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DPRK, Russia Reconfirm Revitalized Traditional Ties; Kim Jong Il Meets V. Putin Again in Moscow

The DPRK leader Kim Jong Il visited Russia at the invitation of Russian President Vladimir V. Putin by a special train along the 9000-km-long Trans-Siberian Railway which started in the border city of Khasan on July 26. The return visit to Moscow by Kim Jong Il came amid a growing international attention centering on Pyongyang's diplomacy after the changed situation in the new century, the stalled ties between Pyongyang and Washington, in particular. (See relate articles on page 2, 3 and 4)

Tete-a-Tete Talks

The second summit talks between the top leaders of the two countries held on August 4 marked another historic landmark as they had an exchange of views on wide-ranging matters regarding both the bilateral relationship and international issues of mutual concern and agreed to further strengthen and develop their traditional ties of friendship and cooperation to cope with the new developments and requirements in the first year of the 21st century.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were members of the National Defense Commission Kim Yong Chun, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Yon Hyon Muk; Kim Kuk Thae, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Jo Chang Dok, Vice-premier; Jong Ha Chol, director of a department of the C.C., WPK; Kang Sok Ju, First Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Pak Nam Gi, Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Kim Yong Sam, Minister of Railways; Ri Kwang Ho, President of the Academy of Sciences; Pak Ui Chun, DPRK Ambassador to Russia and other suite members.

Second Joint Manifesto

The August 4 joint declaration signed in the Kremlin by the top leaders of the DPRK and the Russian Federation emphasized that both nations had the common denomi-



Chairman Kim Jong Il of the DPRK National Defense Commission (right) and Russian President V.V. Putin had summit talks in Moscow on Aug. 4.

nators and national interests in addressing the matters in all fields ranging from the bilateral ties of cooperation to the peace and security of Korea and the rest of the

world.

The 8-point declaration euphemistically dismissed the U.S. "unilateralism" by stressing the importance of "establishing

a just, new world system based on the principle of priority of law, equality, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation," and the principle of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to be strictly honored, as well as that of a peaceful solution to disputes and conflicts among nations in accordance with the UN Charter and established practice and norms of international law.

The two sides also opposed the controversial U.S. missile defense shield plan by calling the 1972 ABM Treaty a "cornerstone of strategic stability and a basis for a further reduction in strategic offensive weapons," and referred to Moscow's welcome to the DPRK's stand on its missile program that it is of a peaceful nature, and accordingly, it "poses no threat to any country that respects its sovereignty."

Meanwhile, they reconfirmed and avowed to implement the agreements and accords already concluded between the two nations to further strengthen and develop the bilateral relations of cooperation in such fields as politics, security, the economy, military affairs, science, technology, and culture. A highlight symbolizing a new age in the bilateral ties may be a proposed plan to link the DPRK-Russian railways which would connect the whole Korean Peninsula, Russia and Europe not in a distant future—an epoch-making event in world history.

The Russian side firmly supported the continuation of the inter-Korean dialogue free from foreign interference and affirmed its "readiness to play a constructive and responsible role" in promoting a "positive process on the Korean Peninsula in the future, too."

The last part of the document referred to the pullout of the U.S. forces from south Korea as a "pressing issue." The Russian side expressed its understanding of the north Korean stand in this regard and stressed the need to ensure peace and stability in this part of Asia by non-military

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UK Embassy Opens in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG — In a dramatic development of bilateral ties between the DPRK and EU nations, the UK embassy opened in Pyongyang, the DPRK, on July 30.

Present at the opening ceremony were Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Su Hon, officials concerned, Christopher Hum, chief director of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the UK, charge d' affaires ad interim James Edward Hoare and embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged and the UK flag was hoisted

A banquet was given by charge d' affaires Hoare.

At the banquet, a senior official of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office said that he expected relations between the two countries to become more active after the opening of the embassy. He stressed that the UK would pursue development of balanced contacts with both north and south Korea as other EU member nations do, saying that a reconciliation process would progress on the Korean Peninsula only with the concerted efforts of north and south Korea.

He said that he was very optimistic about the development of bilateral relations.

British diplomats will concentrate on the development of cooperation in humanitarian issues, especially in heightening the level of English teaching in the DPRK, he added.

He also said that another prime task of the UK embassy is to help in the activities of international NGOs and support the peace process of the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK and the UK established their official diplomatic relations on Dec. 12 last year.

In March, James Edward Hoare was appointed as Britain's diplomatic representative in the DPRK.

DPRK, EU Issue Joint Press Statement on Establishment of Diplomatic Ties

The DPRK and the EU released on July 26 a joint press statement on the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations.

The statement said that the DPRK For-

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Tokyo Refuses N. Korean Victims' Entry Again; Hearings Cancelled

Following what it had done in connection with the June 10-11 Asian rally in Tokyo denouncing distorted history textbooks, the Tokyo government refused again to issue entry visas to a delegation from the DPRK—a group of victims of the Asia-Pacific War to attend a series of NGO-sponsored meetings scheduled for early August. The 8-member group, including a "comfort woman" for the Imperial Japan Army and two other forced laborers displaced to Japan during the war, was supposed to give testimonies at hearings in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other places in Japan.

Upon hearing the news that the government finally decided not to grant visas to the north Korean group in the form of a decision of the Prime Minister's Office albeit an initial OK had been given by the Foreign Ministry, the organizers condemned the government by saying; "The contemporary world has not known such a case that a crime perpetrator State has refused the entry of its victims." "In all probability, the Prime Minister's Office fears



North Korean victims, in a press conference on Aug. 7, blame Japanese government's decision to refuse to issue entry visas to them.

that the North Korean group's participation may turn the meetings into a platform to denounce Prime Minister Koizumi's projected visit to Yasukuni Shrine," said a representative of the co-organizers.

The "Committee to Realize Meetings to

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DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration

MOSCOW, August 4 (KCNA) — The Moscow declaration of the DPRK and the Russian Federation was released on Aug. 4. The declaration reads:

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the National Defense Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stayed in Russia from July 26, 2001, and paid an official visit to it on August 4-5 at the invitation of his Excellency V.V. Putin, President of the Russian Federation.

The meeting and talks of the top leaders of the DPRK and Russia held in Moscow in the first year of the new century are an event of special significance in the history of the bilateral friendly relations. And they have marked a historic landmark that will be conducive to strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The top leaders of the two countries had a wide-range exchange of views on the matters related to the bilateral relationship and the international issues of mutual concern in a friendly and candid atmosphere, and have agreed as follows:

1. The DPRK and the Russian Federation will contribute to establishing a just, new world system based on the principle of priority of law, equality, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation in order to preserve global stability in the new century and ensure reliable security of all the members of the international community in political, economic, social and cultural, information and other fields.

Both sides recognized the importance of strengthening the major role of the United Nations in world affairs and the need to prevent any attempts detrimental to the UN Charter and the principles and norms of the international law.

Disputes existing in the world should be settled through peaceful and political negotiations, not by confrontation.

Recognizing that independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity should be strictly ensured in international relations, the DPRK and the Russian Federation confirm that each state has the right to have an equal degree of security.

The two sides stressed the importance for the international community to join efforts to oppose the threat of spread of international terrorism and belligerent separatism.

2. Taking note of the fact that the 1972 ABM treaty serves as a cornerstone of strategic stability and a basis for further reduction of strategic offensive weapons, the top leaders of the two countries expressed the resolution to make every possible contribution to strengthening the international security in the new century, too.

The side of the DPRK affirmed that its missile program is of peaceful nature and, accordingly, poses no threat to any country that respects its sovereignty.

The Russian side welcomed this stand of the DPRK.

3. The two top leaders unanimously recognized that to further develop the traditional DPRK-Russia friendly and cooperative relations with deep historical roots conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples in the new century and is greatly conducive to ensuring peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world.

Both sides reconfirmed the historic significance of the DPRK-Russia joint declaration signed by the two top leaders on July 19, 2000, and the DPRK-Russia treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation signed on February 9, 2000, and agreed to expand and develop on the basis of these documents the friendly relations for peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world and for prosperity

and equally and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

4. The two top leaders agreed on detailed orientation and measures to further develop the bilateral cooperation in politics, the economy, military, science and technology, culture and other fields and expressed satisfaction at a series of relevant agreements concluded.

5. Both sides promised to give concrete shape to the agreements already reached between them on cooperation in trade and economy and settle the issues of the past related to bilateral clearance and, on this basis, carry out on a priority basis the plans for the reconstruction of the enterprises built by joint efforts, those in the field of electricity in particular, and gave their governments instructions in this regard.

In order to carry out a series of bilateral plans, the Russian side confirmed its intention to use the method of drawing financial resources from outsiders on the basis of understanding of the Korean side.

6. Both sides declared that the work of linking the DPRK-Russia railways has entered the full-scale stage, committing themselves to exert all necessary efforts to carry out the plan for building railways linking the north and the south of the Korean Peninsula, Russia and Europe on the principle of the mutual interests recognized in the worldwide practice.

7. The two top leaders reached a consensus of views on the fact that to support the Korean people in their efforts to settle the issue of the country's reunification independently and peacefully by themselves according to the June 15, 2000, North-South Joint Declaration will contribute to solving the issue of Korea's reunification and held that outsiders' obstructions to this process should not be allowed.

The Russian side confirmed that it respects the agreements between the north and the south of Korea in this regard and firmly supports the continuation of the inter-Korean dialogue free from foreign interference and affirmed the readiness to play a constructive and responsible role in positive process on the Korean Peninsula in the future, too.

8. The DPRK explained the stand that the pullout of the U.S. forces from south Korea is a pressing issue which brooks no delay in ensuring peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia.

The Russian side expressed its understanding of this stand and stressed the need to ensure peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula by non-military means.

The Russian side welcomed the active establishment of official relations between the DPRK and a number of European states and international organizations and said it sincerely wishes successes at the talks between the DPRK and such countries as the U.S. and Japan.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission, expressed thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded by the Russian side to him during the visit and invited his excellency V.V. Putin, President of the Russian Federation, to visit the DPRK again at a convenient time.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the NDC of DPRK V.V. Putin, President of Russian Federation

**2001.8.4
Moscow**

Speech of Kim Jong Il at Banquet

I would like to thank you President Putin for kindly inviting us to this grand banquet and making a good speech.

We have come to visit your country when witnessing a bright prospect of Korea-Russia friendship in the new century.

I am very pleased that my Russia visit provides me with an opportunity to see for myself your country full of patriotic enthusiasm to build a powerful Russia.

The Russian Federation is now drawing the great attention of the international community for its positive foreign policy and energetic efforts to defend world peace and stability and establish a friendly and cooperative atmosphere in the overall international relations.

We are well aware of your excellency's splendid leadership ability displayed in the work to build up the country's defence capability and economic potential and achieve socio-political stability and na-

tional prosperity and sincerely wish your people great success in this work.

It is the common desire of our two peoples to glorify the Korea-Russia friendship with a long history and tradition century after century.

The DPRK government and people will make positive efforts to strengthen and develop the Korea-Russia friendship still further in the hopeful new century, too.

Convinced that the meeting with you President Putin here in Moscow in the first significant year of the new century will be of weighty significance in making closer traditional ties between the two governments and the two peoples, I would like to propose a toast:

To the strengthening and development of the Korea-Russia relations of friendship, to the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, to the health of all of you present here.

Speech of V.V. Putin at Banquet

Allow me to warmly and sincerely welcome you in Kremlin in Moscow, the heart of Russia. It was of symbolic significance that banquets took place here in this hall in 1984 and 1986 in welcome of President of the DPRK Kim Il Sung. The first visit paid by Kim Jong Il to our country as the leader of the DPRK, I believe, will mark a new stage in the development of the relations between the two countries and provide an opportunity to continue to develop the candid and fruitful political dialogue between us.

There is the old Korean saying "ten years are enough to change mountains and rivers." Indeed, there is a time when the

people and their life themselves change in a short period and there come a new era and priorities. This makes the long-standing and invariable traditions of good-neighborliness and multi-faceted cooperation between the two peoples more precious for us. These traditions stood the trials of the times and got stronger in the period of founding an independent state in Korea and enriched in the period of its postwar rehabilitation.

Precisely these traditions served as a basis of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation signed between the two countries one and half years ago.

This historic document confirmed the common desire of the peoples of Russia and the DPRK to develop the relations in the spirit of mutual respect and creative partnership and provided a main foundation for deepening collaboration between us.

Today we have signed the Moscow declaration to confirm the common attitude of Russia and the DPRK towards pressing international issues and thus added to the treasure house of the bilateral agreement.

Russia is ready to render cooperation in the efforts to establish a fair and safe system of international relations.

Therefore, it is important for us that this attitude towards international issues is in line with the goal and principle of the foreign policy of the DPRK.

One of the key issues concerning Russia-DPRK cooperation is to expand the trade and economic relations. We are convinced that the economic cooperation including cooperation involving the two countries' neighbours will not only exert strong financial effect but have a good impact on ensuring a sound situation in Northeast Asia.

I would like to stress that Russia is ready to have diverse effective cooperation with both the DPRK and the ROK. This attitude, I believe, is in full line with the interests of the Korean nation and the whole region.

The historic meeting of the leaders of the DPRK and the ROK held in Pyongyang in summer last year is an important result

of the mutual efforts and an expression of the wisdom and political responsibility of the leadership of north and south Korea. We welcome this resolute step taken on the way to reconciliation, cooperation and reunification. We sincerely hope that the uneasy yet only just decisions made in your land will help attain the goals set in the north-south joint declaration.

We do not seek any unilateral interests while sharing with the Korean people the desire to reunify their country.

Russia's interests in this is in accord with those of the Korean nation, and that is precisely the prosperity of all the Korean people, the guarantee of peace and reconciliation in the region and the consolidation of international security.

We would like to regard today's meeting between us as a logical continuation of the dialogue that began in Pyongyang in summer last year. We deem it necessary to preserve the common will to deepen the spirit of mutual trust and the bilateral understanding.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Jong Il, I would like to wish you and all the citizens of the DPRK happiness, success and wellbeing.

Allow me to propose a toast:

To the strengthening and development of the traditional friendly Russia-DPRK relations, to the longevity of Chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission Comrade Kim Jong Il and to the health of all Korean and Russian guests present here.

UK Embassy (Continued from page 1)

eign Ministry ambassador Ho Jong and EU commission director Percy Westerlund met informally on July 25 in Hanoi during the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to discuss a follow-up to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and EU.

The diplomatic relations were established on May 14, 2001, following an exchange of letters between DPRK Foreign Minister Paek Nam Sun and Christopher Patten, EU External Relations Commissioner.

It was agreed that the practical details of diplomatic representation would be negotiated this autumn.

Kim Jong Il Answers Questions Raised by Russian Itar-Tass

PYONGYANG, July 27 (KCNA)—Leader Kim Jong Il answered questions raised by Itar-Tass on July 24. The full text reads:

I am grateful that Itar-Tass has asked for an interview with me.

I would like to answer your questions.

First, I would like to mention about the relationship between Korea and Russia and the prospect of its development.

Korea and Russia are neighbors and they have maintained traditional friendly relations for a long time. The development of these relations fully accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and is of great significance in ensuring peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. We set great store by friendship between Korea and Russia and pay deep attention to the development of the relations between the two countries.

The Pyongyang summit of the leaders of the two countries held in July last year was a landmark event in developing the friendly relations between the two countries onto a new, higher stage.

The visit to Pyongyang by President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, the first of its kind by the Russian head of state, proved a great contribution to the development of the relations between the two countries, and we highly appreciate it. Proceeding from our common will and stand with regard to the fresh development of our friendly and cooperative relations, President Putin and I had candid talks and deepened our mutual understanding and confidence. At the summit meeting and talks we had an open-hearted exchange of opinions concerning the bilateral relations and a series of international issues of mutual concern, and in accordance with the results of the talks signed the DPRK-Russia joint declaration in which we made public the common will and desire of the governments and peoples of our two countries to develop the bilateral friendly and cooperative relations onto a new, higher stage and clarified our unanimous view and stand with regard to important international issues. The joint declaration as well as the DPRK-Russia treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation signed in February last year are historic documents that provide a guarantee for promoting the friendly relations between Korea and Russia. Clearly defining the principle and ori-

entation of development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the declaration and the treaty deal comprehensively with the political, foreign relations, national defense and security, mutual economic cooperation and trade issues and all other issues arising in developing the bilateral relations. The declaration and the treaty have opened a road for developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in all fields on the principle of complete equality, mutual benefit, mutual confidence and non-interference in each other's affairs.

The future of the friendly relations between Korea and Russia is very bright. After the Pyongyang summit wide sections of public circles and peoples of the two countries have displayed an unprecedented zeal for developing the friendly relations between the two countries. In accordance with the spirit of the declaration and the treaty, practical measures have been taken between the two countries concerning cooperation in the fields of the economy, military affairs, science, technology, education and culture. Since the two countries' will to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation is unshakable, guaranteed by the declaration and the treaty, and they have decades-long tradition of close cooperation, they can develop their relations comprehensively if they take positive measures for action. We believe that the Korea-Russia relations of friendship and cooperation will be promoted remarkably in the new century, the 21st century, by the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Dialogue between the leaders of the states plays an important role in developing relations between countries. If the leaders maintain close relations with one another, their countries and peoples will inevitably establish friendly ties.

I am going to visit Russia soon at the invitation of President Putin. I am pleased that I will be visiting Russia and meeting President Putin again in Moscow. Meeting the friendly people of Russia will give me a deep emotion. I am sure that the upcoming Moscow summit will be an important occasion for cementing the relations between the leaders of the two countries, which were established in Pyongyang last year, and for further promoting the Korea-Russia friendship.

Next, as for the question of the United States' establishment of its missile defense system, I shall touch upon the question since the United States is provoking us in connection with the attempt.

The United States is now coming out with the so-called missile threat from our country and some others in an attempt to set up the missile defense system. We are informed that for this purpose the United States is trying to abrogate the anti-ballistic missile treaty which was concluded with Russia.

The United States' attempt to establish the missile defense system has now become the target of worldwide denunciation because it may renew the arms race.

We support the Russian standpoint for maintaining strategic stability through the ABM treaty.

The United States' clamor about the "missile threat" from our country is totally unfounded. It is nothing but a lie to hide its intention to dominate other countries. No matter how they fuss, saying, "North Korea is threatening the United States by means of missiles," and therefore "the United States is trembling with anxiety and fear," nobody will believe it. Worse still, the new U.S. administration is now talking about the "threat" of our conventional armed forces, not satisfied with the hullabaloo about "north Korea's missile threat." That is preposterous. That is another outrageous challenge to us.

Our missile program is of purely peaceful nature. It threatens nobody. Implementing the peaceful missile program is an exercise of our legitimate sovereign right.

The world knows that we are not threatening the United States, but that the United States is constantly threatening us by occupying a half of our country by force of arms.

You have also asked about the prospect of normalizing relations between our country and the United States and Japan. That depends entirely on the standpoints and attitudes of the United States and Japan.

The new U.S. administration has resumed the policy of isolating and stifling the DPRK in the new century, the policy that already went bankrupt in the 20th century, and is obstructing the improvement of DPRK-U.S. relations and aggravating the situation. The hard-line policy pursued by the United States to bring pressure to bear on us is a futile attempt that failed

yesterday and will fail today as well. Our invariable standpoint is to approach good will with good will and respond to a hard line with a super hard line.

Our independent politics, our independent foreign policy is consistent and unshakable. No matter how the situation may change, and no matter what challenge we may encounter, we will keep the sovereignty and dignity of our country and confidently advance along the road we have chosen. We will develop good-neighborly, friendly relations with all countries on the basis of mutual respect for independence, and make efforts to improve relations with the countries which have been hostile towards us, if they respect our sovereignty and discard their hostile policy towards us.

A prerequisite for improving our relations with Japan is that Japan should atone for the crimes it committed against our country and nation. To improve the relations ignoring its criminal past does not stand to reason. However, the present reactionary rulers of Japan are maneuvering recklessly to beautify and justify their shameful past and bury it for ever.

If Japan takes a sincere attitude towards the question of redressing its past considering the general trend of the world and gives up its policy and acts hostile to our country, the relationship between Korea and Japan can be improved.

Last, you have asked me how I spend my leisure and what my hobbies are.

Frankly speaking, I have a lot of work to do. Following the lifetime will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we must build a powerful socialist state on our land and achieve national reunification as soon as possible. Our reality does not allow me to waste time before having built a powerful state and achieved national reunification.

As for my hobbies, I am fond of going among the people and soldiers and spending time among them. I find my life worth living and feel my best pleasure when I learn how they live and work and take care of them, talking with them and sharing their feelings. I also like reading and music.

Reading and music are a part of my life and a pabulum of my work.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey my friendly greetings to the Russian people and wish them a success in their struggle to build a powerful Russia and a better life.

Korean-made Panacea "Kumdang-2" Hits Asian Market

Are you looking for an effective medicine for your die-hard diseases?

"Kumdang-2" Injection is your choice.

The "Kumdang-2" Injection enables a rapid cure and high curability for various kinds of diseases.

"Kumgang-2," developed by the DPRK's Pugang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., wins a high reputation within and without as a "cure-all" for various kinds of diseases. It is a botanical medicine made by mainly saccharides distilled from Kaesong-grown Koryo Jinseng specially cultivated and enriched by rare-earth micro-element fertilizers and some amino acids.

Free from harmful aftereffects, the medicine works well for various diseases including acute and chronic hepatitis, abdominal dropsy caused by cirrhosis of the liver, pancreatitis, colitis, polyp, neuralgia, duodenal and gastric ulcers, gastritis, insomnia, stomach cramps, bad cold, autonomic imbalance, allergic dermatitis, cancer, toothache, irregular pulses (arrhythmia), epilepsy, pleurisy, sterility caused by ateliosis.

After the official approval by the DPRK's Ministry of Public Health in De-

ember 1996, "Kumdang-2" became popular in the DPRK as a fast-acting and well-working medicine.

Gaining official approval in foreign countries including China and Germany, "Kumdang-2" is now on sale at about 200 hospitals and drugstores in 12 countries mainly in Asia and the Middle East, including China, Russia and South East Asian countries.

According to the Pugang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., the injection has so far been applied to millions of people, after passing long clinical tests on about 1,000 patients. The company also said 100 percent of those who used "Kumdang-2" Injection took favorable turns in their conditions and 89.6 percent of them resulted in a perfect cure.

"Kumdang-2" Injection first caught worldwide attraction at the international clinical tests on pharmaceuticals held in Syria from November 2000 to January 2001, sponsored by the Syrian Ministry of Health, where the Korea-made medicine won the first prize, surpassing well-known drugs made by famous drug-manufacturing companies of the U.S. and Japan, such as interferon and Laennec. In the clinical



tests, all patients who were treated with "Kumdang-2" completely recovered from their diseases.

"Kumdang-2" Injection contains saccharides distilled from Kaesong-grown Koryo Jinseng, some amino acids, several kinds of light rare earth elements, a small amount of gold and platinum. Rare-earth elements in "Kumdang-2", such as cerium, lanthanum, proved their effectiveness and harm-

lessness with results of long-standing research in various countries of the world.

Having done intensive R&D, a project team of the DPRK found that if these elements were compounded in an optimum proportion, the compound would have a stronger effect than when each of these elements was used separately, and that a multiplier effect of these elements would

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First Korean Student Champion Born



Choi Il Ryong (right) a Korean student from Osaka gives his left blow to his opponent.

A Korean student captured top place in the national sports meet of high school students in Japan.

Choi Il Ryong, an Osaka Koran High School student, captured a gold medal in the middle weight boxing event at the 54th Inter-High School athletic meet held in Kumamoto Prefecture on Aug. 7. This is the first time that Korean student placed first in a boxing event of its kind in Japan.

He is the second Korean student to seize a gold medal in an athletic meet of high school student in Japan since a Hokkaido Korean High School student, Pak Tok Kwi, won a gold in the 94-kilogram division in 1999.

While Cho Yong Gi from Tokyo went into the finals in the Feather weight event,

he lost the match by a decision.

"This victory is not merely for me, but for all club members, my supporters and teachers," said Choi.

"It was a significant meaning to display the results of the national education of Korans in Japan. Eight years passed since Koran schools were entitled to participate in an athletic meet of high school students in Japan, we were expecting that today would come," Ryang Hak Chol, Chief Training Coach of boxing club in Osaka Korean High School.

Korean student have achieved good results since they were entitled to compete in the Inter-High School athletic meet since 1994.

Sun Hun, President of the Pugang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Effects and features of "Kumdang-2"

1. Heighten regeneration and multiplication of cells by promoting their metabolism
2. Heighten the ability of leukocytes and lymphocytes to produce interferon
3. Normalize the activities of genes unstable due to diseases and maintain homeostasis of organisms

Kumdang-2

(Continued from page 3)

be increased in their efficacy as a medicine, and finally the team discovered the best proportion to compound the medicine.

"If you have 'Kumdang-2' you will soon realize its effectiveness. The injection cures a disease radically, not control it temporarily. At present no drugs in the world can match our 'Kumdang-2,'" said Chong

DPRK-Russia Relations (Continued from page 1)

means.

In addition, the Russian leader also welcomed the DPRK's active efforts to establish diplomatic ties with European nations and international organizations.

Kim Jong Il invited V.V. Putin to visit Pyongyang again at a convenient time, which was accepted with pleasure.

Speeches: Renewal of Commitments

A banquet was given by President Putin at the Kremlin on the evening of August 4 in honor of the DPRK leader.

In his speech Putin, reminding the north Korean leader that Kim Il Sung had been right in the same hall of the Kremlin as a state guest in 1984 and 1986, stressed that Kim Jong Il's visit to Moscow as the new leader would mark a new stage in the development of the relations. Referring to the joint declaration signed by the two leaders, Putin also stressed the "common desire" and "creative partnership" of the two nations, as well as a "logical continuation of the dialogue" that had begun in Pyongyang a year before.

He once again expressed his welcome to and support for the historic inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang and Korean efforts to implement the historic document. "We do not seek any unilateral interests while sharing with the Korean people the desire to reunify their country," he said.

Kim Jong Il in his speech said that his Russian visit provided him with an opportunity to see for himself Russia full of patriotic enthusiasm to build a powerful Russia. "It is the common desire of our two peoples to glorify the Korea-Russia friendship with a long history and tradition century after century," he said.

Earlier on July 24, in a rare manner Kim Jong Il gave answers in writing to questions raised by Itar-Tass of Russia.

Extra Meeting in Moscow After "Leningrad" Tour

Prior to the summit meeting on August 4, Kim Jong Il laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Lenin in Red Square and the Tomb of Unknown Soldiers, respectively, and visited in the next morning the Khrunichev Space Center and the Mission Control Center outside of Moscow.

On August 6 and 7, Kim Jong Il toured Russia's second city Saint Petersburg, former "Leningrad." The tour program included Leningradsky Metallurgicheskyy Zavod, which produces turbines for nuclear power stations, the world-famous Hermitage Museum, Piskaryovskoye's World War

II memorial, the Peter and Paul Fortress, Mariinsky Theater, a machine factory and the Baltika Brewery, etc.

Wrapping up his official visit to Russia, Kim Jong Il met Vladimir Putin again in Moscow on August 8—details of the brief meeting were not released—leaving Moscow's Leningradsky Station for home by train across Russia's expanse.

North Korean Victims (Continued from page 1)

Hear Testimonies for Peace," an NGO and organizer for the Tokyo meeting—originally fixed for August 7—to hear testimonies from the north Korean victims, blamed the conservative members of the LDP's Division of Foreign Affairs and the Research Commission for Foreign Affairs for having allegedly put pressure on the Foreign Ministry not to allow the north Koreans in Japan to participate in the meetings by saying, "No high-ranking officials of the Workers' Party of Korea" should be allowed in Japan to "participate in a political rally."

"The Tokyo meeting we were organizing is just part of a series of annual events to hear testimonies from war victims and survivors that have continued for 15 years," said the Committee's statement dated August 7. "The government's move is nothing more than another shameful act to distort the truth," and "a scheme designed to deprive the Japanese people of their rights to hear from the war victims, and to enable Japan to evade its responsibility," it concluded.

In the meantime, in its August 7 statement, the "Investigation Team About the Truth of Forced Korean Laborers in Japan" (Japanese side) denounced the Koizumi government for the current moves including the prime minister's avowed pledge to make an official visit to Yasukuni Shrine where Japan's A-class war criminals are enshrined, Tokyo's failure to comply with the recommendations the UN has made to it, and the moves to glorify Japan's past history as seen in the controversial textbook issue. The statement was sent to the secretariat for the Fifty-third session of the Sub-Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations now in session in Geneva and urged the international body to take appropriate measures in this regard.

The co-sponsors also sent on August 8 an open letter addressed to the Koizumi Cabinet so that it might make the reason known to the public why it did not permit the north Korean group to participate in the citizens' meetings, and at the same time, take a due measure to enable the delegation to enter Japan to attend such gatherings some time in the future.

Jul. 11, 1961. Kim Jong Il received and had talks with the delegation.

10 - 14 — A DPRK goodwill delegation, headed by Secretary General Kim Yun Hyok of the Presidium of the SPA, visited China from July 11 to 14 and had talks with high-ranking Chinese officials including President Jiang Zemin and Chairman Li Peng of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-China treaty.

11 — Kim Jong Il inspected the newly built Poman fish-breeding farm, Poman power station and dwelling houses on the Poman co-op farm, in North Hwanghae Province.

11 - 20 — A highest DPRK delegation led by President Kim Yong Nam of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly visited Vietnam (July 11-14), Laos (July 14-17) and Cambodia (July 17-20). Summit meetings were held and bilateral joint communiqués issued respectively.

16 — Ambassador Ho Jong of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK, special envoy of the DPRK government, had talks with Dominique Girard, Director of the Asia and Oceania Bureau of the Min-

istry of Foreign Affairs of France, in Paris, to discuss the improvement of their bilateral ties.

18 - 19 — A joint meeting of farmers of north and south Korea was held at the foot of Mt. Kumgang to vow to implement the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

21 — Guinean Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding Jean-Paul Sarr, a special envoy of the Guinean president, visited the DPRK.

25 — Ambassador of the DPRK Foreign Ministry Ho Jong and EU commission director Percy Westerlund met informally in Hanoi to discuss a follow-up to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the EU. Both sides released a joint press statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and EU. The joint press statement said that the official date of the establishment of diplomatic relations was set on May 14, 2001.

30 — The embassy of the UK opened in Pyongyang.

31 — A Nigerian parliamentary delegation headed by president of the Senate Anyim Pius Anyim visited the DPRK.

Roundup of Major Events on DPRK

July

1 — Chairman Kim Jong Il of the National Defense Commission visited the Chinese Embassy in Korea in Pyongyang to attend a party in celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Communist Party of China at the invitation of Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wang Guozhang.

3 - 7 — A military delegation of the Republic of Cuba, led by Colonel General Alvaro Lopez Miera, Vice-minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Chief of the General Staff, visited the DPRK to have high-level military talks with Vice Marshal Kim Yong Chun, Chief of the General Staff of the KPA.

4 — A contract of founding the Pyongyang-Euro Asia Joint Venture Corporation was signed at the People's Palace of Culture between the Pyongyang General Horticulture Company of the DPRK and the Holland Euro-Asia Group of the

Netherlands.

7 — Kim Jong Il inspected the Ryujong Cooperative Farm in Taetan County and the Jaechon Cooperative Farm in Jaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province.

8 — Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot guidance to the tobacco corporation, the Kyongryon Aeguk Cider Factory and the Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory in Pyongyang.

9 - 13 — 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, 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