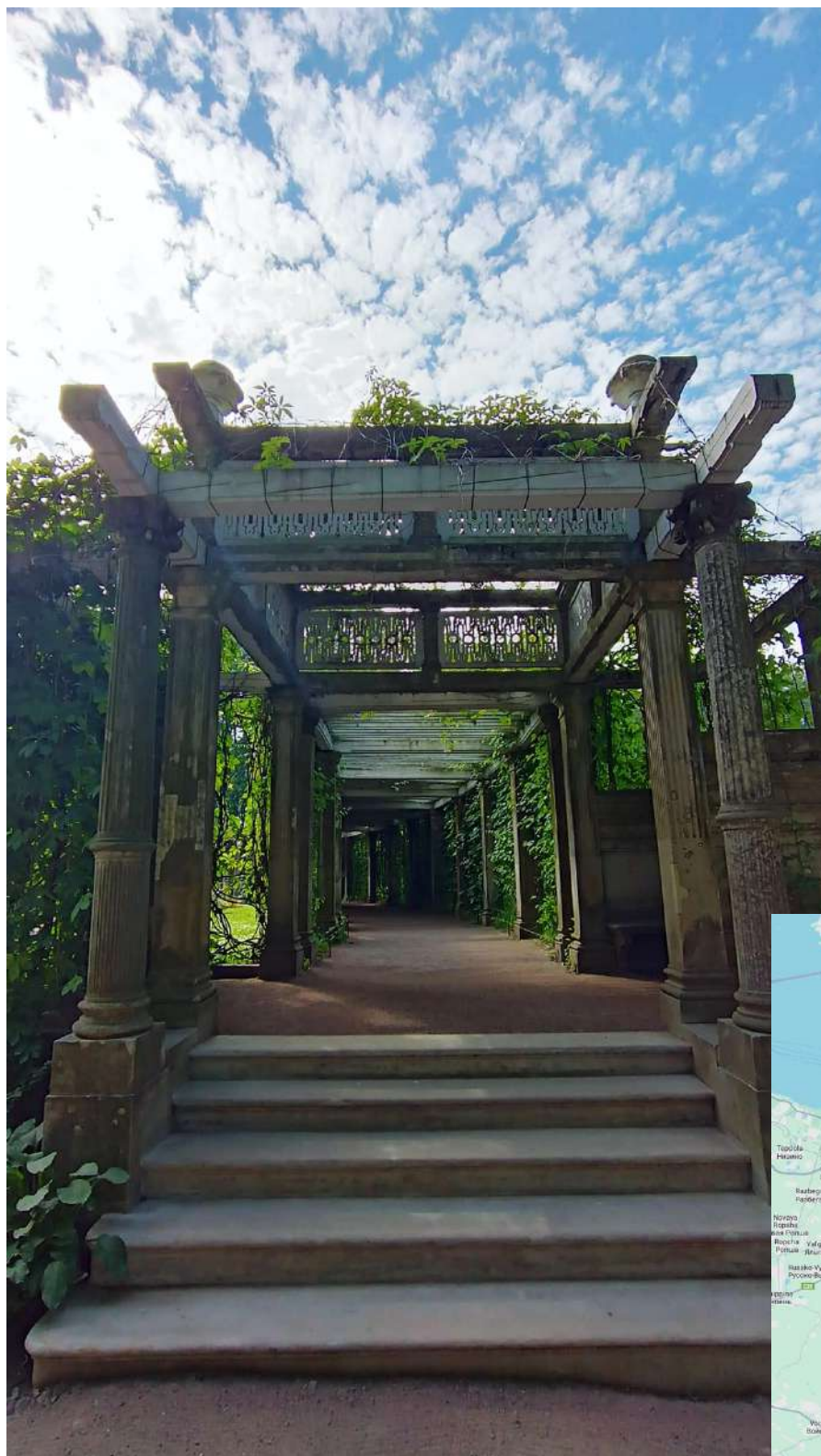
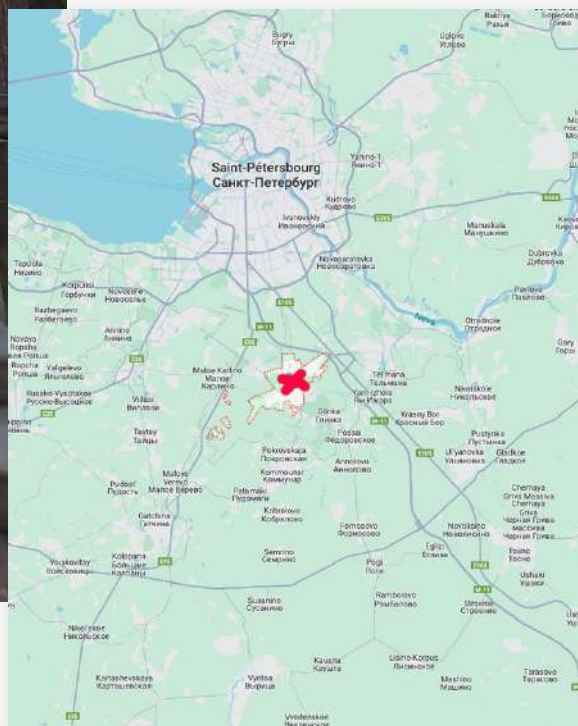


Une image de Russie, cette semaine : Noyons les poissons



*Ancienne pergola-
véranda 1865 de style
italien entrelacée de
raisins sauvages au parc
Catherine à Tsarskoïe
Selo, Pouchkine, Russie*





Thông thường, khi Châu Bà Đệ Nhị về đồng thì cả đền đều rất vui vẻ và hoan hô tưng bừng. Có lẽ sau 5 giá Quan Lớn vốn căng thẳng thì Châu Bà về đồng làm cho không khí trở nên vui tươi, thoải mái.

LA CHRONIQUE hebdomadaire de Xuan

Nhân tháng tiệc Châu Lục.

Hình ảnh bác Phên hầu Châu Lục những năm 90. Nhiều bạn đồng trẻ bây giờ sẽ thắc mắc là sao hầu châu bà lại không đóng quây (mặc váy). Đây là bây giờ thôi chứ theo lối khăn áo xưa thì các Châu bà không đóng quây. Chúc bác Nguyễn Minh sinh nhật vui vẻ ạ.

Durant le mois du festival de Chau Luc.

Photo de l'oncle Phen Hau Chau Luc dans les années 1990.

Beaucoup de jeunes gens vont maintenant se demander pourquoi la servante de la grand-mère n'avait pas fermé le coffre (des robes). C'est maintenant seulement que je réalise que pour les vieux vêtements, les domestiques ne ferment jamais les coffres. Souhaitez un joyeux anniversaire à oncle Nguyễn Minh

Uncle Phen Hau, le serviteur de De Nhi Dong Cuong, visite la boutique de Shoe Cover dans les années 90. Les vieilles photos des pratiques rituelles des femmes de ménage de Qu Phu sont très belles.

Normalement, quand Chau Ba De Nhi revient sur le terrain, tout le temple est très heureux et joyeux. Peut-être qu'après 5 gros prix stressants, Chau Ba vient sur le terrain pour donner une ambiance joyeuse

Bác Phên hầu Châu Đệ Nhị Đông Cường Tuần Quán tại Phủ Giày những năm 90. Những bức ảnh xưa về thực hành nghi lễ hầu đồng Tứ phủ rất đẹp.



Malgré les restaurations très vietnamiennes des anciennes statues. On remarque que chacune témoigne de son caractère propre.





Vuong Toan est venu retrouver Xuân Bách.

Qui est **Vuong Toan** ? Il était un ami intime et de très longue date de Michel FERLUS

Vuong Toan a eu beaucoup de titres officiels ; son fils est venu à Paris plusieurs années.



Université de la culture de Hanoi

Photo de remise des diplômes universitaires 2013 à Xuan Bach par des ex Que le temps passe vite !!!!!!!

Hình ảnh lễ tốt nghiệp Đại học năm 2013 của Xuân Bách và tập thể người yêu cũ. Nhanh thế nhờ!!!!!!
Đại học Văn hóa Hà Nội



Les pauvres sont pauvres, n'ont pas d'argent pour acheter du pain pour faire frire le poisson donc il faut manger du poisson cru. !!!!!!!



Những người nghèo ơi là nghèo, không có tiền mua mớ để rán cá nên phải ăn cá sống. À lui! Nghèo lắm nè



xuân bách a 35 ans et plein d'enthousiasme et d'avenir devant lui. Au fil des semaines il nous fait partager ses intérêts



<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/MHN7Um1GHZVui6tS/?>

LE PROJET THIEN de l'ASSOCIATION PARFUMS DU VIETNAM

parfums-vietnam.com

Le Then chez les Tay, les Nung et les Thai

À tt. Bình Liêu
Bình Liêu District Quảng Ninh Vietnam





LE PROJET THIEN de l'ASSOCIATION PARFUMS DU VIETNAM



[parfums-
vietnam.com](http://parfums-vietnam.com)

Le Then chez les Tay, les Nung et les Thai

Projet de HOANG Thi Hong Ha aidée 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 gourdluth, le trousseau du grelot, la cloche en cuivre, le petit tambour. Le gourdluth 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^e siècle ; son apogée se situe aux alentours du XVI^e-XVII^e 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 ce groupe a été inscrit sur la Liste représentative du patrimoine culturel immatériel de l'humanité par UNESCO.

2 Groupes des minorité Tay et Nung qui viennent des villes de Ha Giang, Cao bang, Lang Son des montagnes du Viet Nam

9 artistes 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=JvwPo3usOrOeKdOl>

<https://youtu.be/DImRGpDEMdo?si=ydcgNPungKigwQFJ>

<https://youtu.be/DqxUsY1cphs?si=KrSZMng55fMrIvst>



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



<https://www.facebook.com/nguyen.bach.370/videos/1443010066614358>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2JUUpVA77qyw>



2024
LA SAVEUR
DU LITCHI
VIETNAM

ENTRÉE
GRATUITE

CONTACT POUR
RÉSERVATION
DE SPECTACLE



BONJOUR VIETNAM

25.06
26.06

À LA DÉCOUVERTE DE LA CULTURE,
DES PRODUITS ET DU TOURISME DU VIETNAM

CENTRE
CULTUREL
DU VIETNAM
EN FRANCE

19 RUE ALBERT
75013 PARIS

25.06

10-19H EXPOSITION
PHOTOGRAPHIQUE

11-12H DIFFUSION DU
DOCUMENTAIRE
ET 15-16H SUR LE VIETNAM

DE 19:30 SPECTACLE
TRADITIONNEL
VIETAMIEN

STAND DE
CUISINE
VIETAMIENNE

26.06

10-19H EXPOSITION
PHOTOGRAPHIQUE

ATELIERS DE DÉCOUVERTE
EN MULTILINGUE
Français, anglais, vietnamien

11-12H DIFFUSION DU
DOCUMENTAIRE

15-16H DÉFILÉ DU COLLECTION
Le Courant
De la créatrice de mode Ella Phan

DE 19:30 SPECTACLE MUSICAL
*La Peinture
du Vietnam*
Réservation conseillée

STAND DE
CUISINE VIETAMIENNE



Ha Muabatchoi

1h · 🎧

LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM



N°26 (6166)
21-27/6/2024

15.000 VND

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**LE COURRIER
DU VIETNAM**

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Colloque de la F.E.P. à Montpellier

Coorganisé avec l'@psychanalyse et Psychasoc

Vendredi 28 juin de 14h00 à 18h00 sur zoom

Samedi 29 juin Salle Pétrarque (2, place Pétrarque) en présence



Bubetais - Jardin des plantes de Montpellier

La folie du bonheur

Qu'attendre de la psychanalyse aujourd'hui ?

Colloque de la FEP à Montpellier

Coorganisé avec l'@psychanalyse et Psychasoc
Vendredi 28 juin de 14h00 à 18h00 sur zoom et
Samedi 29 juin, Salle Pétrarque

La folie du bonheur

Qu'attendre de la psychanalyse aujourd'hui ?



Extrait du jardin des délices de Jérôme Bosch

Dès les premières pages de son *Malaise dans la culture* Freud pose la question : que veulent les êtres humains ? Et l'on met au défi quiconque de répondre autre chose que : je veux être heureux ! Face à cette volonté inévitable de bonheur trois obstacles surgissent : le monde, le corps et les autres. Le Bonheur avec un grand B s'avère bien compromis. Pourtant la technologie nous promet le contraire, elle trouve son énergie de dépasser toutes les limites. Mais à quel prix ? Destruction de la planète et de ses ressources, accélération des formes d'aliénation nouvelles, le tout reposant sur le lit de la tyrannie de l'image.

Non sans malice, Freud précise que la méthode la plus efficace c'est encore l'usage des drogues sous toutes ses formes. Ajoutons les tentatives de transformation du corps (transgenre, modifications génétiques, etc.) ou les conduites à risque, notamment chez les plus jeunes. Quant à l'obstacle que présente l'autrui, avec près de 8 milliards d'humains sur terre, on peut comprendre que la vie n'est possible qu'au prix d'en rabattre sur sa propre jouissance, ce qui est proprement la fonction du « travail de civilisation » dont l'actuel donne une image pour le moins décatie. Alors que faire face à ce conflit entre volonté de bonheur et obstacles imposés par les contraintes du vivre ensemble ? Que faire face aux débordements de jouissance auxquels chacun a à faire face ? La leçon freudienne est aussi une leçon de sagesse, il faut apprendre à se contenter de son « malheur banal ». Alors que faire avec ça ? On essaie de répondre.

Comité d'organisation : Monique Lauret, Joseph Rouzel & Guillaume Nemer

Tarifs : 50 € - Étudiants, chômeurs : 15 €

Par chèque à l'ordre de « @psychanalyse » à envoyer 3 rue Urbain V,
34000 Montpellier

Par Paypal : PayPal.Me/lapsychanalyse

Pour recevoir les coordonnées de connexion pour le
vendredi, s'inscrire avant : formation@fep-lapsychanalyse.org

formation@fep-lapsychanalyse.org

Vendredi 28 juin (ouverture 14h00)

(A distance) Pour recevoir les coordonnées de connexion,
s'inscrire avant : formation@fep-lapsychanalyse.org

Présentation de la session par Alejandro Pignato

Table 1 – Présidente : Gabriela Alarcón

Gisela Avolio, Pourquoi la psychanalyse ? (¿Por qué el psicoanálisis?)
Alfonso Gómez Prieto, Modernité liquide et psychanalyse de la lutte
dans la clinique d'aujourd'hui (Modernidad líquida y psicoanálisis de
lucha en la clínica actual)

Marcelo Edwards, La satisfacción masturbatoire (La satisfacción
masturbatoria)

Claudia Luján, De la demande de bonheur au Désir de l'analyste (De la
demanda de felicidad al Deseo del analista)

Table 2 – Président : Alejandro Pignato

Horacio Manfredi, Un rêve impossible (Un sueño imposible)

José Eduardo Tappan, Qu'est-ce que cette chose que nous appelons le
bonheur ? (¿Qué es eso que llamamos felicidad?)

François Desplechin, La promesse du bonheur à l'épreuve de la
psychanalyse : Freud face à la modernité (La promesa de felicidad
puesta a prueba por el psicoanálisis: Freud se enfrenta a la modernidad)

Luz Hiram Laguna, Le bonheur comme rencontre avec le désir (La
felicidad como el encuentro con el deseo)

Alejandra Ruiz, Le problème de l'utopique en psychanalyse (El
problema de lo utópico en psicoanálisis)

Samedi 29 juin (accueil 8h30) (En présence)

Présentation du colloque (9h00)

Jean-Marie Fossey, Président de la FEP

Jacques Cabassut, Président de l'@psychanalyse

Table 1 - Président : Alain Bozza – Discutant : Shérif Toubal

Hélène Godefroy, Les petits bonheurs d'une cure

Sébastien Firpi, Du bonheur à la bonne heure !

Marie-José Pahin, Issue heureuse d'une analyse

Table 2 – Président : Joseph Rouzel – Discutante : Anais Sparagna

Isabelle Fignolet de Fresnes, Sapiens, un heureux mélancolique

Marc Maximin, Robonheur !

Monique Lauret, Trouver le bonheur dans le changement de sexe ?

Pause médiane 12h30 à 14h00

Table 3 – Président : Jacques Cabassut – Discutante : Luminitza C. Tigirlas

Laura Pigozzi, Le bonheur modeste du pentagramme

Alejandro Pignato, Être heureux : de l'affaire de Dieu à un algorithme

Jean-Jacques Tyszler, Le bonheur des familles

Table 4 – Président : Michel Durel – Discutante : Nicole Lamoureux

Joseph Rouzel, Le bonheur est dans le pré...

Marie-Jean Sauret, La satisfaction de l'un et celle de l'autre

Guillaume Nemer, Lacan avec Saint Just

Edgar Morin, à définir

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Deepens Friendship with Comrade Putin, Spending Time together in Garden of Kumsusan State Guesthouse



Pyongyang, June 20 (KCNA) -- The respected Comrade **Kim Jong Un** deepened his friendship with Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, spending time together in the garden of the Kumsusan State Guesthouse after the signing ceremony of the historic "Treaty on the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation."

Taking in turn the driver's seat of the car presented to **Kim Jong Un** by Putin as a gift, the top leaders of the two countries enjoyed driving along the path of the beautiful garden of the guesthouse.

Highly appreciating the performance of the car, **Kim Jong Un** expressed thanks to the Russian president again for the excellent gift.

On a walkway to the rosarium and the garden, the top leaders of the DPRK and Russia had a friendly and sincere talk.

Through the significant meetings and talks at the Vostochny Spaceport and in Pyongyang, the top leaders shared their deep emotion and joy of laying a solid foundation for the development of the DPRK-Russia relations in the new era. They also discussed a series of important plans for safeguarding the common core interests while deepening the strategic partnership and alliance relations between the two countries.

Appreciating that they reached a satisfactory consensus on the important issues for realizing the common ideals and goals through the Pyongyang meeting, they expressed their will to continue to vigorously promote the DPRK-Russia good neighborly relations based on excellent history and traditions onto a new higher stage meeting the aspiration and desire of the peoples of the two countries.

Kim Jong Un presented a pair of Phungsan, national dogs of the DPRK, to Putin as a gift in the garden of the Kumsusan State Guesthouse.

Putin expressed his thanks to **Kim Jong Un** for it. -0-



















www.kcna.kp (Juche113.6.20.)

President Putin Lays Wreath at Liberation Tower



Pyongyang, June 20 (KCNA) -- Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation who is paying a state visit to the DPRK, laid a wreath at the Liberation Tower on June 19.

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 Liberation Tower to greet Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation.

The guard of honor of the Korean People's Army (KPA) lined up at the tower.

The national anthems of the Russian Federation and the DPRK were played.

A wreath in the name of Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin was laid before the tower amid the playing of the wreath-laying music.

The respected Comrade **Kim Jong Un** and Comrade Putin paid silent tribute to the memory of the fallen fighters of the Soviet Army who unhesitatingly dedicated their precious lives to the sacred war for Korea's liberation with a noble sense of mission for the cause of internationalism.

There took place a march-past of the guard of honor of the KPA.

The militant comradeship and friendship between the armies and peoples of the two countries that were forged with blood will be immortal and the noble self-sacrificing spirit displayed by the fine sons and daughters of the Russian people and their merits will remain long in the memory of the Korean people along with the Liberation Tower. -

0-







www.kcna.kp (Juche113.6.20.)

"Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation" Signed

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Signs Treaty with Comrade Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin



Pyongyang, June 20 (KCNA) -- An inter-state treaty on establishing comprehensive strategic partnership on the principle of equality, respect for sovereignty, good neighborliness and mutual benefit was signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation.

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, and Vladimir Vladimirovich

Putin, president of the Russian Federation, signed the "Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation" on June 19.

Attending the signing ceremony were state leading officials of the DPRK and Russia.

When **Kim Jong Un** and Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin signed the treaty and exchanged documents, the participants gave a big hand of congratulations.

Kim Jong Un had a photo taken with Putin in commemoration of the conclusion of a historic treaty to be specially recorded in the history of the DPRK-Russia relations.

The two top leaders made a joint statement as regards the conclusion of the treaty.

Noting that his heart was overflowing with deep emotion as he was together with the comrades of Russia, the sincerest and closest comrades-in-arms, at the significant moment when the whole world focuses their attention on Pyongyang that received a friendly mission from Russia, **Kim Jong Un** said that he signed with Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin a treaty to be eternally etched in the history of the development of the DPRK-Russia friendly relations.

Terming it a great event, he said that he felt really honoured to responsibly bring about, together with President Putin, a political event of great strategic weight and significance, in his capacity as the president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the good peoples of the two countries and for the present and the future.

He said that the conclusion of the treaty put the relations of the two countries on a new higher stage called the relations of alliance, and thus established a legal framework for carrying out the far-reaching plan of the leaderships of the DPRK and Russia and the century-old desire of their peoples to build powerful states while firmly defending the regional and global security environment in conformity with their common interests.

The relations of the two countries have also been placed on a better track of long-term

development conducive to the progress and well-being of the two countries through the expansion of mutual cooperation in various fields, including politics, economy, culture and military affairs, he added.

He said that he would like to stress in particular that the birth of the most powerful treaty in the history of the DPRK-Russia relations would be unthinkable apart from the outstanding foresight, bold decision and will of Comrade Putin, a close friend of the DPRK people.

The great DPRK-Russia alliance, which will serve as a watershed in the history of the development of the DPRK-Russia relations, has signaled the start of its grand voyage after raising the anchor of history at this meeting, he said, affirming that the DPRK government will always be faithful to its obligation specified in the treaty throughout the future journey for steadily developing the comprehensive strategic partnership, the invincible relations of alliance with the Russian Federation.

He expressed his firm belief that the powerful treaty, concluded between the two countries, would become an engine for accelerating the building of a multi-polarized new world free from domination, subordination, hegemony and high-handed practices as a very constructive, long-term, thoroughly peace-loving and defensive one for promoting and safeguarding the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries.

He solemnly declared the invariable will of the DPRK government that there will be neither an iota of difference in interpretation nor any slightest hesitation and vacillation in fulfilling all the historic tasks conducive to the eternal development of friendship and promotion of the wellbeing of the peoples and posterity of the two countries and in remaining faithful to performing the duty to tackle with concerted efforts any affairs, events and national difficulties already faced and to be faced in the future by the two countries.

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin said that the Russian Federation has attached primary significance to strengthening the traditional friendly and good-neighborly relations between the Russian Federation and the DPRK, adding that the Russian Federation has accumulated great experience in the development of mutual cooperation with the DPRK in various fields for decades.

He said that the treaty on the comprehensive strategic partnership, signed between Russia and the DPRK, is an actual breakthrough document reflecting the desire of the two countries to put the relations of Russia and the DPRK on a new quality level, not merely remaining in the state of conclusion.

Saying that Russia and the DPRK are both pursuing the independent foreign policies of their own, not tolerating any language of blackmail and pressure but actually opposing any imposing of politically-motivated sanctions and restrictions, Putin stressed that the two countries will continue to cope with the sanctions and pressure, methods habitually employed by the West to maintain its hegemony in politics, economy and other fields, and in that context, the indefinite restrictions imposed on the DPRK by the UN Security Council at the instigation of the U.S. and its followers, should be reexamined.

Saying that the main reason for ever-escalating tensions on the Korean peninsula is the confrontational policy of the U.S. scaling up and intensifying military exercises with the involvement of the countries hostile toward the DPRK, including the ROK and Japan, he noted that Russia will never tolerate the attempt to shift the blame for the aggravating situation onto the DPRK.

He said that the DPRK has the right to bolster up its own defence capabilities, ensure the national security and defend its sovereignty, adding that Russia has the willingness to make political and diplomatic efforts as ever to remove the danger of the recurrence of armed conflicts on the Korean peninsula and establish a long-term peace and stability structure in the region on the basis of the inevitable principle of security.

Stressing that the treaty on comprehensive strategic partnership signed that day envisages ensuring mutual support if one of the signatories to the treaty is invaded, adding that the Russian Federation does not rule out military technical cooperation with the DPRK under the treaty.

Expressing belief that the talks would contribute to further developing the friendship and partnership between Russia and the DPRK and strengthening security in all regions, he expressed thanks once again to **Kim Jong Un** and all the friends of the DPRK for according cordial hospitality and organizing a beneficial joint undertaking.

The top leaders of the DPRK and Russia hoped that the significant treaty-signing ceremony would serve as a strategic choice whose significance would be further highlighted along with the development of the DPRK-Russia relations for the next one hundred years and as an unforgettable occasion promising the bright futures of the peoples of the two countries, strongest and wisest in the world.

The powerful comradely unity and militant friendship between the DPRK and the Russian Federation, which has been remarkably developed into the comprehensive strategic partnership and invincible relations of alliance in the new era under the outstanding and energetic leadership of the respected Comrade **Kim Jong Un** and the respected Comrade Vladimir Putin, will encourage the struggle of the progressive mankind desirous of a just and peaceful new world and demonstrate its great vitality to the whole world. -0-





Если одна из Сторон намерена прекратить действие настоящего Договора, то она должна уведомить об этом другую Сторону в письменной форме. Действие Договора прекращается через год с даты получения другой Стороной письменного уведомления.

Совершено в г. Пхеньяне 19 июня 2024 года в двух экземплярах, каждый на корейском и русском языках, причем оба текста имеют одинаковую силу.

ЗА
КОРЕЙСКУЮ НАРОДНО-
ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКУЮ
РЕСПУБЛИКУ

ЗА
РОССИЙСКУЮ
ФЕДЕРАЦИЮ







www.kcna.kp (Juche113.6.20.)

**Historic Meeting to Be Specially Recorded in Great Heyday of DPRK-Russia
Friendship**

**President of Russian Federation Arrives in Pyongyang to Pay State Visit to
DPRK**

**Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Warmly Receives President Vladimir
Vladimirovich Putin**



Pyongyang, June 19 (KCNA) -- At a crucial time when the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation have emerged as a strong strategic fortress for preserving international justice, peace and security and an engine for accelerating the building of a new multi-polar world, another meeting of the

top leaders of the two countries took place in Pyongyang, amply demonstrating once again the invincibility and durability of the DPRK-Russia friendship and unity.

Pyongyang International Airport was decked in a festive attire to warmly welcome as the highest state guest President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin of the Russian Federation who will pay a state visit to the DPRK at the invitation of **Kim Jong Un**, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK.

The national flags of the DPRK and the Russian Federation were fluttering at the top of flagstaffs.

Seen at the airport were Alexandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK, and his embassy members.

The respected Comrade **Kim Jong Un** came to the airport to greet Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin.

A private plane of the president of the Russian Federation landed on Pyongyang International Airport.

Kim Jong Un met with Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin in an exciting atmosphere.

Kim Jong Un shook hands with Putin and embraced him warmly, expressing his joy and gladness to meet him again in Pyongyang 270-odd days after the meeting at the Vostochny Spaceport in September 2023.

Being pleased that his Pyongyang visit was realized, Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin expressed deep thanks to **Kim Jong Un** for coming to the airport to greet him warmly.

Putin was presented with a bouquet by a woman worker.

Among his entourage were Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, First Deputy Prime Minister Denis Mantrov, Deputy Prime Minister Alexandr Nobak, Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration and concurrently President's Press Secretary Dmitri Peskov, Aide to the President of Russia for Foreign Policy Yuri Ushakov, Minister of Defense Andrei

Belousov, Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology and concurrently Chairman of the Russian Side of the Russia-DPRK Inter-Governmental Committee for Cooperation in Trade, Economy, Science and Technology Alexandr Kozlov , Minister of Health Mikhail Murashuko and Minister of Transport Roman Starovoyt.

Kim Jong Un took Putin's private car to guide him to his lodging quarters.

Passing through charmingly lit streets of Pyongyang at night, the top leaders exchanged their pent-up inmost thoughts and opened their minds to more surely develop the DPRK-Russia relations in conformity with the common desire and will of the peoples of the two countries with the meeting as a momentum.

They arrived at the lodging quarters Kumsusan State Guest House.

Kim Jong Un personally guided Putin, having a friendly chat with him.

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin's visit to the DPRK at a remarkable time, when the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Russia have surely entered a course of new comprehensive development, is of great importance in reliably promoting the strategic and future-oriented development of the DPRK-Russia relations consolidated in the trials of history generation after generation and century after century and powerfully propelling the cause of building a powerful country, a desire common to the peoples of the two countries. -0-















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Historic Event Demonstrating Friendship, Unity and Genuine Relations of Comrades-in-Arms between Peoples of DPRK and Russia

Grand Ceremony Held to Welcome President of Russian Federation

Hundreds of Thousands of Pyongyang Citizens Greet President of Russian Federation as Highest Honoured Guest of State



Pyongyang, June 20 (KCNA) -- Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has greeted a goodwill mission of the fraternal Russian people as the highest honoured guests of the state and is filled with a welcoming atmosphere.

Large portraits of Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin were displayed on the fronts of high-rise apartment buildings and skyscrapers draped with the national flags of the DPRK and the Russian Federation in the capital city. Seen standing in different parts of the city were posters and signboards bearing such slogans and catchwords as "Welcome to President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin", "Welcome to Putin", "Long Live Invincible DPRK-Russia Friendship and Unity!" and "DPRK-Russia Friendship Is Everlasting!"

Both sides of streets extending scores of ris, decorated with beautiful flowerbeds, flags and buntings of five colours, were crowded with a large number of people from all walks of life who came out to greet the dearest friend from a friendly neighboring country.

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin's presidential limousine, which left the Kumsusan State Guest House, escorted by motorcycles, was given a rapturous welcome by Pyongyang citizens along the route.

The citizens enthusiastically waved the national flags of the two countries and bouquets, chanting welcoming slogans with warm feelings about the militant kinship between the DPRK and Russia which are boldly opening up the new horizon of friendly and cooperative relations through full mutual support and selfless encouragement for the joint cause despite geographical differences.

Along Ryomyong Street and Kaeson Street and on the roadside at the foot of Moran Hill where the Liberation Tower symbolic of the militant friendship between the peoples of the DPRK and Russia stands, citizens expressed their deep respect and trust in Putin.

A ceremony for welcoming the president of the Russian Federation took place at **Kim Il Sung** Square on June 19.

The national flags of the DPRK and the Russian Federation were fluttering and the guard of honor of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the honorary cavalry and the central military band of the Ministry of National Defence lined up at the square richly decorated for that day's grand ceremony.

Present there were Kim Tok Hun, vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and premier of the Cabinet, Choe Ryong Hae, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Choe Son Hui, foreign minister of the DPRK, secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK and other senior officials of the Party and the government.

Also present at the ceremony were Kang Sun Nam, minister of National Defence of the DPRK, and other commanding officers of the ministry.

Pyongyangites, service personnel of the KPA, youth and students and children stood with national flags of the two countries and bouquets in their hands.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, came to the venue for the ceremony.

At 12:00 President Putin's limousine arrived at **Kim Il Sung** Square.

The respected Comrade **Kim Jong Un** warmly greeted Comrade Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin amid the playing of welcome music.

Kim Jong Un introduced the leading officials of the Party, government and military to Putin.

Kim Jong Un exchanged greetings with Foreign Minister of Russian Federation Sergei Lavrov, First Deputy Prime Minister Denis Mantrov, Deputy Prime Minister Alexandr Nobak, Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration and President's Press Secretary Dmitri Peskov, Aide to the President of Russia for Foreign Policy Yuri Ushakov, Minister of Defense Andrei Belousov, Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology and Chairman of the Russian Side of the Russia-DPRK Inter-Governmental Committee for Cooperation in Trade, Economy, Science and Technology Alexandr Kozlov, Minister of Health Mikhail Murashuko, Minister of Transport Roman Starovoyt and other entourage members of the Russian side.

A ceremony of welcoming the Russian president began.

When **Kim Jong Un** took the platform together with Putin, a 21-gun salute was boomed amid the playing of the national anthems of the Russian Federation and the DPRK.

Putin received a salute from the head of the guard of honor of the KPA.

Guided by **Kim Jong Un**, Putin reviewed the guard of honor of the KPA.

There took place a march-past of the guard of honor of the KPA.

At the end of the ceremony, a great number of balloons rose up into the sky amid rousing cheers, beautifully decorating the bright sky of June.

Fighter jets of the KPA air force flew past the sky above the square, giving off tricolor haze symbolic of the national flag of the Russian Federation.

Putin expressed his heartfelt thanks to **Kim Jong Un** for paying deep attention to his Pyongyang visit and lavishing cordial hospitality on him.

Kim Jong Un and Putin took the open limousine amid the waves of flowers and dancing at the square.

The masses cheered enthusiastically, looking up to the top leaders who have more firmly cemented the durable and genuine ties of friendship between the DPRK and Russia with a long history and tradition and confidently led them to the road of comprehensive and strategic development as required by the new era.

The top leaders of the DPRK and Russia warmly acknowledged the cheering crowds.

The ceremony of welcoming Russian President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin's visit to the DPRK at time-honored **Kim Il Sung** Square was recorded as a historic event that clearly demonstrated the friendship, unity and genuine relations of comrade-in-arms between the peoples of the two countries. -0-

























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Russia and Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Tradition of Friendship and Cooperation Lasts Decade after Decade

Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA) -- V. Putin, president of the Russian Federation, released an article titled "Russia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Tradition of friendship and cooperation lasts decade after decade".

V. Putin in an article said that he would like to tell the readers of Rodong Sinmun in the DPRK and abroad about the prospect of the partnership between the two countries and its significance in the present world before paying a state visit to the DPRK.

The friendship and good neighborly relations between Russia and the DPRK based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and trust have passed 70 years and been recorded with the glorious historic tradition, the article said, and went on:

The people of the two countries preciously cherish the memory of the hard-fought common struggle against Japanese militarism and pay tribute to the heroes who fell victims.

The monument on Moran Hill erected in the center of Pyongyang in 1946 in commemoration of the liberation of Korea by the Red Army is a symbol of militant friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The Soviet Union recognized the young DPRK for the first time in the world and established diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

The agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK was concluded on March 17, 1949 when Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, founder of the

DPRK, visited Moscow for the first time, and the agreement laid a legal foundation for boosting bilateral cooperation in the future.

Even in the difficult period of the 1950-1953 Fatherland Liberation War, the Soviet Union rendered assistance to the DPRK people and supported them in their struggle for independence.

My visit to Pyongyang in 2000 and the visit to Russia next year by Comrade **Kim Jong Il**, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, served as a new and important milestone in the relations between the two countries.

The bilateral declarations issued at that time had defined the main stand and orientations of our creative and many-sided partnership in the future.

Comrade **Kim Jong Un**, the present leader of the DPRK, is confidently adhering to the line laid down by Comrades **Kim Il Sung** and **Kim Jong Il**, the preceding leaders, distinguished statesmen and friends of the Russian people.

I was convinced of this once again during our meeting at the Vostochny Spaceport of Russia in September last year.

As before, Russia and the DPRK are now actively developing the many-sided partnership.

We highly appreciate that the DPRK is firmly supporting the special military operations of Russia being conducted in Ukraine, expressing solidarity with us on major international issues and maintaining the common line and stand at the UN.

As our reliable comrade and supporter yesterday and today, Pyongyang is willing to resolutely oppose the ambition of the "Western group" to hinder the establishment of a multi-polarized world order based on mutual respect for justice and sovereignty and consideration of mutual interests.

In essence, the U.S. is making every desperate effort to impose on the world the so-called "order based on rules" which is nothing but a world-wide neocolonialist dictatorship based on the "double standards".

The U.S. and its followers are openly claiming that their aim is to deal "strategic defeat" to Russia.

They are doing everything they can do to delay and further aggravate the conflicts in Ukraine triggered by them by backing and fabricating the armed coup in Kiev in 2014 and the war in the Donbas area afterward.

Russia is ready to have an equal dialogue on all the most complicated issues in the past and in the future, too.

I mentioned this again at a recent meeting with Russian diplomats in Moscow.

Meanwhile, our enemies are conversely continue to supply neo-Nazi Kiev authorities with money, weapons and reconnaissance data, allowing modern weapons and technical equipment offered by the West to be used for attacking the Russian territory and, in fact, encouraging them.

But although they make desperate efforts, all their attempts to repress and isolate Russia have been frustrated.

We are pleased that the friends of the DPRK are defending their interests very effectively despite the U.S. economic pressure, provocation, blackmail and military threats that have lasted for decades.

We are seeing the DPRK people fight to defend their freedom, sovereignty and national traditions with what strength, dignity and courage.

Russia has supported the DPRK and its heroic people in the struggle to defend their rights to choose the road of independence, originality and development by themselves

in the confrontation with the cunning, dangerous and aggressive enemy yesterday and tomorrow, too, and will invariably support them in the future, too.

We are firmly convinced that we will put bilateral cooperation onto a higher level with our joint efforts and this will contribute to developing reciprocal and equal cooperation between Russia and the DPRK, strengthening our sovereignty, deepening economic and trade relations, developing the ties in the field of humanitarianism and, consequently, improving the well-being of the citizens of the two states.

The article wished Comrade **Kim Jong Un** good health and all the friendly DPRK people great success on the road of peace and development. -0-

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WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD, UNITE!

KIM JONG IL

ON RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Talk to Students at Kim Il Sung University
July 14, 1962

**Foreign Languages Publishing House
DPR Korea
Juche 113 (2024)**

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We should rapidly develop science and technology. This is the age of science and technology, so we will never advance the economy without developing science and technology. Moreover, developing science and technology is particularly important for our country, where the economy once lagged far behind owing to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to the seasoned leadership of our Party, great strides have been made in the field of science and technology. Our scientists and technicians, upholding the Party's policies, have solved by their own efforts the difficult and complicated scientific and technological problems that have arisen in postwar reconstruction and in laying the basis for socialist industrialization, and established a foundation for developing science and technology to a new stage. As you well know, our scientists, technicians and workers have built modern, large-scale blast furnaces, founded the vinalon industry and produced tractors, trucks, large excavators, cargo vessels and electric locomotives with their own technology, without relying on other countries. This proves that our science and technology have reached a considerably high level.

We should take due pride and dignity in this.

We cannot rest content with the successes already gained in the field of science and technology. Today, our country has entered the stage of achieving socialist industrialization and the all-round technological innovation of the national economy. In order to implement the resultant tasks, it is important to develop the country's science and technology as soon as possible. This is an important guarantee for dynamically pushing ahead with socialist economic construction in our country.

Today, our Party and people are faced with the pressing task of developing science and technology rapidly. This is something that can be done in our country. The advantageous socialist system established in our country, the wise leadership of our Party, the mounting revolutionary enthusiasm and creative vigour of the scientists and technicians who have been educated and trained in the embrace of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together constitute a firm guarantee for bringing about a radical turn in the development of the country's science and technology. We should overcome at the earliest possible date the backwardness of science and technology handed down through generations, and raise the country's science

and technology to the world standard in a shortest possible period of time.

For this, we need to train a lot of native technical personnel. If we do not have our own legion of scientists and technicians but rely on others, we cannot develop the country's science and technology rapidly.

Scientists and technicians play the core role in the rapid development of science and technology; material supply is also important, but what is decisive in developing science and technology is the creative role of the scientists and technicians.

Our country still has a shortage of scientists and technicians. Since the country's liberation, the Party's policy of training native technical personnel has been implemented with success, with the result that many technical personnel have been trained, but their number falls short of the needs of the developing reality.

Proceeding from the realistic demands for rapidly developing science and technology, our Party convened a plenary meeting of its Central Committee in August 1960, where it took an epochal step to improve the training of technical personnel. In line with the policy adopted at the plenary meeting, our country has developed regular higher education and the study-while-you-work higher education

simultaneously; this has brought about a fresh change in training native technical personnel. When the Seven-Year Plan is implemented, our country will have a large contingent of technicians and other specialists.

Along with training scientists and technicians in large numbers, the work of edifying them should be conducted in a proper way. Only then can they devote themselves heart and soul to developing the country's science and technology rapidly. Education in the Party's policies, revolutionary traditions, class consciousness and socialism should be intensified among them so that they can trust the Party and remain faithful to the struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of socialism and communism.

It is not accidental that such practices as seeking money or fame are manifested among the scientists and technicians in those countries where the revolution has been conducted for a long period. Such practices can be ascribed to their slighting of ideological education, and a stress on material incentives. If scientists and technicians know nothing other than money, they cannot develop science and technology that can genuinely serve their country and

fellow people. We do not need scientists and technicians who seek only money, fame and career development.

We should step up the education of scientists and technicians as required by developing science and technology so as to ensure that they make strenuous efforts to develop the country's science and technology rapidly.

Introducing advanced science and technology from abroad is an important way of developing the country's science and technology rapidly.

Science and technology are now developing at exponential speed in many countries. By reading scientific and technological bulletins, we can learn that lots of scientific and technological inventions are being made every year around the world. If the achievements of science and technology gained abroad are introduced here, we can not only save time but also economize on labour, materials and funds in developing science and technology. There is no need to waste time on developing the science and technology other countries have already researched. We should develop the country's science and technology by widely introducing the valuable achievements of science and technology from other countries.

Introducing foreign achievements in science and technology does not run counter to the demand of developing science and technology in a Juche-oriented way. Establishing a Juche orientation in the field of science and technology does not mean that we should not introduce science and technology from abroad, but we should avoid worshipping the big countries, and dogmatism. We should introduce the achievements of science and technology from other countries in a principled way to meet the interests of our revolution and the actual situation in our country.

In order to develop the country's science and technology by introducing the advanced science and technology from other countries, we should conduct extensive scientific and technological exchanges with the developed countries.

State investment should be increased in order to promote the rapid development of science and technology.

Our country has already invested heavily in science and technology, and increased the amount every year. When we build excellent research rooms and laboratories for scientists and technicians and provide them with sufficient modern experimental facilities and materials, they will achieve breakthroughs in their

work. Success in scientific research and the introduction of new technologies cannot be expected without investment.

Success in science and technology cannot be achieved in a few days. Some success can be achieved in a year or two, but mostly it is achieved after several decades. Therefore, we should always invest in this field in a far-sighted way. Officials of state and economic bodies should not be too stingy in investing in scientific research because they are only interested in immediate benefit, but be bold in investing in this field and steadily increase the amount of investment to meet the requirements for rapidly developing the country's science and technology.

Our country has bright prospects for developing science and technology. In the near future, it will overtake the developed countries in this field. The students at Kim Il Sung University should prepare themselves to be able personnel who are equipped with modern scientific and technical knowledge and practical ability in their university days, so as to make active contributions to rapidly developing the country's science and technology in the future.

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