



BULLETIN

**Embassy of DPR Korea in Abuja,
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Press Statement of Minister of National Defence of DPRK

Pyongyang, July 20 (KCNA) -- Kang Sun Nam, minister of National Defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), issued the following press statement on July 20:

In defiance of the repeated warning by the DPRK and serious concern of the international community, the U.S. and the group of traitors of the "Republic of Korea" (ROK) held a meeting of the "nuclear consultative group" on July 18 to discuss the plan for using nuclear weapons against the DPRK.

In particular, the hostile forces posed the most undisguised and direct nuclear threat to the DPRK by bringing an Ohio-class strategic nuclear submarine to the Pusan Port operation base, which means strategic nuclear weapons have been deployed on the Korean peninsula for the first time after 40 odd years.

This shows that the U.S. scenario for a nuclear attack upon the DPRK and its implementation have entered the most critical stage of visualization and systemization and the phase of a military clash on the Korean peninsula has surfaced as a dangerous reality beyond all sorts of imagination and presumption.

Among the nuclear-armed nations of the world, the U.S. is the only country which openly made it its policy to use its nuclear weapons against a specific country. No one will be able to deny the gravity and dangerousness of the security environment facing the DPRK in the light of that fact alone.

The U.S. and the traitors of the "ROK" are widely advertising the deployment of gigantic strategic nuclear weaponry of the U.S.

We correctly know why such weapons have found themselves on the Korean peninsula and where they came from.

As the U.S. and the "ROK" gangsters have gone beyond the "red line" in their military hysteria, now is the time for the DPRK to make clear once again its corresponding action choice and response direction.

The military security situation in the area of the Korean peninsula, which has undergone a fundamental change due to the reckless military moves of the U.S. and its

followers, more clearly indicates what mission the nuclear weapons of the DPRK should carry out.

Through this press statement, I remind the U.S. military of the fact that the ever-increasing visibility of the deployment of the strategic nuclear submarine and other strategic assets may fall under the conditions of the use of nuclear weapons specified in the DPRK law on the nuclear force policy.

The DPRK's doctrine on the use of nuclear weapons allows the execution of necessary action procedures in case a nuclear attack is launched against it or it is judged that the use of nuclear weapons against it is imminent.

The U.S. military side should realize that its nuclear assets have entered extremely dangerous waters.

I seriously warn once again the U.S. and the "ROK" military gangsters' group daringly touting the "end of regime" in our country.

To the U.S. and the "ROK", any use of their military muscle against the DPRK will be their most miserable choice by which they will have no room to think of their existence again.

The armed forces of the DPRK will responsibly carry out their important mission for defending the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and fundamental interests and preventing a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and in the Northeast Asian region by thoroughly deterring and repelling the crazy maneuvers of the U.S. and its stooges to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. -0-

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Press Statement of Kim Yo Jong, Vice Department Director of C.C., WPK

Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA) -- Kim Yo Jong, vice department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made the following press statement on Monday:

Recently the U.S. side builds up public opinion that the DPRK does not respond to dialogue.

This is a tendency reflecting the uneasy and anxious mind of the U.S. which has continuously witnessed the thing it most fears in recent days.

The present situation in the Korean peninsula has reached such a phase that the possibility of an actual armed conflict and even the outbreak of a nuclear war is debated, going far beyond the phase of acute confrontation between the DPRK and the U.S. created in 2017.

As I had already clarified who is entirely responsible for the situation, this time I am going to refer to the absurdity of "dialogue without any preconditions" and "opened door of diplomacy" much touted by the U.S. in public.

We had held a series of dialogues and negotiations with the U.S. since the 1990s. Therefore, we are aware that lurking behind the present U.S. administration's proposal for "dialogue without any preconditions" is a trick to prevent the thing it fears from happening again.

Even if the DPRK-U.S. dialogue is supposed to start, it is as clear as noonday that the present U.S. administration will put nothing but only "COVID" on the negotiation table.

Today "denuclearization" is an outdated word to be found only in a dictionary of dead words.

No matter how hard the U.S. racks its brain, it would be impossible for it to find out the terms and bargaining chip for negotiation with the DPRK.

We can predict the possibility that the U.S. may play such old trick as a temporary halt to the U.S.-south Korea joint military drills, to which its preceding president was committed a few years ago, or merely please someone with such reversible things as reduced combined military drills and halt to the deployment of strategic assets.

Such a slender trick for earning time can never work on us.

Once decided, the strategic assets of the U.S. will be deployed in the Korean peninsula in a matter of 10 hours and 20 days will be enough for it to resume the joint military exercises by re-deploying troops.

We are well aware that if the U.S. employs such a strategic trick as the end of its military presence in south Korea and withdraws all its troops and military equipment from south Korea, which is something fantastical, it will take only 15 days for the overseas-stationed U.S. troops to return to the "Republic of Korea" and turn it into a military vantage point.

It is as easy as pie for the U.S. political circles to exclude the DPRK from the list of "sponsors of terrorism" today but re-list it tomorrow.

In the final analysis, we are well aware that what the U.S. can offer to the DPRK in the dialogue is all changeable and reversible.

However, what the U.S. wants from the DPRK is the "complete and irreversible denuclearization".

Then, can we exchange the eternal security of our state for immediate benefit, pinning our faith on such reversible commitment?

We do not act against our own interests.

The U.S. might be well aware why the DPRK has no interest in the dialogue with it.

Even through the recent UNSC meeting on our launch of new-type ICBM, we could clearly confirm once again how our rivals have prolonged their policy toward the DPRK and what a sweet dream they have, along with the transfer of power from Moon Jae In to Yoon Suk Yeol, and from Trump to Biden.

In the United States of America and the "Republic of Korea," any agreements, signed and committed by preceding presidents, are instantly reversed once new regimes emerge.

That's why we have to adopt a long-term strategy against the "ROK", the top-class stooge of America, and the USA, the empire of world evils, not such individuals as Yoon Suk Yeol or Biden, and build up a mechanism for guaranteeing the prospective security of the DPRK on the basis of overwhelming deterrent.

It is a daydream for the U.S. to think that it can stop the advance of the DPRK and, furthermore, achieve irreversible disarmament through the interim suspension of joint military exercises, halt to the deployment of strategic assets and the reversible sanction relief.

We squarely face up and attach importance to the reality.

The reality before the DPRK is not dialogue repeatedly touted by the U.S. like an automatic teller machine but the nuclear strategic bomber flying near the DPRK regardless of time, air espionage of the U.S. violating our territorial sovereignty, convocation of the "nuclear consultative group" meeting openly discussing the use of nukes against the DPRK and the entry of U.S. strategic nuclear submarine into waters of the Korean peninsula for the first time in 40-odd years.

The U.S. should know that its bolstered extended deterrence system and excessively extended military alliance system, a threatening entity, will only make the DPRK go farther away from the negotiating table desired by it.

The most appropriate way for ensuring peace and stability in the Korean peninsula at present is to deter the U.S. highhanded and arbitrary practices in the position of might and with enough exercise of power, rather than solving the problem with the gangster-like Americans in a friendly manner.

The DPRK is ready for resolutely countering any acts of violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity, threatening the wellbeing of its people and destroying peace and stability of the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. should stop its foolish act of provoking the DPRK even by imperiling its security.

What the U.S. witnessed in a worry a few days ago is just a beginning of the DPRK's already-launched military offensive. -0-

KCNA's Detailed Report on Mass Movement Conducted during War

Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA) -- The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) Sunday made public a detailed report on the great vitality of the all-people mass movement widely conducted in the front and the rear in hearty response to the appeal of the leader during the 1950-1953 Fatherland Liberation War.

The report said that the heroic servicepersons and civilians of the DPRK opened the roads of victorious advance, vigorously conducting an all-people mass movement in the front and the rear during the fierce war, in hearty response to the appeal of President **Kim Il Sung** for the all-people resistance "Go All Out for Victory in the War".

Stressing that the wise leadership of **Kim Il Sung** who powerfully aroused the army and people to victory in the war was the motive power that gave full play to mass heroism across the country, it went on to say:

He set forth the basic strategy of the revolutionary war for turning the Fatherland Liberation War into an all-people resistance and defeating the aggressors by the united efforts of the popular masses and made sure that unique mass movements of Korean style were launched on a wide scale to give full play to the strong mental power peculiar to the Korean people.

The radio addresses, delivered by the President to all the Korean people on June 26 and July 8, Juche 39 (1950), made all the people harden their determination to fight for the leader and the country to the last, stirring up the movement of volunteering for military service on the war front.

This all-people movement, vigorously launched at the beginning of the war, gained further momentum day by day, with the number of volunteers reaching more than 1 249 000 in mid-August. It made a great contribution to steadily reinforcing the Korean People's Army (KPA) ranks and increasing its striking power on the front.

With a deep insight into the position of company in increasing the KPA combat ability, the President took the initiative in the model company movement in October 1951, on the basis of the revolutionary work method created during the anti-Japanese war.

The first model company was produced in February 1952 on the occasion of the Day of Army Founding under the meticulous guidance of the great brilliant commander.

The ranks of model companies and model soldiers had rapidly increased with each passing day, bringing up nearly 400 model companies and tens of thousands of model soldiers in the whole army in a matter of one year.

The "My Height" movement, launched by the KPA officers and men on the front to defend the heights of the country at the cost of their lives, true to the militant slogan "Don't give up even an inch of land to the enemy!" set forth by the President, was a manifestation of their noble patriotic spirit and self-sacrificing spirit.

Hero Han Kye Ryol was the pioneer of this movement. In April 1951, he heroically defended a nameless hill with his 12 comrades-in-arms, saying at his last moment that "Height of the country is mine."

The "My Height" movement, conducted by servicepersons themselves, spread to all the frontline units and sub-units from the summer of 1951.

The revenge-register movement was a powerful mass movement launched by the brave KPA soldiers to work off the grudge of fallen comrades-in-arms and civilians during the war.

The flame of the movement was kindled in the company which produced Hero Kang Ho Yong, who threw himself down the group of enemies with a hand grenade in his mouth when he was badly wounded in the battle in February 1951. The movement turned the whole front into a scene of annihilating the enemy.

The movement for winning the "Minchong" weaponry, launched by the KPA in hearty response to the Party's militant call for annihilating more enemies by giving full play to the might of combat weapons, reflects the noble patriotic spirit of the victorious wartime generation.

In April 1951, Hero Jo Kun Sil killed and wounded numerous enemies by pressing the trigger of his heavy machine-gun with his jaw when he was injured in both arms and legs in a battle. The honorable title of "Minchong" was awarded to his heavy machine gun No. 236, and this was the origin of the movement.

Amid the flames of the powerful mass movement, the title of "Minchong" weaponry was awarded to over 3 460 weapons and combat equipment in a year alone.

During the three-year war, the mass movement of patriotism and innovation was vigorously conducted at workplaces and villages to fully display the irresistible might peculiar to heroic Korea.

From the beginning of the war, the civilians in the rear turned out in the mass movement for wartime production under such slogans as "The rear is, as it were, the front!" and "Let us produce and supply, even one bullet and rifle, more and faster for the fighting valiant People's Army soldiers!"

With the single mind to produce and supply more weapons to the KPA soldiers more quickly, the working class across the country conducted various patriotic movements including the multi-machine tending movement, the movement for using

time in a rational way, the movement for new creative ideas and the campaign for lowering the production cost.

In the whole period of the war, transport workers waged a vigorous campaign to create new norms in the volume of freight transport and the running distance.

Workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Locomotive Section launched a campaign to reduce the locomotive repair period and carry more goods under the slogan "Let us mobilize all locomotives for the front without stopping!"

A mass movement was briskly launched in the rural areas to ensure the victory in the war with increased food production.

After the first torch of the plow-woman movement in the spring of 1951, the movement developed into a mass movement, with more than 3 650 women in North Phyongan Province and over 2 690 women in South Phyongan Province involved in 1951. The number of those involved in the movement increased to at least 5 000 in Hwanghae Province alone in 1952.

The high-yielding movement, started with the fact that the President highly appreciated a model peasant in Cholwon County of Kangwon Province in August 1950 who made a success in rice farming by improving farming methods and introducing high-yielding seeds, developed into an all-people emulation drive for high-yielding, promoting the wartime increased food production.

A movement for donating funds for weaponry was conducted on a large scale amid the high enthusiasm of all the people.

People from all walks of life took an active part in the movement and, consequently, a lot of cash, grain and precious metals were donated and planes, tanks and warships named after "Rodongja" (worker), "Minchong" (democratic youth), "Taehaksaeng" (university student), "Sonyon" (child) and others were sent to the front.

A campaign for donating relief grains to the front was launched among peasants as a mass patriotic movement. This campaign was originated from

the fact that **Kim Il Sung** sent a letter of thanks to peasants of Phyongwon County in November 1952, after receiving their joint letter along with the relief grains they donated to the front.

In South Phyongan Province alone, 6 390 straw-bags of relief grains were donated till late February 1953. All peasants across the country participated in the campaign which lasted for six months from early November 1952 to late April 1953.

The mass movement, which gave full play to the indomitable mental power, ardent patriotism, burning hostility and popular heroism of the army and the civilians who turned out in the do-or-die resistance, rallied as one in mind around the great leader during the war, is shining as the great vitality that brought about the immortal history of victory in the war and made the DPRK always emerge victorious in the course of its development and as a proud national custom to be carried forward forever. -0-

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