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## DPRK, China Vow to Strengthen Relations Marking 40th Anniv. of Treaty of Friendship



Photo shows talks between General Secretary Kim Jong Il (fourth from the right) and Jiang Chunyun (third from the left).

Pyongyang and Beijing further strengthened their friendly relations as both sides exchanged their goodwill delegations in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK-China mutual assistance treaty.

General Secretary Kim Jong Il of the Workers' Party of Korea received a Chinese goodwill delegation led by Jiang Chunyun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The delegation visited the DPRK to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed on Jul. 11, 1961.

Kim Jong Il sincerely wished the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their efforts to build a new modern China under the leadership of the CPC. "The DPRK-China treaty has always demonstrated its great vitality and will serve as a strong impetus to further strengthening and developing friendly relations between the two

parties and countries," the official Korean Central News Agency quoted Kim Jong Il as saying.

The DPRK gives priority to the strengthening of relations with China in the development of foreign relations, he said, adding that it is the firm stand of the WPK to further develop relations between the two countries.

Jiang said that the treaty is a milestone in the history of relations between the two countries and serves as a legal foundation for the development of their relations in all fields.

Present at the talks were Yon Hyong Muk, member of the DPRK NDC; Choe Tae Bok, chairman of the SPA and secretary of the WPK; Kang Sok Ju, First Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs and Wang Guozhang, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK.

Meanwhile, a DPRK delegation, headed by Secretary General Kim Yun Hyok of the Presidium of the SPA, visited China from

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## Kim Yong Nam Visits 3 ASEAN Nations To Strengthen Traditional Ties

A highest DPRK delegation led by President Kim Yong Nam of the Supreme People's Assembly visited Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia between July 11 and 20, during which summit meetings were held and bilateral joint communiques issued respectively. The joint communiques reconfirmed the traditional bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the three Southeast Asian nations forged by the preceding leaders and agreed to further develop mutual solidarity and cooperation in all fields, both domestic and international, in conformity with the requirements of the new century. The leaders of the three members of the ASEAN also fully supported and welcomed the historic inter-Korean summit held in Pyongyang last year and the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and highly estimated the efforts made by the Korean people for its implementation.

Kim Yong Nam was accompanied by

Minister of Foreign Trade Ri Kwan Gun, Minister of Culture Kang Nung Su, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Kil Yon, and other suit members.

The delegation's visits came when a meeting of the Asean Regional Forum (ARF) is slated for late July in Vietnam and Pyongyang-Washington relations have been strained as George W. Bush came in office six months ago.

### Vietnam (July 11-14)

The highest-ever level delegation of the DPRK picked Vietnam as the first country to visit among the three nations—a rising nation in Southeast Asia that has long been a close ally of north Korea and fought together against the U.S. during the Vietnam War.

During his stay in Vietnam Kim Yong

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President Kim Yong Nam of the DPRK SPA (left) talks with Nong Duc Manh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

## Farmers of North, South Hold Joint Solidarity Meeting

Farmers of north and south Korea gathered at the foot of north Korea's scenic Mt. Kumgang to hold a joint meeting to implement the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

The gathering, named a "meeting of peasants of the north and the south for reunification", was held between July 18 and 19 at the foot of Mt. Kumgang, participated in by almost 1,500 farmers from north and south Korea—800 from the Union of Agricultural Workers of north Korea, 650 from the south Korean General Federation of Peasant Unions and the south Korean General Federation of Women Peasants' Unions.

Representatives of north and south Korean peasants expressed their firm stand to support and implement the historic June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

A joint press release noted that the meeting confirmed the resolve of the Korean

peasants to take an active part in realizing the cause of national reunification according to the historic joint declaration and conduct a vigorous struggle to foil the outsiders' policy of war and confrontation and Japan's moves to distort history.

The press release said that north and south Korean farmers decided to discuss and promote their efforts to organize a solidarity organization for reunification of farmers of the north and the south. Both sides expressed the conviction that a grand national festival would be successfully held in Pyongyang on Aug. 15 as a nationwide event to make a positive contribution to achieving national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

Sung Sang Sop, chairman of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea, said in his congratulatory speech that the meeting would be a prelude to an August 15 grand national festival for reunification as it was



North and south Korean farmers gather at the foot of Mt. Kumgang to hold the first-ever inter-Korean farmers' meeting.

a significant meeting of all peasants in the north and the south to take the first big stride toward reunification.

Jong Kwang Hun, chairman of the south Korean General Federation of the Peasants' Unions, called on the nation to achieve in-

dependent reunification by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation in the spirit of the June 15 Joint Declaration.

Kim Sun Ok, chairperson of the south

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*Kim Yong Nam*

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Nam held talks with Vietnamese leaders including President Tran Duc Luong; Nong Duc Manh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; and Nguyen Van An, Chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam. On the sidelines inter-sector talks also took place between the two sides.

President Tran Duc Luong at the talks with his counterpart Kim Yong Nam highly estimated the achievements the Korean people have made in the revolution and construction under the leadership of Kim Jong Il, braving the trials and difficulties, and expressed firm solidarity with their cause.

Expressing heartfelt thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government for their full support and encouragement to the Vietnamese people in the struggle for national liberation, the reunification of the country and socialist construction, he pointed to the necessity for both sides to inherit the excellent tradition of supporting and assisting each other in the new century, too.

Kim Yong Nam stressed the need for the two countries to closely support and cooperate with each other to ensure peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. He also clarified the invariable stance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government to further consolidate and develop in the new century the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries provided by their preceding leaders.

Both sides agreed to hold intergovernmental talks so as to provide a legal basis for expanded bilateral exchange and cooperation in politics, the economy, culture and other fields and maintain regular contacts in the future.

A highlight in what the two nations agreed upon in the international affairs concerned U.S. unilateralism, its missile defense program in particular. The joint communique said: "The two sides agreed to contribute to building a new world based on independence, sovereignty, mutual respect, impartiality and equality for the peace, stability and development of humankind, expressed apprehensions over the dangerous moves which may spark a new arms race threatening world peace and security and made a strong objection to

pressure or interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state."

Both sides stressed the importance of the ASEAN in keeping the regional peace and stability. The Korean side appraised Vietnamese efforts in this regard.

On July 12, Kim Yong Nam visited the monument to heroic martyrs and the mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi and "the tomb of fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army" in Bac Giang Province and laid wreaths there.

**Laos (July 14-17)**

Kim Yong Nam visited Laos from July 14 to 17 at the invitation of Khamtay Siphandone, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. During the visit Kim Yong Nam had talks with Khamtay Siphandone and received Prime Minister Bounngang Vorachit; and met Samane Vignaketh, Chairman of the National Assembly.

At the talks with President Khamtay Siphandone, Kim Yong Nam said that the ties between the two countries are the fraternal friendly and cooperative relations based on the close friendship forged by Kim Il Sung and Kaysone Phomvihane, and expressed the DPRK's firm will to further strengthen and develop the bilateral ties in the new century in the interests of the two peoples aspiring after socialism.

Khamtay Siphandone highly estimated the new victory the DPRK has won, invariably holding aloft the banner of socialism under the guidance of Kim Jong Il, and supported and welcomed the inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang and the efforts made by the Korean people for its implementation.

Both sides agreed to strengthen support and cooperation in such international arenas as the UN, the non-aligned movement, the ARF and others.

**Cambodia (July 17-20)**

Kim Yong Nam paid an official goodwill visit to Cambodia to wrap up the three-nation tour in this region of Asia between July 17 and 20 upon the invitation of King Norodom Sihanouk.

At the airport, Kim, together with Sihanouk, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Cambodian royal army; Kim and his party were welcomed by some 100,000 people along the tens of



The DPRK delegation (right), led by Kim Yong Nam, have talks with senior officials of Laos including President Khamtay Siphandone.



Kim Yong Nam talks with Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia.

kilometers-long route to the guest house in the capital.

During his stay in the country, Kim Yong Nam had talks with Norodom Sihanouk, Chea Sim, President of Cambodia. An old close friend of Kim Il Sung's, the Cambodian King, describing Kim Jong Il as a sagacious leader of the Korean people who

is comparable to Kim Il Sung, expressed his highest respect to him and his full support for the Korean people's cause for the independent reunification of the country.

He also stressed his firm will to strengthen forever the friendly relations between the two countries with a long historical tradition.

## Joint Communique

To conclude Kim Yong Nam's official visits to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, a "joint communique" was issued respectively. The gist of each communique is as follows:

### DPRK-Vietnam Joint Communique (July 14, 2001)

- Both sides reached a consensus of views on the matter of further strengthening and developing the bilateral ties in the 21st century.

- They agreed to hold intergovernmental talks so as to provide a legal basis for expanded bilateral exchange and cooperation in politics, the economy, culture and other fields.

- They agreed to maintain regular contacts at high and other levels and strengthen cooperation and exchange between the governmental bodies and social organizations of the two countries.

- Both sides agreed to hold the 4th meeting of the joint committee for bilateral cooperation in the economy, science and technology at an early date in order to develop the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

- They agreed to continue strengthening exchange and cooperation in culture, education, public health, sports, tourism and other fields.

- The two sides agreed to contribute to building a new world based on independence, sovereignty, mutual respect, impartiality and equality for the peace, stability and development of humankind, ex-

pressed apprehensions over the dangerous moves which may spark a new arms race threatening regional and world peace and security and made a strong objection to pressure or interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

- The sides agreed to strengthen cooperation and joint steps in such international and regional arena as the UN, the non-aligned movement and the ASEAN Regional Forum, for mutual interests and peace, stability and development in the Asia-Pacific and the world and make joint efforts to promote solidarity and cooperation with developing countries and establish an impartial, rational and equal international economic order among countries.

- The sides highly praised the positive role of the ASEAN for regional stability and development.

- The Korean side expressed support for the efforts of Vietnam which plays a positive role in ASEAN activities.

- Kim Yong Nam invited President Tran Duc Luong to pay an official visit to the DPRK at a convenient time. Tran Duc Luong accepted the invitation with pleasure.

### DPRK-Laos Joint Communique (July 17, 2001)

- The DPRK side hoped that under the wise leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Khamtay Siphandone the fraternal Lao people would implement the decisions made by its 7th Congress and achieve greater successes in

carrying out the socio-economic development plan by the year 2020 to turn the country into a modern industrial state from a less developed one.

- The Lao side congratulated the Korean people on the shining successes made in their efforts to build a powerful nation despite economic difficulties caused by consecutive natural disasters and in the field of external relations pursuant to the independent foreign policy under the wise leadership of Kim Jong Il.

- It also supported and welcomed the historic inter-Korean summit held in Pyongyang last year and the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration adopted, and stressed that its implementation is in accord with the desire of all the Korean people to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

- During Kim's visit both sides signed the inter-governmental agreement on the prevention of double taxation on income and property, the agreement on cooperation in the field of public health and a 2001-2003 cultural exchange plan and agreed to continue pushing ahead with the work to conclude a treaty, agreements and contracts which would serve as a legal basis for developing bilateral cooperation in the future.

- Both sides underscored the need to intensify the exchange of delegations of high and other levels between the two countries.

- Both sides agreed to strengthen support and cooperation in such arena as the UN, the non-aligned movement and the ASEAN Regional Forum and other international organizations.

- Both sides reiterated their commitments to abide by the principle of mutual

respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and non-interference in other's internal affairs, and the principle of peaceful co-existence stipulated in the UN Charter, the non-aligned movement and international law.

- Kim Yong Nam invited Khamtay Siphandone to pay an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at a convenient time, and Khamtay Siphandone accepted it with pleasure.

### DPRK-Cambodia Joint Communique (July 20, 2001)

- The Korean side warmly congratulated the Cambodian people on having achieved national reconciliation, harmony and unity under the wise and devoted leadership of Norodom Sihanouk.

- The Cambodian side warmly congratulated the Korean people on the successes made in the efforts to overcome temporary economic difficulties and build a powerful nation under Kim Jong Il's army-first revolutionary leadership and reconfirmed the fact that the independent policy of the DPRK government is greatly conducive to the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula and of Northeast Asia.

- It also welcomed the historic inter-Korean summit and the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration adopted there and highly estimated the efforts made by the DPRK for its implementation.

- Kim Yong Nam invited King Norodom Sihanouk and the Queen to pay a State visit to the DPRK at a convenient time, and Norodom Sihanouk accepted the invitation with pleasure.

## DPRK Envoy Visits French Foreign Ministry To Discuss Improvement of Bilateral Ties

An official of the DPRK Foreign Ministry visited the French Foreign Ministry and had talks with his counterpart to discuss improvement of their bilateral relations.

Ambassador Ho Jong of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, special envoy of the DPRK government, had talks with Dominique Girard, director for the affairs of Asia and Oceania of French Foreign Ministry in Paris on July 6.

According to the DPRK's official Korean Central News Agency, in the talks both sides informed each other of the position of the respective governments on the development of their bilateral relations and held a cordial and useful conversation on matters of mutual interest for the development of their relations. Both sides empha-

sized that further improvement and development of the relations between the two countries would "promote the process of peace and reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula" and serve as "one of the important ways of contributing to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world."

In a joint communique, the DPRK and France agreed to continue their inter-governmental contacts and dialogues. A delegation of the French Foreign Ministry, led by Dominique Girard, director for Asia and Oceania, will visit Pyongyang at the end of September or early in October, the joint communique said.

The DPRK has formal diplomatic relations with all EU member countries except France and Ireland.

### DPRK-China Relations

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July 11 to 14 and had talks with high-ranking Chinese officials including President Jiang Zemin and Li Peng, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Expressing his thanks for the letter of congratulation sent by Kim Jong Il on the 80th anniversary of the CPC, Jiang Zemin said that China has always valued its tra-

ditional friendly ties with the DPRK.

Li Peng said that the Sino-DPRK friendship was fostered by the elder-generation leaders of the two neighboring countries and has stood the test of the time and the ups and downs of the international situation. The traditional friendship is being improved as the two countries have paid great attention to and made joint efforts for the development of it, he added.

Both the DPRK and China gave banquets and exchanged greetings.

## Recent Development of DPRK-PRC Relations

2000

**March 5** — General Secretary Kim Jong Il visited the Chinese embassy to the DPRK in Pyongyang.

**May 29 - 31** — General Secretary Kim Jong Il made an unofficial visit to China.

**September 13** — A delegation of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China visited the DPRK and had talks with General Secretary Kim Jong Il.

**October 22 - 26** — A high-ranking military delegation of China, headed by Colonel General Chi Haotian, Minister of National Defense, visited the DPRK. Chi Haotian, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC, had official talks with his DPRK counterpart Kim Il Chol. Kim Jong Il received and had talks with the Chinese high-ranking military delegation.

**November 1** — Paek Nam Sun, DPRK Minister of Foreign Affairs, met and conversed with a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China headed by Vice-minister Yang Wenchang.

**December 13** — Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported that Choe Jin Su was appointed as Korean Ambassador E.P. to China as a successor of former ambassador Ju Chang Jun, according to a decree of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

**December 16** — A delegation of the International Department of the WPK, led by Director Kim Yang Gon, visited China and had talks with the director of the CPC International Liaison Department.

2001

**January 15 - 20** — Chairman Kim Jong Il of the DPRK National Defense Commission paid an unofficial visit to China. Kim Jong Il had talks with President Jiang Zemin and other high-ranking officials including Zhu Rongji and visited Shanghai to inspect various enterprises and economic institutions in the city.

**February 6** — A delegation of the International Liaison Department of the CPC visited the DPRK.

**March 20 - 24** — A delegation of the Communist Party of China, led by Zeng Qinghong, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, visited the DPRK. The delegation had talks with General Secretary Kim Jong Il. Both sides agreed on Jiang Zemin's visit to the DPRK within this year and China's provision of 15,000 tons of diesel oil to the DPRK.

**March 26** — A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, led by Vice Minister Pak Kil Yon, visited China.

**March 31** — A delegation of the Communist Youth League of China, headed by Zhou Qiang, first secretary of its Central Committee, visited the DPRK.

**May 15** — A delegation of All-China Women's Federation visited the DPRK.

**May 21** — A delegation of the Chinese People's Daily, led by Jiang Shaogao, deputy editor-in-chief, visited the DPRK.

**July 1** — Kim Jong Il was invited to a party at the Chinese embassy in Pyongyang in celebration of the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the CPC.

## DPRK FM Hits U.S. Missile Interceptor Test

PYONGYANG, July 20 (KCNA) — A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry answered a question put by KCNA on July 20 assailing the recent missile interceptor test conducted by the United States. He said:

The U.S. held a missile interceptor test on July 14. An intercontinental ballistic missile launched from Vandenberg air force base in California was struck by an interceptor missile launched from Kwajalein atoll of the Marshall Islands.

The test, the first missile interceptor test since the emergence of the Bush administration, proves that the controversial "Missile Defence" system (MD) has, in fact, entered the phase of full-dress establishment. A new global arms race has, therefore, become unavoidable.

The U.S. persistent moves to establish the MD despite the unanimous domestic and foreign concern and protest is aimed to contain other big powers politically and militarily and establish its sphere of unchallenged domination over them in the 21st century and seek a way out of its domestic economic crisis in arms buildup.

The U.S. is citing the non-existent "missile threat" from the DPRK in order to cover up its true colors.

The DPRK is compelled to take a counter-action for self-defense by the U.S. deliberate provocation made to it in a bid to attain its sinister aim.

The DPRK will have nothing to lose even if all the points agreed upon between the DPRK and the U.S. are scrapped.

### Farmers' Meeting (Continued from page 1)

Korean General Federation of Women Peasants' Unions, also called on the Korean nation to prevent foreign forces and evil laws from obstructing its dynamic march for reunification and urged female peasants to pool their efforts and contribute to developing agriculture and achieving national prosperity and reunification.

It was the first time that farmers of north and south Korea held a joint event since the division of the Korean Peninsula. In

May, more than 1,000 workers of north and south Korea held a joint meeting to celebrate May Day at the foot of Mt. Kumgang.

Participants in the July 18 meeting enjoyed various events, such as a reunification forum, performances given by north and south Korean artistes, folk sports events and amusement games. Farmers from both sides watched musical performances, and organized mixed teams for wrestling matches. They also saw beautiful sights of Mt. Kumgang on Jul. 19.

### PK Report from Pyongyang

## Fighting against Flood



Kim Myong Bu checks conditions of crop he planted on the extra farming plot of his working group.

It is feared that the DPRK may suffer from damage caused by abnormal hot weather this year, as the country has already been hit by the worst drought in its history and torrential rains may hit the country in July.

Various measures have been taken by farms to minimize the damage caused by natural disasters in a bid to raise the yields of farm produce as much as possible.

"This is the first time since 60 years ago that I have experienced such a drought. All people older than I say the same thing," said Kim Myong Bu, 60, who belongs to the second working group of the Mangyongdae Farm.

The Mangyongdae Farm, which is located in west Pyongyang, is in a well-watered area thanks to the River Sunghwa which flows near the farm. The farm is favorably located to cope with drought, as it is irrigated by a waterway.

"We had suffered damage enough. Temperature rose rapidly and the ground dried up because of lack of rainfall and strong wind. As water supply by sprinklers were not enough, we all watered the ground carrying water in buckets," said Kim Myong Bu.

As rain fell in the middle of June, seed planting started on the Mangyongdae Farm.

"I can not abandon my duty because of bad weather. In order to raise farm yield, I sowed seeds on the soil where our crop had withered before and I planted beans on our extra farming plot," said An Myong Dong, 54, chief engineer.

While it took countermeasures against torrential rains, setting up a "Committee for Countermeasure against Flooding." The committee is ready to fight the flooding by establishing dozens of persons on the farm for this purpose.

"Although we have suffered a series of natural disasters this year, we are not discouraged," said Ri Chang Gil, 31 and continued, "Our farm is filled with a resolve to make a stronger effort and work harder."

Various countermeasures against natural disasters are considered and taken by all farms in north Korea, not only by the Mangyongdae Farm, to minimize the damage caused by the flooding.

North Korea is taking measures energetically against flooding by improving riverbanks, sewage systems and reservoirs.

## Korean "Titanic" Amazes Moscow And Hong Kong Audience; To Be Exported to West

A newly made DPRK version of "Titanic" is now drawing unprecedented attention and interest from non-Socialist nations of the world. The film "Sara-innun Ryonghongdul" (literally means "Living Souls," and titled "Souls Protest" in English) was shown for the first time in an international film festival in Moscow held between June 21 and 30, together with four other pieces made in north Korea. A Russian newspaper reviewed the film by saying that it reminded people of James Cameron's "Titanic" in light of its scale, the sophisticated scene of the vessel's explosion, and a moving love story, and so on.

The 100-minutes-long motion picture was simultaneously put on the screen at a Hong Kong Film Festival held between June 27 and 29, amazing the audience. A Hong Kong film import company is reported to have signed an agreement with Pyongyang to import the north Korean feature film for the first time. South Korean daily "Chungang Ilbo" explained the reason by saying that it would be accepted by Hongkongites as a "sort of commercial film and a much less ideologically-oriented one," and said that it was expected to be exported to the Western society including Canada and Europe in the future.

It is unique and something new. First, the movie was much costly produced compared to traditional north Korean feature films, for which some 10,000 extras were enrolled. Second, this is the first north Korean film in which CG technology developed by top engineers and experts in the country was introduced. Third, it is a criticism of Japan by way of an artistic form, fully representing a historical fact about a long-concealed tragedy of Koreans which took place 9 days after Korea was liberated from the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule.

The story is about the so-called "Ukishima-Maru Incident." some 3,800 Korean expatriates in Japan were aboard the "Ukishima," a Japanese naval vessel, which had been supposed to arrive in Pusan, a southeastern port of Korea, bidding farewell to their slave-like lives in the Japanese Archipelagoes—a suzerain of Korea. They included forced laborers, "comfort women" for the Imperial Army of Japan, and other survivors of forced displacement by Japan. They were full of joy, emancipated and bearing hopes for a freed Korea. The tragedy, however, took place the moment shortly after the ship had left a pier of Maizuru Port on August 24, 1945 as the vessel was bomb-exploded to sink inside the Maizuru Bay, north of Kyoto, Japan, claiming the lives of approximately 550 "passengers."

Japan has long concealed the truth about the incident. Nevertheless, data and collected information on the incident indicate that the explosion was a plot concocted by the Japanese military leadership in an attempt to destroy its dark records on and atrocities against those Korean victims and survivors. The picture tells the truth.

This incident had been filmed in Japan



**Myong Jin, the hero of the movie**

in 1995 under the title "Asian Blue—the Ukishima-Maru Incident" by a Japanese civic group. In north Korea, the story was novelized.

On June 29, a theater in Hong Kong witnessed consuls from both north and south Korea, media reporters, movie producers and buyers from different parts of the world, seeing the north Korean movie altogether. A reporter for the south Korean monthly "Minjog 21," a national reunification-oriented magazine, quoted the president of a Hong Kong-based movie trader as saying: "We have received orders already from three Japanese companies and, of course from South Korea, too." "This picture is more than just an entertainment movie. I am going to take measures so that it may be distributed widely among Asian nations because it is valuable as a historical fact teller," said the first coordinator and agent in Asia to distribute the DPRK-made film to the rest of the world.

Earlier, in an interview with PK's Pyongyang correspondent, the director of the sensational picture Kim Chun Song, who had repatriated to the DPRK from Japan, said: "We did not make this film for the purpose of imbuing our people with anti-Japanese feelings. We produced it in a bid to inform many people of what had happened to our fellow countrymen in the past."

In fact, a number of north Korean historians and researchers cooperated with the scenario writer in his effort to further probe into the historical fact and collect all the relevant information available before this half-documentary film was completed.

"This film does not exaggerate the historical facts at all," Kim said. "We are very happy and pleased to have made it." "I do hope that this film will be a help for Koreans and non-Koreans as well to increase their understanding of the untold history of Korean sufferings. It would also help Japanese draw a lesson from their history not to repeat the same history," he added.



**Hae Yon, the heroine of the movie**

## Interview with Chang Byong Tae, Rector of Korea University

Here is an interview with Chang Byong Tae, who was newly appointed Rector of Korea University in Tokyo in July. He was a researcher with the CNRS Solid-State Chemistry Institute in France and has doctoral degrees from the DPRK and Kyoto University. The People's Korea interviewed him on his plans for university management.



**Mr. Chang Byong Tae**

### Q. How do you feel appointed as Rector of Korea University?

I feel a weighty responsibility imposed on me because Korea University is entering a new era in which we should make a strong effort to train capable persons to contribute to the development of our fatherland and of the movement of Korean residents in Japan, persons suitable for the 21st century.

There are so many tasks that we have to tackle. But I think the tasks are worthwhile doing.

### Q. What is your belief as an educationalist?

When I was a university student, I made effort to acquire national pride and national sentiments through my activity in the Korean Students Committee in Japan. Then, I made up my mind to study harder for the development of our nation and our fatherland as a Korean national.

I come to have a firm belief through this activity that science has no nationality but an educationalist has his own fatherland.

### Q. What is your future plan to run the university?

I want to develop the university into one which will meet the demand of the students and Koreans in Japan in anticipation of a

future reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

It is the basic principle of Korea University to train capable persons who will lead the future movement of Koreans in Japan and who will play leading roles in the society of Koreans in Japan.

It is my plan to train specialists who have special abilities and skills suitable for the communities of Koreans in Japan such as lawyers and judicial scrivener.

It is also needed to train students who will act as intermediaries among north Korea, south Korea and Koreans living overseas.

### Q. What future prospect do you have for the university?

I am sure that we will be able to create a new era for our Korean society if we are strongly united with a firm belief in our fatherland.



Photo shows the scene in which Korean passengers struggle to get out of the water in a hold shut up by the Japanese naval forces' intentional blasting of the ship.