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Kim Jong Il Pays Unofficial Visit to China

PYONGYANG, January, 20(KCNA)—Leader Kim Jong Il, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the National Defense Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an unofficial visit to the People's Republic of China from Jan. 15 to 20 at the invitation of Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China.

Summit Talks Held

Party and State leaders of China warmly welcomed and cordially received Kim Jong Il on his China visit.

Talks were held between Kim Jong Il and Jiang Zemin in Beijing.

The two leaders informed each other of the situation in their countries in a friendly atmosphere and exchanged views on the issue of further developing the relations between the two countries and on major international matters of mutual concern and reached a consensus of views on them.

Both sides stressed the need to preserve the tradition of mutual visits by leaders of the two parties and two countries.

Jiang Zemin spoke highly of Kim Jong Il's visit, which was made at the beginning of the new century, saying it is an important event in the development of the party-to-party and state-to-state relations between China and the DPRK in the new century.

Both sides held that all relevant departments of the two parties and countries have made active efforts to implement the consensus reached between the two party leaders since they met in Beijing in last May.

They agreed to make greater efforts to consolidate and develop the traditional friendship and push the bilateral friendly and cooperative relations up to a higher level.

Jiang Zemin was delighted to see substantial progress and new achievements



made by the Korean people in economic

construction, reunification of the north and the south and foreign affairs and in other

fields, overcoming manifold difficulties under the leadership of the WPK headed by Kim Jong Il and wished the WPK and the Korean people great success in various fields in the new century.

Kim Jong Il expressed the belief that the Chinese people will certainly score new achievements in realizing the targets for development set in the Tenth Five-Year Plan, advancing the socialist modernization drive in all fields and carrying out the great cause of rejuvenating China under the leadership of the CPC headed by Jiang Zemin.

Jiang said that China as a neighbor of the Korean Peninsula has exerted efforts for the peace and stability of the Peninsula.

He noted that China would continue to support the efforts made by the north and the south of Korea to further improve inter-Korean relations and achieve independence, peace and reunification and that it would welcome the DPRK's improvement and establishment of relations with other countries.

Kim Jong Il expressed thanks for this and said that the DPRK party and government would as ever support China's stand on the Taiwan issue, and he repeatedly expressed the hope that China would succeed in its cause of the country's reunification.

He invited Jiang to visit the DPRK at a convenient time and his invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Jiang arranged a banquet in welcome of Kim Jong Il's visit to China.

Kim Jong Il Tours Shanghai

Kim Jong Il visited Shanghai. He met and had a friendly conversation with Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji. Zhu Rongji hosted a banquet for him. Expressing his warmest welcome to Kim

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Kim Jong Il Stresses Economic Renovation With New Thinking



On Jan. 4 "Rodong Sinmun", organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried Kim Jong Il's remarks exhorting the people to bring about radical transformations in the fields of economy, science and technology with new thinking and a refreshed mindset. (See page 5)

Netherlands and Belgium Open Diplomatic Ties With DPRK

Early in the new year 2001, the DPRK established diplomatic relationships with the Kingdom of Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium.

The normalization of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Netherlands came at the end of talks of representatives from the two sides in Hague, which continue from Dec. 20, 2000 to Jan. 15 2001. The two countries made it the first country to open ties with Pyongyang this year.

"The talks were conducted following an exchange of letters between the ministers of foreign affairs of both countries on the establishment of diplomatic relations," the KCNA said.

North Korean and Belgian officials also signed a joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on Jan. 23.

Belgium is the ninth European Union nation to open ties with north Korea, after Austria, Denmark, Finland, Portugal, Sweden, Italy, Britain and Netherlands.

Following the move to develop bilateral relationships with the DPRK, the German government decided at a Cabinet meeting on Jan. 24 to establish diplomatic ties with the DPRK, German Foreign Minister said.

Negotiations with Pyongyang will determine when the two countries set up the ties, said sportsman Volker Pellet, and continued, "There is no concrete schedule yet. We will offer north Korean government talks on this issue."

The DPRK has made an active diplomacy to establish ties in many fields since last year. Pyongyang established ties with Australia last May, and with the Philippines in July.

Establishment of diplomatic ties between the DPRK and EU countries will contribute not only to the development of bilateral friendly relations but to peace and stability in the northeast Asian region.

Moves among the EU countries are expected to be accelerated to normalize the diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

In the move to establish diplomatic ties between the DPRK and EU countries, Turkey showed signs to move closer to the DPRK.

According to AFP, the DPRK and Turkish officials signed a memorandum understanding on mutual recognition and the

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Let's Open Up the Road of Advance Through the New Century In the Spirit of the Victorious "Arduous March"

*New Year Joint Editorial of Three Newspapers -- Rodong Sinmun,
Josoninmingun, Chongnyonchonwi*

Juche 90 (2001). 1. 1.

The following is the full text of the joint editorial.

Translation is ours — Ed.

Today, the Korean revolution enters a marching road of the 21st century, a hopeful new century.

It is the great glory of our party and people that we have brilliantly concluded the 20th century with a great victory in the battle of defending socialism to joyfully meet the new year Juche 90 (2001).

Great leader Kim Jong Il is standing in the van of the revolutionary ranks, who advance toward a bright future with great aspiration and confident belief in our triumph.

All party workers, military workers and people are now bracing themselves to bravely go a long way for victory in the new century, gathered around Kim Jong Il.

Last year, Juche 89 (2000), was not only a year of great turn marked with momentous events unprecedented in the history of the Korean nation but also a historic year that concluded the 20th century with brilliant achievements.

The Korean people have decorated the annals of revolution with victories under the red flag of socialism. The 20th century was a century of glory in which Korea, which once had suffered an eclipse on the world map, demonstrated its dignity as the homeland of the Juche idea, as a heroic country and as a country of Chollima, as well as a century of great pride in which Korean socialism emerged victorious.

It is the pride of the Workers' Party and the people of Korea that they defended their faith in the system and cause of Korean socialism through their "arduous march" and concluded the century brilliantly. The tumultuous years of the 20th century full of vicissitudes and achievements teach us that the only people who adheres to the way of revolution, revering the great leader, can climb to a high stage of glory.

Last year was a meaningful year in which the might of the Korean people's single-hearted unity was displayed, a unity which had been consolidated during the century.

With honorable pride as socialist victors, we celebrated the 55th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea. The celebration event was not only a grand festival of the Korean people's single-mindedness characterized by their spirit of worshiping and protecting their leader regardless of their very lives, but also a grand march of stalwarts and the unvanquished who overcame the "arduous march."

Our revolutionary ranks who surmounted the steep hill of long-continued ordeals have been strengthened more as invincible ones who fight with the belief that the party is the well-spring of eternal life. While unconverted long-term political prisoners were repatriated from south Korea, their noble mind and spiritual strength with which to live up to revolutionary ideal spread all over our society. It



100,000 Pyongyangites meet at the Kim Il Sung Square on Jan. 5 to vow to carry through the tasks laid down in the joint editorial.

is an irreplaceable result that our single-hearted unity along with love, ardor, belief and duty is centupled day by day.

Last year was a proud year of struggle in which the drumbeats of the Chollima upswing sounded more loudly.

Our people splendidly decorated their last attack in the "arduous march" with their fortitudes. The revolutionary military spirit and the Kanggye spirit with which the WPK is filled resulted in building a lot of monuments including the Anbyon Youth Electric Power Station and the Youth Hero Moterway. The torch of Songgang and that of Ragwon flamed up in every field of battle for revitalizing the socialist economy. As the great Chollima advance which started in the 1950s was propelled more powerfully until last year, the 20th century shone as a century of Chollima.

Last year was a year of great importance when a new phase was opened in the achievement of the cause of national reunification.

Because of the historic Pyongyang summit and the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, all Korea was filled with enthusiasm for national reunification. It was the remarkable event in Korean national history that more than 50-year-long bottlenecks for Korea's reunion were removed. The movement for national reunification was clearly on the right track of national independence and the momentum for national reconciliation and great unity was raised all the more.

It is the enduring feat that, with his great foresight and patriotic decision, leader Kim Jong Il advanced a fresh reunification platform to open up a broad vista for putting an end to the national division. The dawn of national reunification is sure to come as long as he leads the national destiny and also as the WPK's national independence and unity line exists. This is the deeply-engraved iron faith of the 70 million fellow countrymen.

Last year was also a year of great pride when the dignity and honor of socialist Korea were clearly displayed to the world.

The DPRK firmly defending the banner of independence has become the focus of world politics. Its hard-line and principled struggle foiled the imperialists' moves to isolate and stifle us. The "theory of collapse" of socialism advocated by the enemies also collapsed, and the DPRK has emerged imposingly as an impregnable socialist fortress. This gives a great encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world.

It was not until today that the international position of the DPRK reached its zenith. It has become the mainstream of the times to establish and develop goodwill and friendly relations with us. The reality proves that justice should always win the victory, as well as that nothing can block the powerful march of our socialism.

The great victory of last year with which we splendidly concluded the 20th century, stems from a preeminent political ability and energetic activities of leader Kim Jong Il.

From generation to generation, our people has had the infinite honor and fortune to have a great leader during the 20th century. Not only on the road of struggle full of obstacles but on the road of victory full of glory which our people had traversed, the sacred footmarks of great leader Kim Il Sung are left and the esteemed name of leader Kim Jong Il, who leads the revolution in the same way as Kim Il Sung, shone. Kim Jong Il's energetic guidance generated a miracle of socialist Korea which rose like a phoenix, and honored the 20th century as a Kim Il Sung century. It was our fortune in the century for us to have Kim Jong Il in the van of our revolution, who is a leader of the people, creator of happiness, and a guardian of a justice, and to pioneer a new era of the Juche revolution with him.

The political ability of Kim Jong Il fascinated all nations and shook the world. At the turning point of a century, Kim Jong Il demonstrated his outstanding presence as an expert of politics by leading our revolution to absolute victory with his original army-first revolutionary leadership. With his superb intellectual strategics, he anticipated a victory, with his political decision,

he immediately turned the tables on our enemies, and with his broad capacity, he firmly captured all the minds of our people. Kim Jong Il, who guides a complicated world politics and promotes the cause of independence, wins absolute reliance and respect as a torchbearer of the 21st century.

In the annals of our revolutionary struggle, the year 2000 will shine as a triumphant year when we won a victory in the "arduous march," gathering around leader Kim Jong Il, as well as a proud year that we decorated the 20th century with a heroic epic.

The New Year 2001 is a year of new advance and a great turn in which we must carve out a broad avenue for building a powerful nation in the 21st century under the guidance of the great party.

Great leader Kim Jong Il said as follows: "Upholding the red-flag all the more, we must step forward not only to adhere to the honorable tradition and brilliant achievements made by our party and revolution, but to win new triumphs."

This year is a first year of the 21st century. The 21st century is a century in which the Kim Jong Il politics is to bloom, as well as a century in which our country will walk to boast as a powerful socialist nation. Basing ourselves on the achievements created in the "arduous march," we must upgrade the superiority of socialism and accelerate the construction of a powerful nation, this year.

Next year, we will mark the 90th anniversary of President Kim Il Sung's birth. It is the unshakable will of our party to defend forever the meritorious deeds of Kim Il Sung, the founder of socialist Korea, which were performed in the building of the party, our nation and armed forces. We must accelerate a socialist red-flag advance to monumentalize the biographies and deeds of the two great leaders. A baton of revolution in the 21st century which we will uphold is a red-flag, while a way for victory where we must go is a course of Juche socialism.

"Open up the road of advance through the new century in the spirit of the victorious 'arduous march.'" This is the militant slogan that the entire party, the whole army and all the people should put up this year.

The socialist advance in the 21st century under the red flag is an honorable campaign to thoroughly embody leader Kim Jong Il's politics of independence, unity and love for the country and nation. It is our powerful socialist nation that enjoys high dignity with independence, emerges victorious by unity and thrives with patriotism.

We should follow our party's great independent policy.

Independence is the inevitable current of the present times, and independent policy is the universal policy which reflects the aim of the human race. We should eternally brighten our glorious history that we have led the age of independence, upholding the

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Joint Editorial
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banner of "DIU" (Down-With-Imperialism Union).

We, as people engaged in constructing a powerful nation, should solve all the problems in keeping with the actual conditions of our revolution and country. We should resolutely defend our ideology, our own political system and mode of revolution. We should firmly adhere to the principles of the party's leadership and consistently embody the line of constructing Juche-type socialism. We should entirely inherit and develop the revolutionary spirit of the Paekdu guerrillas, taking it as an eternal cornerstone of our revolution.

Strong-arm and arbitrary practices and dominationist moves of the imperialists should no longer be allowed in the new century. We will decisively meet the imperialists' challenges and resolutely defend the sacred sovereignty of Korea and the national dignity won at the cost of blood.

It is our party's consistent stand to open up a new era of the independent development of international relations on its own. Our party will improve relations with all the nations which respect our sovereignty and make a positive contribution to global independence and the peace of humankind.

Unity is the basis of socialist policy. Our party's permanent political philosophy is the philosophy of unity, and our party's unbeaten leadership also arises from unity. The history of our single-hearted unity, which has enabled us to cut a way through the difficulties of revolution, should be endlessly continued in the 21st century.

The might of single-hearted unity is guaranteed by devotedly defending the leader. We should strengthen our revolutionary forces as ranks of indomitable fighters, who carry out the idea and policy line of Kim Jong Il at the cost of their lives, no matter what happens. The slogan of death-defying defense of our leader should not be an abstract slogan but a practical one.

Our single-hearted unity is unity based on revolutionary comradeship. It is our revolutionaries' comradeship to have the same will with our leader even though a difficult and steep path lies ahead of us, to share our fate with our leader even though winds of fire rage violently and to keep our vow though time passes. We should become a comrade of enthusiasm like Kim Hyok and become a comrade of confidence like Cha Gwang Su, who devoted their youth and lives to the cause of respecting their leader. The song of "Where is our General Kim Il Sung" should echo powerfully as an eternal song of comradeship in the 21st century. We should highly demonstrate the vitality of our party's broad-based policy, which can protect and guide all people who follow it.

We should make efforts to see our party's policy of noble love for the country and nation blooming with flowers.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the party to love our country and nation, which attaches great importance to the interest of our fatherland and nation. Our party's intention to carry on revolution is to achieve prosperity for our fatherland and nation. It is our party's aim to achieve the prosperity of our fatherland and nation, which has never experienced in the history of the Korean nation, and to show our nation's dignity all over the world.

We should wage a campaign more intensively to prepare for a powerful nation in every field. Always looking ahead into the future, we should make efforts to come up to the global standard in all fields, while making a practical plan in accordance with our country's actual situation. We should produce patriots of the WPK era, who will be able to make an outstanding contribution to the prosperity of our country and the Korean nation and to win the praise of

posterity. All the party members and workers should thoroughly realize independence and national originality in our revolution and construction, highly displaying the "Korea-First Spirit"

The powerful nation, which we will construct, is a paradise of socialism in which everything prospers and people live feeling no envy of other countries. This year, we should give highest priority to the improvement of the living standard of our people. Our party's bold policy should practically bear rich fruit.

A key factor in making a new advance under the red flag along the path of socialism in the 21st century upholding the well-advised politics of our party is to stick to the revolutionary army-first policy.

The policy of giving top priority to the army is the permanent strategic objective in the present-time revolution and an all-mighty means of socialist construction. The philosophical principles of our revolution, which were confirmed in the struggle of protecting the socialist red flag during the 20th century, are embodied in our army-first policy. Our army-first politics wins absolute support from revolutionary parties and people of the world, who advance toward justice and prosperity, because of its universal validity in our times and its truth. Independence, unity and the spirit of loving the fatherland and nation can realize only when we carry on army-first revolution.

The line of army-first revolution is filled with late President Kim Il Sung's whole life and Kim Jong Il's iron will to accomplish our revolution with arms. Kim Jong Il originated methods of historically unprecedented army-first politics, and he has protected our socialism with the power of army-first policy and advanced the cause of independence of the human race. His achievements are shining endlessly in the history of politics of the 20th century.

We should fight, regarding the army-first revolution line presented by Kim Jong Il as life and soul, no matter how the situation may change. The WPK has settled all the problems arising in the revolution and construction on the principle of giving top priority to the military affairs and pushing ahead with the socialist cause with the revolutionary army as the main force. This revolutionary style will remain unchanged in the future, too.

Our military strength should be made invincible to meet the requirements of the revolutionary era of laying stress on military affairs.

The Korean People's Army is a main standard-bearer and a shock force, which supports the party's guidance of army-first revolution. All the officers and servicemen of the KPA should look up to Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il's immortal revolutionary achievements in the policy of attaching great importance to the army, and maintain and protect his achievements. We should further demonstrate our revolutionary soldiers' spirit as we did so when we were in the front of "arduous march" powerfully singing revolutionary war songs.

The People's Army's permanent motto is the death-defying defense of the headquarters of our revolution. The "Guns-And-Bombs Spirit" and "Human Bomb Spirit" show the militant temper of the People's Army. Regarding the campaign of winning a title of O Jung Hup 7th Regiment as the principal line, we should strengthen the People's Army as a fruition of the spirit of death-defying protection of the leader, as an invincible army, which has a revolutionary command system and a military discipline and as an unbeatable revolutionary army filled with the spirit of Anti-Japanese Partisans. Highly displaying our traditional virtue, such as unity of officers and soldiers, unity of the military and civilians, we should strengthen all our fighting ranks into iron units.

As long as imperialism exists in the

world, the People's Army can never change its target. Noble sense of breathing in our party no matter what hardships lie ahead of us, strong class-consciousness with which to fight against class enemies to the last at the risk of one's life, a noble spirit of self-sacrifice for sacrificing anything to protect the gains of the revolution. These are the spirit of the red flag which soldiers of the People's Army should have in their minds. The People's Army should intensify fighting and political training, under the "Training-First" slogan, and invincibly defend the defense lines of our fatherland.

All the party members and workers should demonstrate their spirit of defending the fatherland and the spirit of reinforcement, upholding the idea of attaching great importance to the military. Following the People's Army's idea, fighting spirit and life style, the military and the people should advance the socialist cause, overcoming every difficulty in unity.

We should consolidate our powerful national economy to meet the requirements of the new era of the revolution with army-first policy.

State economic power is the basis of the powerful prosperity of socialism. It is the principle of socialist politics that invincible military power and politico-ideological power should be backed up with strong economic power. Nothing is a more important task before us today than to consolidate the national economic might to a level commensurate with the 21st century.

We should give a powerful impetus to socialist construction, upholding the slogan, "glorify this year as a year of fresh onward march in the building of an economic power in the 21st century"

The central task of economic development for this year is to consolidate the existing economic infrastructure and display its potentials to the full, while conducting a powerful campaign for refashioning the national economy as a whole with up-to-date technology.

Refashioning the national economy is now a master key to economic projects and is an urgent task which cannot be delayed. We should remarkably renew all our factories and enterprises with up-to-date technology and set up new production centers based on latest science and technology. Technology reform should be promoted on a full scale by creating an atmosphere in which great importance is attached to science all over the country.

The most important fronts in socialist economic construction for this year are power, coal and metal industries and railway transport. We should highly normalize power production by promoting the construction of large-scale hydroelectric power plants. Coal production should be increased to the maximum. Great innovations should be brought about in steel production. Increasing demand for transportation should be fully met by railroad maintenance and reinforcement. In the light industry sector, we should produce more consumer goods and staple food, which are in great demand for people's life.

It is a master key to people's life this year to increase agricultural production. Farmers should ensure harvests this year, the first year of the 21st century, with the Taehongdan Spirit and its working style of, as it is said, making the impossible possible. We should carry out a revolution in the seed and a revolution in potato farming and actively expand a farming area of double-cropping. Building up modern foundations for stockbreeding should be carried out by breeding highly productive fishes, such as catfishes. We should accelerate magnificent nature-remaking projects such as land re-zoning in Hwanghae Province and the Kaechon-Taesongho waterway construction, and building of more cultural, welfare and health facilities and modern houses, which will benefit workers and farmers.

It is a priority task before us to introduce basic innovations in improving our ideas, thought, working style and fighting spirit.

The 21st century is a time of great change and creation. Great leader Kim Jong Il leads us and carries out reform in a big way, looking ahead at the distant future. Our revolutionary soldiers should get rid of the old idea and leap forward as Kim Jong Il does.

The new century requires a revolutionary plan, unique idea and novel conception and an enterprising working style. When we conduct ideological education with the people, we should take an effective way to touch their heartstrings. When we do an economic organizational work with the people, we should take a practical way to be beneficial to them. Economic management systems should be reformed in a way suitable for the new circumstances and atmosphere. We should create a whirlwind to put into practice the seed selecting and planting principles our party laid down.

We should march through the arduous road of struggle in the new century, too.

The revolutionary spirit of marching through the road of revolution until we can smile at last, the revolutionary optimism of thinking their bitterness will be rewarded with great happiness, and the strong fighting spirit of building a paradise on our land with our own power - these are the motive power of the socialist red banner march in the 21st century. To make a breakthrough like the revolutionary army, leading cadres should be capable operation planers and ambitious activists with leadership, creativity and devotion. The youth should keep on creating brilliant achievements at the head of a great upsurge as they displayed their revolutionary stamina all over the world by constructing the Youth Hero Highway.

A key to the victory of the socialist red banner march is in the fighting power of the party. The party organization should firmly build up our revolutionary ranks by bringing about a new turn in the party work suitable for the changing situation. All party members and workers should be determined guardians of socialism with a good political plan, class superiority and a belief in socialism. By going into the people and sharing bitterness with them, all party members and workers should inspire the people to beat the drum to build a powerful nation.

An anchor is raised for the new century. Our power of idea, unity and will are strengthened countless times. We should brilliantly turn this year, the first year of the 21 century, into a year of leap forward and overall reconstruction.

We should take a decisive step to fulfill the reunification of the fatherland this year.

The struggle for the reunification means patriotism and a road to our national prosperity. There are no urgent tasks more important than realizing the reunification of the fatherland for our nation who were unable to greet the new century with their fatherland reunified.

The momentous issue of principle for the present in achieving the national reunification is to implement the June 15 north-south joint declaration to the letter.

This declaration is a proclamation of independence, peaceful reunification and overall national unity based on the three principles of national reunification and a milestone on the road of accomplishment of this cause in the 21st century. The north and the south should pool the nation's efforts and achieve reunification in an independent and peaceful way and through overall national unity, true to the spirit of the historic declaration.

The principle of the national indepen-

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General Secretary Kim Jong Il with Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji in Shanghai on his way to inspection of economic institutions in Shanghai (Photo: Xinhua-China News Service)

Kim Jong Il's Visit to China

(Continued from page 1)

Jong Il in Shanghai, Zhu said in his speech that the Korean leader's visit would provide a great opportunity and a powerful impetus to develop the traditional China-DPRK relationship in the new century.

Zhu pointed out that in recent years the Korean people have made such remarkable progress and achievements in various domains including socialist construction, national reunification and foreign relations as to attract world attention, successfully surmounting manifold difficulties under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by General Secretary Kim Jong Il.

He said that the Chinese people are rejoiced over this and warmly congratulate the Korean people on their successes.

Kim Jong Il said in his reciprocal speech that he visited Shanghai again with his personal unforgettable memories and strong affinities with the business capital,

and declared that he was extremely happy to see with his own eyes its developments after the absence of 18 years.

Describing Shanghai as an animated international city which has been performing a great part in further developing politics, economy, science, and culture in China, he added that the citizens of Shanghai would contribute to bringing about a cause for the nation's modernization by successfully carrying out the Tenth Five-Year Plan under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Jiang Zemin.

Kim Jong Il also said that it is the common desire of the DPRK and Chinese peoples vigorously advancing toward a rosy future in the new century to develop the traditional DPRK-China relations.

The WPK and the government and people of the DPRK will work hard to consolidate and develop the DPRK-China relations in the new century, too, he stressed.

Kim Jong Il was accompanied by Zhu Rongji to visit the Shanghai Urban Plan-



Photo shows the DPRK-PRC summit talks in Beijing between Kim Jong Il and Ziang Zemin.

ning Exhibition Center, Shanghai GM Automotive Co., and Shanghai Huahong NEC Electronic Co.

During his stay in Shanghai, Kim Jong Il also visited the Shanghai Boasteel, Shanghai Bell Co., Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Sunqiao Modern Agricultural Development Zone, Pudong New District, Shanghai Subway, Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shanghai International Convention Center, Software Development Institute, Human Genome Research Institute, Shanghai Grand Theater, Shanghai TV Tower, Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone and others. Kim Jong Il enjoyed a music and dance performance specially arranged by its artistes and children.

His unofficial visit to China was successfully made under the particular concern and warm hospitality of the Central Committee of the CPC, the State Council of the CPC and General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

*Accompanying Kim Jong Il were Kim Yong Chun, Member of the NDC of the

DPRK and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Yon Hyong Muk, Member of the NDC of the DPRK, Kim Kuk Thae, Secretary, and Jong Ha Chol, department director of the C.C. of the WPK, Kang Sok Ju, first vice-minister of foreign ministry, Kim Yang Gon, department director, and Pak Song Bong, first vice department director of the C.C., WPK, and KPA generals Hyon Chol Hae and Pak Jae Gyong.

*Present at the talks from the Chinese side were Wei Jianxing, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the CPC, Qian Qichen, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., CPC and vice-premier of the State Council, Zeng Qinghong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., CPC, and director of the organization department of the C.C., CPC, Dai Bingguo, director of the international liaison department of the C.C., CPC, Tang Jiaxuan, foreign minister, Wang Guozhang, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK.

Joint Editorial

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dence is the fundamental rule to fulfill the reunification problem.

We should maintain a resolute stand by depending on our nation's own power, not on outside forces, and by cooperating mutually in the same nation, not with outside forces. A peaceful way to realize the reunification of the fatherland is to build a unified country by leaving the existing social systems of the north and south as they are, and by uniting with each other. Postponing the settlement of their existing differences, the north and south should contribute toward realizing a federation for the reunification of the country, on a basis of their common national interests.

For the whole nation to be reconciled and united precisely means the reunification desired by us. All the Koreans in the north and south and abroad should join in the nationwide endeavors to implement the June 15 north-south joint declaration, transcending differences in ideologies, social systems, political views and religious beliefs. All legal and class obstacles to the great national unity between the north and south should be eliminated.

Led by Kim Jong Il's idea and guidance, the reunification movement can breathe and proceed. His virtue leads us to victory in the cause. We should open up a new phase to realize the independent reunification by single-mindedly contributing our power to the reunification movement, firmly convinced of the future of our nation.

The revolutionary morale and enthusiasm of our people who march in the new century are very high.

Our future in the 21st century is brightened up by the revolutionary idea of great leader Kim Il Sung and our eternal victory is guaranteed by the power of our unity to gather around Kim Jong Il.

The Juche revolution which stared on Mt. Paekdu continues across the century.

Our party, army and people will traverse the road of revolution in any storm and stress, with a unitary ideology, a unitary lineage and a unitary faith.

Let all of us vigorously fight to realize the ultimate victory of socialism under the seasoned guidance of Kim Jong Il, highly upholding our socialist red banner.

Power Station Built in Pakistan with DPRK Aid

PYONGYANG, January 23 (KCNA) — A power station was built in Kashmir Province, Pakistan with the aid of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present at a commissioning ceremony held on Jan. 12 were Sultan Mahumud Chowdhry, prime minister of the Kashmir provincial government, and people of different social standings, the Korean ambassador to Pa-

kistan and Korean technicians.

Speakers at the ceremony said that the power station would greatly promote the development of the regional economy and culture and be a symbol of Pakistan-Korea friendship.

The provincial people will always remember the sincere aid of the Korean people, they noted.

DPRK-PRC Friendship Ever-lasting

Rodong Sinmun on Kim Jong Il's Visit to China

PYONGYANG, January 23 (KCNA) — Rodong Sinmun on Jan. 23 editorially hails leader Kim Jong Il's successful visit to the People's Republic of China (PRC). It says:

Kim Jong Il's historic china visit offered a momentous opportunity of consolidating and developing the friendly DPRK-PRC relations and it will greatly contribute to ensuring peace and security in Asia and the world.

His visit was successful thanks to the special care and cordial hospitality accorded to him by the central committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the PRC and President Jiang Zemin.

At the talks, the leaders of the two parties and two countries informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged views on the issue of further developing the bilateral relations and on major international issues of common concern and reached a consensus of views on them.

They agreed to make positive efforts to further consolidate and develop the long-standing traditional DPRK-PRC friendship

and put the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries onto a higher level.

The peoples of the two countries have long consolidated their friendship and solidarity despite ordeals and difficulties.

It is invariable wishes of the two parties and the two peoples to see the friendship steadily growing strong in the 21st century, too, as in the last century. The two leaders at their meetings and talks reclarified their will to further consolidate the bilateral relations to bring about a bright future through the new century.

The Chinese people are working hard to achieve stability and unity of the society and build socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the CPC and China's international position is rising ever higher.

We sincerely hope everything will go well in China.

The steady growth of the DPRK-PRC friendship is conducive to pushing forward the revolution and construction in the two countries and achieving their prosperity and progress.

Netherlands and Belgium

(Continued from page 1)

appointment of ambassadors, a Turkish official said.

The document, which expressed Turkey's intention to set up diplomatic ties with the DPRK, was signed by diplomats from the two sides after a meeting at the Turkish embassy in Beijing.

Following the international situation to

develop bilateral relationships with the DPRK, Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso visited the truce village of Panmunjom on Jan. 19 to unveil his government's decision to normalize ties with north Korea.

"We will start dialogue with the North to establish diplomatic relations soon," Cardoso said in a news conference held at the Peace House, an administrative building in the southern sector of Panmunjom.

“21st Century Is Century of Great Changes And Creation”

Kim Jong Il's Remarks Carried on Rodong Sinmun

The following are the part of the remarks which refers to economic innovation — Ed.

“Things are not what they used to be in the 1960s. So no one should follow the way people used to do things in the past. A new age ushering in the 21st century requires us to seek perfection in doing everything.”

“With the start of the new age of the 2000s, an all-round reexamination should be given to the outworn patterns and practices followed by other countries, and the whole work should be unfolded in our own way.”

“We should make constant efforts to renew the landscape to replace the one which was formed in the past, to meet the requirements of a new era.”

“At this historic time when we greet the 21st century, we should make a new innovation and revolution in the farming method, too.”

“As the 1950s gave birth to the pioneers who cleared virgin forests of the Paekdu Plateau into rich wheat

and barley fields on a large scale, so the 2000s should produce the front-runners who, upholding the far-reaching initiative of our party, will bring about a revolution in potato farming so as to make a breakthrough in solving our food problem.”

“In order to boost and develop the economy in keeping with rapid changes in our time, we should be bold to provide industrial sectors with up-to-date equipment and techniques.”

“We should bring about technical modernization by boldly doing away with what needs to be abolished, instead of being shackled by ready-made ideas or hanging on to the old and outdated conceptions.”

“Ours is an era of science and technology which show startlingly rapid progress. Resting on our laurels or marking time in this regard will disable ourselves from getting over a barrier to boost the economy. Because we are in the 2000s now, we must solve all problems through a new way of thinking and by scaling a new height.”

Kim Jong Il Inspects Light Industrial Factories in Sinuiju



General Secretary Kim Jong Il at a light-industrial factory in Sinuiju on Jan. 21

According to the Korean Central News Agency on January 24, leader Kim Jong Il visited light industrial factories in Sinuiju, North Phyongan Province from January 21 to 23.

He was accompanied by member of the DPRK National Defense Commission Yon Hyong Muk, Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee Kim Kuk Thae and First Vice Department Directors of the C.C. of the WPK.

Chief Secretary of the North Phyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK Kim Phyong Hae, Chairman of the North Phyongan Provincial People's Committee Jang Yun Son and other leading officials of the province, city and factories were also there.

Kim Jong Il first went to the Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory newly built in south Sinuiju.

Going round soap, tooth paste and cos-

metics shops and other processes of the factory, he acquainted himself with details of its construction and production there.

He said, “All the products are of high quality,” and noted that more toilet articles could be supplied to the people.

He advanced concrete tasks to be carried out by the factory, saying that production should be increased as the factory plays an important role in carrying into practice the WPK's plan to provide the people with more affluent and cultured living conditions.

Then, he visited the Sinuiju Enamel Ware Factory. He stressed that all its production processes should be revamped with up-to-date technologies in a bold way and latest science and technology should be widely introduced to steadily increase the production at the factory.

Saying that handier well-designed enameled ironwares to be liked by people should

Kim Jong Il Chose KPA as First Visit of Year 2001



KPA Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il inspects the unit No. 932.

General Secretary Kim Jong Il made the first visit this year to the KPA unit No. 932 and warmly congratulated KPA officers and men on greeting New Year's Day. Kim Jong Il went up the command post and learned about the performance of the unit's mission.

He was highly satisfied with the fact that the unit's soldiers were provided with good living conditions, said Pyongyang Times.

He urged all the officers to ensure a sat-

isfactory flow of supplies to the soldiers. He was accompanied by KPA Vice-Marsha Jo Myong Rok, first vice-chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission and other high-ranking officers.

Earlier on the same day, he visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace in the morning. He paid homage to the statue of President Kim Il Sung and stepped into the hall where he lies in state and made a deep bow to him.

He appreciated a performance given by the itinerant art propaganda squad of the factory.

Then, he went to the Sinuiju Basic Foodstuff Factory. Looking round different production processes, he learned in detail about conditions of its technical equipment and production there. He expressed great satisfaction at the fact that a variety of ba-

be turned out, he indicated ways to do so and set forth concrete tasks for keeping their production going at a high rate.

He appreciated a performance given by the itinerant art propaganda squad of the factory.

Then, he went to the Sinuiju Basic Foodstuff Factory. Looking round different production processes, he learned in detail about conditions of its technical equipment and production there. He expressed great satisfaction at the fact that a variety of basic foodstuffs including bean paste, soy sauce and cooking oil are being massproduced.

He said that the building of modern basic foodstuff factories in different parts of the country in a short span of time signifies a revolution in the development of the foodstuff industry of the nation as it made it possible to massproduce subsidiary foodstuffs palatable to the Korean people.

(Continued on page 8)

Editor's Note

2001 Must Be Year of Turn

— "A 2001 Meeting for Independent Reunification" —

The 2001 joint editorial of north Korean newspapers defined this year as a "year of decisive progress in accomplishing national reunification," saying, "Reunification is not only a patriotic deed but also a way for national prosperity. The Korean nation, which has not yet been able to put an end to its national division, has no other pressing task than that of realizing the national reunification."

In compliance with the conceptual goal as depicted in the editorial, the north side appears to be very active in the movement for national reunification even from the beginning of this year, vowing to add more momentum to it.

This was intensively demonstrated at the "Year 2001 Meeting for Independent Reunification" held on January 10 in Pyongyang with over 3,000 participants from all sections of society. This meeting was enough to display the enthusiastic determination and strong will of the north Korean people to glorify this year as a "year to open up a phase in a turn for an independent reunification of the nation."

In the keynote speech at the meeting, Yang Hyong Sop, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, stressed that "This year is a year of independent reunification for the country, so we must glorify this year as a significant year to open up a phase for the independent reunification of the nation."

He emphasized that the implementation of the North-South Joint Declaration should be the key to achieving national reunification, saying, "The authorities and politicians in the north and south should discharge their responsibility in order to put an end to the old conception of confrontation, to build confidence and pool their efforts through visits, contacts and dialogues. If the whole nation turns out in a nationwide march to implement the dec-

laration under its banner, it will surely open up an epochal phase in the independent reunification of the nation within this year."

At the end of the meeting, an "Appeal to 70 Million Fellow Koreans" was also unanimously adopted, which called for making this year a "year to open a vista for the independent reunification of the Korean nation."

In short, the appeal stresses that the year 2001 should be glorified as a year of a historic turn; the Korean people must uphold and implement the NSJD as a common national cause; the issue of reunification must be independently settled with the nation's own will and force; all Korean people should be united regardless of their political beliefs and social standing; and the reunification under the federal formula should be achieved as early as possible to peacefully reunify the country. In addition, it appeals to the south Korean authorities, saying that it is their urgent and practical tasks for the implementation of the NSJD not only to resume related talks at once to solve pending issues such as the reunion of separated families and the repatriation of unconverted political prisoners in the south, but also to activate multi-faceted cooperation and exchange with the north on the principle of co-prosperity and common interests.

Importantly, the appeal proposed to set aside a period from June 15 to August 15, that is to say, from the first anniversary of the NSJD to National Liberation Day, as a period of the campaign to promote the movement for the independent reunification, named "6.15 - 8.15 Campaign to Accelerate National Reunification."

In general, the meeting and appeal clearly showed that the people in the DPRK would not want to go back to the past enmity with the south, but that they



Photo shows "Year 2000 Meeting for Independent Reunification" held on Jan. 10 in Pyongyang.

would strongly push ahead with the movement for the independent reunification of the nation at any cost in accordance with the NSJD, verifying that the DPRK aims to speed up the process of national reunification. In particular, it must be noticed that the meeting and appeal put special emphasis upon the "independence of Korea" in all the way for national reunification.

A notable thing is that the spirit and determination demonstrated at the meeting are being put into practice at various level. For example, on January 12, just two days after the meeting, the north side proposed an immediate resumption of the on-stalled Red Cross talks for restarting the reunion of separated families, on its own initiative. Along with this, all social groups in the north expressed their strong support for the appeal.

Meanwhile, the Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, has strongly demanded that the implementation of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration be accelerated and great progress be made in the movement for national reunification within this year, emphasizing the significance of success achieved last year.

The question is how south Korea now in politico-economic confusion will respond to the north's enthusiasm.

For the present, the south Korean side accepts the north's active appeal as a positive intention and action to give impetus not only to the inter-Korean dialogues but to the promotion of the NSJD. However, it is still unclear how much the south's public opinion will be directed toward this issue, or can be stirred. Also, the internal politico-economic condition in the south remains unsolved.

Anyway, the north and the south will start various dialogues to implement the NSJD from the end of this month. Through these dialogues, it will become clear where Korea will go and whether it can make progress and achieve success in the cause of national reunification.

In this context, it can be said that the key issues, which will affect this year's movement and progress in the national reunification, will be General Secretary Kim Jong Il's probable visit to the south scheduled for the first half of this year, and President Kim Dae Jung's leadership now internally faced with a trial.

Appeal to 70 Million Fellow Koreans Supported Abroad

An appeal to 70 million fellow Koreans attracts strong support from Koreans living overseas. For example, the European Regional Headquarters of the National Alliance for the Korea's Reunification issued a statement on January 13 in support of the appeal adopted at a "2001 Meeting for the Independent Reunification of the Korean Nation."

The statement said:

Through the recent publication of the appeal, the Pyongyang meeting once again declared that the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration is a proclamation common to the nation strictly based on the three principles of national reunification and an enduring landmark to pave the way for building a reunified federal state.

The statement hailed the appeal as a patriotic declaration to enable the compatriots in the south to live happily in a society where national independence has been established.

We fully support the appeal adopted at the Pyongyang meeting which called for setting this year as a "year for opening up the door of independent reunification of the Korean nation" and fixing the period from June 15 to August 15, 2001 as "a period of the movement for promoting national reunification," the statement noted, and continued:

We will struggle to the last against the anti-reunification forces' politics of depending on outside forces who are hell-bent on the treacherous acts while paying lip-service to reunification.

Pyongyang's 2001 Appeal For Reunification Hailed in S. Korea

PYONGYANG, January 18 (KCNA) — Several South Korean organizations welcomed the proposals made at the 2001 meeting held in Pyongyang on Jan. 10, according to Seoul-based "Yonhap News" (internet). The People's Council for National Reconciliation and Cooperation (Minhwahyop) in a statement on Jan. 12 warmly welcomed the "June 15-August 15 period of movement for promoting national reunification" set by the north, noting that "the south and north should seek specific ways of putting it into practice in future."

The Consultative Council for Democracy and Peaceful Reunification (Minjuphyongthong) in a news release issued on Jan. 12 called upon all the fellow countrymen at home and abroad to pool their will to launch a nationwide movement irrespective of their party affiliation "in order to positively cooperate with each other in the sincere implementation of the south-north joint declaration."

Over 7000 South Koreans Visit DPRK Last Year

According to a report of the south's Ministry of Unification, released on January 17, a total of 7,280 south Koreans visited the DPRK during the year 2000. This is a 30 percent increase over 5,599 in the previous year.

A total of 2,257 south Koreans involved in tourism projects visited the DPRK. The

Ministry of Fisheries Proposes Inter-Korean Fishery Working Contact

PYONGYANG, January 13 (KCNA) — A spokesman for the Ministry of Fisheries of the DPRK in a statement on Jan. 13 proposed to the south side an urgent contact between fishery working officials of the north and the south which they had already agreed to have in Mt. Kumgang area. And he hoped that the south side would positively respond to this offer in the cooperative spirit. He noted:

The north side said at the fourth round of the inter-Korean ministerial talks held in Pyongyang at the end of last year that it would offer part of its fishing ground in the East Sea of Korea to the south side.

The "2001 meeting for the independent reunification of the Korean nation" held here on Jan. 10 expressed the expectation that this sincere offer would be accepted as soon as possible for the benefit of the fishermen in the south.

This was prompted by the genuine compatriotic and brotherly stand that there should be no distinction between the north and the south as far as the work for the prosperity of the nation is concerned and

one should not seek only economic interests if he is to serve the fellow countrymen, the spokesman said, and went on:

The issue of cooperation between the two sides in fisheries was raised by the north side in the early 1970s. In the subsequent period we made positive efforts to this end on several occasions.

The historic Pyongyang summit was held between the north and the south and the June 15 north-south joint declaration was adopted to ensure the balanced development of the national economy and promote cooperation and exchange in economic field. As a result, economic cooperation is now high on the agenda.

Under this situation we are of the view that cooperation between the north and the south in fisheries should be realized without delay.

Such cooperation will greatly help rationally use marine resources, precious wealth of the Korean nation, for the prosperity of the nation, and substantially improve the standard of the south Korean fishermen's living.

1999 was 148,074.

In a report on inter-Korean visits and exchanges, the ministry said more than 16,000 south Koreans had visited the north since President Kim Dae Jung was inaugurated in February 1998. The figure is also six times the total number of south Koreans who had visited the DPRK before President Kim took office.

Meanwhile, a total of 706 north Koreans visited the south in 2000, which was a 1,040 percent increase.

number of those who were involved in the construction of light-water reactors was 2,231.

Other visitors included those involved in relief aid with 751, social and cultural exchanges with 674, business with 543, family reunions with 348 and 476 others, including those who visited the DPRK for inter-Korean dialogues.

These figures exclude the 213,009 tourists who visited Mt. Kumgang. The number of tourists to the scenic mountain in

U.S.'s No-Fault Conclusion in Rogun-ri Massacre Evokes Public Anger in S. Korea

U.S. Expresses "Regret" But Makes No Apology for Massacre

Civic Groups Call for Formal Apology, Reparation and Reinvestigation



Photo shows a civic group holding an anti-U.S. demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy.

Survivors of the Rogun-ri massacre and civic groups rejected the outcome of the 15-month-long investigation by the U.S. and south Korean governments of the Korean War massacre committed by the U.S. troops, denouncing President Clinton's "regret" statement as a total whitewash to cover up the bloody incident. They called for explicit apology and compensation.

Expression of regret by President Clinton about U.S. troops killing south Korean civilians near the village of Rogun-ri in July 1950 provoked anger among many south Koreans, who wanted at least a formal apology and all possible reparations.

"On behalf of the United States of America, I deeply regret that Korean civilians lost their lives at No Gun Ri," U.S. President Bill Clinton said in his statement released on Jan. 11, which avoided specific acknowledgement of the responsibility of the U.S. for the killings. "To those Koreans who lost loved ones at Rogun-ri, I offer my condolences," he added, describing the incident as one of the "tragedies of

war."

But his statement stopped far short of the genuine apology that many south Korean people have demanded.

U.S.'s no-fault conclusion that no orders were given to American soldiers to kill civilians at Rogun-ri was immediately challenged by south Korean survivors, family members and their supporters.

"The U.S. government's denial of the existence of orders is a natural result as it wanted to play down the incident from the beginning," said Chong Ku Do, a spokesman of the committee on the U.S.'s Rogun-ri civilian massacre, expressing his deep disappointment. "We don't accept the statement as an official apology," he said.

"The U.S. Government is committing a treachery before history by refusing to admit that the Rogun-ri killings were a massacre of innocent civilians by U.S. troops," he added. He also accused Washington of seeking to cover up all other similar killings committed by US troops during the Korean War "by taking advantage of the Rogun-ri case."

Reversing its previous stance that the U.S. troops were not involved in the massacre, the U.S. Army acknowledged the Rogun-ri massacre in its investigation report, saying, "an unknown number of Korean civilians were killed or injured" by small-arms fire, artillery and motor fire and strafing by U.S. warplanes at Rogun-ri in the early days of the 1950-53 Korean War. A joint report by Washington and Seoul released on Jan. 11 also concluded that panicky and poorly trained American troops shot at civilians who were huddled under a bridge between July 26 and 29, 1950.

But denying its active involvement in the massacre, the Pentagon said that there was no firm evidence to substantiate the fact that U.S. soldiers were ordered to kill.

"Any final report that does not mention the responsibility of commanders has a serious defect," Chung Koo-do, another spokesman for the survivors' group, said.

The investigation began after The Associated Press reported in September 1999 the hidden massacre of civilians by U.S. troops at the hamlet during the Korean War. Its investigation report was based on dozens of U.S. and south Korean witnesses and declassified documents from the U.S. military archives. The first revelation of the U.S. Korean War massacre at Rogun-ri was made by the south Korean progressive monthly magazine "Mal" in 1994.

Civic groups said that they would take the case to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and to a U.S. court to seek compensation. They also plan to hold a mock trial to be attended by involved soldiers, families of victims and lawmakers.

"By defining the incident as just accidental, the U.S. government is trying to evade its responsibility," said Li So Hwi, secretary-general of the National Campaign for Eradication of Crimes by U.S. Troops in Korea. The organization called for an official U.S. apology and compensation through a thorough re-investigation.

Another major civic group, the People's Action for Reform of Unjust ROK-US SOFA also made the same demand, accus-

ing the U.S. of its attempt to draw a non-committal conclusion.

The U.S. offered to finance the construction of a monument for villagers and civilian victims of the war, and to create a memorial scholarship for children of the Rogun-ri victims and others to honor "these and all other innocent Korean civilians." But the measures fall far short of meeting the demands of the relatives of the victims, who have called for direct compensation and an explicit apology from Washington.

"If the U.S. is going to build a memorial, it should be a memorial exclusively for Rogun-ri victims," Chong said. "Other massacre incidents have not yet been investigated. Clinton's announcement of a memorial for 'all civilians killed during the Korean War' is an attempt to cover up other massacres."

According to the AP's 1999 report, Ex-GIs spoke of 100, 200 or simply hundreds killed. Koreans survivors said 300 were shot to death and 100 died in a preceding air attack.

Revised SOFA Agreement Lacks Fundamental Reform

Meanwhile, civic groups also denounced the revised ROK-U.S. SOFA agreement, signed on Jan. 18, condemning that the agreement as nothing more than an attempt to deceive the south Korean people.

"We are very disappointed at this ridiculous agreement," Li Hyon Chol, an official at the Green Korea United, was quoted as saying. "What they have agreed to revise is not SOFA, but the agreed minutes and agreed understanding which are not legally binding."

"The attached documents are to be implemented based on the two sides' confidence in each other, and it has no bidding power. Therefore, if one side violates it, that's it. There is no way to enforce the agreement," he added.

Under the new agreement, U.S. soldiers accused of murder, rape, arson, drug trafficking or any of eight other serious crimes would be turned over to the south Korean authorities upon indictment.

But some fundamental unfair articles remain to be revised. Unlike the civic groups, south Korean government officials advocated the agreement, citing Washington's concessions including environmental and labor clauses.

Serious crimes involving U.S. soldiers have triggered anti-U.S. protests by south Koreans and received keen media attention.

"WHEN WILL THE UNITED STATES APOLOGIZE FOR ITS WAR CRIMES?"

Korea Truth Commission

January 19, 2001

The People's Korea introduces a statement on the outcome of the ROK-U.S. joint investigation of the Rogun-ri massacre, released by Korea Truth Commission. The organization is a U.S.-based NGO to investigate U.S. war crimes committed in the Korean Peninsula.

U.S. President Clinton's recent refusal to explicitly apologize for the murder of Korean civilians by U.S. military forces during the Korean War is another lost moment of desperately needed "American" honesty.

The United States inquiry, and Clinton's statement of mere "regret," was focused on only one crime scene at a particular location. It implied that the deaths were unfortunate rather than part of a systematic pattern to murder cumulatively as many as 3 million civilians. Careful examination of the empirical record reveals multiple dozens, perhaps a couple hundred, massacre sites at various locations throughout the entire Korean Peninsula where malicious intent was incontrovertible. There was an overwhelming pattern of systematic target-

ing the Korean people, with no serious effort to distinguish "civilians" from "combatants."

This should come as no surprise! Beginning in 1945 the U.S. record in Korea is horrendous! It would behoove our political leaders, and academicians, to learn an authentic history of Korea. Simply relying on popular comic book demonization of North Koreans without recognizing the U.S. role in creating the conditions that led to the war in the first place, continues a tragic disservice to history. When the Japanese were finally defeated on August 15, 1945, the vast majority of the people who resided on the Korean Peninsula immediately began to celebrate, then organize for a return to Korean sovereignty after 40 years of hated foreign occupation.

When the U.S. immediately insisted on creating the Peninsula as a Cold War arena with the Russians, people throughout Korea organized resistance, at first nonviolent, later in the form of a guerrilla war. The U.S. created a puppet government, similar to what it later did in Vietnam, and oversaw between 1945-50 the systematic

repression and murder of hundreds of thousands of Koreans who rightfully demanded independence. That U.S. military and political policy to this day does not understand this fundamental Korean history continues one of the most tragic chapters of the Twentieth Century.

During the Korean "hot" war, General Douglas MacArthur ordered that U.S. Air Forces "destroy every means of communication, every installation, factory, city, and village" south of the Yalu River boundary with China. Massive saturation bombings, especially with napalm and other incendiaries, alone murdered perhaps 2.5 million civilians. Major General William B. Kean of the 25th Infantry Division ordered "civilians in the combat zone" to be considered as enemy.

The famous July 25, 1950 Fifth Air Force memorandum to General Timberlake declared that adherence to Army orders to "strafe all civilian refugees" have been "complied with." USA Today (Oct. 1, 1999) and the New York Times (Dec. 29, 1999) reported from declassified U.S. Air Force documents the "deliberate" strafings and bombings of Korean "civilians" and "people in white." In the August 21, 1950 issue of Life, John Osborne reported that U.S. officers ordered troops to fire into clusters of civilians.

U.S. racism has been an unfortunate but tragic feature of the origins of the U.S. American Republic and has substantially contributed to the cruelty of its long imperial history under the rubric of "American Manifest Destiny." Directed toward the

Korean (and later Vietnamese) people, who we regularly called "gooks," racism helped justify commission of a gruesome, almost unlimited and careless war, including use of germ warfare and the regular threat of dropping nuclear bombs.

The highest law officer in the land, President Truman's second Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath, referred to the Koreans as "rodents." The massive, saturation bombings in World War II in Germany and Japan had been conducted with no pretense of striking only military targets. They legitimized bombing with no concern for civilians, despite explicit prohibition by the U.S. Field Manual 27-10 Rules of Land Warfare. These indiscriminate saturation bombings were routinely, and relentlessly continued in Korea.

The question continues to beg: when will the United States fess up to its long history of crimes against humanity, thereby revealing that a genuine humility has replaced U.S. arrogance? Failing that, the lives of all the people of the world, including our own, are endangered by an arrogance continually nourished by insidious racism that seeks to spread its unwanted "neo-liberal" values. The American Way Of Life inevitably creates rage among billions of people who resent the forced imposition of U.S. values and policies.

An apology by the United States, followed by an offer of appropriate reparations to the Korean people, would be a tremendous new omen for a peaceful world based on mutual respect and justice.

Cold Wave Hits Korean Peninsula



Photo shows a street in Pyongyang suffered from heavy snowfall.

A cold wave and heavy snowfall struck the Korean Peninsula.

According to a PK correspondence in Pyongyang, daytime temperature in Pyongyang and South Pyong-an Province on Jan. 12 marked minus 27-30 degrees C, 14-16 degrees C lower than that in normal years. Snowfall in various places in north Korea was four or five times heavier than in the average year, marking the heaviest snowfall since 1994.

The snow was about 130-150cm deep in Kanwong Province and 85cm deep in Hwanghae Province.

It snowed heavily in Pyongyang, recording a 11cm depth on Jan. 7, a 12cm depth on Jan. 9 and a 12cm depth on Jan. 10. The snow in Pyongyang (on Jan. 11) reached

14cm in depth, comparable to an average precipitation in January.

Meanwhile, minus 18.6 degrees C was recorded in Seoul on Jan. 15 for the first time in 86 years. Due to the record-setting heavy cold wave, in a temperature of minus 27.6 degrees C was recorded in Cholwon and Kangwon Province, minus 18.3 in Suwon and Kyonggi Province and minus 18.2 in Incheon.

The snow on Jan. 7, which hit Kyonggi Province, Kanwong Province on Jan. 7 and South Chungchong Province, was the heaviest in 20 years. The snow depth came to 15.6cm in Seoul and 60cm in the mountainous areas, paralyzing traffic in south Korean cities.

Computer Education Intensified In DPRK



Photo shows young computer programmers studying at the Korea Computer Center (KCC).

PYONGYANG, January 18 (KCNA) — Computer education has been intensified as an important subject in education in the DPRK today when information technology is making rapid progress, said director of the program education guidance department of the ministry of education O Min, when interviewed by KCNA recently as regards the computer education emphasized in the educational field in keeping with the need of the present times. He said:

In recent years, the state set up a new program education guidance department at the ministry of education for the purpose of enforcing computer education in the fields of higher and common education under a uniform and long-term plan and organized a center for program education under it.

These mechanisms give a uniform help and guidance to research work to improve schedules and contents of program education and develop computer programs.

In the field of higher education, the computer science college was newly established at Kim Il Sung University and such specialized computer colleges as the com-

puter technology college appeared in Pyongyang and Hamhung.

A faculty of computer engineering made its appearance at Kim Chaek University of Technology and a faculty of computer science at university of science. At the same time chairs and courses of information engineering were set up at several universities to train computer experts.

In the field of common education, program classes appeared at various provincial senior middle schools no. 1 and a considerable portion of mathematical lessons is devoted to computer education from the second year to the sixth year course at senior middle schools.

Computer education has thus been made a compulsory subject at all universities, colleges and middle schools throughout the country.

A national program contest and exhibition was held last year with teachers and schoolchildren of schools at all levels attending.

This program contest and exhibition is expected to be annual event.

Chronology of DPRK's Diplomatic Activities

November - December 2000

November

1 - 3 — The DPRK and the U.S. had bilateral talks on missile issues in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

1 — Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Program, Klaus Topfer, visited Pyongyang.

1 — Paek Nam Sun met a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China headed by Vice-minister Yang Wenchang.

8 - 11 — The 2nd working-level contact for inter-Korean economic cooperation was held in Pyongyang.

11 - 18 — A delegation of the movie industry of south Korea visited north Korea.

14 - 16 — Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer visited the DPRK. Both sides signed a memorandum of understanding on joint agricultural research and development plan.

14 — Enrico Letta, Italian Minister of Industry and Foreign Trade, and his party visited the DPRK.

15 — The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) quoted military sources as saying that south Korean naval warships committed a serious military provocation on November 14 by illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the north side.

23 — A delegation of the Switzerland-

Sweden ABB Ltd. led by its president and chief executive officer Goran Lindahl, visited the DPRK. Both sides signed an agreement on cooperation in the production of electric machines and equipment and modernization of the power grid of the DPRK.

25 — Toni Hol, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, visited the DPRK.

25 — An EU delegation led by Dominique Girard, director for Asia of the French Foreign Ministry, visited the DPRK to participate in the third political dialogue between the DPRK and the EU.

28 - 30 — Namibian President Sam Nujoma paid an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of Kim Yong Nam, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

28 — The first round of inter-Korean military working-level talks was held at Thongil House in the north's area of Panmunjom to discuss issues related to the project of relinking railways and roads between the north and the south under an agreement reached at the talks between defense ministers of the two sides.

28 — The DPRK government delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Il visited Guinea.

28 — A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, headed by Vice-Minister Ri In Gyu, visited Russia.

30 - December 2 — Delegations of separated families and relatives of north and south Korea visited Pyongyang and Seoul.

30 - December 5 — The delegation of the People's Council for Promoting the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and the DPRK, led by Murayama Tomiichi, former Prime Minister of Japan and chairman of the council, visited the DPRK.

December

5 — The second round of inter-Korean military working-level talks was held in the south side's area of Panmunjom.

6 — The EU's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) announced that the European Commission has approved 600,000 euros in emergency humanitarian aid to the DPRK.

6 — A delegation of the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport of the DPRK, headed by Kim Yong Il, visited China.

7 — An Yong Ji, Director of the External Bureau of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, had talks in Beijing with Chi Haotian, Minister of National Defense of China.

9 - 12 — A delegation of the Democratic Party of Japan, led by Ito Eisei, member of the House of Representatives, visited the DPRK.

12 — The DPRK and the UK declared the establishment of their diplomatic ties.

13 - 14 — The 4th round of the north-south ministerial talks was held in Pyongyang. Both sides issued an eight-point joint communique on inter-Korean economic issues.

15 — The government of Spain announced that it has decided to establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

21 — The third round of the north-south military working-level talks was held at the Thongil House in the north side's area of Panmunjom.

25 — An agreement on the prevention of double taxation on income and properties was signed between the governments of the DPRK and Yugoslavia in Pyongyang.

27 - 30 — The first meeting of the north-south committee for the promotion of economic cooperation was held.

Kim Jong Il's Guidance

(Continued from page 5)

Stressing the importance to steadily boost the production since bases were built for the production of basic foodstuffs, he said strict measures should be taken to satisfactorily supply raw materials including soy bean and other materials.

He earnestly called on the light industrial workers in Sinuiju to bring about a new upswing in the production in the spirit of devoted service for the people so as to supply more quality consumption goods to them.