Secretariat of WPK Central Committee holds enlarged meeting

KCNA

An enlarged meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea was held at the office building of the WPK Central Committee on June 27.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the WPK, presided over the meeting.

Attending it were members of the Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee.

Present there as observers were directors of relevant departments, the first deputy director of the Organizational Leadership Department and deputy department directors of the WPK Central Committee.

The meeting discussed issues related with the Party work, including the issue of improving and readjusting the work system of Party guiding organs at all levels and strengthening their political activities, the issue of reorganizing the structure of some departments of the Party Central Committee, the issue of establishing a new system to strengthen the guidance and assistance in the work of the provincial Party committees, the issue of improving the rules of the general affairs of the Party and the system of dealing with confidential documents, the issue of intensifying policy-oriented guidance on the work of state and public security, judiciary and prosecution fields and organizing necessary work within this year for the present, the issue of setting up a new study system to improve the political and practical qualifications and work ability of officials in charge of Party organizational affairs at all levels and the issue of prioritizing and intensifying the work of the working people’s organizations across the Party.

The General Secretary made an important conclusion on the duties and immediate tasks of the departments of the Party Central Committee and the major principles to be maintained in the Party-wide political activities and the tasks and ways for doing so.

State emergency epidemic prevention headquarters traces route of COVID-19 inflow into country

The state emergency epidemic prevention headquarters announced on June 30 the results of investigation into the entrance channels of COVID-19 which rapidly spread across the DPRK from late April.

It organized an investigation committee comprising relevant professional institutions, suggested possibilities and hypotheses related to the paths of inflow of COVID-19 on a nationwide scale and pushed an elaborate epidemiological survey and scientific and criminalistic investigation.

As a result of the investigation, such issues were raised that symptoms of pyrexia began to appear among several persons on their way to Pyongyang from the Ipho-ri area of Kumgang County, Kangwon Province, in around mid-April and those with fever rapidly increased among people who contacted them and that people developed fever as a group for the first time in the area.

It was also confirmed that people in other areas and units across the country contracted fever due to other diseases till mid-April and there were no such cases of developing fever as a group.

Accordingly, a scientific conclusion was drawn that Ipho-ri of Kumgang County was where COVID-19 broke out for the first time in the country.

The investigation committee conducted a survey and analysis of the factors which might be the incoming path of the malignant virus. According to them, it was discovered that an 18-year-old serviceman surnamed Kim and a five-year-old kindergartener surnamed Wi contacted strange things in the hills near the army barracks and residential area in Ipho-ri in early April. And as they developed clinical features which could be seen as early symptoms of COVID-19 and their novel coronavirus antibody test proved positive, it reached a clear consensus on the cause of infection with COVID-19.

It also analyzed the whole story of how the malignant virus that came into Ipho-ri spread in all areas of the country at the same time.

The headquarters saw that as the influx route of COVID-19 was confirmed, emergency instructions were issued on further intensifying anti-epidemic steps including the strengthening of all-people observation and report systems of seeing with vigilance any strange things that flow in by such weather events as wind and on the balloons in the areas along the military demarcation line and border areas, clearly identifying their sources and reporting them as soon as they are discovered and the full collection and strict disposal of them by the emergency anti-epidemic corps.
Kim Il Sung will always be in people’s hearts.

Premier inspects State Hydro-Meteorological Administration, SCEDM

Premier Kim Tok Hun, also is member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK, visited the State Hydro-Meteorological Administration and the State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management on Tuesday as the rainy season began.

Korea Times reporter Kim Young-Il / 030

One day in June 1947, the Korean People’s Army, having been established the previous October, began its victorious progress across Korea, thereby ushering in the national liberation movement.

Kim Jong Il, also member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK, expressed deep grief and sorrow over the passing on July 2 of President Kim Il Sung.

People identified as makers of history

Under the guidance of the President, the Korean people accomplished a legend of war victory unprecedented in the world history of wars and conflicts. In just three years the precious reconstruction which was thought to be impossible even in a hundred years, demonstrating the might of the heros and struggle.

The Korean people who emerge as the makers of history are leaders of the independent and sovereign democratic state by believing in the people and relying on their strength.

The Korean people are a hero who has advanced history as masters of the independent and sovereign democratically organized state and systems, and who have only been able to rule their country and nation through their strength.

Therefore, the President would always say that nation is the world’s most powerful and most important that the work through masses and the people’s masses must be continued and the leadership was confined in the people and common masses.

President Kim Il Sung, on this day, was about to present the statue to the people of the Workers’ Party of Korea, as the 72nd anniversary of the Korean People’s Republic.

Kim Jong Il, also member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK, also attended.

Working people, youth and schoolchildren climb Mansu Hill to pay homage to great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il

As the President of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed great concern throughout his lifetime for the role of the Workers’ Party of Korea in building a powerful socialist state.

Premier Kim Sung-Ho (second from left) inspected the State Hydro-Meteorological Administration, SCEDM.

On June 25, the 72nd anniversary of the Korean People’s Republic, the President Kim Il Sung left the world.

Premier Kim Sung-ho, also member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea, secretary of the Central Committee and TU chairman of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea.

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On the occasion of the June 25 Anti-US Struggle Mass Rally and March to Denounce American Aggressors, held in front of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, workers, students, farmers and schoolchildren throughout the country and the army paid tribute to Comrade Kim Jong Il.

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Leader and people

By Pu Sang-Ho

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Working people vow revenge against US

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Korea Times reporter Kim Young-Ul / 030

The meetings of youth and students, agricultural workers and members of the 109th KWP, and officials and members of the workers’ unions and members of the UAWK and the SWUK, who attended the mass rally and march strongly denounced the US war against Korea, and called for a war to库里索和韩国人民的暴力冲突和军事干预。

In his address, Premier Kim Sung-ho of the GFTUK Central Committee and SCEDM officials and members of the workers’ unions and members of the UAWK and the SWUK praised the efforts of the students and workers who have been fighting for the cause of national liberation, and vowed to continue their struggle.

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Nation copes with new diseases with full alertness, strengthens anti-epidemic measures

By Rii Sang B’ Il

My efforts are being directed to the anti-epidemic work to thoroughly block the flow of people and goods of all infections diseases. I am operating emergency by making the most of the means of controlling the spread of dangerous infectious diseases, such as COVID-19 and vector-borne diseases. To prevent and control the spread of the COVID-19, we are adhering to the guidelines set by the Ministry of Public Health to implement the measures. We are also strengthening the emergency system by vigilant and constant monitoring.

The Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Agriculture are working closely to control the spread of COVID-19. They are examining the situation daily and taking urgent actions to ensure that the spread of the disease is stopped. We are also closely monitoring the situation in the primary production areas and in the cities.

We are implementing the anti-epidemic measures in a timely manner. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture are working in close cooperation to ensure that the anti-epidemic measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner. We are also strengthening the emergency system by vigilant and constant monitoring. The Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Agriculture are working closely to control the spread of COVID-19. They are examining the situation daily and taking urgent actions to ensure that the spread of the disease is stopped. We are also closely monitoring the situation in the primary production areas and in the cities.

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Wheat, barley harvesting in full swing

**Kim Il Jo**

The Orye Vegetable Farm in Suro District is swarming with a sea of wheat and barley, and farmers are harvesting the crops. In South Phyongan Province, harvests are under way, and farmers of the farms are harvesting wheat and barley. In a three-dimensional effort, the Orye Vegetable Farm is harvesting the crops.

Farmers in South Phyongan Province are harvesting wheat and barley.

**Kim Jong Chol**

It is wheat and barley harvesting season in the DPRK. Farmers across the country are harvesting wheat and barley. In South Phyongan Province, harvests are under way, and farmers of the farms are harvesting wheat and barley.

Farmers in South Phyongan Province are harvesting wheat and barley.

**Non-grain feed helps activate stockbreeding**

**Jong Il Sung**

Recent forecasts of crop growth are minimizing research for improving the scientific accuracy of forecasts by employing information technology. They have been made in order to further subitalize the verification of data on the forecasts of crop growth this year. They have been made in order to further subitalize the verification of data on the forecasts of crop growth this year.

Employees make schoolbags with parental affection

**Pyongyang Bag Factory creates designs that suit the psychological features of students in different age groups.**

By Jong Su Sung

Employees of the Pyongyang Bag Factory, who draw pictures and manufacture the schoolbags, are working in full swing to produce schoolbags that suit the psychological features of students in different age groups. They are making schoolbags for students in different age groups.

**Modern mineral water production base**

Kangso mineral water is widely known at home and abroad for its special efficacy in treatment of digestive disorders. Over the past five years, the factory has made much progress in raising the quality of the mineral water while increasing production. The chief engineer of the factory said, “Carbonic acid gas plays an important role in determining the quality of mineral water. We recycle a large quantity of the carbonic acid gas lost during the production process and reabsorb it.” The mineral water production site is located at Kangso County, North Pyongan Province. The factory is well-organized and equipped with a number of modern units.

The factory is well-organized and equipped with a number of modern units.
Institute continues to update architectural design


College trains technical personnel

It concentrates its efforts on making teaching contents practical and enhancing the practical abilities of students in line with the characteristics of the study-while-you-work system.

Textbook, programs developed to help acquire Korean

The Korean alphabet is one of the few remaining examples of the so-called logograms, a system of writing that has been used in various forms throughout history. The Korean alphabet, known as Hangeul, is a syllabic script developed in the 15th century. It consists of 24 letters, including vowels and consonants, which are combined to form syllables. The Korean language uses Hangeul as its main script, along with some Chinese characters for specific words related to literature, art, and scientific terminology.

The Korean language is a language we can boast to the world in terms of quality, history and culture. It is expressed by the Han language, which is the national language of the Republic of Korea. The Korean language is spoken by approximately 70 million people worldwide, with the majority being native speakers in Korea.

Textbooks and programs are developed to help students acquire Korean, which is essential for communication, education, and cultural understanding. These resources provide a structured approach to learning, allowing students to progress from basic to advanced levels. The development of these materials is an ongoing process, with updates and enhancements made regularly to reflect changes in language and educational methodologies.
‘Human rights’ racket against DPRK doomed to failure

The relentless US is using more frantic in its “human rights” campaign against the DPRK. Typical examples are the US campaign against the Korean peninsula’s deplorable unemployment rate, its campaign against the DPRK’s refusal to open its borders to foreign observers. The US is trying anything it can think of to defend the human rights regime in the DPRK as “religious oppression” by blaming on the DPRK’s policy of self-reliance in the DPRK’s human rights situation, while its campaign increasingly turns into a programme of promoting consumer goods. The US targets the DPRK’s past and present, in an attempt to isolate and revive the policy of self-reliance by putting serious obstacles to the further development of the Korean peninsula. Both imperialist countries and blockheads have been unable to work in a way that would have led to self-destruction of the regime. As the things have gone this way, the US has to abandon the “human rights issue” in dealing with the DPRK. The anti-DPRK “human rights” racket against the DPRK is inherently a part of its hegemonic policy of hostility towards the DPRK. It is a 20-year-old African-American man, Reginald Dwayne Betts, who was killed by police on January 25, 1997. It is more than ten years since the black society was given equal rights in the DPRK after the post-1960 economic development in the country. In the world society, the DPRK is doomed to fail in its attempts to unjustifiably smear the DPRK’s internal affairs with the purpose of distorting the genuine human rights policy of the DPRK. To rectify the prevailing negative situation in the DPRK, the DPRK has to reject the US anti-DPRK Act at the United Nations. It is indeed the worst case of the DPRK to try to do something by maintaining “human rights issue” in dealing with the DPRK.

The US, under the anti-DPRK “human rights” campaign, is selling its own country, the US, as a “democracy” country. The US has a habit of learning from their own mistakes and thereby making strategies which go beyond human imagination. The US attempts to influence the world society, in order to defend the human rights policy of the DPRK, by making strategies which go beyond human imagination. The US seeks to distort the internal affairs of the DPRK with the purpose of distorting the genuine human rights policy of the DPRK. The US has attempted to isolate and revive the policy of self-reliance by putting serious obstacles to the DPRK’s human rights situation by putting such exceptional judicial discussion in “North Korea Human Rights Act”. It also takes advantage of the United States’ cooperation to put pressure on the DPRK. It should be pointed out that the DPRK’s human rights regulations are in line with the UN human rights code. It is the consistent policy of the DPRK to increase the quality of the products and a harmonious living environment for the people. The people of the DPRK have a high level of conceptualization and they are directed to making all the efforts and sacrifices of the whole society for the people’s life and share the country’s resources. The US regards the DPRK as the “enemy” and regards the DPRK’s human rights situation as that of the US “friends”. The US regards the DPRK as the “enemy” and regards the DPRK’s human rights situation as that of the US “friends”.

In particular, they put pressure on the DPRK, by developing small and minimally technologically advanced industries along with large-scale centrally-controlled industries. An important task here is to make good use of means in economic issues and the means in economic work in the DPRK. The DPRK’s economic policy is to develop a habit of learning from the experiences of the other countries. The DPRK’s economic policy is to develop a habit of learning from the experiences of the other countries. The DPRK’s economic policy is to develop a habit of learning from the experiences of the other countries. The DPRK’s economic policy is to develop a habit of learning from the experiences of the other countries.

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Eternal life along with national martial art

Thanks to the President and the General, there can be Choe Hong Hui and Taekwondo-Do as they are now.”

By Pang Un Ja PT

Choe Hong Hui, former president of the International Taekwondo Federation, can be claimed to be a man who lived throughout his life by unifying Taekwondo, orthodox martial art of the Korean nation, with himself.

Born in Myongchon County, North Hamgyong Province, in 1918, he learned calligraphy and taekkyon, a traditional martial arts training game of Korea, in his childhood on the advice of his parents.

It was the starting point of his practice of martial art.

He possessed the second dan of karate while staying in Japan to learn new literature. But as it is not his nation’s martial art, his national dignity got him to be determined to develop a national martial art better than the Japanese one.

Choe buckled down to the technical development of a new martial art in 1946, completed it in April 1955 and named it Taekwondo-Do, thus declaring it to the world.

In the term Taekwondo-Do, tae signifies jumping and treading or destroying it and do is following the correct road passed by ancient sages, that is, mental training.

In the meaning that a day consists in 24 hours and the 24 hours keep going by to form the whole life of man, Choe created 24 patterns for Taekwondo-Do and strived to incorporate national spirit, soul, history and culture in all the elements of the patterns.

He named the patterns and set the number of their movements after contemporary facts or prominent figures of history, selected the colour of Taekwondo-Do uniform as white symbolizing the traditional clothing colour of the white-clad nation and saw that the uniform was inscribed with “Taekwondo-Do” in Korean.

He also defined Korean as the refereeing terms in international games.

He published the International Taekwondo Federation in 1966 to spread the martial art worldwide and became its first president.

His cherished desire was to disseminate across the world the martial art associated with the national spirit.

His wish could be fulfilled only after he came to the embrace of the DPRK.

The DPRK put forward Choe as a patriot and gave unstinting support for him to achieve his dreams.

In the DPRK he published the 15-volume Taekwondo Encyclopedia associated with his lifelong pains and a scene of Taekwondo-Do was included in the mass gymnastic display, which was performed at the opening ceremony of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, as he wished.

The Taekwondo-Do Hall and Taekwondo-Do Holy House were built splendidly on Chongchun Street of Pyongyang and films about him were produced as part of multi-part feature film The Nation and Destiny which is known as a world masterpiece.

The DPRK awarded him Order of the National Flag 1st Class, Order of Labour, National Reunification Prize and other high official decorations.

That was why Choe Hong Hui unsobosmed his feelings in front of Taekwondo-Doists:

“Because of Taekwondo-Do, my life was replete with many troubles and adventures and I confronted unimaginably many enemies and was compelled to live in exile. But my dream to leave eternal footprints in history came true thanks to the great President Kim Il Sung and the respected General Kim Jong Il. I also attained the goal of diffusing Taekwondo-Do to the whole world by transcending the differences in religious creed, ideology, border and race and it is regrettable that I cannot fully express my satisfaction and happiness as a human being. Indeed, thanks to the President and the General, there can be Choe Hong Hui and Taekwondo-Do as they are now.”

Historical relic Kumgwang Temple

By Han Jong Ho PT

The Kumgwang Temple is a Buddhist temple located in Mt Soksung in Kumgang-ri, Uiju County of North Phyongan Province.

The current structure was the one rebuilt in the mid-19th century. For its beautiful scenery, Mt Soksung has been called “Mt Kumgang in Uiju”.

There stand eleven buildings with their eaves facing each other, including the main building of Taeung Hall, Paekhwa and Chongun halls and Manse Pavilion.

The Taeung Hall is 9.25 metres long at the facade and 6 metres at the flank and its gable roof is supported by ten round pillars. The building is featured by the combination of gan and wingspace ways in setting up headspace.

The roof stand at the facade is adorned with gorgeous decorations with lotus-flower engravings along with five external cow’s tongue-shaped decorations and seven internal cow’s tongue-shaped decorations, while the back is decorated with a simple wingspace way headspace.

The Manse Pavilion is a near two-storey house standing in front of the Taeung Hall. Its floor is supported by ten stone pillars. The builders turned to account the slope there to make the structure look like a two-storey house at the facade and a single-storey one at the back.

The Paekhwa Hall and Chilsung Pavilion are gabled houses with only eaves and without headspace. Various types of roofs face each other at the eaves to go well with the natural scenery.

The Kumgwang Temple large in scale is a relic showcasing the architectural style of the closing years of the feudal Josen dynasty.

Paegam sable, living monument

By Han Kwi Hun PT

The Paegam sable inhabits the Pakchon Workers’ District in Paegam County, Ryanggang Province.

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Paegam sable, living monument

By Han Kwi Hun PT

The Paegam sable inhabits the Pakchon Workers’ District in Paegam County, Ryanggang Province.

The Paegam sable, living monument.

It has a narrow head and sharp nose. Its big ears are triangular and round-edged.

It has dense and soft fur. Generally, it is dark brown at the back and yellowish brown at the belly.

Though it moves on trees, it is more agile on the ground.

June and July are its mating season, and the female breeds a litter of 1 to 4 younglings between April and May the following year.

It is similar to a yellow-throated marten in appearance, but much smaller than the latter and bigger than a weasel.

The sable nests in out-of-the-way stone walls and hollowed logs of forests and under fallen trees. It is 38.53 cm long and the male weighs 1-1.5 kg, whereas the weight of a female is 0.7-1 kg.

It covers with dense forests of such trees as Abies nepalensis, spruce, Korean larch, white birch, aspen and mountain ash and there are many stone walls, fallen trees and hollowed logs.

Such environment provides a favourable habitat for sables.

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The sable nests in out-of-the-way stone walls and hollowed logs of forests and under fallen trees. It is 38.53 cm long and the male weighs 1-1.5 kg, whereas the weight of a female is 0.7-1 kg.

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