

Cette semaine à saint Pétersbourg





Lénine à Rybinsk

<https://mashadasha.wordpress.com/2017/11/02/trip-to-the-upper-volga-drowned-mologa/>



Trip to the Upper Volga: drowned Mologa.

Posted on [02.11.2017](#)

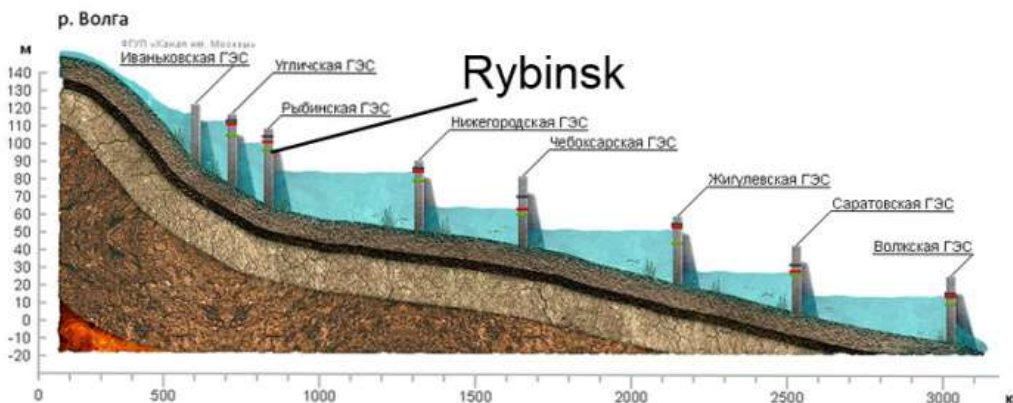
Cet article concerne la ville de Mologa et ses environs, qui reposent désormais en paix au fond du *réservoir* de Rybinsk. Mologa était située à 32 kilomètres de Rybinsk, au confluent des rivières Mologa et Volga. La ville a été mentionnée pour la première fois en 1149. Cette année-là, Izyaslav Mstislavich, le grand-

duc de Kiev, avait lancé une campagne contre Youri Dolgoruky et avait dû s'y arrêter à cause des crues printanières. En 1935, le gouvernement de l'URSS avait ordonné la construction des centrales hydroélectriques de Rybinsk et d'Ouglitch. Mologa était dans la zone inondable. Il est frappant de constater que l'apparition et la disparition de la ville sont liées aux crues du fleuve.

Il y a 8 centrales hydroélectriques sur la Volga. La centrale hydroélectrique de Rybinsk est la troisième en aval.

La centrale a été construite entre 1935 et 1940, juste avant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Le gouvernement de l'URSS prévoyait la

guerre future et de nombreux projets industriels furent réalisés au cours de cette période. La capacité de la centrale hydroélectrique de Rybinsk est d'environ 350 MW ; la production annuelle moyenne d'électricité est de 1,1 milliard de kWh.





Sur cette photo l'arche rouge construite au-dessus de l'écluse (à gauche) et du déversoir (à droite). La centrale hydroélectrique de Rybinsk (ainsi que toutes les centrales hydroélectriques de Russie) sont considérées comme des objets d'importance stratégique. Interdiction de s'y promener ou de prendre des photos. Le territoire est clôturé, et surveillé par des caméras.



Il existe des centaines de photos détaillées de la centrale sur Google Earth.



Les bateaux entrant sur le lac de rétention du barrage de Rybinsk sont accueillis par la « Mère Volga ».

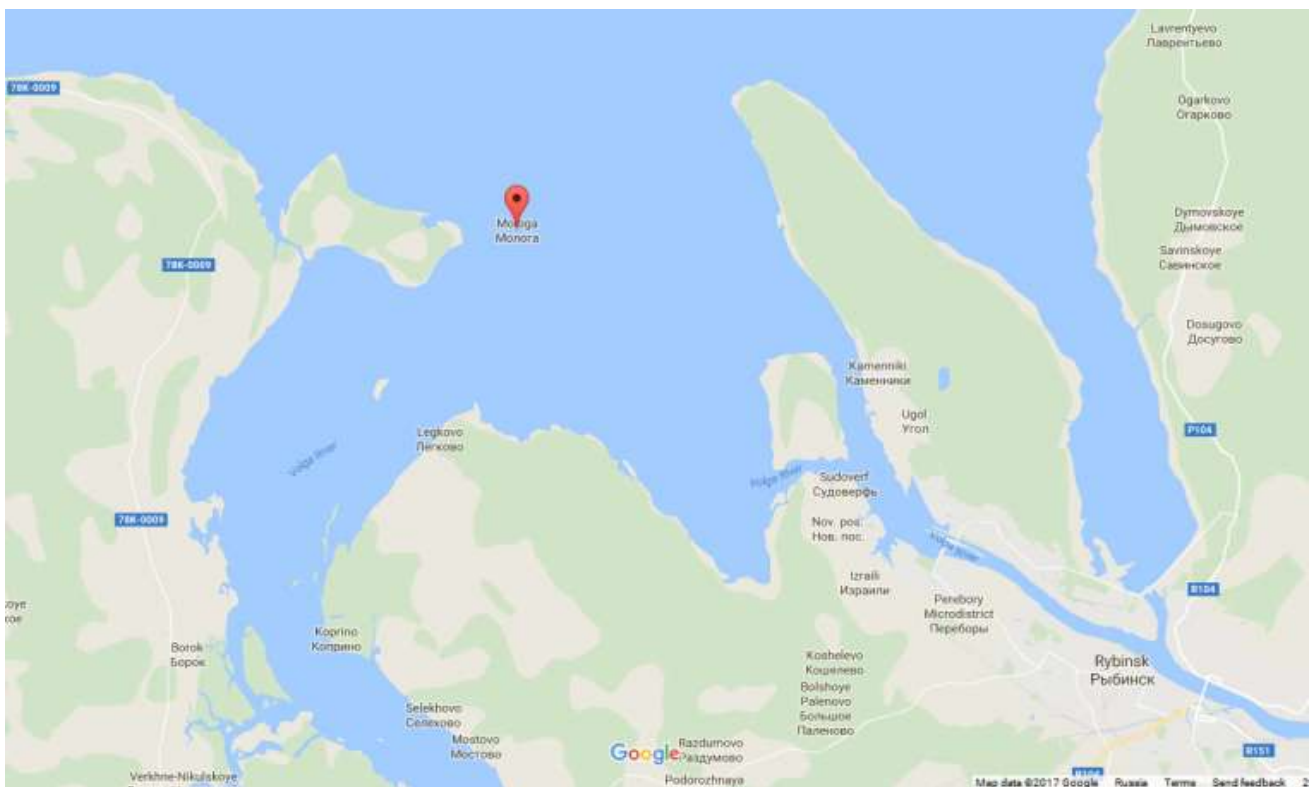
Le monument érigé en 1953 mesure 28 mètres.

Le barrage de Rybinsk a inondé 663 villages, 3 monastères et la ville de Mologa. Dans les années 1990, il a été décidé d'ouvrir un musée consacré à ces terres. Une petite chapelle au centre de Rybinsk a été choisie à cet effet. La chapelle appartenait à l'un des monastères inondés. Le nom du musée peut être traduit en anglais par « le musée du district de Mologa » ou « le musée de la province de Mologa ».

Eh bien, l'une des premières expositions du musée est une carte du district de Mologa. Vous voyez que la moitié nord-est a complètement disparu sous les eaux du réservoir.

À propos, Google Maps sait où se trouve la ville de Mologa.

L'exposition suivante est une carte reconstituée de Mologa avec plusieurs photographies des



rues et des maisons et quelques objets ménagers trouvés au fond du réservoir. Dans les années 1930, Mologa était une petite ville composée de quelques pâtés de maisons au bord de la rivière Mologa.

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Une vue de la place du marché depuis la cathédrale de l'Épiphanie :



La rue Yaroslavskaya était autrefois la rue principale de la ville.

Outre la ville de Mologa, trois monastères ont également été inondés. Le plus grand est le monastère Saint-Dorophée, fondé en 1615, sur la rivière Yuga.





Le monastère comptait cinq cathédrales, un hôpital et une clinique externe, où vivaient jusqu'à 5 000 personnes.

Voilà à quoi ressemblaient les vestiges du monastère juste avant l'inondation.





Le nom de la photo suivante peut être traduit par « Faisons au monastère de Leushino ». Il est étonnant que les couleurs de cette photo de 1909 soient encore plus saturées que celles des photos prises par des appareils photo modernes.

Le troisième monastère inondé est le couvent Saint-Athanase de Mologa, fondé au 14ème siècle.

À la fin du XIXe siècle, il y avait quatre églises. L'un des détails intéressants du monastère sont les tours d'angle avec des dômes en forme de casque. À la fin du XIXe siècle, il y avait quatre églises. L'un des détails intéressants du monastère sont les tours d'angle avec des dômes en forme de casque. En plus des maisons et des églises inondées, il y a eu environ 150 000 personnes dont la vie a



radicalement changé. Ils ont été contraints de quitter leurs maisons confortables, leurs champs



cultivés et les tombes de leurs proches.

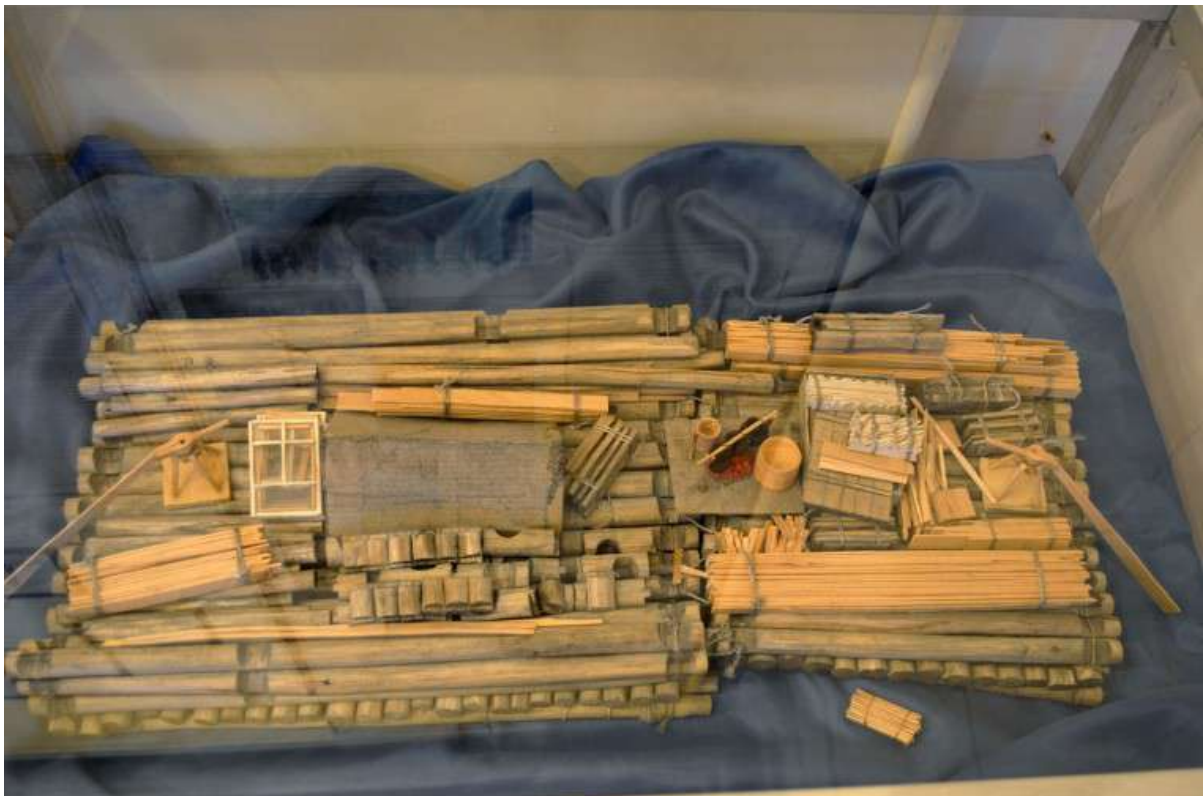
par des chevaux, par des radeaux.



Les ruines des églises restèrent longtemps visibles.

Mais finalement ils furent détruits par la glace.

La construction du barrage de Rybinsk valait-elle de tels sacrifices ? On pense que oui. Les centrales hydroélectriques d'Ouglitch et de Rybinsk ont joué un rôle clé dans l'approvisionnement en électricité de Moscou pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale.



Mologa n'est pas le seul exemple de villes inondées. Voici les photos de quelques églises qui sortent de l'eau. Habituellement, les églises sont les bâtiments les plus hauts d'une ville, il n'est donc pas surprenant qu'elles deviennent la dernière trace des villes disparues. D&M



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« L'histoire moderne prouve que les peuples se vengent des régimes qui leur mettent la bride au cou »



LORIS CHAVANETTE

Face à la crise démocratique que traverse notre pays, il faut renouer avec les principes juridiques et politiques nés avec la Révolution française plutôt que de laisser notre histoire instrumentalisée par des incrédules, arguments d'historiens dans *La Tentation du désespoir* (Plon).

INFORMATIONS
Martha Bernstein

LE FIGARO. - Raymond Aron disait que notre démocratie est « par excellence / menacée par la révolution ». Pensez-vous que cette menace est particulièrement forte aujourd'hui ?
LORIS CHAVANETTE. - Aron explique que c'est précisément parce que nous sommes issus d'une révolution que nous avons la crainte tendue de vouloir la rejeter indéfiniment. Or la révolution de 1789 n'a pas un visage mais au moins dix. Elle est aristocratique et libérale au début, bonapartiste et nationale au milieu, marxiste à mesure qu'elle avance, pour enfin être autoritaire avec Robespierre ou Napoléon. Celle de 1789 s'est terminée par le triomphe du droit, mais beaucoup veulent reprendre le flambeau mortifère de 1793 par électoralisme ou fanatisme politique. Elle bouge avec le feu, notamment en contestant les résultats électoraux et en légitimant les tentatives, occupations et vandalisations des universités entre les derniers présidentiels et les législatives. Au nom de leur revendication pseudo-démocratique, ces gens bloquent et entravent la démocratie même.

Pourquoi considérez-vous que les principes issus de la Révolution sont menacés aujourd'hui ?
La démocratie est un cadre dont les limites sont fixées par des procédures. Le respect des formes est même « la seule garde de la liberté » pour le juriste allemand Barlow. Ceux qui tentent de ce cadre pour promettre succès et merveilles au peuple tendent à la désorganiser la plus ostensiblement. Notre État repose sur des siècles de lutte contre le despotisme et l'arbitraire : quiconque viole la loi est censé être puni et condamné pour cela, mais aujourd'hui l'impunité est devenue la norme dans les manifestations et blocages en tout genre, parce qu'on a peur de la bavette, ou pire, de l'image d'une répression, aussi légitime et légale soit-elle. À ce titre, les règles de droit devraient être mieux défendues et enseignées, ne serait-ce qu'en titre de l'école. « Nul n'est censé ignorer la loi ». Tocqueville lui-même demandait un grand usage des formes et procédures légales, même s'il reconnaît que cela serait difficile. « Les hommes qui vivent dans les idées démocratiques ne comprennent pas aisément l'utilité des formes de renforcement des lois pour elles. Comme le s'empire d'Orléans qu'à des jours meilleurs Jules et j'en suis sûr, s'élançait impétueusement vers

l'objet de chacun de leurs vœux, les membres défilés les épaules » En définitive, les principes de la Révolution à défendre ne sont pas l'art de prendre des bavettes et de s'insurger contre son maître, ses élus et ses forces de l'ordre au nom du bien, mais celui de faire respecter la loi sur tous les territoires de la République. C'est d'ailleurs pour défendre les législations de 1789 que les hommes du 14 juillet ont pris les armes à Paris, comme je l'ai montré dans un récent livre (*Le 14 juillet de Napoléon. La revanche du prisonnier*, Tallandier, 2023). Il faut mieux raconter notre histoire au lieu de la laisser infantiliser par des incrédules.

Vous êtes critique à l'égard des remises en cause de la démocratie parlementaire par le référendum, mené à l'encontre du contrôle qui assure le Conseil constitutionnel sur la représentation nationale. Faut-il s'inquiéter autant des deux dynamiques ?
Robert Badinter entrevoit la mort, et à bon droit, au référendum : ce dernier n'est que passé par le référendum pour abolir la peine de mort, mais par le Parlement. Est-ce que le peuple aurait aboli la galotterie en 1981 ? En doute. Notre démocratie représentative est la pierre angulaire de notre système politique. Il faut donc la protéger. Le référendum est un complément nécessaire aux élections, mais c'est de la dynamique et il faut y aller avec doigt. Le problème est de ne jamais y recourir ou, pire, de trahir le choix exprimé par les Français. Aujourd'hui, il y a tout à fait la possibilité de réviser la constitution et donc d'engager l'étape du Conseil constitutionnel, mais je suis plus que dubitatif sur l'usage du référendum pour des matières économiques ou sociales comme les retraites. N'abandonnez pas sur un coup de tête tout ce qui nous a constitués, dont le binarisme entre le contrôle de constitutionnalité, car nous devons vivre avec le principe des limites. L'histoire moderne prouve deux choses : les peuples peuvent mal faire, de même on ne peut rien faire sans l'assentiment populaire, car les peuples se vengent des régimes qui leur mettent la bride au cou.

Vous partagez la « désagréable histoire » de certains hommes politiques. Quels sont les bons usages de l'histoire en politique ?
Nous sommes un peuple passionné politiquement, mais parce que nous avons une histoire exceptionnelle, sorte de carte d'abandonnée. C'est une chance basée d'avoir de si grandes figures et un héritage aussi prestigieux. Beaucoup regrettent telle ou telle

grandeur passée. Cependant, trop souvent nos politiciens tombent dans la facilité des comparaisons creuses et erronées. N'oubliez pas chaque quand il appelle de ses vœux un nouveau jacobinisme avec pour modèle Robespierre en lieu de l'usage de sa révolution sociale. Zemmour me désole quand il fait l'éloge de Napoléon sur le parvis des Droits-de l'Homme au Trocadéro sans citer à aucun moment la déclaration de 1789, que Napoléon avait écartée avec la Maréchalite. Lors de la même guerre, je suis contenteur par l'assimilation qu'a faite Valérie Hayer de notre situation avec celle de 1938. C'est une erreur et un abus d'insinuation car chercher à effacer ou repousser l'existence du diable pour s'allier la bête ne fait pas un programme politique. Notre malade est celle de la non-participation, doublée de l'absence de courage. Or, comme le psychanalyste à juste titre Mirabeau : « Gardez-vous de demander du temps, le malheur n'en accorde jamais ». Cette phrase est tirée de son discours sur la dette et la bourgeoisie. Nous devons faire de notre crise démocratique actuelle une crise féconde en montrant les Français face à leur responsabilité plutôt qu'en leur proposant un modèle bouillotte qui ne voit pas plus loin que le bout de sa prose. Les mots sont des armes, mais les actes c'est mieux : ces derniers sont censés être que l'on ait à se servir de l'instrument de la parole pour cacher son incompetence. Marcher romantiquement à la catastrophe est bien le moins mauvais des régimes, il peut devenir utile s'il entretient les eaux stagnantes d'un marais où nous nous embourbons sans s'en rendre compte. Il faut se réveiller et se réveiller et se réveiller tel ou tel. Un marais infécond et mortel doit nous permettre de refaire nation, notamment grâce au récit de notre belle histoire. Redonner nos compétences publiques est nécessaire, restaurer la fierté d'être des Français inscrits dans une histoire commune est indispensable. ■

SARAH BRUNET
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VĂN HÓA TRONG NƯỚC

RA SÁCH “LÁ CỜ CHUẨN ĐỘ THẨM” CỦA HỒ PHƯƠNG

Như những thước phim tư liệu đẹp về Điện Biên Phủ

Đó là tên gọi truyện ngắn và cũng là tên cuốn sách tập hợp 5 truyện ngắn viết về Điện Biên Phủ của nhà văn - thiếu tướng Hồ Phương được xuất bản lần đầu năm 1957, sau đó NXB Kim Đồng xuất bản năm 2004 nhân dịp cả nước kỷ niệm 50 năm chiến thắng Điện Biên Phủ. Và năm nay trong không khí cả nước kỷ niệm 70 năm chiến thắng Điện Biên Phủ, NXB Kim Đồng đã tái bản cuốn sách này với trang bìa do họa sĩ Nam Phạm thể hiện.

• Họa sĩ NGUYỄN THU THỦY

Khi cuốn sách ra mắt, các thành viên trong gia đình nhà văn - thiếu tướng Hồ Phương vô cùng cảm động và cảm thấy ám áp như có sự hiện diện của ông trong ngày kỷ niệm ý nghĩa của toàn dân tộc. Báo *Thể thao và Văn hóa* (TTXVN) trân trọng giới thiệu bài viết của họa sĩ Nguyễn Thu Thủy, cháu gái của nhà văn Hồ Phương, nhân dịp cuốn sách vừa được tái bản.

Lớn lên từ lửa yêu nước

Bác chúng tôi - nhà văn Hồ Phương - đã tạ thế ngày 2/1/2024, hưởng thọ 94 tuổi. Điều cả gia đình nuôi tiếc nhất là bác không kịp dự lễ kỷ niệm 70 năm chiến thắng Điện Biên Phủ gắn với cuộc đời oanh liệt của bác một thời.

Bác tôi tên khai sinh là Nguyễn Thế Xương, sinh năm 1930 tại làng Mậu Lương, Hà Đông. Sự kiện làm tôi ấn tượng mạnh về bác chính là tháng 12/1946, khi mới 15 tuổi, bác đã gia nhập lực lượng tự vệ thành Hoàng Diệu, rồi gia nhập quân đội, trở thành “chiến sĩ quyết tử” và “Vệ Út” của Thủ đô 60 ngày đêm khói lửa, bảo vệ từng tấc đất thiêng liêng của cha ông, ghim chân quân xâm lược cho cả nước bước vào cuộc trường kỳ kháng chiến.

Suốt cuộc kháng chiến chống Pháp, bác trực tiếp tham gia nhiều chiến dịch lớn trong đó có chiến dịch Biên giới năm 1950 khi mới 20 tuổi và chiến dịch Điện Biên Phủ năm 1954 khi mới 24 tuổi, trong đội hình của đại đoàn quân chủ lực đầu tiên của quân đội là Đại đoàn 308, sau này là Sư đoàn Quân tiên phong anh hùng, trưởng thành từ người chiến sĩ, làm phóng viên chiến trường, cán bộ phụ trách báo, rồi làm chính trị viên đại đội.

Nhà văn Hồ Phương bắt đầu viết những truyện ngắn đầu tay về bộ đội từ khi mới 17 tuổi và sớm trở nên nổi tiếng với tác phẩm truyện ngắn *Cỏ non* đã được đưa vào sách giáo khoa. Năm 1949, bác phụ trách 1 trong những tờ báo đầu tiên của quân đội là báo *Quán tiên phong* của Đại đoàn 308. Từ năm 1955, bác về Tổng cục Chính trị, là thành viên tham gia thành lập tạp chí *Văn nghệ quân đội* năm 1957 và giữ chức Phó Tổng biên tập của tạp chí nổi tiếng này trong một thời gian dài, cho đến khi nghỉ hưu năm 1993. Một thời gian bác đóng thời giữ chức Tổng biên tập tạp chí *Diễn đàn văn nghệ Việt Nam*. Bác cũng là hội viên sáng lập Hội Nhà văn Việt Nam (năm 1957). Năm 1990, bác được phong quân hàm thiếu tướng.



Ấn phẩm truyện “Lá cờ chuẩn độ thẩm” vừa tái bản

Đi qua 2 cuộc kháng chiến trường kỳ của dân tộc, các tác phẩm của nhà văn Hồ Phương hầu như đều gắn với thời kỳ oanh liệt sôi nổi ấy. Không phải ngẫu nhiên mà nhà văn Nguyễn Hồng đã nói thế này: “Hồ Phương là một người lớn lên từ lửa chiến tranh và lửa yêu nước”.

Những áng văn đầy ắp tư liệu lịch sử

Từ chất liệu hiện thực ở Điện Biên Phủ, nhà văn trẻ Hồ Phương đã viết nên các tác phẩm như *Vài mẩu chuyện về Điện Biên Phủ* (truyện, 1956), *Lá cờ chuẩn độ thẩm* (truyện, 1957)...

Nếu như các trang sử ghi chép một cách khái quát về diễn biến trận đánh, đúc kết được nguyên nhân, ý nghĩa một cách tổng quát, thì chính các trang truyện ký của người trong cuộc giúp bạn cảm nhận một cách sâu sắc, sinh động và hấp dẫn nhất những khoảnh khắc diễn ra bên trong cuộc chiến.

Mở đầu truyện *Lá cờ chuẩn độ thẩm*, độc giả sẽ nín thở khi chứng kiến toàn cảnh giằng co ác liệt trên mặt trận Điện Biên Phủ qua ngòi bút mô tả sinh động của nhà văn chiến sĩ Hồ Phương: “Sau khi ta tiêu diệt pháo đài Him Lam, cứ điem điem Độc Lập và bức địch rút chạy khỏi đồi Bàn Kéo, mặt trận Điện Biên Phủ chuyển sang giai đoạn hai. Quân ta đảo giao thông hào trên cánh đồng phía Tây, dần dần bao vây chặt lấy khu trung tâm Mường Thanh. Những đường hào ấy đêm đêm kéo dài ra, nối liền với nhau, và thit dần lại; y hệt một chiếc dây thông lòng không lỗ từ từ thắt chặt lấy cổ tướng giặc Đờ Cát-tơ-rơ”...

Những dòng tóm tắt và trích đoạn từ 150 trang sách đầy lời cuốn của truyện *Lá cờ chuẩn độ thẩm* thực sự như những thước



Họa sĩ Nguyễn Thu Thủy và nhà văn Hồ Phương. ANH TU LỊCH

Vài nét về nhà văn Hồ Phương (15/4/1930 - 2/1/2024)

Ngoài những tám gương chiến sĩ Điện Biên mưu trí, anh dũng, hy sinh, tập truyện *Lá cờ chuẩn độ thẩm* còn dành nhiều dung lượng để phác họa về hình tượng người dân, về đồng bào các dân tộc đã chung sức, đồng lòng đánh đuổi giặc, bảo vệ Tổ quốc.

Ngoài 2 tập truyện *Lá cờ chuẩn độ thẩm* (1957) và *Cỏ non* (1960), Hồ Phương còn có các tác phẩm đáng kể như *Thu nhà* (truyện ngắn, 1949), *Vệ Út* (truyện dài, 1959), *Kan Lịch* (tiểu thuyết, 1968), *Số phận Lữ đội 3 Sải Gòn* (truyện ký, 1972), *Biến gọi* (tiểu thuyết, 1977), *Yêu tình* (tiểu thuyết, 2000), *Cha và con* (tiểu thuyết, 2007)...

Hồ Phương được trao Giải thưởng Nhà nước về Văn học nghệ thuật, năm 2000; Giải thưởng Hồ Chí Minh về Văn học nghệ thuật, năm 2012.

phim tư liệu đẹp về những khoảnh khắc khốc liệt của cuộc chiến, về ý chí quyết chiến quyết thắng, sẵn sàng hy sinh thân mình để làm tròn nhiệm vụ. Sự mưu trí sáng tạo trong chiến thuật chiến đấu, tinh thần đồng đội từ tiểu đội đến đại đội đều có những tâm gương đáng khâm phục. Tất cả đã góp phần tạo nên sức mạnh chung của cả dân tộc để làm nên chiến thắng “lừng lẫy 5 châu, chấn động địa cầu”.

Trong suốt chiến dịch Điện Biên Phủ, Hồ Phương đã không quản gian khổ, hy sinh, sát cánh cùng các chiến sĩ, lăn lộn trên các hướng mặt trận, ở những nơi gian khổ, ác liệt nhất, để lấy tư liệu sáng tác. Rồi từ những trải nghiệm khốc liệt đó, bằng tài

năng của mình, ông đã phản ánh thành công hình ảnh cao đẹp của anh bộ đội Cụ Hồ - người chiến sĩ quân đội nhân dân Việt Nam - trong trận chiến mang tầm vóc thời đại của dân tộc.

Có thể khẳng định, cuộc đời quân ngũ cũng như sự nghiệp sáng tác văn học của Hồ Phương thật sự là một bản tráng ca tiêu biểu cho thế hệ những người đã trải qua chiến tranh bảo vệ tổ quốc. Ở ông, cũng như người lính cầm bút thế hệ ông, chúng ta nhìn thấy sự hòa quyện hoàn hảo giữa nghĩa vụ của một người lính trước Tổ quốc và lòng trắc ẩn của một nhà văn trước đồng bào mình.

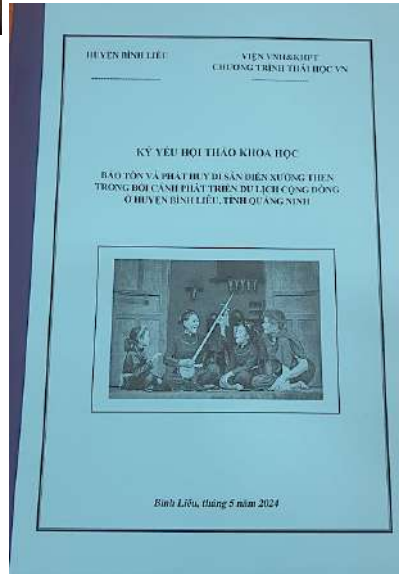
Sinh thời, ông thường tâm sự: “Trong tay tôi luôn có 2 vũ khí, một bên là súng, còn bên kia là bút. Với tôi viết là nhiệm vụ, là đam mê và cũng là “cái nợ” của cuộc đời. Tôi viết bao nhiêu mà vẫn chưa đủ trả nợ cuộc đời. Mòn nợ đó vẫn còn với đồng đội, với đồng bào luôn canh cánh trong lòng”. Đó là tuyên ngôn của một nhà văn - chiến sĩ, của người đã đi trọn vẹn đời mình với những sự kiện oanh liệt của dân tộc trong sự hình thành một nước Việt Nam mới.

Cùng với gần 40 tác phẩm văn học khác, *Lá cờ chuẩn độ thẩm* của nhà văn - thiếu tướng Hồ Phương luôn là những áng văn đầy ắp tư liệu lịch sử, sôi động hào hùng, chan chứa tinh thần yêu nước và ý chí chiến đấu quật cường của cả dân tộc hướng tới nền độc lập tự do của đất nước. Với một phong cách riêng biệt, nhà văn Hồ Phương đã mang tới những đóng góp quan trọng cho nền văn học về đề tài chiến tranh cách mạng Việt Nam.

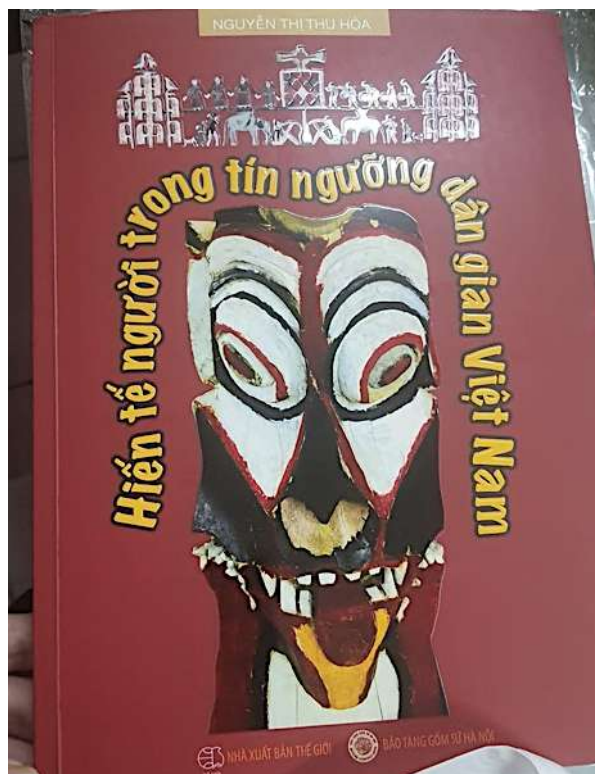
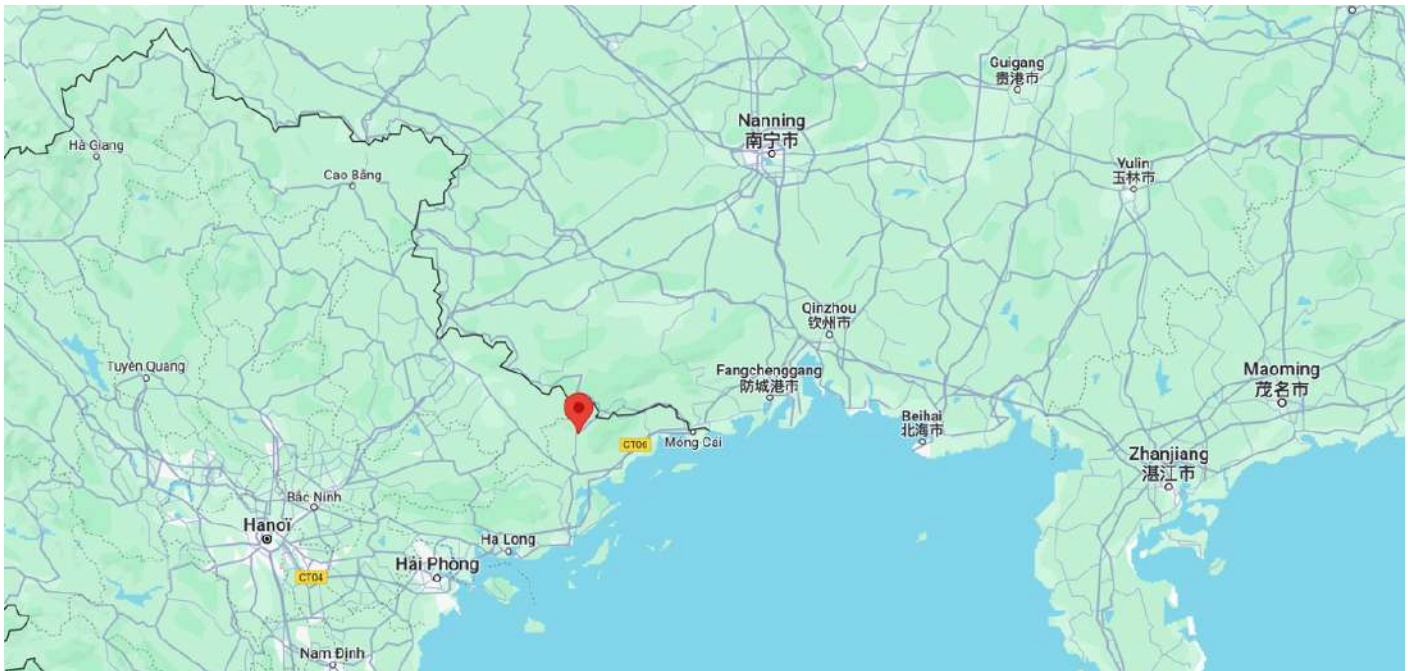


À tt. Bình Liêu
 Bình Liêu District
 Quảng Ninh
 Vietnam

M. Hiệu Tô fait depuis des années des recherches sur l'origine du *folklore* de sa région



En 1994 c'était la levée de l'embargo sur le Viet Nam : J'avais appelé et vécu cette période comme le printemps vietnamien - Tout était possible et ce fut une explosion des possibles. ... Les blessures de 50 ans de guerres intensives basculaient dans la Paix MAIS il aura fallu encore 30 ans pour que le pays soit en état de se reconstruire vraiment. **Nous y sommes seulement !** D'où l'intérêt de ces troupes de venir en Europe et surtout en France pour faire connaître leurs musiques et leurs chants si spécifiques. Il s'agit aux sens strictes d'envoutements ou d'une prise de conscience des racines ancestrales, les cultes traditionnels - sans doute au même titre que le vaudou africain. DdM





Temple Thac Con, ville de Ha Giang. Le temple est proche de la pagode, donc Bouddha et les cérémonies saintes sont toutes les deux pratiquées.

Le temple de la Sainte Mère Phuong et les disciples de la Cour suprême de Dong Cuong. Ça fait longtemps que je ne vois pas les figures qui ferment le foulard. Pratique passée et actuelle de donner des rituels.

La photo des moines assis devant le dieu électrique prise par les français dans That Khe, ma ville natale à l'ère française. Plus tard, la photo a été colorisée pour la rendre plus vivante. Cependant, il y a un point irrationnel que les serviettes sont restées blanches. Le blanc est une couleur très populaire dans la culture Tay parce qu'il est attaché aux cheveux. Peut-être qu'ils portaient des écharpes roses à l'époque. Aïe ! On dirait que les vieux ont l'air si chic et solennels !





À propos d'une autre divinité du monde de Na Mè.

D'abord J'ai parlé du dieu de Nong à Na Me (village B2, commune de Tri Phuong, Trang Dinh, Lang Son), maintenant je parle d'un autre dieu qui est aussi vénéré ici. Je dois vous dire que comme la famille existe depuis longtemps, il n'y a toujours pas de consensus sur la description des reliques. Certaines personnes disent qu'il n'y a qu'une seule religion mais d'autres disent qu'il y a deux religions et chaque religion vénère un seul dieu. C'est

tellement compliqué. Pourtant, cela ne me semble pas très important, maintenant il faut construire un nouveau barrage puis laisser les pleins pouvoirs pour décider de l'architecture du barrage du gouvernement aux communautés résidants au village B2.

D'après mes longues recherches sur cette famille, en dehors du dieu de la campagne, il y a une autre divinité. Ce dieu a aussi un visage noir tout comme le dieu Nong. Alors qui est-ce ? Selon feu M. Be Van Can, j'ai appris à vénérer M. Mai Thuc Loan (Mai Hac De), qui vit dans la province de Nghe An. En ce qui concerne le prototype historique, M. MTL est un personnage de héros qui a vécu à l'époque où notre pays était dans le

Nord. Plus précisément la famille Duong. En rapport avec MTL, il y a une histoire sur les transports des tissus en Chine pour charger les égouts au roi du sucre et à la reine Duong. Cependant, en ce qui concerne les gens, M. Can a dit que M. MTL avait la capacité d'amener des troupes dans la ville dans cette zone frontalière pour que les gens le v. Je dirais qu'un récit populaire est plus sauvage que la politique. Je trouve cela très raisonnable car nos ancêtres nous ont transmis qu'il y avait 2 visages noirs dans le monde de Na Mè. C'est vrai que traditionnellement, le dieu de la terre et l'empereur (MTL) ont des visages noirs. Mais est-il possible que les résidents de Na Me originaires de Nghe An, Ha Tinh en migrant, suivent la coutume de MTL et deviennent progressivement des Tay ? Oups ! Cela je n'ose le confirmer, car pour comprendre il faut étudier très en profondeur leurs écrits. Cependant, par la suite, j'ai été informé par les gens d'ici que l'autre général était Pacifique. C'est aussi un peu compliqué car Mr MTL est de Nghe An. C'est étrange, donc il faudrait savoir pour conclure qui est le deuxième dieu adoré par la famille de Na Mè. Mais je crois toujours au récit de M. Can.

Veillez noter qu'à part les 2 autres dieux, il n'y a PAS d'autel maître ou d'autel spirituel. Aussi, **DANS CETTE FAMILLE, IL N'Y A AUCUNE PRATIQUE DE FOI QUI s'accorde.** Donc personne ne devrait

essayer d'introduire des bêtises dans cette famille très sacrée. (Je ne suis pas sûre de ma traduction qui méritera d'être discutée lors du passage des 2 troupes en octobre).



Fin de la fête pleine d'émotions à Binh Lieu.

LE PROJET THIEN



de

L'ASSOCIATION PARFUMS DU VIETNAM

parfums-vietnam.com



Le Then chez les Tay, les Nung et les Thai

Projet de HOANG Thi Hong Ha aidé de DdM

Le Then ou Hat Then est une représentation religieuse dont l'origine s'inscrit dans les traditions des ethnies Tay et Nung qui habitent principalement dans les provinces situées dans les montagnes du Nord du Vietnam. C'est un long poème qui décrit un voyage au paradis afin de parler à l'empereur de Jade.

Le Then est un art de la scène qui regroupe la danse, la musique et le théâtre. Pendant les cérémonies, Then ou Giang (noms d'artistes donnés à l'homme ou la femme) doivent exécuter les rites. Les artistes doivent danser, chanter et jouer un instrument de musique. La musique fait partie de la cérémonie. Le Then désigne aussi le nom médium (Ông Then, bà Then) qui préside à la cérémonie du Then.

Les Tay et les Nungs de tous les âges, croyants ou non, vénèrent le Then. D'autres groupes ethniques tels que les Thai, H'mong et les Kinh ont aussi ajouté ce type de chants à leur vie spirituelle.

Il existe actuellement deux catégories du Then : **le Then ancien** et **le Then nouveau**.

Le Then ancien comprend deux types : **le Then** « Ky yen » (littéralement, Then qui invoque les divinités, pour solliciter la paix) et le Then « Le hoi » (Then festif).

Le Then nouveau (chant dans la langue vietnamienne moderne ou quoc ngu), celui-ci apparaît au début XXe siècle, au sein du processus d'échange culturel avec les Kinh.

L'espace de représentation du Then dépend du chant. Cela se passe dans une chambre devant un autel. Le Then ne présente pas d'exigence vis-à-vis de l'espace car dans les chants eux-mêmes, l'espace est décrit en détail et les Tay peuvent imaginer le contexte. Le spectacle peut même se dérouler dans une salle ou sur une scène en plein air sans décoration particulière.

Les instruments du Then sont importants. Ils comprennent : le gourd luth, le trousseau du grelot, la cloche en cuivre, le petit tambour. Le gourd luth est un instrument à cordes. Les cordes sont faites de soie, de nylon ou de fil de pêche. Les trois cordes symbolisent le son du père, de la mère et du ciel.



Le Then - patrimoine immatériel du Viet Nam. Le Then a un rôle très important dans la vie des communautés Tay et Nung parce qu'il exprime les émotions et reflète les activités quotidiennes. Il est considéré comme un moyen de sauvegarder la culture ancienne des Tay et des Nungs. Le Then est présent à diverses occasions. Par exemple : Une cérémonie pour conjurer le malheur, comme donner un enfant à un couple stérile, pour implorer la pluie en cas de sécheresses ou pour demander les destructions de parasites.

Les chants du Then ont une dimension profonde. Par exemple : lorsque le médium chante lors d'un deuil, il évoque le fait que le mort puisse rentrer en contact avec son ou ses ancêtres. Il accède à une nouvelle vie, proche de la forme de celle qu'il avait dans le monde d'ici-bas avec une maison, un bovidé et un champ. C'est une manière de consoler le vivant pour que celui-ci ne sente pas la souffrance. Grâce au

Then, on peut comprendre la culture, la croyance de ce groupe ethnique. Pour saisir la complexité du groupe ethnique Tay, donc on doit étudier le Then. Cependant, le Then a connu de nombreuses vicissitudes.

D'après les livres anciens des Tay et certains artistes, le Then apparaît vers le VIII siècle ; son apogée se situe aux alentours du XVIe-XVIIe siècle, lorsque Mac Kinh Cung s'est rendu dans la province de Cao Bang, pour construire un rempart contre la dynastie Lê (1598- 1625). La dynastie Mac utilisait le Then comme musique de cour.

Après la réunification de 1975, le Then comme d'autres arts, mouvements, cultes traditionnels, sont considéré comme des superstitions qui doivent disparaître.

Depuis 2005, le gouvernement essaye de développer le Then, notamment à l'occasion du festival du Then de la province de Thai Nguyen.

Selon ses plans, le ministre de la Culture a perfectionné le dossier du Then jusqu'en 2018 pour demander à l'UNESCO de le reconnaître comme patrimoine immatérielle du monde.

En 2019 il a été inscrit sur la Liste représentative du patrimoine culturel immatériel de l'humanité par UNESCO.

2. Groupe ethnique minorité Tay et Nung qui vient de la ville montagen Ha Giang, Cao bang, Lang Son du Viet Nam

2. Groupe ethnique minorité Tay et Nung qui vient de la ville montagen Ha Giang, Cao bang, Lang Son du Viet Nam



Nông Thị Lìm

Triệu Thủy Tiên

Chu Văn Minh

Nguyễn Văn Thọ

Nguyễn Văn Bách

Tô Đình Hiệu

Đình Hoài Nam

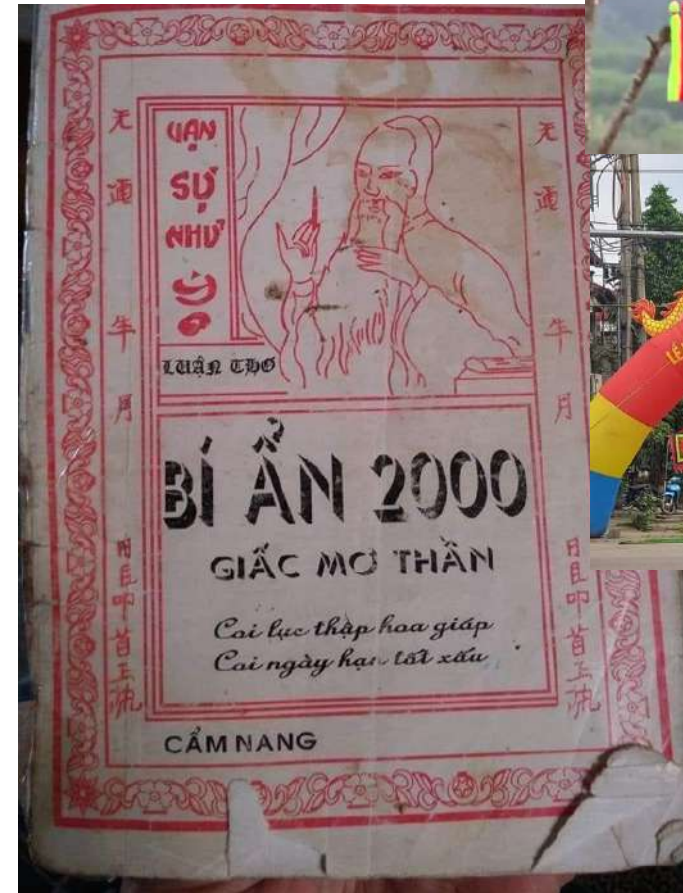
Trịnh Thị Nguyệt

Phạm Thị Thảo



9 personnes viendront en France

Dès le début octobre 2024





<https://bvhttdl.gov.vn/cau-then-viet-bac-giua-long-ha-noi-621243.htm>
<https://toquoc.vn/cau-then-viet-bac-gioi-thieu-tinh-hoa-cua-then-toi-cong-chung-thu-do-99234097.htm>
<https://m.baodantoc.vn/cau-then-viet-bac-giua-long-ha-noi-11841.htm>
<https://youtu.be/-mPI8m8zEWM?si=JvwPo3usOrOcKdOI>
<https://youtu.be/DImRGpDEMdo?si=ydcgNPungKigwQFJ>
<https://youtu.be/DqxUsY1cphs?si=KrSZMng55fMrlvst>



*Aurea prima salta est a
 ponte sua, sine lege, dicit
 Paena melusque dicitant,
 vere legebantur, nec suppi
 radicis ea sui, sed era
 Nondum caesa suis, per
 mantibus in liquidas p
 Maque malales, nra*



2089 (100 tuổi)



2010 (21 tuổi)

PHOTO WORDER



Chanson pour les enfants Français et Vietnamiens En Tay

Lập xuân mà nhìn
heng queng quý ơ ơ
Đông pù phong phu phí buốt bâu
Tha chiêu pây tỷ hâu cùng quang
Bjóoc mặc phong nả tàng phong khao

Queng quý roọng noọng slao má bắp
Boong chàì hưa cắc cuốc cắc bai
Toong ching háp cắc phai slừ slừ
Pung nà au nặc khuồì đắng đeo

Phạ kheo vắc vắc kheo kheo ón
Phua cắc hâu chương chắp thây phưa

Phân tộc lòng mà hưa noọng đuối
Thằng mùa tan nà noọng cỏi mà hưa

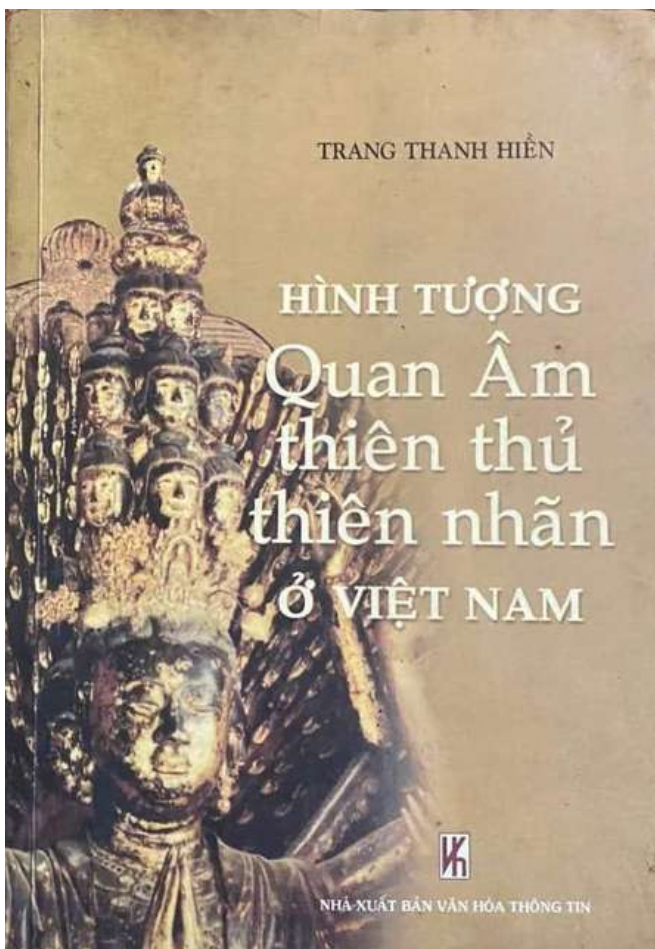
En vietnamien

Mùa xuân về nở muôn hoa thắm ơ
Trên trời cao chim én hót vang
Trông xa xa về nơi ruộng đồng
Quê làng em kia nở trắng hoa xuân

Trời cao bầu trời xanh xanh thắm
Anh về chăm vun bón gắng công
Cho rau xanh vườn dưa nhiều quả
Lúa đầy khắp nhà anh đón em sang



4 représentations exceptionnelles



<https://www.facebook.com/nguyen.bach.370/videos/1443010066614358>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2JUpVA77qyw>

LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM



N°21 (6161)
17-23/5/2024

15.000 VND

Le Vietnam en français, la francophonie au Vietnam

Hồ Chí Minh, flamme éternelle



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LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM

Publié par l'Agence Vietnamienne d'Information (AVI)

RÉDACTRICE EN CHEF : Nguyễn Hồng Nga
 RÉDACTRICE EN CHEF ADJOINTE : Đoàn Thị Y Vi - SECRÉTAIRE DE RÉDACTION : Nguyễn Thị Kim Chung
 Siège social > 79, rue Ly Thuong Kiệt, arr. de Hoàn Kiếm, Hanoï - Tél.: (+84) 24 38 25 20 96
 Abonnement et publicité : (+84) 24 39 33 45 87 - Télécopieur: (+84) 24 38 25 83 68 - Courriel : courrier@vnanet.vn
 Bureau de représentation à Hồ Chí Minh-Ville> Responsable : Nguyễn Tấn Đạt 116-118, rue Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai, 3^e arr; Hồ Chí Minh-Ville - Tél.: Publicité : (+84) 28 39 30 32 33 - Abonnement : (+84) 28 39 30 45 81
 Télécopieur : (+84) 28 39 30 47 23 - Courriel : courrierhcm@gmail.com
 Photo de la Une : VNA/CVN - Impression : VINADATAXA
 Maquette : Marc Provot et Dang Duc Tuê - Permis de publication : 25/GP-BTTTT





LIKE FLOWERS

your house is like flowers; you live in flowers
the leaves play in the wind of sky-blue dress
on your perfumed silk hair sleeps the sun at the zenith
my vesperal fingers squeeze you with budded dreams

my soul is like you; I am in you
the green moss lifts your lips to the rock charm
your body opens the purple stream, humming
our welcome to the wet wings of the galaxy

your house is like stars; you are in me
my poetry of fog and incense, the whole night
lingers for a second, already a century of ecstasy
pearling the last bead of impermanent love.



LUU NGUYEN DAT



NHƯ' HOA

nhà em như hoa em ở trong hoa
lá vờn theo gió mặc áo da trời
thơm tho tóc lùa nắng ngủ ngọn vơi
tay khuya ép mộng nụ óng dăng mờ

hồn ta như em ta ở trong em
màu xanh duyên đá rêu vén môi hoà
thân em khép mở dòng tím ngân nga
đón nhau vời vợi cánh ướt ngân hà

nhà em như sao em ở trong ta
thơ sương tâm khói đọng nốt đêm trường
một giây thế kỷ vòng ngắt thân thương
bâng khuâng reo hạt tình cuối vô thường.



LƯU NGUYỄN ĐẠT



COMME DES FLEURS

ta maison est comme des fleurs, tu vis en fleurs
les feuilles jouent au vent de robe bleue de ciel
sur tes cheveux de soie parfumée dort le soleil au zénith
mes mains dans la nuit te pressent de rêves bourgeonnés

mon âme est comme toi, je suis en toi
la mousse verte soulève tes lèvres au rocher
ton corps entrouvre le ruisseau violet en fredonnant
notre accueil aux ailes mouillées de galaxie

ta maison est comme des étoiles, tu es en moi
ma poésie de brouillard et d'encens la nuit entière
s'attarde une seconde pour un siècle d'extase
perlant d'amour une fois impermanente.



LUU NGUYEN DAT



LIKE FLOWERS

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pearling the last bead of impermanent love.







... and spiritual characters.







Press Statement of Section Chief for External Policy of DPRK Foreign Ministry

Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The section chief for external policy of the DPRK Foreign Ministry released the following press statement on Sunday:

The U.S. allies have recently made their military interference in the Asia-Pacific region undisguised under the pretext of monitoring violation of UN sanctions, further worsening instability of the regional situation.

A few days ago, the UK staged a naval operation drill with the ROK by dispatching its naval forces into the waters around the Korean peninsula, talking about the implementation of the UNSC "sanctions resolution" against the DPRK. In the wake of it, Canada is scheming to deploy a sea-patrol plane at a military base of Japan to conduct surveillance over the waters around the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, such allies of the U.S. as Germany, France and New Zealand have also dispatched their warships and warplanes to the Asia-Pacific region including the waters around the Korean peninsula one after another this year, encroaching upon the security interests of regional countries and escalating the military tension in the region.

In particular, an Australian warship, dispatched to the waters around the Korean peninsula, let a military helicopter go into action and threaten the maritime and air security of a surrounding country, thus creating possibility of a dangerous armed conflict.

Such military intervention, conducted by the above-said countries under the pretext of implementing the so-called UNSC "resolution" and abiding by international laws, is contrary to the purpose and principle of the UN Charter with sovereign equality and

non-interference as its core and poses a visible threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

The Foreign Ministry of the DPRK expresses serious concern over the irresponsible behaviors of some countries taking advantage of the U.S. hostile policy and hegemonic strategy against independent sovereign states and urges them to immediately stop the provocations of causing tension and instability.

The reality, in which some Western countries dispatch their military forces into the areas around the DPRK geopolitically far from them and exercise their military muscle, gives us many suggestions.

If the intervention by force is their policy against the DPRK, it cannot but reconsider its policy stand toward them in line with its interests.

The DPRK will take necessary measures to firmly defend the sovereignty and security of the state on the basis of a rigorous analysis of the negative influence being caused by the grave acts of some countries including Canada, Australia, UK, Germany and France taking part in the so-called "activities of monitoring sanctions against the DPRK".

Western countries should ponder over the fact that their unreasonable and blind policy of following the U.S. is an act of harming their own interests. -0-

www.kcna.kp (Juche113.5.13.)

Funeral of Late Kim Ki Nam Held



Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- A state funeral of Kim Ki Nam, former secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, winner of the Order of **Kim Il Sung** and the Order of **Kim Jong Il** and Labor Hero, was solemnly held in the capital city of Pyongyang on May 9.

A flag was hoisted at half-mast at the Sojang Hall where the bier of the deceased was laid and the guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up.

The hall of state funeral was wrapped in bitter grief over the loss of a precious veteran revolutionary and a prominent figure of the ideological front of the Party who devoted his all to the development of the glorious WPK and the prosperity of our dignified and powerful state.

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, came to the funeral hall.

Present there were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and other members of the state funeral committee, officials of the Party Central Committee, provincial Party committees and armed forces organs and the bereaved family members.

A ceremony of carrying out the coffin of the late Kim Ki Nam took place.

Amid the playing of dirge, **Kim Jong Un**, chairman of the state funeral committee, paid silent tribute to Kim Ki Nam, hardly repressing bitter sorrow at the loss of the genuine loyalist of the WPK, steadfast revolutionary and prominent political activist.

The coffin of the late Kim Ki Nam was carried out of the hall.

The guard of honor solemnly covered a red flag over the bier of the late Kim Ki Nam in reflection of the respect of all the Party members, people and service personnel across the country.

Kim Jong Un saw the bier off, expressing deep condolences again over his death.

The citizens in streets of the capital city expressed their condolences towards the funeral car out of the sorrow of bidding last farewell to the late Kim Ki Nam, who had remained boundlessly loyal to the cause of the Party and left a clear trace and strong impression in the prosperity of the country and the mental and cultural growth of the people throughout his life.

The funeral car passed through the buildings of the Central Committee of the WPK, the supreme headquarters of the revolution, where the Party flag of victory and glory is fluttering.

Officials of the WPK Central Committee paid their last respects towards the funeral car with the sorrow of parting from the loyal veteran of the WPK who made a great contribution to the historic cause of modeling the entire Party and the whole society on the revolutionary ideology of the leader while working at an important post of the WPK Central Committee for over 60 years.

A ceremony of bidding farewell to the late Kim Ki Nam took place at the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery in Sinmi-ri.

Kim Jong Un attended the ceremony.

The guard of honor of the KPA lined up there to greet the bier.

Kim Jong Un together with members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK greeted the bier of the late Kim Ki Nam at the entrance to the cemetery.

With the remains of the deceased at the head, **Kim Jong Un** climbed the cemetery together with members of the state funeral committee and the bereaved family members.

The ceremony of bidding farewell to the late Kim Ki Nam was declared and the DPRK national anthem was played.

Ri Il Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, made a condolatory address.

A ceremony of burying the remains of the late Kim Ki Nam was held.

A volley of 180 rounds of ammunition was fired in reflection of the sorrow over the loss of a prominent political activist who performed distinguished feats before the Party and the country.

Kim Jong Un laid earth on the remains of the deceased, feeling bitter grief at the last parting with the precious veteran of the Party and the revolution.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and the bereaved family members covered the remains of the deceased with earth.

Kim Jong Un expressed his grief, recollecting with deep emotion the noble life of the veteran revolutionary who had reliably defended the validity of our ideology and cause.

A wreath bearing his name was laid at the grave amid the playing of the wreath-laying music.

Also, placed there were wreaths in the names of the Central Committee of the WPK, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the Cabinet of the DPRK.

Kim Jong Un paid silent tribute to the memory of the late Kim Ki Nam, together with all the participants in the ceremony.

He said that thanks to the veterans of the revolution like Kim Ki Nam, who made a positive contribution to consolidating the cornerstone for the existence and development of our Party and state and greatly encouraged all of us through their genuine revolutionary career and immortal exploits, the revolutionary cause of Juche could dynamically advance despite the tempest of history.

The noble traits of the veteran revolutionary serve as a model of life shining with loyalty and patriotism, he said, adding that such noble soul and spirit will be immortal along with the cause of the Party and the history of brilliant development of our great state.

He paid high tribute to all the martyrs who glorified the annals of national liberation, national defence and national prosperity with their precious sacrificing and patriotic devotion on the long journey from the days of pioneering the revolution to the present.

The feats of the martyrs will be remembered by the country and the people forever and the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche and the communist cause desired by them will be surely achieved, thanks to the noble sense of obligation of the great Party

Central Committee which takes care of the lives of the revolutionary soldiers to the last and adds luster to them with ardent love and trust. -0-

















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Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Inspects Major Defence Industrial Enterprises



Pyongyang, May 13 (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, gave field guidance at major defence industrial enterprises under the Second Economic Commission on May 11 and 12 to learn about the implementation of the Party's policy on munitions industry.

He was accompanied by Pak Jong Chon, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission of the WPK and secretary of the C.C., WPK, Jo Chun Ryong, secretary of the C.C., WPK, Kang Sun Nam, minister of National Defence of the DPRK, Kim Yong Hwan,

president of the Academy of Defence Sciences, Hong Yong Chil and Kim Yo Jong, vice department directors of the C.C., WPK.

Kim Jong Un inspected a complex producing ultramodern precision munitions to learn about modernization of its production lines.

Noting that it is a prerequisite and important guarantee for developing the self-reliant defence industry onto a more radical development stage to ensure that modernization of the production lines at the defence industrial enterprises playing a core role in bolstering up the combat capability of the army is put on a higher level and they possess world-level technical capabilities, he added that the recent remarkable development made in the national defence industry on a world level is a brilliant fruition of the validity and vitality of the Party's strategy for national defence economic development and its policy for carrying it out.

He highly appreciated the fact that automation and streamlining have been successfully realized at many enterprises, and expressed great satisfaction at the ideas and efforts proactively made to ensure practical and effective arrangement of ultra-modern equipment and devices with high accuracy and reliability in operation throughout the whole production lines, ranging from production of parts to their assembly and test and to perform the production in a scientific way.

He stressed the need for major defence industrial enterprises to effectively organize the economic work for serial production of major munitions whose quality is thoroughly guaranteed, saying that it is important to build up the technical forces, establish strict quality control regulations and order, and carry on the supply of materials and products under contract in a planned way in keeping with their production lines being modernized on a high level.

He said that the core defence industrial enterprises under special care of the Party should play a vanguard role and fully guarantee the combat readiness of the Korean People's Army materially and technically, calling for conducting ideological education of

all officials and employees in a more offensive way and giving full play to their spiritual strength as required by the prevailing situation of the revolution so that they can turn out as one in the munitions production.

He urged all the defence industrial enterprises under the Second Economic Commission to wage on a more developed basis the struggle for establishing a cultured way of production and life and continue to create a model culture of the munitions industrial workers in the new century and innovate it.

He visited an enterprise producing major small arms to learn about the performance of various small arms newly developed in Korean style, including sniper's rifle.

Showing his deep care for a newly-developed sniper's rifle, he spoke highly of the scientists and technicians for having developed sniper's rifle with world-level performance and might.

Referring to the WPK's plan and intention to bring about a revolution in the production of small arms of a higher level, he indicated the orientation of long-term development for major small arms production enterprises and the issues of principle to be maintained in the work for organizing the national defence economy for its realization as well as important tasks and ways.

He learned about the production of updated 240mm multiple rockets launchers to be equipped by KPA artillery units newly formed this year.

Going round the produced launchers, he acquainted himself with the production plan for this year and the production results to date. And he got on a launcher to learn about its combat performance, giving its test run personally.

He noted with appreciation that the automation system of the launchers has been put on a high level and they have been made qualitatively on the principle of ensuring the maximum combat effectiveness of the 240mm multiple rocket launcher system, stressing the need to further expand the production results by increasing and steadily

innovating the scientific and technological capabilities and thus accelerate the bolstering of combat capabilities of the artillery of the KPA.

In order to mass-produce multiple rocket launchers of our style with high efficiency and reliability, it is important to steadily improve the level of modernization of the production lines, he said, calling for continuously updating the goal for modernizing the production lines with the main emphasis put on steadily improving the performance of the launchers.

He expressed expectation and belief that the major defence industrial enterprises would not only carry out the munitions production plan, set forth by the Party, in a qualitative way without fail but also make fresher innovations and leap forward with the spirit of development and manner of creation peculiar to them, always holding high the banner in the vanguard of struggle for implementing the Party's national defence development strategy. -0-































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Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Learns about Production of Major Weapons and Equipment



Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- **Kim Jong Un**, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), acquainted himself with the tactical missile weapon system to be newly equipped by the combined missile units of the Korean People's Army (KPA) in charge of an important firing assignment on May 14.

The relevant defence industrial enterprises under the Second Economic Commission have fulfilled their munitions production plans for the first half of this year and will carry out the plans for the production of tactical missile weapon system assigned by the WPK Central Military Commission by the end of the year.

Expressing great satisfaction over the production results registered by the defence industrial enterprises in the first half of the year, the respected Comrade **Kim Jong Un** particularly stressed the need to bring about an epochal change in the preparations of the KPA for war by carrying out the munitions production plans for 2024 without fail.

The missile launchers produced in the first half of the year will be equipped by the firepower assault combined units of the KPA's western operation group.

Kim Jong Un was accompanied by Pak Jong Chon, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission of the WPK and secretary of the C.C., WPK, Jo Chun Ryong, secretary of the C.C., WPK, Kang Sun Nam, minister of National Defence of the DPRK, Kim Jong Sik, first vice department director of the C.C., WPK, and Kim Yong Hwan, president of the Academy of Defence Sciences. -0-









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**Grand Monument to Youth Representing Future of Civilized Thriving
Country**

Inauguration Ceremony of Jonwi Street Takes Place with Splendor

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Cuts Inauguration Tape



Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- Jonwi(Vanguard) Street, a new modern street which has been majestically built at the north gateway of Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK, to record another proud history of heroism in the course of development of the Korean youth movement shining with great succession and feats, came to be significantly inaugurated.

A large architectural group there, which presents a spectacular sight with high-rise and super high-rise apartment houses of various styles, including 80-storey apartment building, and public buildings, is an admirable gift of labor offered to the country and its people by the reliable young vanguards who are upholding and defending the cause of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) with ardent patriotism and loyalty. It is also a creation of the dynamic advance of Korean-style socialism.

The respected fatherly Marshal **Kim Jong Un** paid special care for the construction of a new street in the Sopho area where the indomitable stamina of the brave young vanguards always faithful to the call of the Party and the country would be displayed, and gave strength and courage to those young people with his boundless love and trust and guided them step by step to fully demonstrate the organizing ability, unity and patriotic devotion peculiar to the Korean youth in the grand construction site of the capital city.

The young vanguards from across the country, who have regarded the warm feelings of the great father as the whole of their destiny and nutriment for performing feats, proudly built a new street for the people which symbolizes the development and future of socialism, registering on their life stories of youth the noble names of honorable participants in the struggle for new prosperity of Pyongyang.

The inauguration of Jonwi Street is a clear proof of validity and vitality of the WPK's ideology of valuing the youth and a striking demonstration of invincibility of the revolutionary cause of Juche, which has written the glorious history of ever-victory and heroic struggle with the steady succession of loyalty and patriotism.

The inauguration ceremony of Jonwi Street took place with splendor on May 14.

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, attended the ceremony.

With their exceptional pride and great self-esteem of having repaid the trust of the Party with practical successes and having built the large architectural group by their own

efforts, the young vanguards were waiting for the moment of glory to see him at the ceremony.

When the respected fatherly Marshal **Kim Jong Un** and his beloved daughter arrived at the venue of the ceremony amid the playing of welcome music, all the participants broke into stormy cheers of "Hurrah!"

All the participants enthusiastically cheered him, looking up to the great teacher and benevolent father who is bringing up and leading the young people to be the successors to the revolution, reserves of the Workers' Party and pillars of socialist construction with his loving care.

Present at the ceremony were Jo Yong Won and Choe Ryong Hae, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, senior officials of the WPK Central Committee, officials and working people of the ministries, national agencies and Pyongyang Municipality, officials of the youth league and builders.

Working people and their families who are to live in the new modern houses were on hand.

The national anthem of the DPRK was played.

Ri Il Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made an inaugural address.

Referring to the honor of greeting a significant moment of presenting to the country and its people the monumental edifice associated with the name of the young vanguards in the presence of the respected fatherly Marshal **Kim Jong Un**, the speaker warmly congratulated the reliable young builders who have risen to the platform of glory, ahead of the pleasure of the people with the pride of having built another new street in our beloved capital city.

He stressed that it was not easy for the young people to build a large-scale street in which thousands of high-rise and super high-rise apartment houses and service

buildings formed a large architectural group in a year by their own efforts, but they turned out bravely for the capital city of Pyongyang, true to the plan and determination of **Kim Jong Un**, and finally attained the huge construction goal, thus achieving the high honor and dignity of the revolutionary vanguards and successfully repaying the great trust of the motherly Party.

The construction of the new street in the Sopho area was a grand construction associated with the generous idea and intention of the fatherly Marshal to train the young people into the masters of the new era and genuine successors to the revolution, he said, adding that **Kim Jong Un**, who personally attended the ground-breaking ceremony, reposed absolute trust in the young builders with his passionate speech, significantly named the street "Jonwi Street" and saw to it that the project is prioritized as a state work and hastened actively.

He said that the young builders could produce a proud creation before their parents, brothers and sisters, rising generations, the Party and the country as the great love and trust of **Kim Jong Un**, who has led and taken warm care of the young people to make the course of building a new street a course of their ideological and spiritual growth and revolutionary training, became a detonator of boundless strength giving full play to the spirit of the young people.

Upon authorization of Supreme Leader of our Party, state and people **Kim Jong Un**, general secretary of the WPK and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, and the government of the Republic, the speaker extended militant respect to all the builders, including the commanding officers and members of the Paektusan Hero Youth Shock Brigade and the High-Speed Youth Shock Brigade, who magnificently built Jonwi Street into a symbol of the young vanguards rallied close around the WPK and redoubled the indomitable and dynamic revolutionary spirit.

He also extended gratitude to officials of the Party organizations and power organs at all levels, officials and working people of relevant units, all parents and helpers who have

backed the young people to advance bravely at any time without a letup, while actively adding to their efforts and raising them.

Saying that the young builders are the patriotic youths of the new generation who proved before the brave soldiers of victorious war at the foot of Mt Sokbak how the new streets of paradise are erected on the land they defended with their blood and lives and how the soul of loyalty and patriotism handed down by the forerunners is inherited, he added that the young builders put their view of life onto a good level along with each stair while devoting their utmost sincerity of patriotism to this creation out of faith and will of successors and responsibility and duty of the future.

In the grand construction based on the prerequisite for steel-like organizing ability and unity, many young people have grown into the full-fledged socialist builders, honorable revolutionaries and patriots who cultivated and redoubled loyalty, devotion, collectivism and optimism, he noted, adding it is the precious success not inferior to remodeling the appearance of the capital city that the activities of the youth league have raised and youth officials who can plan fresh youth work and dynamically lead it have been trained.

This is just the success further valued by our Marshal, he stressed.

He noted that the Juche revolution is being steadily carried forward by the young vanguards who cultivate the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and matchless heroism under the care of the Party, and thanks to this our cause of realizing the communist ideal is always full of vigor and invincible.

He said that our Party and state going towards communism with the faithful and heroic youths who are willing to devote themselves to the call of the country, will not hesitate to achieve any goal and always emerge victorious without frustration in any difficulties. He ardently called upon all the people to redouble their strength of patriotism and unity and wage a more courageous struggle for the brilliant implementation of the decisions of the Eighth Party Congress and for the eternal prosperity of the country and the wellbeing of the people.

The respected Comrade **Kim Jong Un** cut the inauguration tape of Jonwi Street.

The moment, the participants raised stormy cheers of "Hurrah!" and fireworks were displayed to gorgeously decorate the May nocturnal sky.

With their heartfelt gratitude and loyalty, all the participants paid the highest tribute to **Kim Jong Un** who is translating the dreams and ideals of the people into great reality with his devoted service for the people's wellbeing while believing in them as in Heaven and with his devoted service for the people's wellbeing.

Kim Jong Un met the young innovators who performed labor feats in the construction of Jonwi Street and highly appreciated their efforts.

Noting that it is the greatest pride for the revolutionary Party to have its reliable successors and reserves, he said that the victory of the cause of building a powerful socialist country is sure to be achieved thanks to a large contingent of the passionate young people who are faithful to the call of the country, earnest before society and the collective and devoted to the future.

An art performance was given to celebrate the inauguration of the street amid the display of the strong faith and will of all the people to achieve the whole glory of the world under the guidance of the great WPK Central Committee which is leading to victory the historic struggle of creation and change for the prosperity of our socialist state and the promotion of its people's well-being.

The venue of ceremony was full of optimism and joy of the young people seething with patriotism. It resounded with a paean of the era reflecting the ardent desire of the younger generation to always love and glorify the country where the socialist fairyland is created along with the wealth of prosperity growing under the people-first principle.

The atmosphere was revved up amid the playing of a series of songs of youth in reflection of high spirit and passion of the red revolutionary vanguards determined to become young heroes glorifying the **Kim Jong Un** era of great changes, a new era of self-

respect and prosperity while always advancing straight and vigorously under the guidance of the WPK.

Fireworks were displayed in the sky over the venue, full of the great pride and honor of the people advancing towards a brighter future guided by the great leader and dear father.

When the performance was over, the stormy cheers burst forth again.

Kim Jong Un warmly acknowledged the enthusiastically cheering participants and expressed belief that the young people would continue to fully demonstrate the wisdom and bravery of the youth they displayed in the construction of the capital city and perform shining feats in the vanguard of the times toward the overall state development.

Jonwi Street, built with pure loyalty and ardent patriotism of the patriotic young people absolutely true to the cause of the great Workers' Party of Korea, will shine long in history as a grand monument to youth demonstrating the rosy future of the powerful country of Juche which will thrive forever. -0-













































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