptive nuclear strike against the DPRK a fait accompli.

Speeches were made at the rally which was attended by Mun Chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League, youth league officials, students and other young people.

Speakers said that the red blood of millions of young men and women is boiling with rage at the news of the current situation of the country which has reached a critical point and the eve of outbreak of a war and that their angry voices for mercilessly beating to a pulp the US imperialists and the treacherous clique are rocking heaven and earth.

They made a vow to take the lead in a great war for national reunification, saying it is time to show the world how the solemn declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government that they would respond to nukes and head-on confrontation in kind becomes a terrible sledgehammer to punish the war provocateurs.

They stressed that if the US imperialists light the fuse of war at last, being oblivious of their bitter defeat in the 1950s, they will keenly realize what a high price they will have to pay for hurting the DPRK, a nuclear weapons state and

nuclear power. Expressing their resolution to fight to firmly safeguard their dear parents, brothers and sisters, native villages and workplaces, if the enemies attack them, the speakers said they would carry out their production assignments and study uninterruptedly in a more revolutionary way by holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer, sickle or pen in the other with the extraordinary willingness to annihilate the enemies.

Saying that the Korean young vanguard are eagerly waiting for an order to advance, they expressed

their determination to unhesitatingly dedicate their lives in the fight to defeat the enemies for their one and only country and the victory of Korean socialism.

All the participants loudly chanted the slogans for mercilessly crushing the despicable American aggressors and puppet traitors, their shouts reverberating through the theatre.

That day, the young people held a group march accompanied by wartime songs.

The youth and students marched past Pyongyang streets in fine array as they

flew the sacred DPRK flags the brave soldiers of the Korean People's Army had flown on heights after winning battles during the fierce Fatherland Liberation War.

The firm faith in victory and militant stamina of the ranks of successors marching streets, loudly singing in chorus the songs in praise of undying feats, theme songs of eternal victory, bolstered the citizens' confidence that they are sure to win in the campaign to defend the country and the revolution as there is the reliable army of young people.



Young people and students hold a rally and stage a group march accompanied by wartime songs.

Leading iron and steel producer increases capacity of oxygen blast furnace

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex has recently opened up a good prospect in carrying out the plan for producing iron by the Juche-based method by introducing sci-tech proposals conducive to increasing the production capacity of oxygen blast furnace while lowering the norms of materials consumption per unit of output.



Technicians of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex discuss a plan to raise production capacity of oxygen blast furnace with scientists of research units.

The success is associated with the speculation, quest and do-or-die spirit of scientists and technicians who have worked devotedly with the single mind and intention together with the working people of the complex.

The complex has an oxygen blast furnace which was installed several years ago.

Iron and steel making processes require oxygen, and the oxygen blast furnace needs it much more than them.

However, the 20 000-cubic-metre oxygen plant of the complex was failing to satisfy such need.

"Oxygen-blowing amount is precisely the output of pig iron and oxygen is like life in producing iron by the Juche-based method," the chief engineer said.

One of the bottlenecks in properly running the large oxygen plant was to overcome the cracking of the thousands-of-metre-long pipelines which were laid complicatedly with the dozens-of-metre-high separation tower as an axis.

On the basis of scientifically confirming the characteristics of thermal deformation of pipelines to solve the problem, scientists of the Mathematics Institute under the State Academy of Sciences boldly presented and introduced a plan for

remodelling the overall fixing mode of pipelines.

As a result, oxygen was mass-produced from the large oxygen plant.

The complex successfully pushed ahead with an undertaking for rationally reconstructing the structure of furnaces in keeping with increased oxygen-blowing amount.

Over 20 new technologies had to be introduced into the main furnace body alone and well over a hundred problems had to be solved in order to reconstruct the

boiler system linked with the upper part of the furnace body.

Field technical forces and scientists of different scientific research units scientifically ensured the structure parameter of furnace body with the help of mathematical modelling and simulated computer calculation and developed casting paints which had been the knottiest problem in the manufacture of header of oxygen-blowing lance.

And they introduced diverse technical innovation

plans to comprehensively repair the oxygen blast furnace. They refashioned the inlet of pump to increase the pressure of cooling water, applied a new idea of hastening the welding work of over 6 000 metres of pipes and came up with an idea of substituting pipes for cooling jacket.

The complex could make a big stride in implementing the readjustment and reinforcement plans by successfully conducting the overhaul of the oxygen blast furnace.

Recycling in full swing

By Jong Chol PT

A well-knit system has been set up throughout the DPRK to push ahead with recycling in a far-sighted and planned way.

What is important here is to reuse waste. Different sectors and many units have recently proved successful in developing the technology for recycling waste materials.

A typical example is the experience of the Kangson Vinyl Sheet Factory which makes sure that all employees take an active part in the research into and introduction of new technology by inventing different ways.

The unit puts forward and gives preferential treatment to technicians and workers who developed new ideas and inventions as it steps up the development of recycling technology by inviting technicians of scientific research and advanced units and making several employees help them.

The electric power industry sector retrieves and recycles slag and soot from the production process and scrapped parts to reduce the heat loss of boilers and ensures the normal operation of generating equipment.

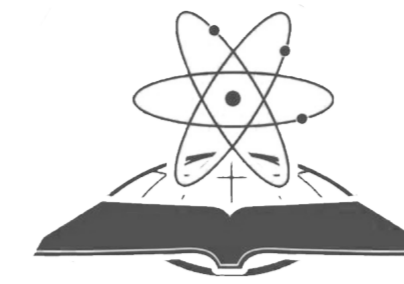
The Chollima Steel Complex, the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and other units of metallurgical and chemical industry sectors make all sorts of fireproof materials and catalysts out of waste materials.

The Kyongsong Insulator Factory retrieves and recycles by-products from insulator production. This year, too, it makes oil for moulding process and impregnating insulator of electromotor with materials from large quantity of tar from the operation of coal gas generating furnace.

The Wonsan Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory puts main stress on upgrading overall production processes with plastic waste as a starting material. Technicians succeeded in making the extruder, which had been thought to be hard to complete with their own efforts.

The Ryongsong Disabled Soldiers' Injection-moulded Boots Factory remodelled an injection moulding machine to make effective use of recycled materials.

The Namdok Youth Coal Mine has recently made slide bearings with plastic waste, attracting public attention.



Best scientists, technicians of 2022 chosen in DPRK



Kim Ryong Hung



Jang Sung Jun



Kim Chang Yu



Ri Il Hun



Hyon Ok Ju

By Pang Un Ju PT

The best scientists and technicians of the year 2022 have been chosen in the DPRK.

Kim Ryong Hung, candidate academician, professor, PhD and section chief of the resources science faculty of Kim Il Sung University

Kim Ryong Hung contributed greatly to establishing a salt production method based on underground ultra-saline water for the first time in the DPRK.

He played a core role in carrying out a project related to the prospecting and intake technique of underground ultra-saline water resources.

It was a dozen years ago that he and other research group members had conceived a scientific idea that underground ultra-saline water resources exist in the country.

Chairman Kim Jong Il highly appreciated their idea related to underground ultra-saline water resources after getting familiar with

their efforts on a visit to Kim Il Sung University in April 2010.

Since then, Kim Ryong Hung and other research group members have conducted research into underground ultra-saline water resources, thereby providing a precondition for prospecting the resources on the west coast of Korea, developing a high-performance prospecting machine and achieving significant research hits.

Jang Sung Jun, Merited Scientist, PhD and section chief of the heat engineering institute of the State Academy of Sciences

He played a leading role in researching and introducing the ignition and combustion stabilizing technology based on oxygen-pulverized coal.

He has been awarded the February 16 Science and Technology Prize on four occasions so far. He received three of the four prizes after carrying out research projects at the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex.

The road of research

covered by him as a heat engineer for about 30 years can be claimed to be a way for putting an end to the history of relying on heavy oil in the thermal power sector. In the period of hard times, he introduced high-performance air type coal pulverizers into large-sized boilers in Pukchang, making it possible to save a large amount of heavy oil and coal and increase electricity production. He then made painstaking efforts to develop and apply a heavy oil-free oxygen-pulverized coal ignition device by breaking the existing idea that it was impossible with the Korean anthracite.

He succeeded again in researching and introducing the ignition and combustion stabilizing technology based on oxygen-pulverized coal into a large-sized boiler at the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex.

Kim Chang Yu, Merited Scientist, PhD and section chief of the high-tech products exchange centre of Sariwon Kye Ung Sang University of Agriculture

He developed "Sinyang 2" compound bacteria, which is widely known throughout the agricultural sector, as well as the production technology of organic fertilizer by using the bacteria.

Since times of hardship, he had travelled all parts of the country to obtain compound bacteria, which can guarantee high effect in unfavourable environment by finding out organisms existing in the severe nature, and collect samples, thus separating at least 16 000 kinds of bacteria. He took great pains to make compound bacteria by selecting dozens of active bacteria one by one which had been acclimatized to the climatic and soil conditions of Korea.

The effect of one ton of organic fertilizer produced with the help of "Sinyang 2" compound bacteria is equivalent to that of 20 tons of ordinary compost. The compound bacteria are winning great favour as the days go by as they help remarkably increase per-hectare grain yield.

Ri Il Hun, PhD and section chief of the Oncology Institute of the Academy of Medical Sciences

He is a prestigious medical man in the sector of internal treatment of tumour who developed medicines for preventing the recurrence and metastasis of cancer and contributed to establishing the treatment methods of the incurable disease through decades-long clinical tests.

As he concentrated his effort on research into those medicines for many years, he developed such medicines by a bioengineering method and proved their security and effectiveness on a scientific and objective basis.

He established a treatment method capable of increasing the survival rate of cancer cases as compared to other cancer treatment methods and updated the standard of anti-cancer product and production process.

Hyon Ok Ju, MSc and chief of the heat-preserving building materials branch factory of the Pyongyang

Thermal Power Station

She is a technician who played a leading role in industrializing the production process of hollow soot insulating bricks using waste from thermal power stations for the first time and contributed greatly to boosting electricity production by establishing an air-light and heat-preserving construction method of boiler firebox based on insulating bricks with great economic profits.

She was not an expert or technician who majored in materials or mechanical engineering sector. She boldly buckled down to the study of insulating bricks in order to present a creation which gives the country what little help she can give for the prosperity and development of the country.

The state awarded her the February 16 Science and Technology Prize in recognition of the feat of her who has invariably followed the road of quest for the increased production of electricity with fervent patriotism.

Production picks up at ex-soldiers' factory

By To Kyong Chol PT

The Rangnang Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory has increased production every day while expanding the range of application of products.

The factory produces thousands of plastic articles of over 20 kinds which are widely used at construction sites of major projects

and many other economic sectors.

Its typical products are plastic food package, buckets and other vessels, vinyl sheets and pipes.

Users often speak highly of its products, saying their quality and colours are good and they are convenient to use.

President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il who regarded disabled soldiers as precious treasure

of the country deeply cared for them so that they could continue to keep the flowers of revolution in bloom, and therefore they paid close attention to the factory, too.

The President took a measure to make the factory, which was inaugurated as an ironware factory in October 1970, turn out plastic goods suitable for the productive labour of disabled soldiers.

And the Chairman highly appreciated its success in production on his visit to the factory in October 2011.

During his on-site guidance over the factory in May 2017, General Secretary Kim Jong Un expressed great satisfaction over the fact that disabled soldiers not only set up an integrated control system on a high level to mass-produce plastic goods in high demand but also established cultured ways in production and life on a high level.

The factory honoured with the title of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Factory three times and the title of Model Technical Innovation Factory continues to increase its productivity as it draws up the long-term plan for constantly boosting production, makes innovations in factory and quality management and builds up its scientific and technological force.



SONG JONG HO / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Plastic food packages are produced at the Rangnang Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory.

innovation drive to introduce dozens of pieces of inventions and original plans every year, thereby improving the performance of equipment and developing and producing new products badly needed in the reality and welcomed by the people.

Plastic waste accounts for over 50 percent of the raw materials used by the factory which considers recycling as a major factor in revitalizing production.

"We all keep the revolutionary soldier spirit deep in our mind, cherishing the title of 'honoured disabled soldier'. This motivates us to exert ourselves all the time and this is the secret behind all successes," said Manager Kang Nam Ik.

Every employee and workshop of the factory brim with the conviction that nothing is impossible to a willing heart and the determination to constantly create new things and innovate.

With such ambition they set the goal of carrying out their national economic plan for this year by October and are pursuing it.

Top 10 teachers of 2022 nominated

By Ri Sung Ik PT

Top 10 teachers of the year 2022 have been selected.

They are Ri Ik Son, department head of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1, Kim Yong Gum, department head of Moranbong Middle school No. 1, Ri Yong Suk, teacher of Ponbu Kindergarten in Sinuiju City attached to Sinuiju Teachers Training College, Ko Kwan Gum, teacher of Hocchang Technical Senior Middle School in Hocchang County, Pae Hye Song, teacher at Yonggwang Primary School in Sariwon City, Choe Chun Song, teacher at Sapho

Primary School in Sapho District of Hamhung, Choe Song Jun, class guidance teacher of Hero Hyesan Middle School No. 1, Kim Ok Gyong, head of the costume art department of the Industrial Design Faculty of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts, Pak Mi Hwa, department head of the Education Faculty No. 2 of Pyongyang Teachers Training College and Kim Chol Min, lecturer at the IT department of the Mathematics Faculty of Wonsan University of Education.

Ri Ik Son of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 authored seven kinds of textbooks and reference

books to be used for classes in the field of middle schools No. 1 and invented new experimental and practical training apparatuses including the stereoscopic demonstration instrument in the past three years to improve the conception and application ability of the students.

Kim Yong Gum of Moranbong Middle School No. 1 newly developed a virtual class experience system based on AI, education support program, students' school record management program and others to contribute to enhancing the qualifications in majors and teaching ability of teachers and

improving the knowledge of students.

Ri Yong Suk of Ponbu Kindergarten in Sinuiju has found out many children with gifted talents and aptitudes for calligraphy, writing and others and assiduously cultivated their talents over the past 20-odd years.

Ko Kwan Gum of Hocchang Technical Senior Middle School also produced dozens of winners of national senior middle school mathematics competition in over 20 years while developing and introducing innovative teaching methods.

Pae Hye Song of Yonggwang Primary School introduced a teaching method for improving the

practical ability of pupils in the lessons of natural subjects for the fifth grade of primary school. Choe Chun Song of Sapho Primary School took charge of the study of a handicapped pupil to enhance his school performance and improved the knowledge of English of the class in his charge to win the district English conversation competition in succession last year and Choe Song Jun of Hero Hyesan Middle School No. 1 presented dozens of essays helpful to the education of talented students

and designed and made experimental equipment and apparatuses including the truck driving simulation

equipment. They are all competent teachers who have long worked hard to support the education of new generations.

Last year alone, Kim Ok Gyong, department head of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts, produced scores of important fashion designs and Pak Mi Hwa of Pyongyang Teachers Training College also developed and generalized excellent teaching methods for enhancing the practical ability of students.

Kim Chol Min of Wonsan University of Education developed a students' ability assessment program which is now widely introduced across the country.

Rural communities take on new looks in era of Workers' Party

House construction major policy task for this year

By Kim Hak Chol PT

Last February, blasts rang out in succession signalling the groundbreaking for the building of new dwelling houses in the capital city of Pyongyang.

The loud sound that reverberated through the construction sites of the second-stage 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area and the new street in the Sopho area was the declaration of the DPRK to push house construction on a large scale and in a bold way this year, too, after last year.

This is the third year in the construction of 50 000 flats in Pyongyang decided on by the DPRK.

It intends to build modern and large streets as it widens the city block of the capital towards the east, west and north through the construction of 50 000 flats.

Accordingly, modern Songhwa Street was completed in the east, a distinctive terraced houses district at the Pothong riverside and a large architectural group in the Hwasong area in the north. House construction is not confined to the capital city but pushed all across the country.

According to the new programme for the rural revolution put forward by the WPK, model dwelling houses typifying the new era of rural development are being built in cities and counties across the country.

A unique and civilized mining city in mountain gorge is being formed in the Komdok area, a leading nonferrous mineral production base.

The Korean people actually benefit from the socialist system and the people-oriented policies of the WPK and the state through the dwelling houses the state builds by investing large funds and provides free of charge.

The happy event of moving into new houses that enlivened the whole country from Pyongyang to remote mountain villages from April to the last days of December last

year demonstrated to the whole world that Korean socialism is the genuine cradle of the people's life. The country was also given a total facelift beyond recognition.

People keenly realized the inexhaustible might of their country and were convinced of its rosy future while seeing epoch-making changes made as distinctive high-rise apartment blocks and skyscrapers, which could be seen only through mockups some months before, and multi-, low- and single-storey houses in local areas rose up in a short span of time as miraculous entities.

Therefore, the construction of dwelling houses constitutes an undertaking welcomed and waited for by everyone.

This year, too, the DPRK presses on with house construction as one of the primary policy tasks.

In the capital city, two full streets are being built in Hwasong and Sopho areas at the same time based on the experience obtained through the construction of large streets in the past two years and a "new farming city" is under construction in the Kangdong area.

Every province, city and county, based on the experience of last year's rural construction, built up their construction forces and building material bases and buckled down to the building of rural dwelling houses this year.

Characteristic features of house construction are that the architectural form of dwelling houses gets fresh each year and the plane and block layouts get more convenient for the people's living.

The dwelling houses that are being built in a modern style to meet the national sentiment and aesthetic taste of the Koreans are testimony to the greatness of the people-first politics of the Workers' Party of Korea which is determined to provide the people with stabler and more civilized living conditions.



Farmers move into new houses in Chongun-ri of Songnim City(left), Tongsin-ri of Ryongchon County(centre) and Majon-ri of Hungnam District, Hamhung City(right).

More and more farmers move into new houses across country

By Hwang Jong Ryol PT

Thanks to the grand plan for socialist rural construction of the Workers' Party of Korea, the appearance of the rural areas in the DPRK changes for the better day after day.

Ideal socialist villages have been built with house-moving ceremonies held in over 40 counties and ris across the country this year as a follow-up to last year's.

News about the farm workers who are pleased to move into new houses are reported through newspapers and TV in succession.

Single- and low-storey and terraced houses built in a distinctive style according to the regional characteristics are furnished with everything, including living rooms, kitchens and washrooms, which is needed for the comfortable life of agricultural

workers. And good species of trees were planted around the houses adding beauty to the villages.

In January, the village of the Unbong Farm in Phyongwon County, South Phyongan Province, turned into a socialist fairyland with the construction of wonderful rural houses diverse in architectural composition and perfect in artistic harmony, compatibility and connectivity between themselves.

During the house-moving ceremony accompanied by the pleasant sound of farm music there, Ri Yong On, an old resident of the village, could hardly control tears welling up in his eyes.

Because the family of his eldest son, teacher of Unbong Senior Middle School, and that of his second son, technical instructor of a workteam, received new houses at the same time.

In front of all their family

members, he said, "It is really like a dream that we've become able to live in such fine houses. But for our benevolent Party and socialist system, we might not have imagined it. We should repay the favour all our lives. I will actively help you with farming."

All farm workers who have moved into new houses are determined to produce high yields without fail this year.

The Songhang Farm in Kyonghung County, North Hamgyong Province, in the Tuman River basin in the northern tip of the country also witnessed a house-moving ceremony.

Thanks to the care and benevolence of the motherly Party that shows more concern and warm affection for people far away from the capital, fine houses with living rooms, kitchens, washrooms, storehouses and kitchen gardens have been built for

farm workers in the northern tip of the country.

According to an official of the farm, the output of homemade manure increased four times in over ten days after the house-moving as compared to the previous same period and the farmers' zeal for scientific farming grew remarkably.

The Kumchang Farm in Hochon County, the remotest farm of the mountainous county of South Hamgyong Province, has also undergone a great change with no traces of the past found.

At the house-moving ceremony held there in February, Sim Song Ok, woman worker of the farm, made a speech touching the heartstrings of all people.

She said in the speech: I have lived with pain in my mind because my husband did not previously behave properly for the country. But the Party also allotted us a cozy and modern

house like those for others. Now I've keenly realized the true meaning of the title motherly Party once again.

Holding tight the hands of an official of the county who gave him keys of his new house before the house with his nameplate put up on the house, her husband Ryang Myong Gun said in tears of excitement, "I cannot still believe this excellent house is mine."

Farmers of the Jangchon Farm in Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, cannot repress their excitement at the sight of their changed locality with roads widened and villages turned into fairyland like in a dream.

Farm workers now push the preparations for farming on a full scale with a determination to return the favour shown by the WPK, which ensures them all blessings in the world, by replenishing the country's granary.



New farming villages are built in over 40 counties and ris across the country.



'It's really nice'

I didn't know that an unusual terraced house would be provided for me, though I had seen much news from newspaper and radio about removal to new houses.

The interior design of the house is to my liking.

Indeed, there is no other country in the world that provides such a house to ordinary farmers like me gratis.



Jang Kyong Ha, farmer of the Sosin Vegetable Farm in Ryokpho District, Pyongyang

I cannot yet believe that such an excellent house is mine, though I've seen my house license time and again.

I'm going to take a photo of the new fine house and send it to my son who is serving the army. Then my son will perform his military service better for the benevolent country.

I will do farm work assiduously together with my wife to perform my duty as a farmer to gather a good harvest.



An Yong Nam, farmer of the Sosin Vegetable Farm in Ryokpho District, Pyongyang

As the Korean proverb says, "The face is the index of the heart." The exterior and interior of the new house seem to have been built by considering the mind of its owners. The spacious kitchen is especially pleasing. The young couple like us feel awkward to receive a handsome house, as we have not dug a spadeful of earth and laid a brick for the construction of house. We will cherish deeply the gratitude toward the Workers' Party of Korea and dedicate our all to the farm work.



Jong Hye Un, farmer of the Sosin Vegetable Farm in Ryokpho District, Pyongyang



Japan's plunder seen through 'provisional regulations governing the organization of land survey bureau'

By Choe Song Jun PT

During their occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists cooked up draconian laws to ensure colonial domination and freely pillage the country, thereby inflicting terrible suffering and misfortune on the Korean people.

Among such legislation there was the "provisional regulations governing the organization of land survey bureau" designed to legitimize the plunder of Korea's land.

The Japanese had kept a covetous eye on the land since they occupied Korea.

Feudal relations of land ownership were dominant in the Korean countryside and peasants made up over 80 percent of its population at the time. Therefore, if they seized the land, the Japanese would be able to take control of the main means of production

in the countryside, dominate the peasants forming the overwhelming majority of the population and being dependent on land and furthermore create material conditions for being the master of Korea.

They set the appropriation of land as a major target for strengthening the economic foothold of their colonial rule and employed every means possible to this end.

They enacted the "provisional regulations governing the organization of land bureau" in March 1910 in order to legalize the possession of Korean land, and appointed a Japanese as the survey department chief of the land survey bureau in April, thus making it possible to conduct a comprehensive survey of Korean land.

They declared the land ownership, which had been recognized by the Korean feudal government, null and

void and made it a law to recognize the land ownership of only those who reported to them and received their approval.

They devised very stringent and complicated methods and procedures for report concerning land ownership in order to enable Japanese and pro-Japanese stooges to seize the land of many Korean peasants.

Due to such plundering of land, Japanese large landowners that accounted for 20 percent in 1911 increased to 54 percent in 1921.

On the contrary, large numbers of Korean peasants who had been doing farming generation after generation were deprived of the land they regarded as more precious than their lives and reduced to tenants overnight.

In the course of guaranteeing their land ownership by law, the Japanese hindered the agricultural development of

Korea and turned its rural areas into a source of raw materials and food supply base for them.

They charged Korean peasants high farm and land rents and all other kinds of exacting levies, forced them to do slave labour and got them to suffer untold hardships in life by severe usurious exploitation.

Japan's crimes still remain as a deep wound in the mind of the Korean people, though decades have passed.

Nevertheless, it recklessly moves towards a military power and runs wild to realize its wild ambition for a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" it failed to achieve, without any sense of guilt over what it had done in the past.

The Korean people do not remain a passive onlooker to such acts, but they are determined to make it pay dearly for the past crimes.

OPINION

Dangerous environment wrecker threatening humankind

By Choe Yong Nam PT

Japan is working to bring another great calamity upon mankind suffering the world-sweeping malignant epidemic crisis.

Despite strong opposition from the international community, the Japanese Prime Minister recently said that they would discharge a vast amount of highly radioactive water accumulated due to an accident at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Station from spring to summer this year and the discharge cannot be delayed for the reconstruction of Fukushima.

In the regular news briefings held on March 6 and 10, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that the disposal of the contaminated water of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Station is not a matter confined to the Japanese side alone as it is related to the global marine environment and public health and strongly urged the Japanese side to dispose of the contaminated water in a scientific, open, transparent and safe way including the opening to the public of the disposal plan along with marine discharge under strict international supervision.

The problem is that the radioactive contaminated water has been created by the chain explosion of the nuclear power station by an extra-large earthquake and tidal waves that hit Fukushima in 2011. Such risky radioactive substances as tritium, cesium and strontium have remarkably been contained as compared to allowable standard indexes.

The Japanese government had kept a great deal of the contaminated water produced every day in tanks. It had expressed its intention to dump the waste water into the sea with its storing capacity reaching limit.

In spite of strong opposition from the international community, it officially decided marine discharge and has advertised it as "clean water" treated through the purification process.

In connection with this, the acting Fijian Prime Minister has recently expressed doubt, saying why on earth Japan does not reuse it as industrial or agricultural water in the country if the contaminated water was refined safely. He said that the environment in the Pacific Ocean is very important for Fijians, opposing Japan's discharge plan.

If the Japanese government finally discharges the contaminated water, a huge amount of hazardous substances will spread to most of the waters of the Pacific Ocean in dozens of days.

This will not only destroy the ecological environment of the blue sea, but also pose a grave threat to the existence of people.

Moreover, the discharge of Japan's contaminated water is a very fatal problem for Korea or China which lies across the sea from Japan.

Japan had better lend its ears to the voices of the world and withdraw its decision to discharge the contaminated water to the sea as soon as possible.

Progress of women, protection of women's rights encouraged

By Song Jong Ho PT

In their efforts for the progress of women and the protection and promotion of their rights around the world, many countries marked March 8 International Women's Day significantly.

The Cuban President, along with parliamentary candidates of Santa Clara, met with women workers and pensioners, housewives and young women in the city on March 9 and said that the constitution, criminal procedure code and family law existing in Cuba and the national plan for promoting women's rights reflect the government's political will to protect the Cuban women's rights and denounce all violence targeting women.

The Venezuelan President declared the creation of the "great Venezuelan women mission" initiative that integrates all social measures for women.

The Algerian President in a banquet held on the same occasion presented state commendations and bouquets to female doctors and professors and other women working in various positions.

The DPRK also marked International Women's Day with

significant events. As women are regarded as legitimate masters of society, the Korean women are called flowers of the times and the country under the benefits of the socialist system and put their heart and soul into the work for the country and the people.

They not only exercise the same rights to work as men but also are fully provided with the right to development in society.

Ordinary working women like weavers become labour innovators and heroines and are elected as deputies to organs of state power at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly under the warm care of society and the collective. The socialist law on public health ensures that when a woman gives birth to a baby, relevant medical establishment

shall take responsible care of the woman's health by offering safe and effective medicines and treatment techniques. The medical establishment and relevant institutions, enterprises and organizations have an obligation to pay close attention to the health of pregnant women and nursing mothers and look after the health of the mother and children. The women who gave birth to triplets or quadruplets can have a household doctor and are given special privileges and benefits like the provision of a fine dwelling house and supply of medicines, foodstuffs and daily necessities free of charge.

On March 8, a variety of performances and sports and amusement games were held and public catering amenities across the country provided special holiday services for women.

PROVIDED TO THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Teens are the start of life as well as the period of dreams and hope.

But in capitalist countries the human rights situation of young people is getting worse, arousing great concern from the international society.

Kyodo recently reported that the number of suicide cases among students at Japanese schools at different levels reached 512 last year, an all-time high, and especially the number of high school students among them recorded a notable increase to 352 cases.

Young people, who are supposed to follow their dreams for learning, commit suicide to escape from the sufferings of their lives. Such a reality is an excruciating pain for everyone.

Meanwhile, a British non-governmental organization released a report and expressed

deep concern, saying that one in four children in the EU member states are exposed to the risk of poverty.

The western politicians and mouthpieces responded by attributing the increased cases of young suicides to the victims' mental and psychological problems such as pessimism, despair and melancholia, and the child poverty to the external factors such as price hike, climate crisis and the spread of epidemics.

This is pure humbug to disguise the reactionary and anti-popular nature of capitalist society as well as a mockery of and an insult to those young unfortunates.

In capitalist society, a handful of rich men possess great wealth and seek only luxury and pleasure, while most of working people and their children are suffering from unemployment and hunger.

Moreover, the ubiquitous spread of money-almighty values and decadent way of life in capitalist

society is cramming young people into the cesspit of immorality and depravity.

The number of teenagers arrested for criminal offence in Japan reportedly amounted to 14 887 and among them dreadful crimes, i.e. murder and robbery, increased by 20.7 percent.

A western politician lamented that all the disgraceful terms such as high tuition, low-wage labour market and dwelling crisis are associated not with socialism but with capitalism, which is the true identity of capitalist society that bourgeois advocates claim as a "free and democratic society" and a "well-to-do society".

It is clear where capitalist society which takes no notice of the younger generation, the very future of mankind, is heading for.

The image of youngsters, already degraded into that of the "closing days of life" in their hell of a world, foretells the gloomy prospects of capitalist society.

'Accelerating change'



Ri Ju Gyong Journalist of the Central Committee of the Nature Conservation Union of Korea

On the globe fresh water makes up only 2.53 percent of water resources and of it only 0.34 percent is useful.

Today fresh water resources run dry due to global warming, natural disasters, population growth, rapid economic development and environmental pollution.

At present 72 percent of fresh water resources are used for agriculture, 16 percent at families and service networks in urban areas, 12 percent for industrial use. According to information published by the UN Environment Programme, over 50 percent of wetlands have been washed away so far

since the early 20th century.

Such a reality demands all countries in the world work hard to protect and save water resources with concerted efforts.

To this end, March 22 was designated as World Water Day from 1993 to explain the importance of water in a concentrated way. Since then the day is observed every year with public activities conducted to raise public awareness and involve people in many countries in practical activities.

The theme for this year's WWD is "Accelerating change", which calls for resolving water and water hygiene crisis by accelerating change.

Water crisis can be settled only when all people are interested in how to spare and make an effective use of water and strive for that.

Many countries and regions are now directing efforts to easing public unrest caused by water crisis.

The DPRK joined the GWP in September 2003 to intensify international cooperation and solidarity in the activities for the protection of water resources and presses on with the work to intensify the management, protection and use of water as state affairs including the enforcement of the law on water resources.

It has set the prevention of water pollution and improvement of water quality as an important state priority task and achieved substantial success in the protection and improvement of environment.

It also steps up the readjustment and reinforcement of overall irrigation facilities in the agricultural sector to reduce the loss of water resources and encourages farms to introduce water-saving farming methods like dry paddy harrowing and rice cultivation on non-paddy fields to suit the regional features in an effort to make the most of water resources, secure many reservoirs and mitigate the damage by drought and flash flood.

At the same time it has worked to put the Hydro-Meteorological Administration on an IT and scientific basis to cope with extreme weather in a farsighted manner and steadily pushed ahead with the land and environmental protection including the river improvement to make tangible achievements in the protection, management and use of water resources.

DPRK government that regard the people-first principle as their political ideal and give priority to the lives, health and safety of the people. Today, the phrase "healthy and free from diseases" have become a buzzword loved and enjoyed to say by all the Korean people.

BYWORD

Healthy and free from illness

The Koreans had widely used the phrase "long life in good health" since ancient times, out of a desire to live a long life in good health free from diseases.

At present "Healthy and free from illness" is widely used in the DPRK.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un repeatedly

said in his speech made at the military parade held in celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea that he thanked the Korean people for being healthy and free from illness and for their good health without any of them having fallen victim to

the malignant virus.

Though the malignant virus, COVID-19, has swept the whole world for a few years to take the lives of many people and the world has suffered from a nightmare, the Korean people enjoy a happy and stable life under the care of the WPK and the

the people-first principle as their political ideal and give priority to the lives, health and safety of the people.

Today, the phrase "healthy and free from diseases" have become a buzzword loved and enjoyed to say by all the Korean people.

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Iraq war and Washington's strategy toward the Middle East

By Kim Jin Hyang PT

Twenty years have passed since the US unleashed the Iraq war.

On March 20 2003 the US invaded Iraq, insisting on the latter's "possession of weapons of mass destruction".

The US represented its invasion of Iraq as a "righteous" act to safeguard world peace. Later, however, it was revealed that the "rumour of possession of WMD" the US had used as its card was completely false.

Powell, the secretary of State during the Bush administration, lamented in his autobiography that it was the greatest mistake in his life that he stubbornly insisted on Iraq's "possession of WMD" in the

UN, taking the false information from the CIA for truth.

Recalling that he had been subject to mental sufferings because of the Republican hardliners including Bolton, he held that in 2003 the then president Bush arbitrarily decided on the invasion of Iraq.

The autobiography created a great stir in the international community as soon as it was made public.

Because the war plunged Iraq into serious socio-political chaos and the vicious cycle of violence, conflicts and terror was rampant in the country to which the US claimed to provide "freedom" and "democracy" after the war.

The US has not still withdrawn its military force from Iraq under the pretext of "anti-terror war" without

heeding the unanimous demand of the international community.

The US invaded Iraq with an eye on rich deposits of oil in the country.

In the Middle East there are over 60% of global oil deposits and traffic routes to Asia, Europe and Africa and strategic transport routes. Literally, it is a point of military strategic importance.

The US aimed to occupy Iraq by force of arms and use it as a stepping stone to get hold of and control the Middle East at will.

With a view to gathering much more wealth and maintaining its hegemonic position, the US always demonizes its targets of invasion and describes its acts of aggression as "righteous".

The US fabricated a rumour of

"chemical weapon attack" by the Syrian government force and uses it as an ad. And it has militarily occupied the main granary and oil production areas of Syria, plundering its resources openly, under the pretext of "anti-terror war".

According to data issued by the Syrian government in December last year, the economic losses caused by the GIs' military operations and so on in the territory of Syria amount to US\$119 billion. More than 80% of daily oil production in the country is illegally taken by the GIs.

The world should learn a lesson from the Iraq war and demolish the US' ridiculous sophism targeting other countries for its own hegemonic interests.

Briefly

China

FM decries Japan's bid to dump nuclear waste water

Though 12 years have passed since the Fukushima nuclear disaster, Japan is insisting on pushing ahead with the plan for dumping radioactive wastewater into the sea and thus putting the whole of mankind in jeopardy, rather than drawing a lesson from the accident, said a spokesman for the Chinese foreign ministry in a press conference on March 14.

His remarks came on the foothills of the Japanese government's recent decision to dump the nuclear-contaminated water into the sea.

He urged Japan not to dump the nuclear-contaminated water into the sea of their own accord.

Russia

Submarines conduct torpedo launching drill

Submarines of the Russian Black Sea Fleet recently conducted torpedo firing exercises underwater.

They moved to the combat training ground to conduct a comprehensive preparatory drill, submerged to the appointed depth and launched torpedoes to an imaginary marine target.

France

Anti-war demonstration

An anti-war demonstration was recently staged in Paris of France.

Thousands of demonstrators from all walks of life demanded that France withdraw from all organizations including the NATO and the European Union, which take away national sovereignty, holding slogan-boards reading, "We oppose war unleashed by the US and NATO".

US

Radioactive-contaminated water leak

The fact that hundreds of thousands of gallons of radioactive-contaminated water were leaked from an atomic power plant in Minnesota has recently been revealed to evoke public criticism.

A relevant organ of the state opened to the public last week the fact that there was a leak of the water containing tritium from the power plant, which exposed that the authorities had long concealed the serious problem.

Foreign media outlets reported that there is growing discontent at the irresponsible attitude of the government toward social safety over the fact that it has been closed to the public for four months.

COVID-19

Global situation

According to a foreign news report, 682 839 174 persons contracted the novel coronavirus, 6 821 924 died of it and 20 253 071 were undergoing treatment in the world as of 24:00 on March 22.



SPRING AMATEUR BOWLERS COMPETITION HELD



RI RYON SONG / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

The 2023 spring amateur bowlers competition takes place at the Pyongyang Gold Lane between March 14 and 16.

By Han Kwi Hun PT

The 2023 spring amateur bowlers competition took place at the Pyongyang Gold Lane between March 14 and 16.

It was attended by over 120 male and female amateurs and members of the DPRK Bowling Association and their

average age was 35. Sin Ju Hyon, chairman of the association, said, "The competition was a good occasion to make bowling more mass-based by arousing public interest in the sport and enable amateurs to enhance their bowling skills a step higher while competing and exchanging experience."

It was held, divided into

singles, doubles, mixed team event and all-star game, attracting the attention of spectators from beginning to end.

Kim Jac Hyok, Yu Song Jin and Kim Yong Won took the first place, the second and the third respectively in the male singles held after the opening ceremony and Kim Un Mi, Kim Un Gyong and

Han Kum Yong did so in the female singles.

As to the results of the team event, Kim Jac Hyok said, "Competition requires techniques and tactics. But the most essential thing is unity of all team members in mind." The team event revealed the lack of trust and encouragement between team members, he added.

The winners of the male doubles were Kim Yong Won and Kim Kwang Min and those of the female doubles Kim Hye Yong and Jong Song Hui.

The most eye-catching of the three-day competition was the all-star game which was played by the amateurs who achieved good results in the singles, doubles and team event.

Yu Song Jin won the male all-star event, and Kim Un Mi, the winner of the female singles, did the female all-star event.

Kim Yong Won, a winner of the male doubles, and Kim Un Mi, winner of the female singles, were awarded the technique prize for displaying high skills during the competition.



JO RYONG / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

A bird's-eye view of part of the City of Samjiyon, a modern mountainous city in the northern highlands of Korea.

