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EU to Set Up Diplomatic Ties with DPRK

The European Union decided to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Brussels on May 14 and officially informed the DPRK of it, said a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the country in Pyongyang. The Korean Central News Agency quoted him on May 14 as saying:

The DPRK appreciates and welcomes this decision as it was prompted by the desire to develop the relations between the DPRK and the EU on a fresh basis and thus contribute to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK has consistently maintained the stand to establish good-neighborly and friendly relations with all countries of the world friendly to the DPRK guided by the idea of independence, peace and friend-

ship, the tenets of its foreign policy.

Pursuant to this policy, in September last the DPRK proposed to the EU to establish diplomatic relations and develop the bilateral relations on a fresh basis in conformity with the need of the new century.

The top-level EU delegation's recent visit to the DPRK marked an important occasion in developing the bilateral relations.

It was a historic event in the relations between the DPRK and the EU that leader Kim Jong Il met the delegation.

Many countries of the world positively appreciate the relations between the DPRK and the EU developing on good terms in keeping with the trend of the times toward peace, detente and cooperation.

The DPRK will in the future, too, strive to develop the relations with the EU in all fields.

International Fact-finding Team Visits DPRK to Accuse U.S. of Its Wartime Atrocities in Korea



The international fact-finding group visits a war museum in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, where the U.S. troops killed 35,383 innocent civilians.

The international fact-finding team, headed by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, visited the DPRK between May 15 and 19 to investigate the cases of massacre committed by U.S. troops during the 1950-53 Korean War.

During its five-day visit, "the international group to probe the truth behind GI's atrocities" inspected scenes of massacres committed by U.S. troops, heard testimonies of survivors and discuss matters concerned with DPRK officials concerned in preparation for "the Korea International War Crimes Tribunal on U.S. Troop Massacres of Civilians during the Korean War" to be held from Jun. 23 to 25 in New York.

The investigation team visited Sinchon County in South Hwanghae Province to conduct an inquiry in "the Sinchon Massacre," while visiting the Sinchon War Museum, collecting documents and materials on the massacre and hearing testimonies of victims. (The U.S. troops, after occupying Sinchon County, killed 35,383 innocent people in the county or a quarter of the total population of the county from October 17 to December 17, 1950. In the

DPRK, the Sinchon massacre is a symbol of the U.S. troops' wartime massacre.)

Mr. Clark said that as an American citizen he felt guilty about GI's atrocities during the Korean War. Noting that the U.S. government, afraid of the disclosure of its wartime atrocities to the world, has tried to cover up the truth, he stressed that victims' testimonies were of great importance as they exposed part of the U.S.'s history of aggression against Korea and would be widely used to let many people know about the sufferings imposed by the U.S. on the Korean people.

The fact-finding team also held talks in Pyongyang with survivors of the Korean War and collected their testimonies about U.S. troops' mass killings of civilians, indiscriminate bombing by the U.S. Air Force and its use of germ bombs.

The former U.S. attorney general said that facts probed and testimonies made by victims would be made public at the upcoming international war crimes tribunal to be held in New York.

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DPRK and State of Bahrain Establish Diplomatic Relations

PYONGYANG, May 23 (KCNA) — A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the State of Bahrain was released today. The joint communique reads:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the State of Bahrain, desirous of strengthening the friendly relations between them and developing bilateral cooperation in different fields of mutual concern to both countries, and being interested in developing the relations between the two

countries on the basis of mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs' and confirming their commitment to the objectives and principles of the United Nations in consolidating international peace and security, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in accordance with the provisions of Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations of April 18, 1961." The communique was issued in Pyongyang and Manama.

Chongryun Holds 19th Congress; Sets Forth New Tasks Towards New Century



The 19th Congress of Chongryun was held on May 25 and 26 in Tokyo, participated in by deputies representing Chongryun and its affiliated bodies.

The triennial 19th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was held on May 25 and 26 in central Tokyo to review its activity over the past three years and set forth the tasks to be carried out in the coming three years. It was participated in by deputies representing Chongryun and its affiliated organizations of all walks of life, central and local, some 2,000 all told.

Invited to the event were eight Japanese guest speakers from the coalition ruling parties including the Liberal Democratic Party and the Clean Government Party, heads and a representative of opposition parties such as the Social Democratic Party, the Communist Party and the Democratic Party and representatives of legislators and civic groups for friendship and solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Japan-born Korean WBC's super flyweight pro-boxing champion Hong Chang Su was also invited as a special guest, who defended his title by defeating South Korea's former champ Cho In Ju in a title match held on May 20 in Seoul.

Items placed on the agenda were: 1) Report on the work of the Central Committee; 2) Report of the Central Control Committee; 3) An amendment to the rules of Chongryun; 4) Settlement of accounts and a budget bill; 5) Election of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

The two-day sessions heard a keynote

report delivered by First vice-chairman So Man Sul and reports by 15 deputies on the experience achieved in the various fields such as 1) activities for defending national character among the Korean community in Japan; 2) work with the new generation of Koreans; 3) activities for compatriots' lives and rights; 4) movement for national reunification; 5) contribution to the socialist construction in the DPRK; 6) external activities. Also shown by a jumbo TV screen were video-taped messages by local Chongryun activists and figures from different walks of life in Japan as well as in the DPRK.

Congratulatory messages were sent to the Congress from DPRK government and social organizations including the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Keynote Report

First vice chairman So Man Sul delivered a report to the Congress on the work of the Central Committee of Chongryun under the title "On Further Developing the Movement of Koreans in Japan in Conformity with the Requirements of a New Era and the Aspirations of Japan-resident Korean Compatriots."

In the first part of his report, So Man Sul reviewed a nearly half century of Chongryun's activities. Saying that Chongryun has achieved brilliant successes unparalleled in this kind of overseas

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U.S. Continued Commitment to LWR Project Urged: Report

In its May 16 detailed report on the long delay in the construction of the light water reactor (LWR) project under the DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework, the Pyongyang government referred to the key points as well as to the historical backgrounds of the landmark bilateral agreement centering on the LWR issue and urged the new U.S. administration to commit itself to the agreement. The report came via the official Korean Central News Agency. It was followed by the news agency's May 21 commentary on "U.S. non-compliance with Agreed Framework." Excerpts from the report follow:

The Agreed Framework, adopted on October 21, 1994 is a binding legal document in which the two governments are committed to resolve the "nuclear issue," remove mistrust and build confidence between the two countries and move towards improved relations between the two nations.

The central point of the framework is the DPRK pledge on nuclear freeze versus the U.S. pledge on the provision of light water reactors.

Under the Agreed Framework, the DPRK is obliged to freeze the graphite-moderated reactors and their related facilities whereas the U.S. is obliged to supply LWRs to the DPRK.

The U.S. commitment under the Agreed Framework on provision of light water reactor power plants with a generating capacity of 2,000MW(E) by the year 2003 was based on the DPRK's freezing of graphite-moderated reactors under construction and giving up of a new project on power plants.

At the time, we were about to complete the construction of graphite-moderated reactors with a generating capacity of 50MW(E) and 200MW(E) each, relying on local raw materials, technology and natural resources. At the same time, we were proceeding with the plan to construct atomic power plants with a generating capacity of several hundreds of thousands of kilowatts of electricity a year starting from 1997 in an effort to ensure production of 2,000MW(E) annually by the year 2003.

The 7th session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly held in April 1994 adopted a decision to finish off the atomic power plants under construction as early as possible and embark on a new power plant project with reinforced efforts in order to solve the acute shortage of electricity in the country.

An inevitable historical background made us proceed with a graphite-moderated reactor project.

The former Soviet Union was reluctant to offer us a LWR, while offering supplies to her satellite states, for the reason that we did not join the COMECON.

We then tried to purchase it from Western countries such as Canada but ended up with empty hands due to political reasons.

We determined to live our own way and made public the policy on building nuclear power industry suited to the actual conditions of our country and embarked on developing our own technology related to the nuclear power industry relying on uranium and graphite easily available in the DPRK.

After long-drawn strenuous efforts, we developed a technology for a graphite-moderated reactor and succeeded in building one.

However, the U.S. began to spread the "nuclear suspicion" on our graphite-moderated reactor and eventually came up with creating a "nuclear crisis."

This was how the DPRK-U.S. bilateral talks on a "nuclear issue" came to take place and they were driven into stalemate due to the hostility and mistrust that existed between the two nations for a long time.

It was against this backdrop that in June 1994 President Kim Il Sung gave audience to the visiting former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

At the meeting, the President told Carter that the outbreak of the issue on "nuclear suspicion" was grounded on misunderstanding and distrust between the DPRK and the U.S.

The President told Carter that the resolving of this issue depended entirely on how much confidence the U.S. had in the DPRK, indicating that the U.S. provision of LWR would clear away misunderstanding and distrust between the two nations.

Carter indicated the U.S. willingness to supply LWRs to the DPRK.

This led to the conclusion of the Agreed Framework at the DPRK-U.S. bilateral talks with major emphasis on the DPRK's nuclear freeze versus the U.S. supply of LWRs, defusing the crisis eventually.

Both the DPRK and the U.S. had expected that the freeze on the graphite-moderated reactors and their related facilities would address U.S. security concern, while the U.S. LWR supply would help remove the DPRK mistrust of the U.S. and promote confidence-building between the two nations.

To that end, we took steps for a complete freeze on the graphite-moderated reactors and their related facilities within a one-month period as is spelled out in the Agreed Framework, and allowed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to monitor the freeze, while rendering full cooperation to the agency.

In addition, we completed the safe storage of spent-fuel rods out of our 5MW(E) experimental atomic reactor as obligated under the Agreed Framework.

After all, we have lived up to our obligation under the Agreed Framework over 100 percent.

But the construction of LWR power plants the U.S. pledged to complete by the year 2003, witnesses too much delay, making it difficult for us to expect its completion by that year.

When we look back on the LWR project during the past seven years since the birth of the Agreed Framework, only a groundbreaking ceremony took place as late as August 1997 and the site preparation scheduled to be finished in 14 months has been made about 95 percent, while ground work is yet to begin.

It is not accidental that some speculate the completion of the LWR project by the year 2008 as hardly possible and that it may be feasible only by the year 2010.

Now that the LWR project is unlikely to be completed by the year 2003, the implementation of the Agreed Framework has reached a serious pass.

In the light of the level of the present DPRK-U.S. relations and the unique nature of the Agreed Framework, the delay in the LWR project may lead to the scrapping of the Agreed Framework itself.

The very nature of the DPRK-U.S. relations, based on hostility, not on confidence, resulted in the stipulation of the DPRK nuclear freeze and of the U.S. LWR provision as simultaneous actions in the Agreed Framework.

The failure of the U.S. to live up to its obligation to the LWR project by the year 2003 would possibly compel us to respond to it with abandoning the on-going nuclear freeze.

We cannot sit idle over our loss while maintaining the nuclear freeze.

Many years have passed since the adoption of the DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework, yet the DPRK-U.S. relations are still characterized by distrust and misunderstandings and they have grown stronger since the emergence of the new administration in the U.S.

One can recall that the DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework was made possible owing to the courageous decision made by our side to sacrifice our self-reliant nuclear power industry.

We made such political concession out of our good faith to help remove U.S. concern about its "suspicion about nuclear-weapons development" and build confi-

dence between the two nations.

Since the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) aimed at supplying LWRs to the DPRK was organized on March 9, 1995, the U.S. has delayed its process by citing internal reasons such as fund sharing and so on.

Moreover, the U.S. deliberately delayed the process of the project raising such political issues as "missile issue" and "suspicion of underground nuclear facilities" which had nothing to do with the LWR project.

The responsibility for the delay in the supply of LWRs entirely rests with the U.S. side, the direct party to the Agreed Framework.

It would be a mistake for the U.S. if it tries to evade its responsibility for the delay in the LWR project for the reason that KEDO undertakes the project.

Under the Agreed Framework, the U.S. side was authorized to organize an international consortium so as to secure fund and equipment for the construction of LWRs and the U.S., representing the international consortium, is entirely responsible for the completion of the LWR project.

On December 14, 1995 the U.S. side also signed the supply agreement which specifies that the U.S., as the principal contact point with the DPRK, is to provide LWRs to the DPRK on a loan and turnkey basis.

The only thing we are expected to do is to receive the key upon its completion.

The U.S. administration should have taken other steps earlier in an effort to meet the date of completion in the year 2003 true to the assurance given by the President.

Nonetheless, we see no steps taken by the U.S. administration thus far for the purpose.

What the U.S. side should do at this point is to come up with steps to cover the loss of 2,000MW(E) we are to suffer from the year 2003 due to the delay in the LWR construction.

It would be a misunderstanding if the U.S. thinks it covers the entire loss caused by the delay in the LWR project by delivering 500,000 MTS of heavy fuel oil annually at present.

Under the Agreed Framework, the U.S. delivery of the 500,000 MTS of HFO pending the completion of the first LWR is to offset electricity loss to be incurred by the

freeze of graphite-moderated reactors with a generating capacity of 50MW(E) and 200MW(E) each, which were near completion at the time of the adoption of the Agreed Framework.

Accordingly, the annual delivery of 500,000 MTS of HFO can not offset 2,000MW(E) loss caused by the freeze of construction of our atomic power plants scheduled to be completed by the year 2003.

At the DPRK-U.S. talks held in New York in March 2000, we laid out our proposal on compensation for electricity loss resulting from the delay in the LWR project.

We made clear that the compensation for electricity loss should be made by electricity and that other KEDO member countries could contribute to this effort if the U.S. is in a real difficult position to make that compensation.

Officials in the new U.S. administration merely talk about the revision of the framework and supply of thermal power plants, while making no response to our demand for electricity.

We can only interpret the U.S. claim for the revision of the framework as an attempt to evade its responsibility for the delay in the LWR project and an indication of its intention to lead it to a breakdown, given that the central point in the framework is the DPRK nuclear freeze versus the U.S. LWR supply.

Under the circumstances where the LWR project has been delayed so far, a serious issue is presented as to whether the U.S. is going to make due compensation for the electricity loss caused by the freeze of graphite-moderated reactors by the year 2003 or skip it over without making compensation.

If the U.S. goes without compensation, it would possibly create a situation where we have to re-operate the graphite-moderated reactors.

In the light of the sentiments of our army and people, we can not allow the U.S. to go without any compensation to us on any account.

If the U.S. side fails to meet its obligation regarding the LWR project and tries to evade its responsibility to make due compensation for our electricity loss, it will only compel us to go our own way.

PK Report from Pyongyang

DPRK Set on World's Top in IT



The DPRK beefs up education in training students to be future IT specialists, aiming to build a powerful nation.

As part of the national policy of constructing an economically powerful nation, the DPRK is promoting a nationwide campaign to introduce Information Technology into various fields of the national economy.

The DPRK's strong interest in computerization was seen at a national seminar entitled "The Juche-oriented Idea and

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Members of the international fact-finding team hear testimonies of victims of the Korean War in the Pyongyang International Culture Center on May 17.

Former U.S. Attorney General
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In a press conference held on May 18 in Pyongyang, Ramsey Clark said that he had "the urgent task to let people know about the misfortunes and sufferings the Korean people have undergone since the U.S. forces occupied south Korea in 1945."

"We will strive to let people of the world have a correct understanding of Korea and war crimes committed by the GIs," he added.

The investigation team also said, in a press conference in Seoul after wrapping up its five-day visit to north Korea, that it witnessed the severity of the U.S. wartime crimes committed in north Korea during the Korean War and that their crimes were much severer than those committed in south Korea in the scale of damage and degree of cruelty.

Referring to the facts that the U.S. still stations its armed forces in south Korea and creates the condition of the division of Korea, Ramsey Clark pointed out that the U.S. still persistently makes vicious propaganda against the DPRK to cover up the truth about its war crimes.

Stressing that the biggest scar left by the Korean War was the division of Korea, he said that the U.S.'s policy of maintaining the division of Korea should be punished as "a crime against peace" in the New York war crimes tribunal.

Brian Becker, a joint chairman of the International Action Center, said he would make every effort for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and for a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

In September 1999, Associated Press began publishing a series of articles based on an investigation of the massacre that took place in the south Korean village of Rogun-ri in July 1950.

Faced with the increasing demand at

home and abroad for a thorough inquiry into the truth about the incident, the U.S. and south Korea formed a joint investigation body to probe the Rogun-ri massacre. But their 15-month-long joint investigation of the massacre produced a joint investigation report which evaded liabilities of the government and the armed forces of the U.S. for their active commitment in the massacre. Lame duck President Clinton supported this U.S. no-fault conclusion, issuing a statement of "regret," which the survivors denounced as a total whitewash.

The historic people's war crimes tribunal is scheduled to be convened on Jun. 23 in New York, co-sponsored by the Korea Truth Commission on U.S. Military Massacres of Civilians, the International Action Center, a U.S. national progressive organization, and Veterans for Peace, a veterans' group in the U.S.

The tribunal will judge cases of massacre committed by the U.S. armed forces from 1945 to 1953 and crimes committed by the USFK against south Korean people after the truce of the Korean War.

Kitandra Shandra, former justice of the Indian Supreme Court, will serve as presiding judge. Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, former justice of the south Korean Constitutional Court Pyon Jong Su and a north Korean lawyer will form a joint prosecution panel.

Mr. Clark said that one of the main purposes of the New York war crimes tribunal is to expose the U.S. war of aggression against Korea to "raise international public opinion that the U.S. should not interfere in the matters of the Korean nation and prepare a favorable situation for Korea's reunification" as well as to thoroughly probe the truth behind war crimes.

In the war crimes tribunal, victims in north and south Korea and in foreign countries will make testimonies on war crimes

der the guidance of the Ministry of Electronic Industry.

As the factory is able to produce up-to-date computers equipped with Pentium and Celeron class CPUs, the DPRK's infrastructure building would be accelerated.

It is of great meaning that we have established a computer-manufacturing factory in spite of the severe situation caused by the U.S.'s economic sanctions against north Korea.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is seeking ways to extend its carrier lines and provide more digital facilities to upgrade computer networks.

Computer networks have already been introduced into national organizations and facilities such as the committees of the Cabinet, main national organizations, factories and enterprises. Sharing and exchanging information is also realized in the manufacturing industry.

This year, educational institutes were established to provide courses to train talented children in computer technology in Mangyongdae School Children's Palace, the Pyongyang Students Palace and the Kumsong High and Middle School. Hundreds of computers newly installed in the educational institutes are all from the com-

'U.S. Atrocities Are Not Things of the Past'

Interview with Ramsey Clark, Former U.S. Attorney General

What is the significance of the war crimes tribunal to be held in the U.S.?

During the 20th century, the Korean people have been forced to suffer severe agony by the U.S.

The Korean people were victims of atrocious crimes in the U.S.-launched Korean War from 1950 to 1953. In the three-year war, about 6 million Korean people were sacrificed, and 4 million of the total war dead were civilians, not combatants. Immoral massacres and indiscriminate napalm- or germ-bombing by the U.S. troops took their lives.

But the world knows only distorted facts about this, because mass media and major powers of the world have schemed to cover up the truth on a large scale for fear of the disclosure of facts about U.S. troops' atrocities. So, we have an important duty to make public the truth of history.

What is your point of view on judging the U.S. forces' war crimes?

We should take a correct viewpoint in investigating the atrocities committed by the U.S. troops. The U.S.'s systematic massacres started in September 2, 1945, the day when the U.S. forces landed on Inchon Port. The U.S. put protesters and communists in prison, tortured and, what is worse, killed them. Even after the conclusion of the armistice agreement in 1953, the U.S. stationed and continue to station its troops in south Korea, inflicting the pain of national division on the Korean nation up to now by, dividing the Korean Peninsula in two.

It is another aspect of the U.S.-committed barbarous acts that the U.S. has made

committed by U.S. troops. A joint judging panel will be formed by lawyers from 16 nations which participated in the Korean War as members of the U.S.-led U.N. Forces.

The Korea Truth Commission, a pan-national coalition of civic groups, was organized in June 2000, participated in by civic organizations of north, south and overseas Koreans, after the political parties and organizations of north Korea issued a joint appeal to their south Korean counterparts and overseas Koreans to unfold a more active nationwide struggle to disclose and condemn the U.S. wartime massacre of Korean civilians.

While activities for investigation in the U.S. wartime massacres of civilians had been severely restricted in south Korea for a long time, the DPRK established a na-



Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark (center), Brian Becker (left), Chairman of the U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee, and Rev. Jong Gi Ryol (right)

military threats to and an economic blockade against the DPRK. The U.S. has persistently continued vicious propaganda, which labels Pyongyang and the people of the DPRK as "devils" to justify its aggressive Korean policy.

Why has the U.S., which desperately crushed communism in the Cold War era, still clung to vicious propaganda against the DPRK even after the end of the Cold War? This is because the U.S. is afraid of the main factor for the DPRK's victory over severe trials imposed by the outside forces being made public.

Exaggerating a "threat" by the DPRK, the U.S. is now trying to force the DPRK to reduce its military force to half. But 37,000 strong U.S. forces are stationed in south Korea, and nuclear weapons are deployed in the whole area of south Korea. Which is the real threat? The answer is obvious.

During my visit to the DPRK, I could see the reality of the DPRK that all the

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tional fact-finding committee in July 1950, the month following the breakout of the Korean War, to probe U.S. war crimes. Ever since the cease-fire of the war, the committee has conducted a systematic investigation up to now, widening its scope of activity to crimes committed by the USFK in south Korea.

Jong Gi Ryol, secretary-general of the joint secretariat of the Korea Truth Commission, announced that north and south Korean lawyers would meet in Beijing on Jun. 17 to draw up a joint indictment to be presented to the upcoming Korea international war crimes tribunal. He also informed that Ramsey Clark, lawyer Micheal Choe and other lawyers plan to file a suit in a U.S. court against the U.S. government for the war crimes committed by its armed forces during the Korean War.

IT in DPRK

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Theory for the Era of Information Industry" that was held in early May, at which north Korea's high ranking officials including Kim Yong Nam, Hong Song Nam and government officials and leading officials in different fields were present.

In the seminar, the participants held discussions on the task of introducing computerization in north Korea.

Main newspapers in north Korea including Rodong Sinmun have continued to carry news concerning the information industry since April.

Earlier, north Korea promoted a campaign to introduce computerization and automation, but the currently promoted campaign seems different from the past one.

"In the course of realizing computerization in every field of the national economy, it is the main issue to establish foundations for introducing computerization. We want more people to take part in computer networks by creating their own systems," said Choe Un Chol, chief of the Korea Computer Center.

Recently, a computer-manufacturing factory was established in Pyongyang un-

der the guidance of the Ministry of Electronic Industry.

These computers are linked with the networks that are accessible for a user to obtain data from the national institutes and organizations such as the Korea Computer Center.

The students enrolled in the newly established educational institutes were selected by their school achievements.

If the country's information industry is developed to a higher level, the DPRK's national economy will be developed as well. This is the policy now adopted by the country.

Refashioning the nation's technology, which is north Korea's main task for this year, is targeted at introducing information technology into various fields.

It is not simply improving the performance of machines or computers but computerizing all manufacturing processes by utilizing high-level information technology.

"In the age of informational industry, I think knowledge-intensive industry will be upgraded to higher levels, especially in the areas of computer technology, data processing and programming," said Hong So Hyon, chief of the Information Center of Kim Chaek University of Technology, add-

ing, "Existing industrial structures in our country will be necessarily improved to respond to trends in the world."

Although the DPRK is a developing country in information technology, it is set on attaining the world's top level.

"As the world's computer networks are linked with each other, it is necessary for any computers to be compatible with other computers," said Choe Un Chol, engineer at the Information Center. He continued, "However this does not mean that we should imitate the technologies of developed countries. It is characteristic of the information-oriented age that everyone can develop one's unlimited possibility to create anything if one imagines and discovers what one wants to realize. Although our country has developed computer programs working on Windows, we will develop new computer systems including an OS by ourselves in the future. Our country has a great potential sufficient to surprise the world by catching up with the developed countries of information industry."

IT specialists in north Korea said that constructing an economically powerful nation would be realized on a plane of "Historic Change," that is, a transition from machine to information industry.

19th Congress of Chongryun

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compatriots' patriotic movements in the world, he stressed that these achievements and traditions should be inherited and carried forward in a successful manner by the rising generation in their activities in the new century.

Thanks to the programmatic policy clarified by leader Kim Jong Il, he stated, an exemplary experience has been gained in the period under review, in particular, to radically transform Chongryun's work-style and methods so that Chongryun might be an organization that truly served the Korean community in Japan.

In the 21st century, he emphasized, Chongryun should strictly adhere to the principle of Juche and national character in all fields of its activity and the new generation should play a leading role in the movement in various forms.

The report pointed to an image of the Korean community in Japan to be created in the new century—"a harmonious community which is united through ethnicity and compatriotism; a rich community which is economically stable and full of ethnic culture and emotion; and a powerful community which has taken a proud position in the international society and can contribute to the fatherland and the nation."

In the second part, the reporter, pointing to the reality that with the alternation of generations the spirit of national independence has been gradually slackened, stressed that priority must be given to the defense of national character in the Korean community. To this end, national education should be improved in terms of quality and effectiveness and computers and the Internet be actively introduced in the national schools so that the students may acquire enough know-how on Information Technology, he said. At the same time, he suggested that a variety of campaigns and movements be vigorously staged among

the younger generation to enable them to learn their mother tongue, history and culture and thereby regain and maintain their ethnic identities.

The third part referred to the principle that the patriotic movement in the 21st century should be developed with the new generation as its driving force, as well as to the necessity for the movement to give birth to many talented people who may work on an international arena.

The fourth part put special emphasis on the safeguarding of our compatriots' lives and human rights. Before all else, the functions and roles of organizations for those Koreans in the sectors of commerce and industry—now a majority of Koreans in Japan—should be fully strengthened so that they may be able to find a way out of difficulties. They should be provided with counseling and relevant useful information by specialists and experts, the report said and continued:

One of the most immediate and pressing tasks is the rebuilding of some Korean credit associations, which went bankrupt owing to the long-drawn economic recession in Japan. At the same time, the service organizations such as the Consultant Center for Compatriots' Lives, the Korean Association for Human Rights, the Korean Consultant Center for Marriage Arrangements, the Employment Information Center for Korean Compatriots, and the Consultative Conference for Compatriots' Welfare—a newly built network for handicapped Koreans—should be further activated for the benefit of the Korean community. And an on-line computer network should be further strengthened.

Next, the report stressed the "Branch-first principle" in Chongryun's activity so that its local organizations may be deeply rooted in the Korean communities. Toward this end, it added, all Chongryun workers should radically improve their working styles and methods.

In the last part, the reporter pointed to the importance for Chongryun to make

Lineup of Central Standing Committee

The 19th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) elected its chairman, chief vice-chairman, and vice-chairmen and other members of the Central Standing Committee.

A line-up of the new CSC members of Chongryun follows:

Chairman: So Man Sul (New)

Chief Vice Chairman: Ho Jong Man

Vice Chairmen: Pak Jae Ro, Kwon Sun Hui, Ryang Su Jong (New) (President of the Korean Federation of Commerce and Industry in Japan), O Hyong Jin, Nam Sung U, Ri Gi Sok (New), Cho Ryong Hyon (New)

Director General of General Secretariat: Ri Gi Sok (New)

Chairman of Financial Committee: Choe Byong Jo

Chairman of Central Control Committee: Hong In Hum

Director of General Affairs Bureau: Kim Gwang Yon

Director of Compatriots' Affairs Bureau: Ha Su Gwang (New)

Director of Culture & Publicity Bureau: Pae Jin Gu

Director of Economic Bureau: So Se Gyo (New)

Director of Affiliated Organizations Bureau: Kim Sang Il

Director of International Affairs Bureau: Han Jong Chi (New)

Director of Reunification Movement Bureau: Pak Il (New)

Director of Financial Bureau: Cho Dong Hwan

Director of Home-Visit Office: Kim Gi Chol

Vice Director General of General Secretariat: Chong Gwang Su

Secretary General of Economic Committee: Pak Un Sung

Member of the CSC: Kang Yong Gwan

unique contributions to accelerating the national reunification as well as the DPRK's powerful nation construction drive. He went on:

Every possible effort on the part of Chongryun must be made to bring about an earlier unification of the country hand in hand with all Korean residents in Japan by transcending the differences in ideology, affiliation, and social standing in accordance with the spirit of the historic north-south joint declaration of last year.

In the meantime, Chongryun should actively contribute to the DPRK's economic construction in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and technology, joint venture, and trade.

At the same time, external activities should be developed actively in a bid to materialize the normalization of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan as soon as possible and to create circumstances in favor of Chongryun's activities and daily lives of Koreans in Japan. And closer daily contacts with Japan's local autonomous governments and civic groups should be made to develop friendship, cooperation, and mutual understanding and thereby enjoy active support from among them.

The first vice-chairman concluded his report by appealing to the participants to be pacesetters in creating a model of expatriates' movement in the new century.

Hong Successfully Defends Title in Seoul



Hong Chang Su, a graduate of Tokyo Korean High School, skillfully gives his left blow to his opponent Cho during his second defense of the title.

"Hong Chang Su! Hong Chan Su!" Hearing the cheers calling his name, Hong bawled out "Korea is one!" in response to them.

World Boxing Council Super Flyweight Champion Hong Chang Su defeated challenger Cho In Ju with a KO on May 20 just 45 seconds into the fifth round in a special ring prepared at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel in Seoul.

Hong succeeded in defending his title for the second time. Hong defeated Cho last August and became north Korea's first world champion. Hong's record is now 24 wins (6KOs), 1 tie and 2 losses, and Cho's is 18 wins (7KOs) and 2 losses.

Some 1,400 spectators, including 230 pro-north Korean residents of Japan, sang "Our Wish is Unification" instead of their national anthems and waved neutral flags with the picture of the Korean peninsula instead of the national flags of north and south Korea.

Hong had the words "One Korea" sewn on his trunks belt showing his desire for national unification.

Cho started off well, aiming precisely at Hong's face during the first and second rounds but Hong fought back using his sharp, long reach straight attacks and fast feet to finally made a decisive right-hand hook on Cho's face.

Cho fell to the ring floor and only managed to get up a long while after the referee counted to ten.

Hong Chang Su held his father's shoulders, and waving a neutral Korean peninsula flag, he shouted "Korea is one!" celebrating his victory together with the cheer group.

Before the opening of the match between Hong and Cho, the south Korean government allowed a 230 member pro-north cheering group of Chongryun to visit south Korea as a cheering group for Hong.

"I wanted to cheer him up in Seoul. I am very happy to see him successfully defend his title," said Ri Chang Yun, one of

the Chongryun visiting group, who had joined a boxing club in Tokyo Korean High School together with the champion.

"I could not repress my tears at the moment of his victory," said Hong's mother Kwon Min Ja. She added, "My relatives in south Korea came to see the bout today. They were all surprised to see the Chongryun cheering group who gave hearty cheers to Hong, united for his victory."

Hong, a graduate of Tokyo Korean High School, said he will go on wearing on the ring a gown that has on it a map of the Korean peninsula and the Korean words reading "Fatherland Unification."

Interview with Ramsey Clark

(Continued from page 3)

people were advancing their way through many hardships and making a firm onward march toward a bright future.

We will show the people of the world what the DPRK really is as well as reveal the truth about the war crimes committed by the U.S.

How do you evaluate the U.S. Korean policy?

I am one of the persons who experienced for a long time the process of enforcement of the U.S.'s foreign policy. Historically, the U.S. committed bloody massacres often under the mask of a "liberator." A hard-and-fast principle in analyzing the U.S.'s external policy is never to blindly accept what the U.S. says and does, and never to have any sweet visions of them.

With the AP report in 1999 on the Rogun-ri massacre, the world came to know that U.S. troops had committed a massacre of civilians in Rogun-ri, south Korea, during the Korean War. The then President Clinton said that he would do anything for the settlement of the Rogun-ri issue, but what changed? Nothing changed. Far from changing favorably, the situation is getting more serious after the

Bush Administration was inaugurated. The DPRK-U.S. relations came to a standstill, in spite of the hope that the bilateral relations were expected to improve.

What is your opinion on the issue of the withdrawal of the USFK?

The U.S. has stationed its troops in south Korea, attaching strategic significance to the Korean Peninsula which is surrounded by China, Russia and Japan. No country can enjoy freedom or peace, if foreign troops continue to stay in it.

In the U.S., the Korean War is called "a forgotten war." But, I think that Korean people can never forget the barbarous acts committed by U.S. forces. Searching for truth and reconciliation are closely related with each other. First, the U.S. should begin with recognizing the atrocities it committed, and then, it should put an end to barbarous crimes that still continue. This is really the best way for the U.S. to contribute to the reunification of Korea.

We should raise international public opinion to put pressure to make the U.S. withdraw from Korea. That is why we wage a campaign to accuse the U.S. of its war crimes and to tell the truth about its wartime massacres of civilians to the world.