A grand celebration event took place in front of the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War in the capital city of Pyongyang to celebrate the 69th anniversary of victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, attended the celebration event.

The grand edifice for education in victory tradition, which imposingly stands as the main statue of victory representing the dignified picture of heroic Korea that pronounced for the first time in history the shameful destruction on the US, the chieftain of world imperialism, was filled with delight and passion of all the participants who are to significantly commemorate the great war victory day as a grand festival of glory and succession with Kim Jong Un in attendance.

A ceremony of the commemorative event was held.

The central military band of the Ministry of National Defence made different formations to the tune of revolutionary military songs full of the fighting spirit and members of the honour guard of the KPA showed dexterity with rifles.

Then paratroopers and combat flying corps demonstrated their skills.

A paratrooper dropped at an altitude of 1 200 metres, opened a control parachute and threaded his way through the nocturnal sky as a dazzling flower presented to the defenders of the country in the great years of war victory.

The participants warmly applauded the paratrooper solemnly flying in the sky of July the sacred flag of the DPRK, which the heroic soldiers, sung and unsung, defended with blood and handed down by sacrificing even their families, love, dreams, hope, youth and lives to bring the victory of July 27.

Combat pilots of the KPA air force units, which were awarded the guard unit title with military merits for opening the way to a charge for southward advance earlier than other units during the Fatherland Liberation War, began demonstrating their aviation skills.

The participants raised cheers of admiration at the flying corps letting off fireworks of celebration and respect in the nocturnal sky on the war victory day while displaying such aerial combat flying movements as zero flights, vertical zooming, and spiral climbs blowing off shower of fire.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un and his wife Ri Sol Ju appeared at the event venue together with war veterans amid the playing of the welcome music.

All the participants burst into stormy cheers of “Hurrah!”, looking up to Kim Jong Un, the symbol of all victories. 

SEE PAGE 5
Kim Jong Un delivers speech at the celebration of 69th anniversary of great victory in Fatherland Liberation War

On July 27, the Comrade Supreme Leader of the DPRK delivered a speech at the celebration of the 69th anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War, which was held at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum.

The speech was entitled “The Fatherland Liberation War – A Quintessence of the Anti-imperialist Struggle.”

Comrades,

The Fatherland Liberation War was a war for independence, and a war for the DPRK to stand as a sovereign and independent country. It was a war for defending the country’s national sovereignty, and for the people to realize peace and a better life.

The Fatherland Liberation War was also a war for the DPRK to establish an independent socialist system, and a war for the people to experience the joy of living the socialist way of life full of dignity and honor.

The Fatherland Liberation War was a war which led the Anti-imperialist Struggle and the Anti-feudal Struggle in the whole world to great achievements. The Fatherland Liberation War brought glory and honor to our motherland.

Victory Day that brought imperishable glory and honor to our motherland. This was the 69th anniversary of our great Fatherland Liberation War. As we feel these feelings of victory in the war are just as those of relics associated with the victorious veterans present here, and the numerous people the privilege and infinite honor to the victors in the 1950s, who gave our country its security and independence.

In commemoration of the 69th anniversary of our great Fatherland Liberation War, the capital city Pyongyang is being filled with great joy and happiness.

Our people are solemnly celebrating the 69th anniversary of our great Fatherland Liberation War. At the celebration of the 69th anniversary of our great Fatherland Liberation War, various activities have been held throughout the country.

The DPRK is establishing itself as a peace-loving and friendly country. And the DPRK will be a country that is ever vigilant and ever determined.

The Fatherland Liberation War is a war that is etched in history, for the brothers and sisters of the world to learn from and to follow. It is a war which is a glory and honor to our motherland.

The Fatherland Liberation War was a war that brought the brothers and sisters of the world to realize the importance of peace, and to comprehend the meaning of peace. The Fatherland Liberation War was a war that showed the world the importance of unity.

We must value and respect the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s, the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world, and the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the whole world.

The Anti-imperialist Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-imperialist Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-imperialist Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-imperialist Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-imperialist Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-imperialist Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the people in the 1950s is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters of the world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the brothers and sisters who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world is the Anti-feudal Struggle of the whole world who are fighting for their freedom and independence.
towards their fellow countrymen and acts of provoking big countries and selling this country. Those policies and acts surpass those of any of the previous conservative regimes and driving the situation on the Korean peninsula into the brink of war. The new south Korean regime has re-designated our government and army as their ‘archenemy’ and, obsessed with nuclear fear that they must prepare themselves to confront their fellow countrymen, are raising the pitch of their malicious viciousness and resorting to all sorts of evil and inappropriate acts. They are bear-faced people who advocate “peace based on strength” and “security based on strength,” and have put up a bold front, claiming that they would not hesitate in launching a “preemptive strike” to neutralize the war determent of our state. At this very moment, south Korea is growing more ferocious to develop weapons and strengthen its defensive forces in a bid to recover, even a little, its military inferiority as compared with ours, and is planning to bring in nuclear strategic weapons of the United States in large numbers and expanding war drills under various pretexts. However, we should see that the more ferocious south Korea’s remarks and various lines of shamfight conduct recently made by the south Korean authorities with regard to their security issue come from their inevitable sense of uneasiness that they have to live under the very nose of a nuclear state. This and that variegated remark by the south Korean authorities may be understood as reliable and stand-still; our security and advanced military strength to the relief of their people, but to us, they are seen only as being so frightened and at their wit’s end. Having established the concept of what we call the “three military systems of security and advanced military strength” of the south Korean state, the south Korean authorities are making frantic efforts to promote their core fighting capacity. But the south Korean authorities may be more prudent and use their brains so that, at any rate, they should not forecast a better way for them. For instance, if they are to get rid of the stigmas as a president on a chopping board and a ruffian of south Korea, and are watching the countrymen, are raising the pitch of their shameless conduct, the south Korean regime has re-organized our military and nuclear industries and even the United States now and then; or not to deal with us at all may be a better way for them.

Comrades,

Our People’s Army will keep channelling its main efforts into displaying its political and ideological superiority, the source of its mightiness and invincibility. By doing so, it will grow into the world’s strongest army that demonstrates its formidable striking power with its gladiatorial revolutionary spirit, magnificent bravery and indefatigable fighting spirit. As the victorious war veteran generation did, so should all the people associate all their personal joys and sorrows with the destiny of the country, brave all hardships in the way of advance with the spirit of devoting sacrifices on the patriotic road and strive for socialist construction with untiring will.

When we achieve innovative successes at our posts and workplaces with the unprecedented heroism, we must firmly secure our socialist construction and develop our country in all respects.

Comrades, our People’s Army will keep channelling its main efforts into displaying its political and ideological superiority, the source of its mightiness and invincibility. By doing so, it will grow into the world’s strongest army that demonstrates its formidable striking power with its gladiatorial revolutionary spirit, magnificent bravery and indefatigable fighting spirit. As the victorious war veteran generation did, so should all the people associate all their personal joys and sorrows with the destiny of the country, brave all hardships in the way of advance with the spirit of devoting sacrifices on the patriotic road and strive for socialist construction with untiring will.

When we achieve innovative successes at our posts and workplaces with the unprecedented heroism, we must firmly secure our socialist construction and develop our country in all respects.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un attends event to celebrate 69th anniversary of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War
Members of the honour guard of the Korean People’s Army solemnly entered the venue to the tune of the song “Our National Flag”, upholding the DPRK flag.

As the DPRK national anthem was played solemnly, the sacred national flag was gradually hoisted up to the nocturnal sky of the war victory day. Kim Jong Un made a significant speech commemorating the war victory day. His speech greatly stirred up the people, provided at the sacrifice of war victors and their descendants.

When he concluded the speech, thunderous cheers of the generation of war-victors and their descendants rocked the sky and the earth again. Amid the enthusiastic cheers, a spectacular fireworks display started. Fireworks were gorgeously displayed in the sky over the immortal statue of the Korean People’s Army and the statues of the war victors who created a new history of building the heroic fighters as congratulatory fireworks.

Fireworks continued to be set off amid the playing of songs in praise of war victory associated with the ancient desire and will to bring earlier a fresh victory of Korean-style socialism true to the noble soul of forerunners, more warmly pulsating with warm love, respect and noble moral obligation toward the great revolutionary generation who honourably defended the glorious fatherland and provided an ideological and moral asset for making the Korean revolution always emerge victorious through generations to come and with the solemn declaration of the will to display forever the most dignified and independent powerful country of the people, provided at the sacrifice of forerunners, to the whole world.

When the sacred image of Kim Il Sung making a historic radio speech to arouse the whole country to the sacred war for the defence of the country and announcing the victory of the Korean people at the military parade celebrating the victory in the war were shown along with his recorded sonorous voice, the audience broke into stormy applause as a token of their boundless reverence for him, the peerlessly brilliant commander who worked a military miracle of the 20th century at the forefront of the confrontation with the US with his distinguished military ideas and theory, superb strategy and tactics, bold pluck and ardent love and trust.

The stage was full of respect for the victorious wartime generation who turned the war, the worst disaster, into the most sacred glory, called war victory.

When the sacred image of Kim Il Sung singing “Song of National Defence”, the first wartime song loudly sung by all the Korean people in the one of all people volunteering to the front and the one of advance to smash the enemy at the beginning of the war, and other songs of death-defying resistance created in the flames of wars and for the absolute prestige of socialist Korea which no formidable enemy in the world dare provoke. The performance reached its climax when the performers also sang “Battle Song of the Chinese People’s Volunteers” with one mind and purpose.

The audience was deeply moved by the performance tremendously showing the images of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and veterans of the DPRK armed forces organs who performed immortal feats in the sacred course of developing the revolutionary armed forces.

Again jubilant fireworks were set off to decorate the nocturnal sky of the holiday. Kim Jong Un warmly took the hands of war victors following him step by step, expressing the conviction that the victory traditions and fighting traits of the great years would become a good nutrient for bringing up our people and younger generation to be indomitable patriotic fighters and an invaluable source of giving steady birth to new victories and miracles.
Kim Jong Un visits Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery

The leader has photo session with participants in national conference of war veterans

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea, president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, visited the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery on July 27, the 69th anniversary of victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

He was greeted by Pak Jong Chon and Ri Yong Gil, secretary of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Ri Yong Gil, minister of National Defence, Jong Ryong Haek, director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People’s Army, Ri Thae Sup, chief of the KPA General Staff, and other commanding officers of the Ministry of National Defence; commanders of the KPA services and commanding military and political officers of the KPA large combined units and combined units.

Kim Jong Un looked round the cemetery with the participants.

He paid his high tribute to the martyrs who paid for the birth of the Korean state and the immortal feats of the defenders of the fatherland.

He said that the victory, won by the victorious wartime generation at the cost of their blood through the all-people resistance, served as our state’s and people’s mightiness of the newborn DPRK, noting which laid the groundwork for valour and order of the world revolution and a historic event that brought immortal glory and honour to the country century after century.

Kim Jong Un paid his deep respects to the peerlessly iron-willed commander and the ever-victorious banner who added lustre to the history of the Korean nation and the history of the world revolution through their distinguished services and set a good example to be followed by the rising generations.

He again paid his deep respects to the victorious Fatherland Liberation War.

He gave his high tribute to the victorious wartime generation at the cost of their lives, into a powerful and eternally prosperous socialist paradise where all the people enjoy a happy life.

Kim Jong Un said that everything dear to dignified Fatherland Liberation War veterans, expressing his firm will to turn the victorious Fatherland Liberation War into an example that serves as our state’s and people’s best asset, solid root for invincibility, that cannot be bartered for anything.

Stressing the need to always remember and creditably carry forward the hermetic spirit and fighting traits of the great revolutionary generation, who laid firm foundations for an independent power, he affirmed that our country will always defend its hard-won independence and dignity and emerge victorious along with the whole people and the whole army fully armed with the indomitable spirit and fighting traits of the great revolutionary generation.

He warmly held the hands of war veterans coming near to him with tears of emotion and extended warm greetings to them for a long time as a token of his wish for their longevity in good health.

KCNA

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, met and had a photo session on July 28 with the participants in the Eighth National Conference of War Veterans who significantly commemorated the great V-Day before the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War.

The venue of the photo session was overflowing with the boundless reverence for the respected General Secretary.

When Kim Jong Un arrived at the venue of the photo session, all the participants raised enthusiastic cheers for him, the profoundly iron-willed commander and the ever-victorious banner who adds lustre to the history of victory and the heroic spirit of July 27 that brought immortal glory and honour to the country century after century.

He said that the victorious Fatherland Liberation War veterans, expressing his firm will to turn the victorious Fatherland Liberation War into an example that serves as our state’s and people’s best asset, solid root for invincibility, that cannot be bartered for anything.

Stressing the need to always remember and creditably carry forward the hermetic spirit and fighting traits of the great revolutionary generation, who laid firm foundations for an independent power, he affirmed that our country will always defend its hard-won independence and dignity and emerge victorious along with the whole people and the whole army fully armed with the indomitable spirit and fighting traits of the great revolutionary generation.

He warmly held the hands of war veterans coming near to him with tears of emotion and extended warm greetings to them for a long time as a token of his wish for their longevity in good health.

KCNA
Kim Jong Un has photo taken with lecturers engaged in administration of revolutionary relics associated with victorious war

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, visited the Friendship Tower in Pyongyang on July 28 on the occasion of the great war victory day.

He was accompanied by Jo Yong Won, Pak Jong Chon, Ri Pyong Chol, Ri T’ Hyon, Ri Yong Gil, Jong Kyong Thak, Ri Thae Sup, Kim Song Nam, Ri Son Gwon and Choe Son Hui. A wreath in the name of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was laid at the tower amid the playing of the wreathtaking music.

Also laid there were wreaths in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK.

Wreaths on the ribbons of the wreaths wrote the letters reading: “Martyrs of the Chinese People’s Volunteers will always be alive”.

Kim Jong Un paid high tribute to the martyrs of the Chinese People’s Volunteers who unpromptedly shed their valuable blood in the same trenches for repulsing the imperialist aggression for the sake of the common cause.

There was a march past of the guard of honour of the Korean People’s Army.

Kim Jong Un went round the Friendship Tower together with accompanying cadres.

He said that the brilliant combat merits and feats of the CPF officers and men, vividly restored in the history of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, would be immortal and that the DPRK-China friendship, sealed in blood and further cemented in all sorts of trying ordeals of history, would be carried forward and developed generation after generation along with the dynamic advance of the socialist cause.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un visits Friendship Tower

The Eighth National Conference of War Veterans took place in Pyongyang on July 26 as noble respect and congratulations are offered to the veterans by all the people across the country.

The platform was taken by Premier Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, first vice-president of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK State Affairs Commission; Ri Pyong Chol, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Jo Yong Won, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary for Organizational Affairs of the WPK Central Committee; Cho Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, first vice-president of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and Ri Pyong Chol, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee. Also present there were senior Party and government officials, leading officials of the armed forces organs, participants in the Fatherland Liberation War, lecturers in the field of revolutionary history of war victory, students of revolutionary schools, service personnel of the DPRK armed forces, working people, youth and students.

When the war veterans entered the venue, successors to the great victory day greeted them with applause.

Saying that war veterans have overcome the most difficult years in the minds of the people, Sin Jong Min, a Fatherland Liberation War veteran, expressed in his speech profound gratitude to the Party Central Committee for calling war veterans to the grand and meaningful conference again and bestowing highest glory and happiness upon them.

The speakers warmly congratulated the war veterans, the admirable heroes of the nation.
The WPK Central Committee extends warm congratulations to the war veterans across the country, who heroically defended the sovereignty and dignity of the DPRK and created a truly developed, civilized, prosperous and powerful country as early as the 1950s. They expressed their resolve to pass down by generations through teachings of the worthy life and high morality which the war veterans demonstrated in battlefields where bullets flew and set fire to, forming the textbook of the worthy life and true principles which should be taught to the coming generations.

The WPK Central Committee extends warm congratulations to the war veterans across the country, who heroically defended the sovereignty and dignity of the DPRK and created a truly developed, civilized, prosperous and powerful country as early as the 1950s. They expressed their resolve to pass down by generations through teachings of the worthy life and high morality which the war veterans demonstrated in battlefields where bullets flew and set fire to, forming the textbook of the worthy life and true principles which should be taught to the coming generations.
Locals pay floral tribute to great leaders on V-Day

Premier Kim inspects agricultural sector of South Hwanghae Province

Senior Chongryon officials hold seminar

Disaster management streamlined to prevent damage in rainy season

COVID-19 situation in DPRK

According to the state emergency epidemic prevention headquarters, three persons contracted fever on August 25, 2022, and one of them has been hospitalized. A total of over 47,713 persons recovered from COVID-19 nationwide between late August and on August 28. Of them, at least 47,722 (99.994%) fully recovered and 217 (0.004%) were undergoing treatment.
A woman worker obtains engineering doctorate

Woman driver deputy

Prolific women mothers ten children

Kim Jung Kyu JT

On the occasion of the anniversary of the promulgation of Law on Sex Equality

PROVIDED TO THE PYONGYANG TIMES

O n July 30, 1975, the DPRK promulgated the Law on Sex Equality. This law guarantees the equality of men and women in all spheres of social life, including education, work, marriage, family, health, social insurance, and the like. It also guarantees that women have the right to participate in the organs of state power, and that women’s contributions are recognized and appreciated. The law also guarantees that women have the right to receive education and to work, and that women are entitled to rest and vacation according to the law. The law also guarantees that women have the right to vote and to be elected to the organs of state power, and that women’s contributions are recognized and appreciated. The law also guarantees that women have the right to receive education and to work, and that women are entitled to rest and vacation according to the law. The law also guarantees that women have the right to vote and to be elected to the organs of state power, and that women’s contributions are recognized and appreciated. The law also guarantees that women have the right to receive education and to work, and that women are entitled to rest and vacation according to the law.

All of them grew up free from worries, learning to love their heart’s desire.

When she was about to finish high school she decided it would be the closest she could get to studying and studying the best. However, she also realized that she would not be able to make it. However, she decided to learn and in the end she did her best to get a foot in the door.

She is a frequent helper to one of the families. She is running in the job that she learned to do for her family. She is helping to carry out her job.

She spent all her leisure time reading books and studying hard. She then became a diligent worker in the factory.

She has a good attention to detail. She is good at handling machines and tools. She is also good at handling machines and tools.

One day when she started to work for the first time, her husband and other family members needed for foodstuffs, and women farmers and workers and family members wanted to eat from the same plate.

With painstaking thinking and research, she succeeded in developing a new bread product that is tasty and highly nutritious and was thus being called a diligent skilled reader of books and studying hard, working hard.

She has succeeded in establishing a new bread product by earning a certificate of invention. It was an occasion that honored the mother who, together with her husband, had been working as her co-driver for over ten years.

As they ran the fixed bus route in the Morning Star, they discussed their plans.

Then she went to the University of Light Industry to learn to develop bread products.

With the knowledge that she had acquired, she started to work for the Party and state, and proved effective.

This is the Moncada spirit cherished in the hearts of the Cuban people.

The gunshot of Moncada barracks assault became the symbol of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

The 70th anniversary of the Moncada assault was celebrated in the interest of the success in all fields of socialist construction, to strengthen the unity and to achieve success in all fields of socialist construction.

The Cuban people have been rallying around the revolutionary leadership of the Party and state, and have been building socialist society and socialist economy.

Before the assault, Comrade Fidel Castro made an article in Rodong Sinmun which said bearing and upholding the banner of socialism permeated with the blood of the martyrs.

This is the Moncada spirit cherished in the hearts of the Cuban people.

The gunshot of Moncada barracks assault became the symbol of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

The 70th anniversary of the Moncada assault was celebrated in the interest of the success in all fields of socialist construction, to strengthen the unity and to achieve success in all fields of socialist construction.

The Cuban people have been rallying around the revolutionary leadership of the Party and state, and have been building socialist society and socialist economy.

Before the assault, Comrade Fidel Castro made an article in Rodong Sinmun which said bearing and upholding the banner of socialism permeated with the blood of the martyrs.

The gunshot of Moncada barracks assault became the symbol of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

The 70th anniversary of the Moncada assault was celebrated in the interest of the success in all fields of socialist construction, to strengthen the unity and to achieve success in all fields of socialist construction.

The Cuban people have been rallying around the revolutionary leadership of the Party and state, and have been building socialist society and socialist economy.

Before the assault, Comrade Fidel Castro made an article in Rodong Sinmun which said bearing and upholding the banner of socialism permeated with the blood of the martyrs.

The gunshot of Moncada barracks assault became the symbol of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

The 70th anniversary of the Moncada assault was celebrated in the interest of the success in all fields of socialist construction, to strengthen the unity and to achieve success in all fields of socialist construction.

The Cuban people have been rallying around the revolutionary leadership of the Party and state, and have been building socialist society and socialist economy.

Before the assault, Comrade Fidel Castro made an article in Rodong Sinmun which said bearing and upholding the banner of socialism permeated with the blood of the martyrs.

The gunshot of Moncada barracks assault became the symbol of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

The 70th anniversary of the Moncada assault was celebrated in the interest of the success in all fields of socialist construction, to strengthen the unity and to achieve success in all fields of socialist construction.

The Cuban people have been rallying around the revolutionary leadership of the Party and state, and have been building socialist society and socialist economy.

Before the assault, Comrade Fidel Castro made an article in Rodong Sinmun which said bearing and upholding the banner of socialism permeated with the blood of the martyrs.

The gunshot of Moncada barracks assault became the symbol of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

The 70th anniversary of the Moncada assault was celebrated in the interest of the success in all fields of socialist construction, to strengthen the unity and to achieve success in all fields of socialist construction.

The Cuban people have been rallying around the revolutionary leadership of the Party and state, and have been building socialist society and socialist economy.

Before the assault, Comrade Fidel Castro made an article in Rodong Sinmun which said bearing and upholding the banner of socialism permeated with the blood of the martyrs.

The gunshot of Moncada barracks assault became the symbol of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

The 70th anniversary of the Moncada assault was celebrated in the interest of the success in all fields of socialist construction, to strengthen the unity and to achieve success in all fields of socialist construction.

The Cuban people have been rallying around the revolutionary leadership of the Party and state, and have been building socialist society and socialist economy.

Before the assault, Comrade Fidel Castro made an article in Rodong Sinmun which said bearing and upholding the banner of socialism permeated with the blood of the martyrs.

The gunshot of Moncada barracks assault became the symbol of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

The 70th anniversary of the Moncada assault was celebrated in the interest of the success in all fields of socialist construction, to strengthen the unity and to achieve success in all fields of socialist construction.

The Cuban people have been rallyi
Isonnam Falls in Mt Myohyang

By Kwon Hyeong Song PT

Isonnam Falls are 22 metres high. They were called Hyongje (brothers) Falls, as they pour down in two streams like intimate brothers in ordinary times, and later renamed the present one as the climbing route in the area was confirmed afresh.

The two-fork waterfall flows down along a sloping rock before being caught at its projection to spout water forward, presenting a spectacular sight. In the rainy season when the water is high, its streams join to cover the whole rocky cliff.

There is a three-metre-deep pool beneath the falls. The water that gathered in it rolls along a wide rock bed and flows into another pool before running down along the valley.

There is the neat semicircular Isonnam Pavilion supported by three pillars on a rock on the left side of the falls.

National cultural heritage–Janggo dance

By Ri Myong Jun PT

Janggo dance, a dance performed carrying an hourglass drum, is one of folk dances of Korea with a long history and strong national colouring.

Janggo was called yogo in the period of the Three Kingdoms (mid-3rd century BC–AD mid-7th century) and its dancers are depicted in the murals of tombs Nos. 4 and 5 of the five tombs with murrals of Koguryo.

Dating back to the time of the Three Kingdoms, janggo dance originated from soljanggo dance, a kind of peasant dance.

Soljanggo, a little smaller than janggo, was used by beaters belonging to instrumentalists’ bands in the peasant dances which were performed to either wish for a bumper crop or celebrate it in rural areas. Soljanggo beaters highlighted the role of the bands as they beat tunes while moving their shoulders up and down and arms charmingly, and the dance evolved into an independent dance form.

The depictive techniques of janggo dance became diverse in the course of its development and made further progress in the latter half of the feudal Josen dynasty (1392–1910).

In those days peasant dance came into vogue in different parts of Korea, and in the process of the development of its depictive techniques, janggo beaters responsible for its music also performed dance movements to enhance its representation. As a result, the vigorous and optimistic janggo dance done by men there are normal, cross and other ways of beating. The normal beating is to beat the right side with a stick and the left side with the left hand. These movements, based on various tunes and variations of rhythm, form the techniques peculiar to janggo dance in combination with various dance movements.

The charm of the dance gets pronounced when different kinds of movements are executed while the two sides of janggo are alternately beaten with a stick in one hand at a fast speed.

Janggo dance is stronger in the rhythmic feature and more sightworthy than other dances for the harmonious combination of various beating techniques and dance movements.

It was played either solo or as group dance. The solo is characterized by skilful and ever-changing movements and the group dance by the harmony of vigorous and outgoing movements.

Janggo dance has been enriched and developed to suit the modern sense of beauty and is widely used in the creation of various dance pieces.

It is now successfully being performed on and developed through widespread practice, enjoying huge popularity among Koreans.

Rice cake, Koreans’ favourite food

By Hwang Jong Ryol PT

Rice cake is a distinctive food favoured by all the Korean people. They have long made it by pounding the steamed glutinous rice or steaming the dought made of polished rice flour.

The ancestors made it in a custom to prepare rice cake on holidays, birthdays, wedding days and other auspicious occasions and people said that only high sound of pounding rice cake evoked festive mood.

Rice cake that is also served as a staple food has so much variety.

The most typical one is chaltok, or a cake made by steaming glutinous rice. The glutinous rice cake is often dressed with red beans, soybean flour or sesame seeds.

As the cake is sticky, it scarcely hardens soon. According to old history books, hardened glutinous rice cake becomes soft again when it is roasted and the roasted chaltok spread with honey is an excellent food. It is known as good for treating stomach troubles and invigorating the body.

Among the cakes made of polished rice flour, songphyon is famous. It is made by steaming the half-moon-shaped dough on pine needles, hence the name. Polished rice flour is kneaded with hot water to make the dough and bits of it are rolled out into flat round pieces. Each piece is moulded into half-moon shape by fitting it with stuffing, before steaming.

The stuffing is made with sesame seeds, red beans and the like and there is also wormwood songphyon made by mixing polished rice with the young soft plant.

Solgittok or siratok is a cake made by steaming the loosely-kneed dough of polished rice flour in a steamer.

Its main ingredients are polished or glutinous rice flour and the dressing is made with red beans, soybeans, sesame seeds or mung beans.