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

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

KCNA

The Eighth Conference of Military Educationists of the Korean People’s Army took place at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang on December 4-5. The Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the Workers’ Party of Korea convened the conference involving the entire army with a view to consolidating the core position of the Korean revolutionary armed forces in every way by bringing about a radical turn in military education as required by the changing times and revolutionary situation.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the WPK and chairman of the Central Military Commission of the WPK, attended and directed the conference. Present at the conference were exemplary military educationists and relevant cadres and commanding officers from the General Political Bureau, the Ministry of National Defence, the General Staff, commanding officers of the services and units at corps level and meritorious officials of the logistic units for education.

Kim Jong Un appeared at the venue of the conference amid the playing of welcome music. Taking the platform were Pak Jong Chon, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and secretary of the Party Central Committee, and O Il Jong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and department director of the Party Central Committee. Also seen on the platform were commanding officers of the Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK and officials, lecturers and researchers who rendered distinguished services to military education.

Kim Jong Un made an opening address. He sent warm thanks to all the military educationists for devoting themselves to training commanding officers and backbones of the KPA, devoting all their wisdom, passion and soul to their work on the platform of the revolution, true to the Party’s policy and line of training reserve military and political cadres.

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

Army General Ri Yong Gil, member
Kim Jong Un made an important conclusion. He said that the conference is being held at a crucial time when the Korean revolutionary armed forces achieved its intended purpose thanks to the high enthusiasm of the participants. He repeatedly called on making military education the most advanced one in the country and the one making a substantial contribution to strengthening the core position of the revolutionary armed forces.

Kim Jong Un exhorted the participants, saying that all the participants would bear deep in their minds the idea and spirit of the revolutionaries of the past and present who lived and died for the great cause of independence for humankind. By fostering the revolutionary spirit of the participants, he repeated the leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il, underscoring the need to prepare the revolutionary armed forces to surpass its daily production five times.

Kim Jong Un pointed out that the conference is being held at a crucial time when the political situation is becoming even more favorable for richer results in the revolutionary struggle of the party and people. He emphasized the need for promoting and implementing the decisions of the 8th Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the administrative policy of the Juche idea, the chairman of the head of the General Executive Committee of the WPK and minister of the DPRK, in terms of exhibition halls and facilities, as well as of labor-management synergies, and providing a counter-punch to the transnational war and confrontation.
The City of Samjiyon, Ryanggang Province, has undergone a sea change as a model of socialist mountainous city of culture.

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

The development project of the city was carried out in three stages. As it has been completed this year under the leadership of General Secretary Kim Jong Un, even remote mountain villages have been spruced up in the city.

From the observation platform on Pegae Peak commanding a view of the city, ideal villages of happiness in the eternal forests at the foot of Mt Paektu covered with snow all the year round look like a flower garden. Nature- and environment-friendly dwelling houses and public buildings preserving the physiographical environment are flawless in terms of formative arts and different colors of roofs and cladding materials are in harmony with natural forests of the Mt Paektu area while instilling a sense of modern beauty.

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

Every dong and ri in the city has changed beyond recognition all at once from Sinmusong-dong that can be claimed to be the first village at the foot of Mt Paektu along with the town area to Paektusanmilyong-dong embracing the Chairman’s Birthplace in the Paektusan Secret Camp and houses for a small number of families were also constructed in the last village of Ohomultong-dong which is at the tip of the city.

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

By Yun Kyong Il

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

To develop local construction as required by the developing times is an important demand in sprucing up local areas in such a way as to preserve their distinctive characters and furthermore bringing about the comprehensive development of the whole country.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un attached great importance to the construction of Samjiyon, because it was aimed not only building the city splendidly, but also gaining experience and presenting a model for setting future targets for transforming all the cities and counties into modern ones.

In the course of constructing the city according to the ideal standards of civilization he had set, a manual for local construction was produced, an innovative and creative vision was created and powerful construction forces were set up.

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

City foretells future of local development

At present, all other cities and counties are stepping up the understandings to strengthen their constructions and design forces and material and technical foundations in order to refurbish their areas like Samjiyon.

It is the DPRK’s firm decision to spread the spark of local construction produced at the foot of Mt Paektu all across the country and usher in a new era of great change of local areas as early as possible.
Residents moved into new houses in ten doong and ri in the City of Samjiyon between October 20 and 27. Over a month has passed since they settled in new splendid homes which are provided with full convenience. But they still say that they cannot believe such excellent places are their homes, adding that they are so grateful that they are unable to sleep even at night as the state gave new homes gratis to ordinary people living in out-of-the-way mountainous areas. "People generally say the first winter in new houses is cold. And the City of Samjiyon is known to be the coldest place in our country. But I was surprised to feel warmth when I stepped into my new home. The floors were heated before we came. Now, we live in the warm house as one room is provided with the electric heating system and the other equipped with underfloor heating. I wonder how builders could construct the houses to suit the particular liking of our locals," said Kim Song Man, an old native living in Phothae-dong.

Kim Sun Hui, teacher of Junghung Senior Middle School living in Junghung-ri, said that she now occupies herself with boasting her new home by phone to her relatives and friends living in different parts of the country every evening. "Mountain folks can now lead a civilized life as good as townspeople, she added.

"I have never dreamt that we, newlyweds, could receive a new house. Moreover, my husband who was a worker entered a university in the province when my family moved into the new houses," said Om Yon Hui living in Sinmusong-dong.

An ex-serviceman, Son Song Gwang also received a new house some days after he volunteered from the capital city of Pyongyang to work as a farmer at the Junghung Farm. There are many other stories about people’s delight going around the City of Samjiyon. A mother who had just a short visit to her daughter’s home decided to settle there since the life in Samjiyon is so good, and girls living in lowlands got married to men in the city.

An ex-serviceman and now sub-workteam leader of the Junghung Farm, who met General Secretary Kim Jong Un in his new house last November, made up his mind to repay his affection and benevolence by reaping good crops to be a true master of the land.
**ABDUCPTION AND DRAFURING OF KOREAN-GRASSY CRIMES WITH NO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS (9)**

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**UK well-advised to remedy its dire human rights situation**

On November 23, the UK issued a statement of its foreign minister with regard to the recent violation of human rights in the DPRK. In the past, the British government has repeatedly expressed its concern over human rights issues in the DPRK. In the statement, the minister cited various cases, including forced labor and arbitrary detention, as evidence of human rights abuses in the DPRK. He called on the UK authorities to take action to address these human rights violations.

**What safeguards genuine democracy?**

The UK has repeatedly accused the DPRK of violating human rights, citing forced labor, arbitrary detention, and other abuses. The DPRK has denied these allegations, arguing that its actions are necessary to maintain social stability and ensure the safety of its citizens. However, the UK continues to call for greater international pressure on the DPRK to improve its human rights record.

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**Deeper-seated prejudice**

The US government has been accused of violating human rights, including forced labor and arbitrary detention, in the DPRK. The UK has called for greater international pressure on the DPRK to improve its human rights record. However, the DPRK has denied these allegations, arguing that its actions are necessary to maintain social stability and ensure the safety of its citizens.

**Key points**

1. The UK has repeatedly accused the DPRK of violating human rights, citing forced labor, arbitrary detention, and other abuses.
2. The DPRK has denied these allegations, arguing that its actions are necessary to maintain social stability and ensure the safety of its citizens.
3. The UK continues to call for greater international pressure on the DPRK to improve its human rights record.

**Contact us**

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**BYWORD**

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

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

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

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

By Kim Rye Yong PT

The title of People’s Athlete is a source of inspiration for the young sportsmen to develop their skills, gain more experience and take part in international competitions.

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THE PYONGYANG TIMES

NATIONAL HERITAGE UNDER BETTER PROTECTION

By Han Kwi Hun PT

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

“Amid the proactive efforts to discover, restore and preserve the nation’s cultural heritage on the principle of historicism and in a scientific and technological way, such objects as Phipha seal have been registered as living monuments this year, while progress has been made in registering new intangible cultural heritage elements,” said Kim Jong Nam, a department chief of the National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

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

“The authority took a positive measure to preserve and manage the Jongrung temple at the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong, thereby preserving the temple in its original state. Pyongyang Municipality restored the walls of the Walled City of Pyongyang (outer castle), a relic of national treasure value, provided materials and manpower for the repair of the Kwangbop temple and improved the environs of the Anhak palace site.”

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

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

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