



ESTABLISHED 1965

## Seventh Enlarged Meeting of Eighth Central Military Commission of WPK held

KCNA

The Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea convened an enlarged meeting to discuss an important issue of making the army more thoroughly gird for a war given the grave political and military situation prevailing in the Korean peninsula.

The Seventh Enlarged Meeting of the Eighth Central Military Commission of the WPK took place at the office building of the Central Committee of the WPK on August 9.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the WPK, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the WPK and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, guided the enlarged meeting.

Attending it were members of the Central Military Commission of the WPK. And present there as observers were commanders of the Korean People's Army services, commanding officers of the frontline corps and units in charge of important duties, and cadres of the relevant departments of the WPK Central Committee.

The enlarged meeting analyzed the military moves of the chief culprits of deteriorated situation that disturb peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and its vicinity, and decided on the plans for

offensive military countermeasures to thoroughly deter them. It also discussed as its major agenda item the issues of making full war preparations to neutralize at a blow the enemy attack with overwhelming strategic deterrent and launch simultaneous offensive military actions in contingency.

The present situation, in which the hostile forces are getting ever more undisguised in their reckless military confrontation with the DPRK, requires the latter's army to have more positive, proactive and overwhelming will and thoroughgoing and perfect military readiness for a war.

The meeting examined a plan for forming reinforced frontline operation groups to overwhelmingly contain and destroy the enemy with absolutely superior military strategy, tactics and muscle in contingency, and the operational tasks to be fulfilled to carry it out. It also deeply studied and discussed the military measures for diversifying the operational capabilities of frontline units and mapping out more detailed operational plans.

On the basis of the results of the discussion, the Central Military Commission of the WPK issued important military action guidelines applicable

the Korean peninsula and its vicinity and made an important conclusion on further stepping up the war preparations of the KPA in an offensive way.

Saying that to prepare a strong army is the key to implementing the military strategic plan of the Party Central Committee for containing the enemy's use of military muscle in advance and neutralizing all forms of its attack at once in case of the outbreak of a war, he called for securing more powerful strike means for carrying out the mission of war deterrent and continuously intensifying

to the enlarged and changed operational sphere and plans of the frontline units of the KPA. It also unanimously decided on the military and practical issues arising in proactively conducting actual war drills for fulfilling the new strategic mission and making full preparations for carrying out the operation plans any time.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un signed the written order on the important military measures discussed and decided by the Central Military Commission of the WPK.

He deeply summarized and analyzed the present situation of



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# General Secretary Kim Jong Un provides field guidance at major munitions factories



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Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, gave field guidance at major munitions factories including the factory producing the shells of large-calibre multiple rocket launchers from August 3 to 5 to learn about the implementation of the core goal of the

Party's policy on munitions industry.

He was accompanied by Jo Yong Won, Kim Jae Ryong, Jo Chun Ryong, Kim Yo Jong and Pak Jong Chon.

He was greeted by Kim Jong Sik, Hong Yong Chil and Kim Yong Hak, deputy directors of the Department of Munitions Industry of the Party Central Committee, at the relevant factories, and leading officials of the factories.

Inspecting the factory producing the shells of super large-calibre multiple rocket launchers, Kim Jong Un learned in detail about the modernization of technology and production processes the factory carried out recently and its current production.

He highly praised the factory for making great successes in the work to achieve the long-term goal of updating production processes assigned at the Fifth Plenary

Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party and to create the capacity for serial production of the shells of large-calibre multiple rocket launchers he had set forth during his field guidance at the factory on November 9 last year.

He expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the Party's policies have correctly been implemented at the factory

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the work for deploying them in the units for action in a mobile way.

He also called for actively conducting actual war drills to efficiently operate newly deployed latest weapons and equipment to ensure that they would display maximum effect in combat, and radically increasing the KPA's capabilities for fighting a war by making it keep its mobilized posture for combat all the time.

Saying that the munitions factories have a very important duty to strengthen the KPA in terms of military technology, he underlined the need for all the munitions industrial establishments to push ahead with the mass-production of various weapons and equipment in real earnest to satisfy the operational demand of the KPA undergoing modernization, and set forth the goal for the expansion of the weaponry production capacity and the weaponry production plan.

The enlarged meeting dealt with the organizational matter of dismissing General Pak Su Il from the post of the chief of the General Staff and appointing Vice Marshal Ri Yong Gil as new chief of the General Staff, and of dismissing, transferring to other posts or newly appointing some leading commanding officers.

It also discussed a series of important tasks facing the armed forces of the DPRK, including the issue of making

preparations for the successful militia parade marking the 75th anniversary of the DPRK.

The Seventh Enlarged Meeting of the Eighth Central Military Commission of the WPK serves as a significant occasion in providing a firm military guarantee for victory in war by setting forth the substantive programs for the KPA to overpower the enemy by taking firm strategic and tactical initiative in modern warfare.



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as it has improved the precision processing capability and realized automation by introducing new equipment and measuring devices on a large scale into the overall production process to create the serial production capability for the shells of ultra-precision large-calibre multiple rocket launchers and radically improved the labour environment and conditions.

He said that the establishment of the capability to spin single propulsion tube true to the Party's intention to unconditionally develop and introduce

a horizontal power rotato-press working mill is a thing worthy of great pride as it plays a key role in improving the quality of products by raising the level of modernization of production processes based on our own efforts and technology.

He repeatedly expressed satisfaction that he was very pleased to see that various measuring devices have been introduced to ensure scientific accuracy in the control of the quality of shells and shorten the time for heat treatment of the propulsion tube and scientific and technological measures have been taken for increasing the productivity.

He also appreciated the fact that various scientific and technological measures have been taken to realize automation and precision on a high level so as to increase productivity while ensuring precision in the warhead production process, stable helm production process, the process of making and assembling launcher tubes and to introduce modern measuring devices.

He set forth the issues arising in the management of the factory and the important orientation of the national defence economic work including the creation of the capacity for serially producing new kinds of ammunition.

He stressed once again the important responsibility and duty the factory assumes in further rounding off the war preparations of the Korean People's Army, indicating the immediate tasks facing the model factory symbolizing the development and modernity of the national defence industry and ways for carrying out the long-term tasks.

He ardently appealed to the officials, workers, technicians and military inspectors of the factory to go all out for the successful implementation of the grand national defence development

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strategy set forth by the Party Central Committee by creditably carrying forward the tradition and history worthy of pride of our defence industry which has safeguarded the Party and the revolution, the country and the people through munitions production with boundless loyalty and patriotism.

Kim Jong Un also guided on the spot the project for building a new light electrical appliances factory which will play an important role in modernizing the KPA.

After hearing the state of construction work and problems arising in it, he gave important instructions and learned about the layout of production lines and capacity as a model factory of a modernized light electrical industry.

He set forth the orientation and ways for building the factory into a modern one as befits a core factory taking the lead in the munitions industry of the country.

Kim Jong Un also acquainted himself with the production of new serial small arms.

It is the most important and urgent matter in making war preparations to modernize small arms to be carried by the KPA frontline units and other units with a mission to wage an armed struggle behind the enemy

lines in contingency in keeping with the changed aspect of warfare, he said, expressing the determination of the Party Central Committee on the production and development orientation of powerful small arms of a Korean style.

Noting that lightning and concentration are the main core indices of the development and production of small arms, he set forth important tasks of producing small arms of new types and new calibres to satisfy the constitutional features of KPA service personnel and combat performance.

He indicated a long-term production goal of the factory and the orientation of updating the production processes for attaining the goal.

Kim Jong Un also went to the factory manufacturing the engines of strategic cruise missile and armed unmanned aerial vehicle, and set forth important tasks.

Noting that the factory has taken the lion's share that cannot be carried out by any other factories in technical refinement and serial production of our recently developed strategic weapons, he specified the ways for steadily increasing the performance and reliability of the engine, a key element in the composition of the weapon system, and rapidly expanding its production capacity.

He stressed the need to simultaneously and thoroughly ensure the speed, quality

and quantity in the production of engines by giving definite precedence to the measures for supplying various kinds of materials necessary for manufacturing engines, adding that the factory should make its production processes more modern, scientific and precise and steadily improve the labour and production conditions and civilized living environment of the factory.

He called on the officials, workers and technicians of the factory to mass-produce various kinds of cutting-edge strategic weapon engines by their own efforts and technology by giving the fullest play to their creative wisdom and enthusiasm and thus make a great contribution to bringing about a revolution in developing new strategic weapons of a Korean style.

Kim Jong Un acquainted himself with the production of erector launchers for major strategic weapons.

He acquainted himself in detail with the progress the factory has so far made in carrying out the plan for attaining the immediate production goal of a strategic missile erector launcher set forth by the Party Central Committee and its long-term production.

Stressing once again the pivotal role of the factory in implementing the military strategy of the Party Central Committee, he highly appreciated the fact that the factory has built a firm foundation for

production and dynamically pushed ahead with the production of erector launchers by concentrating efforts on updating production processes and increasing production capacity true to the intention of the Party which set the production of large-sized erector launchers as the most important work for bolstering up the national defence capability.

The key to the development of the defence industry lies in giving the fullest play to the mental power of the munitions workers, he said, stressing the need to actively help them display distinguished patriotism and fighting spirit with a high sense of heavy responsibility and mission of being in direct charge of the munitions production in the most important work for bolstering up the country's defence capability, and to pay close attention to providing them with good living conditions.

Upon receiving the great trust and direct instructions of Kim Jong Un, the officials, workers and technicians of the major munitions factories firmly pledged to make redoubled efforts, being once again aware of the important mission and duty of defending the outpost in bolstering up national defence capabilities, and thus faithfully uphold the revolutionary cause of the WPK with rapid successes in the war preparations of the KPA and in the development and production of Juche-based ultra-modern strategic weapons.



# Great strength of Juche Korea, symbol of victory

By Kwon Hyo Song PT

Unveiling a plan of making the DPRK a country with great national strength which continues to thrive forever and in which the people enjoy a happy life to their heart's content with nothing to envy in the world, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un energetically leads the efforts to put it into effect.

Military strength means national power and building up military strength in every way is the way to national prosperity and people's happiness--this was his intention.

He defined it as the general task of army building to model the entire army on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, enriched and developed the army-building ideas and exploits of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il

in an all-round way and built the Korean People's Army as a powerful army which wins victory after victory on the strength of ideology and morality.

"In today's world, where opposing forces are colliding fiercely with one another, a nation's dignity and sovereignty and lasting, genuine peace are guaranteed by a powerful defence capability that can overpower any enemy," he said in his speech at the military parade held in celebration of the 90th anniversary of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. "We should continue to grow stronger."

The remarks he made in the military parade express the philosophical principle of history that only when we are strong, can we defend our country and guarantee happiness of all generations to come.

The military parade held in celebration of the 70th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War this year after the one in celebration of the KPRA's 90th anniversary last year, which showed qualitative changes in scale, form and content, was a proud demonstration of the KPA itself which has been built up as an invincible military force under his leadership.

He put forward the defence buildup to defend the destiny of the people as the most important state affair.

Thanks to the painstaking and untiring efforts of him who set out without hesitation on the road to the front line and the dangerous test fires of weapon systems to improve the country's defence capability and under the wise leadership of him who continues to draw up blueprints for the people's wellbeing inspiring

all to give full play to their creative ability, eye-opening events took place in succession and the precious wealth guaranteeing the future prosperity was also created one after another.

The geopolitical position of Korea has remained unchanged, but the international position of the DPRK has changed a lot.

The DPRK has become a world power with tremendous national strength and its people have become citizens of a dignified powerful state. This is the DPRK today.

Full of such great pride and self-esteem they have felt as they held the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un in high esteem as the supreme commander of the armed forces of the DPRK, the Korean people laud him as the symbol of inexhaustible strength of Juche Korea and victory.

## HOME NEWS

### Agricultural science institute rebuilt in North Hamgyong



The North Hamgyong Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science has wonderfully been renovated.

An inauguration ceremony took place on August 8 at the reconstructed provincial institute.

Sin Chol Ung, chairman of the provincial rural economy committee, made an inaugural address, and other speeches were made.

The speakers said that the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, who is making tireless efforts to solve the food problem of the people, made sure that scientific research bases for agricultural science were successfully built in different parts of the country and encouraged them to press on with scientific research projects to solve the scientific

and technological problems arising in putting agricultural production on a scientific, IT and intensive basis.

After the ceremony was over, the participants went round various places of the institute.

### Over 48 000 trade union officials, members take part in night support shock brigade activities

Trade union officials and members have taken an active part in the night support shock brigade activities at major construction sites in Pyongyang.

According to information available, since March this year, a total of over 48 000 trade union officials and members in the capital city have conducted night support shock brigade activities at the construction sites of the second-stage 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area and a new street in the Sopho area, making a contribution to pushing ahead with the projects by finishing the land cleaning of over 36 000 square metres, delivering various kinds of materials and carrying out other tasks.

# House-moving continues to take place in rural communities

KCNA

Modern farmhouses have been built in succession in many rural villages in South Phyongan, Jagang, Kangwon and Ryanggang provinces.

The new villages on the

Sokta Farm in Jungsan County, Namsang Farm in Pukchang County, Inphyong Farm in Sinyang County, Thachung Farm in Yangdok County and other farms in the provinces tell many stories about the loving care of the Workers' Party of Korea to provide the

agricultural workers with a more affluent and cultured living environment.

House-moving ceremonies were held at the farms.

Present there were officials of the Party and power organs, builders, officials of the units which contributed to the

construction and agricultural workers who were to move into new houses in the provinces.

At the meetings, speakers warmly congratulated the owners of excellent new houses provided under the loving care of the Workers' Party.

House licenses were awarded amid thunderous applause of the participants in the meetings and speeches were made.

As house-moving began, a festive mood pervaded the farm villages ringing with the happy laughter of the agricultural workers.

They sang songs and danced cheerful dances to the tune of light music.

Officials congratulated the agricultural workers on their moving into new modern houses and provided them with daily necessities, sharing joy with them.



Farmers move into new homes at rural villages in South Phyongan, Jagang, Kangwon and Ryanggang provinces.



# Historic cause of Korea's liberation accomplished by internal revolutionary force

By Ko Yong Sik

August 15 1945 was a significant day when General Kim Il Sung liberated the Korean people from the Japanese imperialists' military occupation through an arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the early period of his revolutionary struggle, Kim Il Sung had realized that no country would bestow independence on Korea and therefore it should achieve its independence on the nation's own strength, and accordingly he put great efforts into building and strengthening the revolutionary motive force.

He first set up the guiding force for leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary war to victory.

With a deep insight into the position and role of a political party in the revolutionary struggle, he advanced an original policy of founding the party at the meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League held in Kalun of Jangchun County in

Jilin Province, China, from June 30 to July 2, 1930, and formed the first party organization, Society for Rallying Comrades, on July 3. He conducted energetic activities to form basic party organizations with it as the parent body in the northern areas of Korea along the Tuman River.

Later, as party organizations at all levels and anti-Japanese mass organizations were rapidly expanded and the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army was reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, he set up the Party Committee of the KPRA as the supreme leadership organ of the Korean revolution in Dahuangwai in late May 1934.

The formation of the KPRA Party Committee made it possible to definitely realize the party's unified leadership over the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the overall Korean revolution and strengthen the revolutionary motive force in every way.

A revolutionary struggle itself is a fierce large-scale battle against the counter-

revolutionary forces.

Kim Il Sung founded the KPRA, the first revolutionary armed force of a Juche type, on April 25 1932 in keeping with the specific conditions of the Korean revolution which was being staged with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the pivot.

This enabled the Korean people to have their own genuine army for the first time in history and marked the beginning of the glorious history of the Korean revolution.

Kim Il Sung fully prepared the KPRA politically, ideologically and in military technique to strengthen it into a revolutionary armed force capable of playing a leading and core role in the sacred war for Korea's liberation.

He also aroused all the people to consolidate the revolutionary motive force for accomplishing the cause of national liberation.

Kim Il Sung, who had set it as the supreme task to rally all the forces of the nation in the sacred war for national liberation already in the initial period of the revolution, defined the

motive force of the national-liberation revolution from the standpoint of Juche and united the broad masses of people who loved the country and the nation under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which was formed in May 1936 under his guidance, was

a permanent anti-Japanese national united front body and a powerful underground revolutionary organization. It rapidly expanded its organizations not only in the homeland but also in the areas of Manchuria where Koreans resided and even in Japan to rally all the nationals under the banner of national liberation.

The undying exploits of President Kim Il Sung, who clarified the original idea of achieving independence by the Koreans' own efforts and accomplished the historic cause of national liberation by dint of the revolutionary motive force he trained in the flames of the anti-Japanese war, are shining from one century to the next.



File photo shows the Korean people celebrating national liberation on August 15 1945.

## Liberating country with all-people resistance

By Kim Hak Chol PT

The Korean people liberated their country from the Japanese imperialists' military occupation on August 15 1945.

In order to liberate the country, sons and daughters of the Korean people formed anti-Japanese armed units and waged a 15-year-long armed struggle under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, dealing a heavy blow to the Japanese aggressors and bringing about the great event of national liberation through all-people resistance with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as the hard core.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people was based on the Juche idea created by Kim Il Sung.

In his early teens he clarified the truth that man is the master of his destiny and he has the power to shape his destiny, and blazed the path quite different from the older generation who wanted to be presented with independence by depending on big powers, a unique path of the revolution of believing in and relying on the people.

With the limpid spirit of

independence, he ensured that all the forces who loved the country and were against Japanese imperialism were united under the banner of anti-Japanese war during the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

As a result, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a nationwide united front organization, was formed in the mid-1930s to rouse all the Korean people to the struggle against Japanese imperialism. In the 1940s, large and small armed groups, including the National Liberation Corps, the Anti-Japanese Patriotic Corps in Mt Chonju of Hwangju and the people's armed unit of Rajin, were organized across the country, with the result that the all-people resistance forces grew rapidly.

On August 9 1945, General Kim Il Sung issued an order for final attack for national liberation and the KPRA launched a general offensive, with many all-people resistance organizations fighting bravely against the aggression forces in the country. The enemy's ruling system was destroyed in a few days and the Korean people achieved national liberation on August 15.

## With original line for national liberation war

By Pak Song Min PT

August 15 1945 was a significant day for the Korean people.

It was the day when a fundamental turn was brought about in the destiny of the Korean people and in the accomplishment of the cause of independence for mankind.

Until then, the movement for national liberation in many colonial countries had taken place in the form of petition, demonstration, uprising and riot, and it had been recognized that the cause of national liberation for the peoples of colonial and dependent countries could be realized only with the help of the working class of the suzerain state.

But all these forms of struggle could not deal a decisive blow to the imperialists armed to the teeth, and no one brought independence to the peoples of the colonies.

It was Kim Il Sung who put an end to such forms.

In Kalun in 1930, he solemnly stated that the Korean people are masters of the Korean revolution and it was important to take the

firm standpoint and attitude that masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and the Korean revolution should by all means be carried out by the Korean people themselves in a way suited to the actual conditions of their country.

At a meeting held in Mingyuegou in December 1931, he said that the time came when everyone should come out, weapons in hand, in the sacred war to liberate their country and pointed to the need to mobilize all the patriotic forces opposed to Japanese imperialism in the armed struggle.

The will to switch the anti-Japanese national liberation movement to an armed struggle, the highest stage of the movement, was affirmed in Kalun, and the anti-Japanese war to annihilate the Japanese imperialists was formally declared in Mingyuegou under the slogan "Oppose arms with arms, and oppose counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence!"

The national liberation war in colonial Korea which combined the armed struggle of the Koreans' own standing armed forces and

the all-people resistance was Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line and his plan for the operation for liberating the country.

The plan and line put an end to the Japanese imperialists' 40-odd year-long military rule over Korea and accomplished the historic cause of liberation.

The victory of the Korean people proved that an organized armed struggle is the most powerful method to defeat the imperialists' counterrevolutionary violence and win victory in the national-liberation revolution.

After the Second World War, many colonial countries regarded the anti-Japanese revolutionary war of the Korean people as a model and turned out in the armed struggle for their independence and freedom. By waging the armed struggle by their own efforts, they achieved independence and embarked on the road of building a new society.

At the time when the DPRK was founded, independent states numbered only some 20 in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But in the 1950s, nearly ten countries joined the ranks of independent states.

The 1960s was a period

when the spirit of sovereign independence grew stronger than in any other decades.

The World Cultural Conference held in Cuba in January 1968 with progressive persons of culture from over 70 countries in attendance adopted a document titled "The Korean people's anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the direct leadership of Kim Il Sung" in reverence for the President who ushered in a new era of winning victory in independent national-liberation revolution. The document proved that the experience from the Korean people's armed struggle was a universal experience and theory of the national-liberation struggle in colonies.

In the 1970s, too, not a few countries won national independence and a new era of independence was heralded in which the oppressed people in colonial countries took their destiny into their own hands and carved it out by their own efforts.

The exploits of President Kim Il Sung, who made a distinguished contribution to the accomplishment of the cause of independence for humankind will shine forever.

# Enthusiasm grows for increased production of iron and steel

By Yun Kyong Il PT

Enthusiasm for increased iron and steel production bubbles up in the metallurgical industry sector which has turned out for carrying out the tasks set forth at the Eighth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee.

The Kim Chack Iron and Steel Complex, a leading iron producer in the country, brings about an upswing in the Juche-orientation project for increased iron and steel production, while pressing on with the production of pig iron and rolled steel.

It is a WPK policy to make the metallurgical industry Juche-based.

In the complex the construction of a new-type energy-saving oxygen blast furnace and installation of a large oxygen plant are nearing completion. The complex introduced an innovative idea for preheating the charge like raw materials and fuel outside the furnace by using the high-temperature waste gas

produced inside the furnace and changing the instable negative pressure system into a constant pressure system in the design of a new-type oxygen blast furnace. It also achieved a surprising success of assembling over 40 cooling jackets in a day by breaking the old conception that it is impossible to assemble 20 cooling jackets a day, each weighing hundreds of kilograms. These enabled the complex to finish the installation of major custom-built equipment, which was believed to take 2-3 years in the past, in only six months and completed the assembly of dozens of pieces of equipment including cooling accumulator and separator web ahead of schedule.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex also forges ahead with the work to finish the Juche-orientation project for this year along with the production of iron and steel according to its monthly and quarterly plans. Technicians and smelters of the complex have employed a rational mixing ratio of raw materials and melting operation

methods and markedly increased the utility rate of the newly added oxygen converter to fulfil its daily production plans without fail. They introduced profitable technical innovation plans for shortening the melting time of the UHP electric furnace, while strictly observing the requirements of the technical regulations and standard operating methods in all processes from the charge of raw materials to the handling of molten iron to continuously increase the production of molten iron per charge. In an effort to bring about an upsurge in the Juche-orientation project, workers and technicians in charge of the installation of the large oxygen plant accelerate the installation of separation tower, air compressor system, steel structures and others with complicated structures and technical specifications. After finishing the foundations construction of a medium frequency induction furnace and frequency converter room, they speed up the installation of parts and concrete laying

every day. In particular, the complex promotes cooperation with researchers and technicians of scientific research institutions and relevant sectors and provides specific technical guidance by focusing on solving problems that might arise in the operation of the energy-saving oxygen blast furnace and induction furnace in the future.

The Chollima Steel Complex overfulfils its iron and steel production plans, while providing a sure guarantee for increased iron and steel production. Workers and technicians of the complex work responsibly to further increase the output of molten iron per charge and shift and operate equipment at full capacity by directing efforts to equipment and technical management. Units in charge of the supply of raw materials carefully organize their work to prevent losses and waste of raw materials and try in every way to properly supply raw and other materials needed for various production units in time.

# Complex boosts custom-built machine output



A worker processes a part of a custom-built equipment piece at the Taean Heavy Machine Complex. RODONG SINMUN

By Kim Il Jin PT

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex is increasing the production of custom-built equipment and machine parts to be supplied to different sectors of the national economy.

The complex has recently introduced valuable technical innovation plans into production by channelling efforts into learning advanced science and technology.

The technicians have renovated and modernized the equipment including the control systems of the turning and hobbing lathes. Especially, they recently built a new-type hydraulic speed regulator, which involved a wide range of technologies and a high degree of technical difficulty.

The machine processing section of the factory improved the machine-building equipment and tools to meet the increasing production quotas of custom-built equipment, thus raising the processing speed by more than three times and increasing the machine operation time by over an hour.

The workpiece production section provided a guarantee for solving the problem of supply of materials including welding rods that are essential for manufacturing various kinds of workpieces and parts.

It also raised the productivity of custom-built equipment by processing on

its own efforts the parts of machining facilities including pistons, breaking the old idea that it is impossible to heat-treat the body and parts of hydraulic pumps of machining equipment including large boring machine and vertical lathe.

Some days ago, the complex sent generating equipment to the construction site of the Hoeyang Army-People Power Station. It is now pushing ahead with the production of custom-built equipment and parts needed for the power industry sector, cement production units and others.

They made it possible to fully supply various kinds of materials by finishing the production of steel castings much earlier than the same period of last year and increased the production of various kinds of gears to be sent to the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex and other units by raising the processing speed of the parts of generating equipment by more than 3.5 times than before.

In the meantime, technicians and skilled workers in the section of repair and tool production have increased and improved the processing speed and quality of the parts of generating equipment by making efficient tools, while repairing and maintaining large machine tools. Therefore, the complex has turned out in a few months various kinds of accessories equivalent to the half-yearly output of last year.

# Cement production on the rise

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

Cement production is steadily increasing at cement production units across the country.

The Sangwon Cement Complex has effectively conducted the work to ensure normal operation of kilns on the basis of analyzing and reviewing the success achieved and deviations revealed in the management of equipment in the first half of the year.

To further refine the cement grinding process with expanded capacity technologically, efforts are made to solve the technological problems arising in making the process fully display its capacity while maintaining the balance with the relevant processes.

Meanwhile, the complex takes measures to supply sufficient raw materials and fuel while paying primary attention to ensuring normal operation of equipment.

The Sunchon Cement Complex is concentrating all efforts on attaining the goal of surpassing the peak-year level.

All units are monitoring the operation of equipment in real time and doing preventive repairs in a qualitative way.

Big efforts have been directed to developing science and technology to solve sci-tech problems arising in raising the rotating speed of kilns and shortening the period of repairing equipment.

The calcination and cement workshops register good

results in production every day by taking practical measures to improve the quality of mixing materials and cement.

The Hyesan Cement Factory has provided a guarantee for normal production by building a new cement storage tank as large as the existing one over 20 days earlier than planned.

Meanwhile, the factory successfully made a raw

materials meter of kilns as part of the effort to implement the readjustment and reinforcement plan according to each production process so as to provide a guarantee for improving the quality of clinker and made a breakthrough in boosting productivity through the technical upgrading of various transport systems. It has thus produced nearly 2.5 times as much cement as the same period of last year.



The Sangwon Cement Complex produces a large quantity of cement to supply it in time to construction sites including that of 10 000 flats in Pyongyang. RODONG SINMUN

# Improved quality, brisk exchanges

**The National Exhibition of August 3 Consumer Goods-2023 took place at the Pyongyang Underground Shop**

By Han Jong Ho PT

The National Exhibition of August 3 Consumer Goods-2023 took place at the Pyongyang Underground Shop from August 3 to 7.

The August 3 consumer goods are very popular with the Korean people.

The characteristics of the production of the goods are that a variety of goods badly needed in every aspect of life are produced through an all-

inclusive mass movement by making effective use of idle materials created in the course of production at industrial establishments and the people's living and the raw materials and internal reserves of local areas, without making a large state investment.

As their production relies on the creativity of the broad masses, they are very diverse in variety, shape and form.

It is a movement Chairman Kim Jong Il initiated as he looked round the Pyongyang



The National Exhibition of August 3 Consumer Goods-2023 is held at the Pyongyang Underground Shop between August 3 and 7.

Municipal Light Industrial Goods Exhibition on August 3 1984, and it has fully demonstrated its vitality for nearly 40 years.

The exhibition held on the theme of "Produce consumer goods through an all-

inclusive mass movement!" brought together many more goods of higher quality than previous events and it was visited by a large number of people every day.

According to an organizer of the show, the hot wind

of science and technology sweeping throughout the country has had an enormous impact also on the production of August 3 consumer goods and the technical level of them is fairly high.

During the exhibition, brisk

exchanges were conducted among production units, and advanced units in particular informed others of their technology and experience, calling for collective innovations in the production of consumer goods.

## With novel ideas and high skills

By Kim Rye Yong PT

On display at the National Exhibition of August 3 Consumer Goods-2023 were more than 300 000 products of over 8 370 kinds made by nearly 2 000 units across the country.

Among them, the products presented by production units in Pyongyang occupied nearly half of the area of the exhibition venue.

Visitors willingly selected the exhibits as they not only were rich in variety and kind, but also offered a glimpse of the novel ideas and high skills of their makers.

The production units in Phyongchon District, which is noted for the production of August 3 consumer goods, presented elaborate and exquisitely crafted folklore articles made from small shells, glass pieces and various cardboard boxes which had been dumped as useless, drawing the admiration of visitors.

Every piece of materials

is trivial, but every handicraft made with them fully showed the superb craftsmanship of producers, such as shell-inlaid toy animals, glass flowers and paper crane crafted by gracefully folding cardboard from packing cardboard boxes.

A production unit under the Rangnang District Direct Sales Shop made over 100 pieces of toy animals of dozens of kinds with scraps of cloth from a garment factory. They looked so lovely and cute that many people bought them in an instant.

It also made electric switch covers, chair shoes, telephone mats, flowerpot pads and others with waste pieces from cutting cloth, satisfying the needs of women in family life.

The gem cutting and ostrich egg craftworks presented by the producers of the Okryu Souvenir Company remind buyers of valuable gifts. They proudly say that their products depicting national symbols and

scenic spots in Pyongyang with high craftsmanship will be a wonderful souvenir for visitors to Pyongyang.

Many functional products were also exhibited there.

Pillows and mattresses made with Kumgang medicinal stone, which has been widely known to be good for health from olden times, underwear, baby clothing and handkerchiefs made by using hemp and foodstuffs including various kinds of beverages and confectionery made by adding medicinal herbs were in great demand.

"There are many talents among the people and materials we can recycle are inexhaustible in our everyday life," said an official of the housewives' workteam management station of Phyongchon District.

"The management station will actively arouse the enthusiasm of the employees and organize the work for recycling in a scrupulous way so as to produce more quality consumer goods."

## Distinctive consumer goods based on local resources of raw materials

By Kim Il Jin PT

The 2023 National Exhibition of August 3 Consumer Goods was praised by many people as it brought together various kinds of quality consumer goods made with local resources of raw materials and byproducts.

South Hwanghae Province presented more than 200 pieces of grasswork of five kinds, which were made of sedge, corn shucks and rice straw, and dozens of artefacts made of natural snail shells from the west coast.

"The grasswork made with material resources available in our province are characterized by the fact that they are simple, beautiful, full of local flavour and attractive. They cost less and are of high economic effectiveness as they are relatively easy to make without using special equipment or tools," said An Ryon Ok, director of the Haeju City housewives' workteam management station.

The relevant counter drew an endless stream of visitors as it dealt with articles related to sultry weather and they

endlessly praised the goods.

The footlockers made of corn shucks, which can prevent the decay and degeneration of cosmetics and foods and is highly capable of preserving temperature, satisfied the curiosity of housewives. And the cushions of different shapes, which feel cool in summer and warm in winter, and smart straw hats of various sizes and forms, which looked cool, were popular among the elderly.

Craftworks made of natural snail shells from the station are perfect not only for use in offices and homes but also in aesthetic aspect as they are of different sizes and shapes and decorated with various patterns and colours to the people's liking.

Jagang Province put on display various kinds of wild honey, dried Phellinus yucataensis and Inonotus obliquus and so on, which are conducive to promoting human health, as it has many mountains. The mushrooms growing in the mountainous region at the height of 1 800m above sea level produce clear effects in the

treatment of various cancers including brain, enteric, lung and liver cancers in some months and help relieve the pain of patients with terminal tumours and prolong their life. Those who have already used the mushrooms said that they cure paralysis of patients with cerebral haemorrhage and cerebral thrombosis, help markedly reduce the amount of drugs and insulin in the treatment of nervous system, liver, gallbladder and endocrine system diseases and prevent complications as well.

More than 20 kinds of processed marine products from Kangwon Province also drew the attention of the visitors as they could be used as side dishes. Especially, salted pollack entrails, salted pollack roes and salted flatfish attracted the interest of housewives for their taste and nutritive value.

On display at the exhibition were also jade necklace, jade belly band and thermal jade ball from South Hamgyong Province and earthenware, ceramics, hemp products and quilts from North Hamgyong Province.



The National Exhibition of August 3 Consumer Goods-2023 attracts lots of visitors every day. PAK KWANG HUN/THE PYONGYANG TIMES





## Bathing resort with a surging crowd of visitors

By Kwon Hyo Song *PT*

The Majon bathing beach stretches for over six kilometres along the coast of the East Sea of Korea. Dotting along the beach washed by the gentle waves of fresh water are coloured camping tents, service counters, sports facilities and amusement arcades in good harmony, presenting spectacular scenery.

Now the beach is luring a great number of people who want to avoid the midsummer heat.

“Majon bathing resort is noted for its clear sea water, clean air and beautiful scenery in good harmony,” said the director of the Majon Bathing Resort management station.

He added that tens of thousands of working people visit it every day and their happy laughter seems to moderate the steaming heat in midsummer.

Out in the sea are seen young people jumping into the

water while performing stunts from large floats, old people wearing big smiles on board boats, students competing in swimming and other people having family photos taken on dolphin-shaped floats. And on the beach children are engrossed in making “sand castles” and others.

Men spend time angling fishes saying angling is the best sport on the seaside, while women are busy preparing lunch with fresh seafood caught from the sea just a moment ago with a bright smile on their faces. These scenes add to the distinctive features of the seaside resort.

“It is the first time for me to bathe in the sea. The scenery is good, but it is special to see the sea stretching far and wide,” said Jon Mi Ra, a woman living in Haeun-dong No. 1, Phyongchon District, Pyongyang. Ri Ae Ran, an old woman from the same village, said: “My family comes here every year. After bathing in the

sea breathing in sea air, I feel energetic and refreshed.”

Whenever she came here, she felt ten years younger and though she was nearly seventy, she felt like jumping into the sea like his grandchildren and singing and dancing by herself.

Meanwhile, games are played at the beach volleyball and table-tennis courts, amusement arcade and other places on the sandy beach and children perform stunts jumping up and down to the tune of music on the trampoline, to the delight of viewers.

“It is really exciting to jump into the fresh sea water after playing a close sports game. And the whole body fully relaxes when I get out of the sea and have a sunbath lying on the sandy beach,” said Kim Un Chol, living in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province.

The more people visit the seaside beach, the greater efforts the management station directs to improving the quality of service to meet their needs.



Many people visit the Majon bathing resort to enjoy their holidays in mid-summer.  
Ri Myong Guk/pictorial Korea



# Meaningful event carrying on history of DPRK-Russia friendship

PROVIDED TO THE PYONGYANG TIMES

August 4 is a significant day when the Moscow Declaration was signed between the DPRK and Russia.

Chairman Kim Jong Il paid an official visit to the Russian Federation 22 years ago. During the visit, he met and had talks with President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and signed the historic DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration.

The historic visit Chairman Kim Jong Il made to the Russian Federation at the turn of the new century was an epoch-making event that provided a turning point in further expanding and developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

The DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration signed by the top leaders of both countries served as a historic document which contributed to developing the bilateral friendly and cooperative relations onto a new level and to promoting peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the

Asia Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The declaration reaffirmed the historic significance of the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration signed by the top leaders of the two countries on July 19 2000 and the Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighbourliness and Cooperation between the DPRK and the Russian Federation signed on February 9 2000.

And it underlined the need to expand and develop the friendly relations on the basis of these two documents in order to bring peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the world, and to ensure prosperity, equality and mutual cooperation of the two countries.

In it both sides reconfirmed their views that boosting the long-standing and traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Russia fully conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples in the new century. It also clearly specified the ways and actions for sharing opinions on various issues of international relations and jointly

addressing the situation.

The DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration served as another guideline on expanding and developing in all fields the friendly relations between the two countries as required by the new century. It was also a historic milestone worthy of special note in bringing durable peace and security to the Asia-Pacific and the rest of the world.

The immortal exploits performed by Chairman Kim Jong Il for the development of DPRK-Russia relations are recorded in the history of DPRK-Russia friendship and are always remembered by the peoples of the two countries.

They are carried on further today thanks to Comrade Kim Jong Un, president of the State Affairs of the DPRK.

His first official visit to the Russian Federation in April 2019 was an important milestone in demonstrating how deep the strategic and traditional relations of friendship between the DPRK and Russia are.

Last month, we splendidly celebrated the 70th anniversary

of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War as a festival of victors, together with the goodwill envoys of the Russian Federation who visited our country carrying with them warm militant greetings from the Russian army and people to the heroic Korean people who defeated the US imperialists.

It is the common stand of the two countries to strengthen mutual support and solidarity in the resolute struggle against the danger of war and military threats posed by outside forces and to safeguard the country's security, dignity and peace, carrying on the long tradition of fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy.

The traditional relations of friendship between the DPRK and Russia which are rooted in the comradeship and militant unity forged by blood will be strengthened and developed, demonstrating their solidity and vitality in line with the common wishes of the peoples of the two countries on the basis of the agreements reached and joint documents signed by the top leaders of the two countries.

# South Africa goes all out to achieve independent development

By Kim Jin Hyang PT

South Africa is drawing attention with its efforts for achieving national development by itself.

After decades of struggling against apartheid, the South African people took the road of new development in May 1994 when Nelson Mandela, chairman of the African National Congress of South Africa, was elected first black president in history.

For nearly 30 years since then, the country has produced great successes by steadily pursuing the policy of building a society of equality and achieving economic development.

South Africa is so rich in mineral resources that it is sometimes known as the "Persian Gulf of mining".

It takes a leading position in the deposits of such major minerals as gold, diamond, manganese, vanadium, silicon and aluminum. It is also one of the world's six coal producers.

Therefore, it is ranked among the world's largest mineral producing and exporting countries.

With the relatively advanced industrial system, South Africa plays an important role in the economic development of Africa.

As a major agricultural exporter in the continent, it is an important source of grain imports of neighbouring countries.

The Cape of Good Hope sea route in the country is one of the world's major trade routes.

The international sea route, which connects the Atlantic and Indian oceans and goes through the Eurasian and African continents, occupies an important strategic position.

In recent years, South Africa has made positive efforts to develop and harness renewable energies and diversify energy production so as to ease the strain on the country's electricity supply.

A power station which was constructed for 14 years divided into six stages was inaugurated in 2021, opening up a prospect for solving the shortage of electricity.

South African President Cyril Ramaphosa said in a meeting on April 13 that the government would increase investment in the electric power sector and encourage power generation relying on solar and wind energies and other renewables.

The country is paying close attention to solving the problem of climate change. It unveiled plans for reducing carbon dioxide emissions and developing and using renewable energies. The Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy of South Africa recently published a draft of the renewable energy master plan that was completed after 18 months of extensive consultation between government departments, experts in the energy sector, businesses and trade unions.

Externally, it is striving to achieve peace, security and stability of the continent, with the main emphasis on developing friendly and cooperative relations with other African countries.

The DPRK established diplomatic relations with South Africa on August 10, 1998.

The Korean people hope that the South African people will achieve good successes in their drive for the independent development of the country.

# To develop education onto new higher level



**Kim Won Hui**  
Deputy department director of the Education Commission

The Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June discussed and decided important issues for the development of education in the DPRK.

The plenary meeting took epoch-making measures to adjust the educational structure of the country to ensure advanced education and to decisively improve and strengthen education. This served as an important milestone in developing the country's education.

Upgrading the educational structure is an undertaking of primary importance in carrying out the educational revolution in the new century, and it is a fundamental guarantee for turning education into the one which

can be fully entrusted with the future of the country.

The measures taken by the Party to radically adjust the structure of education are aimed at raising the level of education to train more and better talents with creative and practical abilities necessary for building a powerful socialist country.

To this end, it is necessary to take decisive steps to improve the educational structure of the primary and secondary education sector to give education according to the natural gifts and aptitude of students while mainly ensuring education in general elementary knowledge. This will enable all students to acquire more than one technique and skill in the stage of secondary education and thus contribute to social

development.

At the same time, it is necessary to adjust the structure of the distribution of universities, faculties and departments with the main emphasis put on correctly defining the types of talents and accordingly forming higher educational institutions in a rational way, and the structures of higher education, including those of postgraduate education and teaching work administration and the system of selecting new university students.

It is also very important to strengthen the ranks of teachers and improve the educational conditions and environment while improving the contents and methods of education.

It is an important task facing our educational sector to train a large number of competent personnel with high intellectual and practical abilities by boosting our education in keeping with the developing world trend and the requirements of the times.

We are working in a creative and proactive way

while intensifying designing and operation to improve the educational structure of the country and those of relevant regions and units.

And we orient the improvement of educational contents and methods to new innovation, bold creation and steady progress from a scientific and long-term viewpoint.

With the thorough establishment of the climate of attaching importance to education throughout society, the ranks of teachers have been strengthened, the educational conditions and environment constantly improved and guidance and assistance for the revolution in education dynamically promoted.

When we faithfully uphold the intention of the Party which discussed the issue of education as a major agenda item at such a plenary meeting, which decides the most important policies of the Party and the state, and took radical measures for the development of education, our education will make a greater leap forward onto a new level.

## BYWORD

## Importance to talent

The traits of attaching importance to talents have become a strong trend in the DPRK.

It is the important policy

of the Workers' Party of Korea to prepare all the working people as scientific and technical personnel in the DPRK where the

universal free education for all the people is legally and substantially guaranteed.

The work for training talents has been brisk in

every part of the country to give priority to talents and enhance their core role and thus make a leap forward in relevant fields and units.

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# KOREA, HISTORY OF ITS TRAGIC DIVISION TELLS

By Choe Song Jun PT

Korea sits in the eastern part of Asia between 43°00'33" and 33°06'45" North Latitude.

However, it is now divided into north and south with the 38th parallel as a boundary.

How then did the history of tragic territorial and national division begin?

## Unilateral 'assignment line'

The US imperialists had long since spotted the Korean peninsula as the main direction of their Asia strategy. They thought that if they occupied the Korean peninsula, they could advance into the continent with it as a springboard and, furthermore, dominate the whole world.

For this reason, they adopted it as their strategy to occupy Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists at the end of the Second World War. At the time Korea was under the Japanese military occupation (1905-1945). But the prevailing situation did not allow it. It would take scores of days for the US troops to enter Korea, as they were stationed in Okinawa 600 miles from Korea and the Philippines 1 500 to 2 000 miles away from it.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army launched the final offensive operation for national liberation on August 9 1945 and the Soviet army joined the anti-Japanese war, creating conditions to force the Japanese imperialists into their early surrender and liberate the whole of Korea at an early date. The

US was confounded.

When it became clear that it could not occupy Korea single-handedly, the US finally discussed a practical solution to occupy even half of the Korean territory. The then US President, Truman, ordered US Army officers to draw an "assignment line" between the US and the Soviet Union to accept the surrender of the Japanese army in the proper area on the Korean peninsula.

In mid-August 1945, the three-department coordination committee of the US Department of State, Department of the Army and Department of the Navy set the 38th parallel on the Korean peninsula as a temporary "assignment line" between the Soviet Union and the United States for the acceptance of surrender and disarmament of the Japanese army, and it was announced as "General Order No. 1".

As a result, the "assignment line" became the Military Demarcation Line which divided the Korean territory and the division line which split the nation into two.

## 38th parallel turns into frontline

After Korea's liberation from Japanese military rule, the DPRK demanded the Soviet Union and the United States withdraw their troops from Korea in an effort to prevent the crisis of national division, reunify the country independently and build a democratic and independent sovereign state. Accordingly, the Soviet troops, who had been stationed in the areas north

of the 38th parallel, were completely withdrawn after the establishment of the DPRK in the northern half of Korea on September 9 1948.

But the US, which occupied south Korea militarily in September 1945, set up lot of army posts in different places along the 38th parallel and saying that if the US forces withdrew, a "civil war" might break out in Korea, it instigated the south Korean puppets to commit armed provocations more than 5 150 times in the areas along the 38th parallel from 1947 to June 1950 in order to make such excuses.

With a view to occupying the DPRK and achieving world domination, the US imperialists started the Korean war on June 25 1950, but they were struck with horror by the indomitable struggle of the Korean people to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the country and the genuine new world of the people.

An armistice agreement was signed at Panmunjom on July 27 1953.

However, the US imperialists committed numerous military provocations including the "Panmunjom incident" in the areas along the 38th parallel after the war. In the late 1970s, they incited the south Korean puppets to build concrete walls in the about 250km section along the 38th parallel.

## Ignition point of war

The US has persistently increased the moves to ignite the fuse of a war against the DPRK in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line for decades.

Recently, it has reached an extremely reckless stage, assuming the character of NATO's expansion to the East.

World media and military experts express serious concern over it, saying that the triangular military alliance the US, Japan and the south Korean puppets are forging is little short of an offensive war system built according to the US' Indian-Pacific strategy, the Korean peninsula has become the forefront of the US new-Cold War strategy, the crisis on the Korean peninsula, the forefront of hostility and confrontation, cannot but worsen and the uneasy confrontation continues, under which it is not strange even if an armed conflict breaks out at any moment.

Against this backdrop, the US has deployed a super-large strategic nuclear submarine in the waters of the south Korean puppet area for the first time in over 40 years to push ahead with a nuclear war scenario targeting the DPRK at the practical stage.

If the United States attempts to use armed forces against the DPRK, they will have to face a crisis they have never imagined and experienced so far and the Korean people will surely prevent the security of our state from being endangered any more at any cost, no matter what sacrifice or price.

Gone are the days when the Korean peninsula had to swallow the pain of national division imposed by foreign forces and when the DPRK had to be only the target of the enemy.

# US intention to defend Japan trying to dump nuclear wastewater into sea

KCNA

The United States, which often talks about "nuclear nonproliferation" and "denuclearization", is zealously shielding Japan, which is being censured by the world public for its moves to ditch nuclear wastewater into the sea, to be butt of criticism from the international community.

The US Department of State stated that Japan "made a transparent decision by taking account of various options and effects" and "the treated wastewater meets international standards". Secretary of State Blinken ridiculously expressed thanks to Japan's "transparent decision and efforts" through his Twitter account.

Clear is the ulterior motive of the US for enthusiastically supporting Japan's unethical crime.

Analysts of different countries comment that the US is resorting to all sorts of gimmicks to cover up the criminal nature of itself which polluted the world marine environment and to divert elsewhere the international attention focused

on it over the nuclear proliferation issue.

The US is a criminal state which dumped huge amounts of nuclear waste into the sea for the first time in the world.

It has disposed of nuclear waste to the northeast waters of the Pacific Ocean 80 kilometres away from the coast of California since 1946. And until 1970 alone, it got rid of 56 261 drums of nuclear waste in 18 water areas of the Pacific.

In the mid-20th century it frequently conducted nuclear tests on islands in the South Pacific. In some ten years, it carried out 67 nuclear tests in the air above the Marshall Islands and the seabed around it, seriously damaging the ecosystem.

The analysis of soils on Bikini and other places belonging to the Marshall Islands showed that the plutonium concentration was over 1 000 times higher than that during the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster and the 2011 Fukushima nuclear catastrophe.

And the US shipped 130 tons of soil contaminated during nuclear

tests in Nevada to the waters around the Marshall Islands to cause many people to die a grievous death from cancer, leukemia, etc.

Moreover, it killed hundreds of thousands of innocent people by dropping A-bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan in the last century and as a result many people still suffer damage through generations.

As it has committed such inhuman crimes, the US is prodding Japan into a dangerous attempt to plunge mankind into nuclear holocaust once again.

As asserted by academic circles, if Japan dumps nuclear wastewater into the sea, a large amount of radioactive materials will spread to the most of waters of the Pacific within 57 days and to the waters all over the world after 10 years.

The whole of the East Sea of Korea and the Pacific Ocean will be reduced to a "sea of death" and, furthermore, the marine environment of the world will be contaminated with radioactive substances.

This is why governments of many

countries in Asia and Europe and international organizations are strongly denouncing the Japanese authorities' unilateral attempt at dumping nuclear wastewater as an unethical crime.

However, instead of lending an ear to the voices of concern of the international community, the US is not only supporting Japan's impudent criminal bid to make a victim of mankind but also cooperating with the UK and Australia for nuclear submarine building, thereby bringing another nuclear danger to the South Pacific.

While taking issue with the fact that more than 140 accidents have occurred in US nuclear submarines since 1954, the public is expressing concern that if such an accident occurs in the South Pacific, a large quantity of radioactive materials will flow into the sea and another nuclear disaster will be entailed.

The US, the world's first and worst nuclear criminal, should make an apology and reparation for the criminal acts it committed against mankind and stop fostering the danger of nuclear proliferation.

## Briefly

### China

#### Chinese ambassador to Russia demands Japan do not become guide of NATO

The Chinese ambassador to Russia told TASS on August 3 that Japan should not become the guide of NATO for its expansion towards the East.

NATO has unleashed wars in different parts of the world to undermine stability there and been engrossed in segregation for over 30 years, he said.

NATO, the remnant of the Cold War era, must have stopped existing with the end of the war but has kept existing, fattening itself by constantly starting wars and triggering off disputes, he disclosed, adding that it shows that people will die and peace will disappear where its tentacles reach.

Saying that NATO's action in the Asia-Pacific region is aimed at Russia and China, he denounced the US for having fabricated "AUKUS" and "Quad" in the region.

### AUKUS

#### Submarine deal decried

The think-tanks of China and Russia issued a joint report titled "AUKUS submarine deal: danger caused to nuclear non-proliferation regime and global security" after holding a seminar in Austria's Vienna on August 2.

The report noted that the strategic military cooperation of AUKUS is unprecedented and runs counter to the purpose and spirit of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

It said that AUKUS' cooperation in submarine building lowers the political and moral barriers against nuclear proliferation by taking advantage of the serious drawbacks of the non-proliferation regime and poses a series of challenges to the safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

### Iran

#### Naval force built up

Iran is making efforts to strengthen its naval force.

Various types of drones and hundreds of cruise missiles and ballistic missiles with the range of 300 to 1000 km were delivered to the navy of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on August 5.

Saying that the accuracy of the new-type missiles has further improved and their range increased, the commander of the navy stressed that the cruise missiles, which can hit different targets at the same time, can be controlled after being launched.

### Lebanon

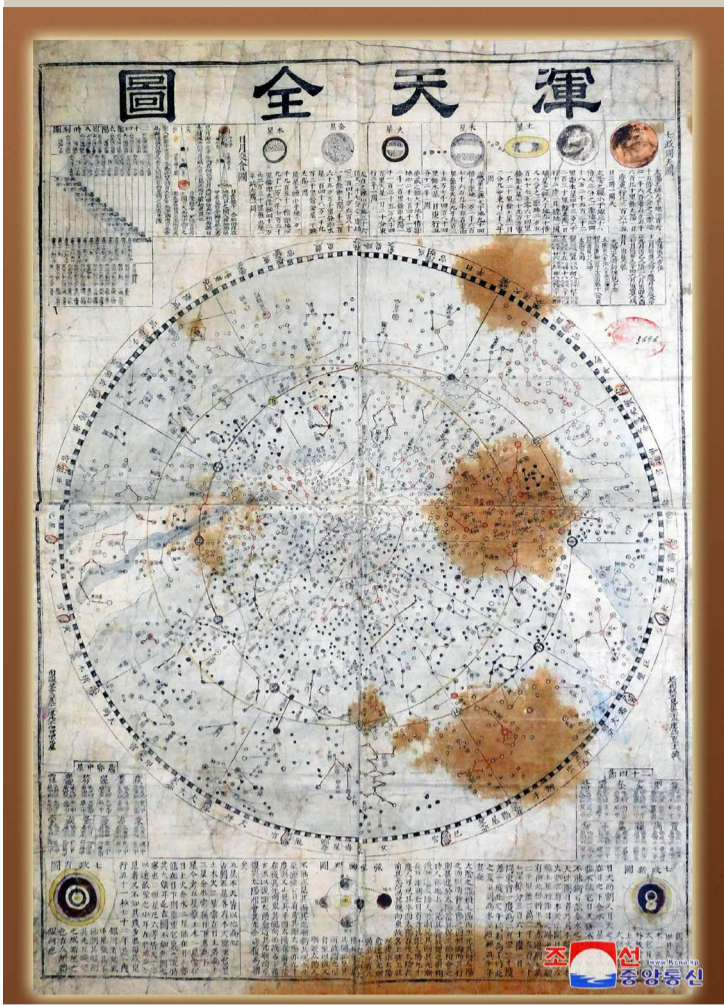
#### US denounced as root cause of all knotty problems

The general secretary of Hezbollah, an organization of Lebanese patriotic forces, on August 3 said that the US is the root cause of all knotty problems arising in the Middle East.

He disclosed that the US is engrossed in cruel and rude interference in the Middle East and is breaking even all its promises for peace in the region.

The "two states solution", too, is fading because of the US, he noted.

# Treasure of DPRK listed at UNESCO



Astronomical chart "Honchonjondo".

KCNA

An astronomical chart "Honchonjondo", an element of the Korean nation's precious cultural heritage, has been put in the Memory of the World Register of UNESCO.

The 216th Conference of the Executive Board of UNESCO, held in France on May 18, decided to put the astronomical chart "Honchonjondo" in the Memory of the World Register.

This is the second registration. The national classic Muyebothongji (Illustrated Book of Martial Arts) was registered for the first time to the Memory of the World Register of

UNESCO in October 2017.

"Honchonjondo" is a precious astronomical heritage element showing the development of Korea in the 18th century, which carried forward the traditional astronomical charts such as star pictures carved on the flat stone of a dolmen in ancient times, Chonsangryolchabunyajido (astronomical chart in 1395) made on the basis of a rubbed copy of "astronomical chart carved on a stone" in the period of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668) and the "Chonmunryucho" (early in the 1400s) made under the rule of King Sejong in the feudal Joseon dynasty.

The word

"Honchonjondo" means "a general picture of the whole sky."

The astronomical chart is a piece of paper depicting the stars in the then nocturnal sky and records astronomical phenomena, their explanations and astronomical constants.

In the centre of "Honchonjondo", there is a picture showing the stars in the nocturnal sky in a circle of 57.6 cm in diameter. On its upper part are an illustrated data on the sun, the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury under the title "Chiljongjuchondo" and "Irwolgyosikdo" showing the twenty-four seasons in the lunar calendar, the rising and setting moments of the sun and solar and

lunar eclipses.

On the lower part are the list of stars that transited the meridian at twilight and dawn of the twenty-four seasons in the lunar calendar, the structure of the solar system based on the geocentric theory, the change of the moon's appearance and the structure of a new solar system, accompanied by pictures.

"Honchonjondo" is an element of precious astronomical heritage showing the development of astronomy in Korea and a national treasure that enriches the treasure house of the Eastern astronomy.

This astronomical heritage element is now preserved at the Grand People's Study House.



# Table-tennis competition held as part of the games of disabled persons and amateurs in 2023

By Kim Hak Chol PT

The 2023 Games of Disabled Persons and Amateurs opened on August 1.

The sports event has brought together persons with disabilities above 12 years of age and amateurs above 20 years for the contests in table tennis, tennis, swimming, shooting and archery.

A table tennis competition took place from August 1 to 4.

### Larger number of participants

Table tennis matches were constantly interesting and thrilling from the beginning as it drew a remarkably larger number of players than previous events and many newcomers.

Mentioning that the number of players hoping to enter the competition was very high prior to the contest, Hong Su Gyong, a staffer of the Korean Sports Association of the Disabled, said this shows that table tennis is gaining popularity among the public and is becoming definitely mass-based.

The table-tennis competition of last year's games attracted some 260 players. This year the number rose to over 350 and the contest was held by way of group league matches and tournament, divided into seven categories.

The first category was the singles of disabled persons, the second one the singles of male amateurs, the third the doubles of male amateurs in their 70s, the fourth the doubles of male amateurs in their 60s, the fifth the doubles of male amateurs in their 40s-50s, the sixth the doubles of male amateurs in their 20s-30s and the seventh the mixed doubles.

All categories except the third one were participated in by disabled persons, and amateurs above 77 were involved in the first category.

According to a member of the games organizing committee, the games are going on very conspicuously, the players are very enthusiastic and aged people above 60s are also taking an active part in the contest to inject



Kim Yong Rok (two-elbow amputee in TT7), winner of the singles of disabled persons.

fresh vitality into the sports arena.

### Finals

The table-tennis finals were held at Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on August 4.

That morning, there were finals of the third, fourth and seventh categories.

Yun Jin Hwan and Kim Kwang Hi won the third category, Ri Hyon Sok and Choe Chol Ho the fourth one and Song Jin Ok and Kim Thae Song the seventh respectively.

What drew particular attention of spectators were the finals of the first, second, fifth and sixth categories.

Because the finalists in the four categories were "stars" well known to working

people and amateurs.

The sixth-category match was played first. Against a general expectation that the pair of Ri Sin Myong who

won the doubles last year and Kim Thae Song would win, that of Song Ui Jun and Ro Kwang Chol who took part in the games for the first time came first by overpowering the former 3-0.

Yun Kwang Song (right lower leg amputee in TT9) won the first-category final by defeating Pak Kum Jin (congenitally pigeon-toed man in TT7) 3-0.

The fifth-category final was the most gripping.

It was played between the pair of Song Jong Ho and Choe Yong Rim and that of Kwon Chol In and Kye Nam

Chol.

Each round of the match ended by a narrow margin and the scesaw match reached the last fifth round.

Song Jong Ho in his 50s played composedly with his polished skill to turn the tables on their opponents and beat them 16-14.

The table-tennis finals were crowned by the second category match.

Kim Yong Rok (two-elbow amputee in TT7) defeated So Kwang Nam (left knee amputee in TT9) 3-1 to win the title again in the wake of last year.



A scene from the final match of the doubles of male amateurs in their 40s-50s.

