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## Pyongyang Expresses Skepticism About Bush; Dismisses Conditional Talks Formula



Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyangites gather at Kim Il Sung Square to hold an anti-U.S. mass rally on Jun. 24.

"It is noteworthy that the new U.S. administration proposed to resume DPRK-U.S. dialogue..., but we cannot but remain vigilant against its real intention," a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry said on June 18. The comment came as Pyongyang's first reaction to U.S. President Bush's June 6 overture to resume dialogue after a months "review" of North Korea policy. Dismissing the U.S.-proposed agenda—nuclear, missile and conventional arms-related issues—he stated: "We cannot construe this otherwise than an attempt of the U.S. to disarm the DPRK through negotiation." "Rodong Sinmun" in its June 20 commentary said that Washington must withdraw its armed forces from South Korea before any discussion of North Korean arms cut or troop deployments would be possible. The general tones of Pyongyang responses sound more moderate and self-restrained than before, however.

### FM Spokesman

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. unilaterally took up three agenda items to discuss with Pyongyang, the north Korean spokesman said that "dialogue between sovereign states should be conducted on a fair and equal footing" and described Bush's June 6 overture as "unilateral and conditional in its nature and hostile in its intention," and as containing "unrealistic and unacceptable demands."

"Our aim to have dialogue with the United States," he said, "is to discuss and carry into practice measures to wipe out mistrust and misunderstanding between both sides and put the DPRK-U.S. relations on a normal orbit to meet the bilateral interests."

Expressing Pyongyang's skepticism about the Bush administration, he stated, "If the U.S. has a true will to drop his hostile policy and have a dialogue with the DPRK, it should, first of all, adopt as topics of discussion practical matters related to the implementation of the provisions of the DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework and the DPRK-U.S. joint communique (of Oct. 12, 2000) as agreed upon." "The DPRK's conventional armed forces can never be a subject of discussion before the U.S. forces are pulled out of South Korea, at least as they are means for self-defense to cope

with the grave threat posed by the U.S. and its allied forces."

Criticizing the new U.S. administration for an attempt to shift the responsibility for the stalled negotiations on Pyongyang, the spokesman urged Washington to implement the Agreed Framework of 1994, the key to which is the U.S. light water reactors (LWRs) provision in return for north Korea's nuclear freeze. "The issue of compensating for the loss of electricity caused by delay in the LWR provision should be adopted as a primary item to be taken up at the bilateral negotiations," he stressed.

Earlier on June 16, Pyongyang criticized the executive director of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) Kartman for his statement at a recent press conference in which he had argued that the 1994 Agreed Framework had no provision calling for compensation, by calling it "short-sighted and irresponsible, and shameless."

### Media's Reaction

"Rodong Sinmun," organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, in its signed commentary also took issue with the Bush administration's unilaterally preset agenda items, conventional arms issue, in particular. Reiterating the description of Bush's proposal to resume dialogue as "noteworthy," the paper reminded Washington that "the grave situation prevailing in the DPRK-U.S. relations is a product of the U.S. vicious hostile policy towards the DPRK."

"The DPRK conventional armed forces ... can never be a subject of discussion. If the U.S. wants a reduction in north Korea's conventional armed forces, it should withdraw its armed forces from South Korea," it said.

"The U.S. should dispel the DPRK's doubt as to whether the U.S. has a political will to drop its hostile policy towards the DPRK and discuss and settle the pressing issue of compensating for the loss of electricity," the commentary concluded.

On June 23 "Minju Choson," organ of the government, said that the agenda items unilaterally set out by the U.S. would "deprive the DPRK of even a minimum right

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## U.S. Found Guilty: Int'l War Crimes Tribunal

"The Members of the International War Crimes Tribunal find the accused guilty on the basis of the evidence against them," a New York civilian tribunal declared in its final judgment. The "accused" included all U.S. government, military leaders who have served since 1945 up to 2001. The charges brought against them concerned all the crimes committed by the U.S. during the Korean War including massacres of civilians of north and south Korea. They were categorized into 19 separate war crimes, crimes against peace and humanity in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, the Hague Regulations of 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the 1929 and 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, other international agreements and customary international law, the laws of the U.S. and Korea and other nations.

The "War Crimes Tribunal on U.S. Troop Massacres During the Korean War"—the first-ever international trial of this kind held on June 23 in New York—was co-sponsored by the "(south) Korea Truth Commission on U.S. War Crimes During the Korean War" and the "International Action Center" founded by Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General, and north Korea's "Investigation Committee of the National Front for Democratic Reunification," other international organizations and U.S. civic organizations.

Since a 1999 Associated Press series about U.S. troops attacking and killing innocent civilians during the Korean War, news on 160 attacks on unnamed civilians has surfaced. The notorious "Rogun-ri Massacre" is the case in point, for which then-president Clinton expressed regret but did not apologize. A joint investigation team visited different sites in both south and north Korea where mass killings of innocent civilians had been committed by U.S. troops during the 1950-1953 Korean War, to hear testimonies from survivors and collect relevant information and evidence.

The tribunal heard testimonies from survivors of U.S. troop attacks, reports from the said organizations of north and south Korea, and was provided with documentary evidence, eyewitness testimonies,

photos, videotapes, special reports, expert analyses and summaries of evidence available to the Korea Truth Commission.

The final judgment read by Ramsey Clark in its recommendations called for the immediate end of U.S. occupation of all Korean territory, the removal of all U.S. bases, forces and materiel, including land mines; urged the immediate revocation of all embargoes, sanctions and penalties against northern Korea; called for reparations to be paid by the U.S. government to all of Korea to compensate for the damage inflicted by 55 years of violence and economic warfare; and demanded that the U.S. government make full disclosure of all information about U.S. crimes and wrongful acts committed in Korea since September 7, 1945.

### U.S. Refuses to Allow Entry of N. Korean Delegation

The final judgment also referred to the refusal of the U.S. to grant visas to a delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by saying: The refusal "only confirms the criminal intent of the defendants to isolate those whom they have abused to prevent them from telling their story to the world."

In the meantime, a denunciation came from Pyongyang in protest against the act of the Bush administration who just proposed to resume dialogue in early June. At a press conference held in the capital city, a statement was released by the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association which stated:

"The KDLA bitterly condemns the U.S. government for this action, branding it as an extremely impertinent and unreasonable step that wantonly violated the publicly recognized international practice and norm and the basic principles governing international relations."

"The harder the U.S. government works to hamstring the DPRK's efforts to probe the truth behind the GIs' mass killings of

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## DPRK Establishes Diplomatic Relations with Turkey

PYONGYANG, June 27 (KCNA) — A press statement was released on Jun. 27 on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Turkey.

The statement said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Turkey have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassador level, prompted by the desire to develop friendly and cooperative relations on the principle of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit and non-interference in other's internal affairs. It was agreed to mark January 15, 2001 as

the day of the opening of these times.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries will contribute to deepening the mutual understanding and trust between the two peoples and developing the bilateral relations in various fields.

\*Turkey became the 156th country to establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK. This year the DPRK established diplomatic ties with Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Spain, Germany, Luxembourg, Greece, Brazil, New Zealand, Kuwait and Bahrain.



# First Anniversary of Inter-Korean Summit and June 15 Joint Declaration

## Photos Highlight Inter-Korean Relations after Summit in June 2000

### 2000

June 27 - 30 — The first round of inter-Korean Red Cross talks was held.

July 26 — North and south Korean foreign ministers held their first bilateral talks during the 7th Asian Regional Forum (ARF).



July 29 - 31 - The first inter-Korean ministerial talks were held in Seoul. Both sides agreed to re-operate the North-South Liaison Office at Panmunjom, to hold pan-national events on Aug. 15, to conduct a home-visiting of compatriots under the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), to re-link the severed Seoul-Sinuju Railways.



August 5 - 12 — A delegation of south Korean media companies visited north Korea, and General Secretary Kim Jong Il received the delegation. A five-point joint agreement was issued.

August 15 - 18 — Groups of separated families and relatives of north and south Korea visited Pyongyang and Seoul respectively to meet their long-lost family members in accordance with an inter-Korean family reunion plan guaranteed by the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.



August 20 - 22 — The State Symphony Orchestra of north Korea performed for the first time in Seoul.

August 29 - 31 — The second round of inter-Korean ministerial talks was held in Pyongyang. Kim Jong Il had talks on Sep. 1 with Minister Pak Jae Gyu of south Korea's Unification Ministry, who headed the south side's delegation.



September 2 — Sixty-three unconverted long-term prisoners in south Ko-

rea were repatriated to north Korea under the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration reached and signed on Jun. 15 by General Secretary Kim Jong Il and President Kim Dae Jung.

September 11 - 14 — Secretary Kim Yong Sun of the Workers' Party of Korea visited Seoul. The north side and the south side issued a seven-point joint press statement which said that Kim Jong Il would visit Seoul in the near future and his visit would be preceded by the Seoul visit of Kim Yong Nam, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

September 15 — North and south Korean athletes and officials made a joint march in the opening ceremony of the Sydney Olympics.

September 20 - 23 — The second round of north-south Red Cross talks was held at the foot of Mt. Kumgang.

September 22 - 27 — The first official visit of members of Chongryun (the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan) to south Korea was realized.



September 25 - 26 — The first inter-Korean defense ministerial talks were held on Cheju Island, south Korea.

September 25 - 26 — The first working-level contact on north-south economic cooperation was held in Seoul to expand and develop economic cooperation and provide an institutional guarantee for a balanced development of the national economy.

September 28 - 30 — The third round of inter-Korean ministerial talks was held on Cheju Island.



October 9 - 14 — A delegation of parties, social organizations and figures of south Korea visited north Korea to attend the ceremony held in Pyongyang to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

October 31 — An inter-Korean joint resolution on "peace, security and reunification on the Korean Peninsula" was unanimously adopted by the plenary meet-

ing of the 55th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.



November 8 - 11 — The second round of inter-Korean working-level contact on inter-Korean economic cooperation was held in Pyongyang.

November 17 - 22 — The second visit of the Chongryun delegation to south Korea was held.

November 28 — The first round of inter-Korean military working-level talks was held at Panmunjom to discuss the project of re-linking railways and road between the north and the south.

November 30 - December 2 — The second round of the mutual visit of separated families and relatives of north and south Korea was realized.

December 5 — The second round of inter-Korean military working-level talks was held at Panmunjom.



December 8 — North and south Korea issued a joint indictment in the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japanese Military Sexual Slavery held on Dec. 8-12 in Tokyo.

December 12 - 13 — North and south Korean workers held a grand seminar on the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration at the foot of Mt. Kumgang.

December 12 - 16 — The fourth round of inter-Korean ministerial talks was held in Pyongyang.

December 21 — The third round of inter-Korean military working-level talks was held.

December 27 - 30 — The North-South Committee for Promotion of Economic Cooperation held its first meeting in Pyongyang.

### 2001

January 10 — "A 2001 meeting for independent reunification of the Korean nation" was held in Pyongyang.

January 29 - 31 — The third round of inter-Korean Red Cross Talks was held at the foot of Mt. Kumgang.

January 31 — The fourth round of inter-Korean military working-level talks was held.

February 1 - 2 — North and south Korean artistic groups staged in Pyongyang their first joint performance of "Chunhyang-jon," a drama based on one of the favorite folk tales of Korea.



February 7 - 10 — North and south Korea held the first meeting in Pyongyang of the power cooperation sub-committee of the north-south committee on the promotion of economic cooperation.

February 8 — The 5th inter-Korean military working-level talks were held in the north side's area of Panmunjom.

February 21 - 24 — The first meeting was held in Pyongyang of the north-south subcommittee on preventing flood damage in the area along the River Rimjin.

February 26 - 28 — The mutual visit of the delegations of separated families and relatives of north and south Korea was made.



March 1 — North and south Korean scholars held a joint symposium and exhibition on the illegality of the Japanese occupation of Korea at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang to mark the 82nd anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising, a nation-wide anti-Japanese resistance in 1919.

March 10 - 11 — A working consultation between the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the south Korean Confederation of Trade Unions and the Federation of South Korean Trade Unions and a working level meeting between the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea and the National Federation of Peasants Associations of south Korea were held at the foot of Mt. Kumgang.

March 10 - 14 — Kim Han Gil, South Korean Minister of Culture and Tourism, visited north Korea.

March 15 — Correspondence was exchanged between separated families and relatives in north and south Korea, the first-ever mail exchange since the division of the Korean Peninsula.



March 24 — Kim Jong Il sent a message of condolences to the bereaved family of the late Jong Ju Yong on his death on Mar. 21. A four-member mourners' delegation of north Korea visited south Korea to lay a wreath before the bier of

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**MATERIAL****Speech at Ad Hoc Asian Meeting on Textbook***By DPRK Delegation, June 10, Tokyo*

Follow the excerpts from a prepared speech read for the head of a DPRK delegation at the "Asian Urgent Solidarity Conference on Textbook Issues in Japan" which was held on June 10 and 11 in Tokyo (See the previous issue). The Japanese government did not allow the three-member DPRK delegation to enter Japan to take part in the meeting.

I think this conference, which was held before the adoption of textbooks in Japan, will be of much significance in repulsing the distortion of history textbooks by the Japanese right-wing forces who scheme to reverse the stream of history and in conveying to the Japanese people the voices of the peoples of victimized Asian countries, thus enabling the Japanese not to forget the lessons of history.

I also think this conference will contribute to further strengthening the mutual solidarity and unity among the many civilian organizations which are waging righteous drives to realize the common aim of building a peaceful Asia free from war through the settlement of Japan's crime-stricken past.

**1. Our Evaluation of the Distorted History Textbooks**

As is well known, on April 3 the Japanese authority endorsed the history textbooks which were authored and compiled by the "Society for New History Textbook (Tsukurukai)," an ultra-rightist organization, despite strong opposition at home and abroad.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Technology (MECST) pointed to some expressions in the textbook to be corrected, in deference to the strong protest and pressure mounting within and without Japan. After the textbook screening, however, the textbook remained unchanged in its essence. It still distorts stark historical facts, glorifies and embellishes Japan's past aggression, and contains contempt for other nations and particularly foreign women.

The main problems with the revised textbook are as follows:

First, the textbook is a reactionary one based on the Emperor centered view of history, which advocates "an unbroken line of Emperors reign." This is a mixture of myths and facts, explaining the history of Japan with a deified imperial genealogy as its center, starting with a figure in the nation-building myths. Such a discourse on history justifies Japan's domestic autocratic rules and overseas aggression. The controversial textbook prepared by "Tsukurukai" intentionally mentions the "foundation day" of Japan based on the myths, and a legendary tale of "Emperor

Jinmu's Eastern Expedition" as the first real emperor remains unchanged as it was. It is apparent that the distortion of history is intended to force on Japanese citizens an absolute allegiance to the Emperors based on ultra-nationalism and chauvinism—a reminder of old history textbooks which were compiled by the Imperial Japanese government.

Second, the textbook distorts Korean history outrageously from a colonialistic point of view which is intended to denigrate its neighbor's long history.

Let me adduce some examples. The new history textbook fabricates history, saying that Japan had possessed its colony in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula as early as the period of the Three Kingdoms in Korea—Koguryo, Shilla, and Paekje—and that these kingdoms had paid tributes to the Yamato dynasty. Describing Korea as a nation destined to remain backward and to be determined by external factors in historical development, it justifies, or omits, historical facts about Japanese aggression against Korea, from the Middle Ages down to the present age—including Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea in the 1590s and the historical processes of Japanese occupation and colonial rule of Korea.

In particular, these textbooks justify the Japanese annexation of Korea and the enslavement of the Korean people based on a ruler's logic.

On the other hand, the history textbook ignores Korea's cultural influences on Japan and omits or makes little account of even peace-time friendly exchanges of people and culture between the two nations which had continued long in between conflicts and wars.

Third, the textbook not only enables Japan to evade its State responsibility for war crimes but also aims to educate children on militaristic ideas by glorifying its past aggressive wars.

To say nothing of the references to the old and the Middle Ages, those to modern and present eras found in the textbook emphasize that Japan has been a great power historically and should perform its due roles, describing all aggressive wars Japan had waged against Asia as the wars to "liberate" the region from domination by Western imperialism. The stark facts about the atrocities and indescribable damage and losses that had been inflicted upon the Asians by the Imperial Japan are ignored or underestimated. No mention is made at all of the "comfort women" issue and other crimes against humanity. And, the "Military Tribunal for the Far East" itself is regarded as "illegal" in a bid to evade the Japanese State responsibility for all the war crimes it had perpetrated during the Pacific War.

Fourth, the new textbook spreads anti-DPRK sentiments.

It stresses the "threat of North Korea" as well as the alleged "suspicion of abduction of Japanese by North Korea." This is a preposterous argument with an aim of presenting the victimized nation as a crime perpetrator.

**2. Danger and True Intention of Distortions of History**

As a matter of fact, the distortion of history on the part of Japan had started a long time ago. During the Japanese colonial occupation of Korea, the Japanese militarists used to censor and screen the textbooks for elementary and junior high school pupils on a regular basis, as part of the Imperial Japan's policy to obliterate the Korean nation, by omitting whatsoever phrases which they understood seemed to cultivate anti-Japanese emotions or patriotism among the Korean people.

In the 1930s alone, Japanese imperialism mobilized pro-government historians to author and publish a "Korean History" which entirely distorted the history of Korea in an attempt to "assimilate" Koreans into Japanese and make them "subjects of the Emperor" of Japan. In the meantime, tens of thousands of books and publications which Koreans had deemed as "patriotic and progressive" were confiscated and burnt by Japan on the pretext that they would "threaten public peace and order."

Even after its defeat in war, too, Japan did not give up its distortion of history. The right-wing groups gradually gathered their forces and began advocating that "Japan is not an aggressor"; "Japan 'advanced' to Asia to 'liberate' it from colonial rules by Europe and America"; and "There had been no 'comfort women' who were forcibly taken, but they were 'public prostitutes' who worked of their own accord for money," and the like.

Moreover, a number of local governments of Japan adopted resolutions calling for a removal of the term "comfort women" from history textbooks, while statements justifying the wrongdoings of the past and glorifying the history of Japan came out one after another among Japanese politicians. The maneuvers to revive militarism in Japan on the part of the ultra-rightists are graphically illustrated by the case of distortion of history by the "Tsukurukai." With no excuse can the Japanese government evade its responsibility for having given a go-ahead signal to such textbooks. This indicates that the Japanese government shares such views of history. It is a hard fact that the government of Japan has helped right-wing historians alter and falsify history, while putting pressures on those historians who have

been trying to reflect the truth and facts in the textbook. It is not a coincidence that the "Fuso-sha" that published the textbook prepared by the "Tsukurukai" was allowed by the government from May 22 to sell as the first history textbook to be offered on the consumer market.

We understand that the adoption of such a textbook by junior high schools would only help to encourage the ultra-rightists and nationalists and challenge peace in Asia and in the rest of the world. It would also be a mockery of an international standard of history education as well as a serious menace to sound international relations among nations. Then, Japan would face a growing global denunciation as challenging justice and humanity.

**3. Our Demand**

In parallel with the emergence of such distorted history textbooks, many other dangerous moves are going on in Japan. They include the formulation of the "New Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Security Cooperation" and its relevant regulations; an explicit advocacy of the "right to collective self-defense" and amendments to the peace-oriented Constitution; the recognition of official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine of Cabinet members; and so on.

We cannot construe these facts otherwise than an expression of the Japanese State's lust for its old dream of a "Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere."

We, on behalf of the "Korean Committee for Compensation to the Victims During the Pacific War" and all the Korean victims of forced labor and their families, denounce Japanese rightists and nationalists including the "Tsukurukai" members as well as the Japanese government for their distortions of history, and demand:

That the Japanese government cancel immediately its approval of such history textbooks and, instead, take decisive measures to encourage the use of those textbooks which reflect objective historical facts;

That the Japanese government recognize its political and moral responsibility for having defamed the dignity of our country and the rest of Asia and caused another breach in the basis of international relations, and apologize;

That those who have debased the dignity of women as "comfort women" and other victims of forced labor during the Pacific War be punished in an appropriate way.

It is a common task not only of all the Asian victims of Japanese aggression and criminal acts but also of the international community to frustrate such schemes to distort history on the part of the Japanese government and reactionary forces, and have them recognize the gravity of their crimes.

We will be always with those people in the global village who honor and love justice, truth, international law, and humanity, and keep contributing to building an Asia free from the threat of war and in peace.

Thank you very much.

**Inter-Korean Relations**  
(Continued from page 2)

the late Jong Ju Yong.



April 5 - 12 — South Korean pop singer Kim Ryon Ja visited north Korea to participate in the 19th April Friend-

ship Art Festival. She performed on Apr. 7 and 9. General Secretary Kim Jong Il received her on Apr. 11.

April 6 - 11 — An 80 member delegation of Chongryun made its third official visit to south Korea.



May 1 — North and south Korean workers held a joint May Day rally at the foot of Mt. Kumgang in north Ko-

rea.



May 20 — World Boxing Council Super Flyweight Champion Hong Chang Su defeated challenger Cho In Ju with a KO 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 south Korean Cho last August and became north Korea's first world champion.

May 28 — A joint meeting of political parties and organizations of the DPRK was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang. The meeting adopted a decision to hold a grand symposium for national reunification on Mt. Kumgang with the attendance of people from all walks of life in the north, south and abroad on the occasion of the first anniversary of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

June 4 - 5 — Contacts between preparatory committees of north and south Korea were held at the foot of Mt. Kumgang to discuss technical issues related to the grand seminar on national reunification.

June 4 - 6 — Ri Yong Hwi, south Korean costume designer, gave his fashion show of Chogori, Korean national costume, as the first south Korean dress designer to hold a show in Pyongyang.



## PK Report from Pyongyang

### Book Donation by Patriots



Many students and scholars visit the "Reference Room of Patriotism" which have been donated the book by patriotic Koreans living outside of Korea.

"Data and materials are essential to upgrade the nation's science level. As researchers and specialists read books published in foreign countries, they can be informed of the trends of the times and can store valuable knowledge," said Ri Yong Sun, 46, the chief of storage section of the "Reference Room of Patriotism" at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang.

The reference room is furnished with a number of libraries of science and technology and has the largest collection of books in north Korea.

All books were donated by Koreans who live outside of Korea and it was named the "Reference Room of Patriotism" for this reason.

In 1982, commemorating the founding of the Grand People's Study House, about 10,000 books were donated by the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan. Later in the second half of the 1980's, book donation activity spread to Koreans in the U.S.

At present, the reference room stores about 50,000 volumes concerning basic sciences — mathematics, physics and biology, and concerning practical engineering-electricity, metal, machinery and electronics.

The donated books had been kept on the shelves in a section of the Grand People's Study House. They were gathered in one room in 1988 when the "Reference Room

of Patriotism" was newly established.

"I think this kind of reference room is very rare in the world. We are really impressed with the fact that Koreans living in foreign countries have continued their book donation activity for the development of science and technology in their fatherland," said Chong Tae Won, general director of the study house.

When the reference room was established, users who were related to science and technology appreciated the efforts of the Koreans living in foreign countries who had donated books.

Chong returned to his fatherland from Japan in 1972. Later, he once visited Japan to obtain the information on the management of libraries in Japan.

"When the DPRK was going through a tough situation called the "arduous march," Koreans living in Japan were also in a difficult condition because of a long continued recession in Japan. However, their book donation activities did not cease. We were very much inspired by them."

When north Korea was in the "arduous march," users of the Grand People's Study House were reduced in number because their daily livelihood was so hard that they had to put off their studies.

Although users were small in number, the study house did not stop running, opening its gates to users.

"The books donated by a lot of patriotic Koreans have contributed toward building



Pyongyangites chant anti-U.S. slogans while they hold an anti-U.S. demonstration in central Pyongyang on Jun. 24.

#### DPRK-U.S. Relations (Continued from page 1)

to self-defense," and that it would be "a waste of time" to discuss "unpractical matters while putting aside the pending basic issues" in the bilateral relations. "The U.S. should give clear answers to the DPRK's questions as to whether the former will persistently pursue the hardline hostile policy towards the latter, whether the former will make a policy switchover and whether Washington has a political will to discuss and settle the issue of compensation for the loss of electricity, a pressing matter," it stressed.

#### Anti-U.S. Campaigns

In the meantime, an anti-American mood mounted in North Korea toward the 51st anniversary of the Korean War. On June 21, meetings to condemn the U.S. were held in Pyongyang including a rally of different trade unions on the bank of the River Taedong, where the USS "Pueblo," a U.S. spy ship captured in 1969, was on show; and a meeting of farmers held in Sinchon, where 35,000 guiltless civilians or a quarter of the county's population, had been massacred by the U.S. army during its strategic retreat in the Korean War.

a powerful nation. I feel that the study house has contributed toward leading users to have a new faith in their fatherland by attaining great prosperity such as the world envies."

Users, who were away from there, are now returning to the study house. Among them are researchers and scientists who were familiar to Ri.

"I can see a firm determination in their faces to surely build an economically powerful nation. I can feel a bright future before us in this reference room, which bears the name "patriotism."

On June 22, 10,000 citizens and students of Pyongyang gathered in a park to "vow to revenge themselves on the U.S. imperialists," and factory workers, peasants held rallies inside and outside the capital city of Pyongyang. They chanted slogans such as "Yankees are sworn enemy of Koreans!", "Slaughter U.S. imperialists!", "Ringleader of aggression and war!", "The U.S. is the No. 1 enemy of humankind," and etc.

June 24 witnessed a grand Pyongyang mass rally and an anti-U.S. demonstration held at Kim Il Sung Square with participation of hundreds of thousands of citizens on the eve of "June 25, the Day of Struggle against the U.S. imperialists." Ryang Man Gil, chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, in his speech called the last Korean War as "a criminal war of unprecedented mass killings of civilians," and denounced the U.S. for having "maliciously challenged the peace-loving DPRK's sincerity and efforts for reunification while persistently committing new war provocations pursuant to the hostile policy toward the DPRK."

In the past, Pyongyang restrained such anti-American feelings and acts as Pyongyang-Washington relations improved while Clinton was in office.

#### War Crimes Tribunal (Continued from page 1)

civilians, the stronger solidarity and joint actions the KDLA will undertake with the world's progressive lawyers so that the war criminals may be indicted and condemned worldwide."

The leader of its delegation told news reporters, domestic and foreign, that such U.S. act would not conform to even U.S. policy on international relations but would constitute a violation of its Constitution.

### Hong Chang Su Awarded Title of Hero

Admired for his achievement as a sportsman of the DPRK, Hong Chang Su, WBC super flyweight champion, was awarded the title of Hero of Labor of the DPRK. It is the highest honor north Korea can give an overseas citizen.

In the awarding ceremony which took place on June 19 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, the title of Hero of Labor of the DPRK and a gold medal (hammer and sickle) and the Order of National Flag First Class were awarded Hong Chang Su after a decree of the presidium of the DPRK was read out at the ceremony.

Present there were Kim Yong Nam, President of the presidium of the DPRK SPA, officials concerned, and Hong's party.

He was the youngest Korean resident living in Japan to receive the title of Hero of Labor of the DPRK.

In the awarding ceremony, Kim Yong Nam praised Hong, saying that he had made a great contribution toward demon-

strating the prestige of the socialist homeland and the might of Chongryun.

According to Kim Yong Nam, General Secretary Kim Jong Il was really pleased with the fact that Hong successfully defended the title in the match in May, and offered to take procedures to give the title to Hong.

"I am very happy to receive the title. I will contribute toward my fatherland and my nation by winning a series of victories in return for his deep care given me," said Hong.

The 26-year-old Hong, a third-generation Korean living in Japan, won his boxing title last year against south Korean boxer Cho In Ju.

During his trip to north Korea, he visited various places including the Mangyongdae School Children Palace, the Tower of Juche Idea and the International Friendship Exhibition, and met north Korean boxers and other sports people.



Hong Chang Su shakes hands with Kim Yong Nam at the awarding ceremony of the title of Hero of Labor.