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Kim Jong Il Holds Third Summit Talks with Putin

During Tour of Far Eastern Region of Russia

In a move to demonstrate friendly ties between the DPRK and its neighbor Russia, Chairman Kim Jong Il of the National Defense Commission met with his counterpart President Vladimir V. Putin on August 23 in Vladivostok, during his recent five-day tour of the Far Eastern region of Russia. It became a prominent international news event in that the summit talks between the two leaders came at a time when Pyongyang was doubling its effort to better bilateral ties with Seoul, Tokyo and Washington, on the one hand, and had just enforced a new policy to bring about a radical transformation in the country's economic management, on the other.

Tour of Russian Far Eastern Region

The DPRK leader Kim Jong Il on August 20 embarked on a five-day visit to the Russian region by train.

Kim Jong Il started his visit at the Russian border station Khasan where he was welcomed by Presidential Envoy Konstantin Pulikovskiy who guided the DPRK leader throughout his tour of the region. Pulikovskiy had done so during Kim Jong Il's last year's official visit to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway for 24 days.

On the morning of August 21, Kim Jong Il arrived in Komsomolsk-on-Amur, a major industrial city in the region. He first went to the Komsomolsk-on-Amur Aircraft Production Association named after Gagarin, which produces up-to-date military aircrafts such as Sukhoi-27, Su-



General Secretary Kim Jong Il and Russian President V. V. Putin have a summit talk in Vladivostok.

30MKK, SU-30 and Su-27. Guided by its director general V.I. Merkulov, Kim Jong Il toured the designing, assembling and press shops of the association. In the afternoon he visited the Amur shipyard and

inspected a submarine under construction.

On August 22, Kim Jong Il and his party visited Khabarovsk. In the morning that day, Kim Jong Il visited Dalkimfarm, the largest pharmaceutical plant in the Far East,

and the Amurkabel cable-producing plant. He went on to visit the St. Bishop Innokenty of Irkutsk Church, a Russian Orthodox church, to learn about the religious customs of the Russian people.

In the afternoon, he visited the Volochayev Division of the Far East military district and its combat history museum, and saw military hardware and the training of soldiers.

On August 23, Kim Jong Il arrived in Vladivostok, Russia's main Pacific coast city. He first visited the warship Admiral Panteleyev of the Pacific Fleet, which was at anchor in Vladivostok port. A grand welcome function took place for the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. He reviewed a guard of honor that lined up on the deck. He went round the combat and technical equipment and the interior of the vessel and saw a drill of seamen. He then proceeded to the Ignat Department Store, going up and down its six floors. Next, he went to the Vladkleb bakery where he spent about 40 minutes. "He was very much interested in new products and new technology," said Vladivostok Mayor Yuri Kopylov, who accompanied Kim Jong Il.

According to "Vladivostok News," Vladivostok Mayor Yuri Kopylov said he and Kim Jong Il exchanged business ideas, which reportedly included the possibility for North Korea to supply fuel oil from a refinery in the port of Rajin to Vladivostok power plants. On a different topic,

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DPRK-Japan Gov't Talks Paved Way for Historic Summit; Six-Point Joint Press Release of Great Significance Issued



Officials of the DPRK Foreign Ministry (right side) and the delegation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry (left side) have director-level talks in Pyongyang on August 25 and 26.

Department director-level talks of the foreign ministries of the DPRK and Japan took place in Pyongyang on August 25 and 26. Present at the talks were Ma Chol Su, director of the department of Asian affairs,

from the DPRK side and Tanaka Hitoshi, director-general of the Asia-Oceania bureau, from the Japanese side. The latest

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Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi to Visit Pyongyang to Meet DPRK Leader Kim Jong Il

Historic Announcement

In a dramatic move, Koizumi Junichiro, Prime Minister of Japan, announced on August 30 that he would make a one-day visit to Pyongyang to meet DPRK leader Kim Jong Il in a bid to improve bilateral relations between the two countries.

In a rare move, just in a few hours, the Korean Central Broadcasting System reported this news. It was soon followed by a statement of a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK, which said: "As reported, Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi Junichiro will visit the DPRK in mid-September to meet and have a talk with Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the National Defense Commission."

"Abnormal relations," it continued, "have persisted between the DPRK and Japan because of the failure to settle the historic issues between them and consequently a series of pending issues exist between the two countries. In this connection, Prime Minister Koizumi will discuss historic issues and outstanding issues of common concern during his visit to the DPRK."

"It is expected that his visit to Pyongyang will mark an important occasion for settling the issues between the two countries and normalizing the bilateral relations," it added.

Background

"I want to discuss directly with General Secretary Kim Jong Il the possibility of restarting efforts to normalize our relations," Koizumi told reporters. "If the leaders don't talk, we can't move forward even one step."

Asked about the background to his decision to become the first Japanese leader to visit the DPRK, the only UN member Tokyo has failed to normalize its ties with, Koizumi said that Tokyo had conducted since about a year before behind-the-scenes working-level negotiations with Pyongyang to seek a possibility to hold such top-level talks.

Earlier, the foreign ministers of the two countries had agreed to resume the stalled bilateral governmental talks soon, at a meeting on the sidelines of the 9th ASEAN Regional Forum, which took place on July 31 in Brunei Darussalam. After the second meeting of this kind ever held between the two countries, DPRK foreign minister Paek Nam Sun told reporters that the meeting was "very successful." Japanese foreign minister Kawaguchi Yoriko reportedly informed Paek Nam Sun of Koizumi's willingness to visit Pyongyang to meet his counterpart Kim Jong Il.

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Kim Jong Il's Visit to Russia

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Kopylov said they agreed to make Vladivostok and Wonsan, eastern port city of North Korea, sister cities.

Summit Meeting

General Secretary Kim Jong Il capped his recent second visit to Russia in a year with a three-hour meeting with his counterpart President Valdimir V. Putin in Vladivostok.

Putin warmly welcomed Kim Jong Il's visit to the Far Eastern region and said his visit marked an important occasion in further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Kim Jong Il expressed thanks for the deep attention paid to make his visit successful.

During the talks, the two leaders exchanged information of their countries' situations as well as their views on the international matters of mutual concern. They also had an exhaustive discussion on linking railways and extending bilateral cooperation in energy, lumber, crude oil, metal industry, fishery, and various other economic sectors.

Both leaders paid special attention to the issue of linking the Korean Peninsula's railroad with Russia's Trans-Siberian Railroad. "The discussion bore fine results," the Korean Central News Agency said.

Asked about the result of the third DPRK-Russia summit centering on the re-

linking of the Korean and Russian railways, the Russian leader told reporters: "Of course, we have discussed rather in much detail all issues associated with the possible connection of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and the Trans-Korean railroad. I repeat, we have discussed every nuance of it," "Vladivostok News" quoted him as saying.

Earlier, at the end of July, Putin said, "Once carried out, this project will create new possibilities of business cooperation and economic integration on the Eurasian continent and will also help strengthen trust, peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region," reported the "Moscow Times" on August 23.

Together with this grand project of global importance, Kim Jong Il's latest visit to Russia bore special importance in promoting economic cooperation between the DPRK and Russia's Far Eastern region. North Korea and Russia exchanged economic delegations early this year in a move to join hands in economic projects, in areas ranging from oil refinery works to marine transportation, agriculture, fishery and lumbering. An August 15 agreement signed between Pyongyang and the Amur Province of Russia, is a case in point.

On August 23, Putin also reiterated Moscow's sincere efforts in reducing tensions on the divided Korean peninsula and a unique role it could play in the Korean peninsula issues.

According to news reports, Kim Jong Il said, before leaving for home, that he was "satisfied 100 percent" with the results of



General Secretary Kim Jong Il visits the Ignat Department Store in Vladivostok on August 23.

his visit to the Far East of Russia.

Media's Comments

"RodongSinmun," organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, described Kim Jong Il's recent visit to Russia as "another epoch-making event in further developing DPRK-Russia friendly relations."

"On the whole, the second visit of the North Korean leader to Russia's Far East is a success.

Time will show whether the visit will bring some considerable results," "Pravda" commented in its August 23 article.

"The strategic partnership between North Korea and Russia would not only help the two nations to form strategic safety but help pressure the U.S. in the process," said "China Radio."

Kim Jong Il's Visit to Far Eastern Region of Russia

Detailed Report of KCNA

Pyongyang, August 26 (KCNA)--Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the National Defense Commission (NDC) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the Far Eastern region of the Russian Federation from August 20 to 24, 2002.

Accompanying him were Kim Yong Chun, member of the NDC and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Yon Hyong Muk, member of the NDC; Kim Yong Sun, secretary of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea; Kang Sok Ju, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; Pak Nam Gi, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Kim Yong Sam, minister of railways; and Jang Song Thae and Ju Kyu Chang, first vice department directors of the WPK Central Committee.

President V.V. Putin and people in the Far Eastern region of Russia warmly welcomed and accorded cordial hospitality to Kim Jong Il who visited Russia again one year after his last visit to further consolidate and develop the traditional DPRK-Russia friendly relations.

Kim Jong Il met and had talks with Putin in Vladivostok. He also conversed in a friendly atmosphere with a number of officials of national and local institutions of Russia including the presidential envoy and governors of territories.

At their meeting and talks, which took place in a friendly and candid atmosphere, the two top leaders informed each other of the situation in their countries and had an exhaustive discussion on the matter of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and major international issues of mutual concern. A consensus of views was reached on all the matters discussed.

They shared the view that boosting the DPRK-Russia ties of friendship and cooperation with a long tradition not only conforms to the desire and basic interests of the two peoples but is greatly conducive to ensuring peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

They were of the view that putting the DPRK-Russia friendship onto a new stage was the unanimous desire of the two peoples.

They reiterated their determination to expand the friendly relations favorable for

peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world, and to upgrade the prosperity of the two countries and their equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in the spirit of the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration adopted in Pyongyang in 2000, the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration in 2001 and the DPRK-Russia Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighborliness and Cooperation.

Putin warmly welcomed Kim Jong Il's visit to the Far Eastern region and said his wide-ranging and in-depth visit was of weighty importance in further promoting mutual understanding, trust, friendship and cooperation between the two countries and developing the bilateral friendship as required by the new century.

They expressed support for and solidarity with each other's people in their efforts for social progress and development.

The two leaders had an exhaustive discussion on the issue of boosting the bilateral cooperation in various fields and some matters concerning economic cooperation including the linking of the Korean Peninsula's railroad with the trans-Siberian railroad. The discussion bore fine results.

They also had a wide-ranging exchange of views on international matters and expressed their willingness to make a positive contribution to preserving world peace and stability and building a new just world structure through the joint efforts of both sides.

Kim Jong Il, through his historic meeting with Putin in Vladivostok, further deepened his personal relationship with the Russian leader and strengthened the DPRK-Russia friendship.

He toured various cities of the Far Eastern region for five days, enjoying sincere welcome from Russian people everywhere he went.

He was accompanied by Presidential envoy to the Far East Federal District K.B. Pulikovski, Russian Ambassador to the DPRK A.G. Karlov and other Russian officials from national and local institutions in the whole period of his visit to the Far Eastern region.

He first visited Komsomolsk-on-Amur, a young city in the northern area of Russia. Leading officials and citizens accorded

cordial hospitality to him who made a long journey to visit the city.

Guided by senior officials of the city, he went to the Komsomolsk-on-Amur Aircraft Complex named after Gagarin, the Amur Shipyard and the Shargol Children's Camp. He attended a luncheon and a banquet given by the city and enjoyed a colorful performance specially prepared by children.

He visited Khabarovsk on August 22. Its citizens warmly welcomed him with particularly deep friendship as they had been honored with several visits by President Kim Il Sung and had an unforgettable memory of Kim Jong Il's visit last year.

Conducted by senior officials of the city, he toured a pharmaceutical plant, the Amurkabel Cable-Producing Plant, a Russian Orthodox Church and the Volochayev Division. He was present on invitation at a grand luncheon and a banquet separately given by the administration of the Khabarovsk territory and the commander of the Far East military district.

He visited Vladivostok, a port city on the Pacific coast, on August 23 and 24.

Senior officials of the Maritime Territory and the city and citizens warmly welcomed Kim Jong Il, paying a high tribute to him for having paid deep attention to

the development of the DPRK-Russia friendship.

He visited the commercial seaport, the Ignat Trade Center and "Vlad Khleb" Bread Factory of Vladivostok and the warship Admiral Pantelev of the Pacific Fleet. He was present on invitation at a luncheon and a breakfast separately given by the administration of the territory and the city.

Touring the vast Far Eastern region, he acquainted himself in detail with the thoughts and customs of the courageous and hard-working Russian people and political, economic, cultural and all other fields. He conducted energetic external activities day and night to make an immortal contribution to the development of the DPRK-Russia friendship.

Kim Jong Il's Russia visit was successfully concluded amid the care and hospitality of Putin and the warm welcome of the friendly people of the Far Eastern region.

He expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit.

His historic visit to Russia will be brilliantly recorded in the history of DPRK-Russia friendship as it marked a landmark event which brought about a new turn in further consolidating and developing the traditional friendship.

Inter-Korean Economic Talks Produce 8-Point Agreement; Long-severed Railroads and Roads to Be Reconnected

North and South Korea agreed to simultaneously undertake the projects to relink railways and roads along the east coast and the Sinuiju-Seoul railways and roads on the west of the Korean Peninsula. They also agreed to hold ground-breaking ceremonies on September 18 at the same time. The agreement was reached at the second meeting of the North-South Committee for the Promotion of Economic Cooperation held in Seoul from August 28 to 30. It is apparent that this move is linked to the latest summit talks between DPRK leader Kim Jong Il and the Russian leader Vladimir Putin held on August 23 in Vladivostok, which reportedly centered on the relinking of Korean and Russian railways.

Present at the three-day meeting from the North side were members of its delegation led by Pak Chang Ryon, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Commis-

sion who is also the North side's chairman of the committee, and its suit members; from the South side was its delegation headed by Yun Jin Sik, vice-minister of finance and economy who is also the South side's chairman of the committee, and its suit members.

An 8-point agreement signed by the two sides on August 30 included the issue of cooperating with each other in the efforts to start the construction of the Kaesong industrial zone within this year, the issue of rendering humanitarian aid (Seoul's delivery of 400,000 tons of rice and 100,000 tons of fertilizer to Pyongyang) in the spirit of compatriotism and on the principle of mutual support and assistance and the issue of holding the third meeting of the committee in Pyongyang from November 6 to 9.

North to Participate in Pusan Asian Games; Two Teams to March Together under One "Korea" Flag

For the first time since Korean soil was split into two halves in 1945, North Korea has decided to dispatch its athletes' and cheering groups to South Korea to participate in a South-hosted international sports event--the 14th Busan(Pusan) Asian Games to be held from September 29 to October 14. "The North's decision to take part in the Pusan Asiad may lead to a new era in inter-Korean sports exchanges and help the South and the North move a step closer," the Asiad's Organizing Committee Chairman said.

This decision by the North came as a result of an inter-Korean working-level contact held from August 26 to 28 in Mt. Kumgang.

Noteworthy in a 14-point agreement reached at the talks between the delegations of the North's Olympic Committee and the South's Organizing Committee, are:

First, the North side will send a 305 players' group including players, representatives of its Olympic Committee and referees, and a 355 cheering group made up mainly of a brass band and artists to the upcoming sports event.

Second, the North side's players' group will directly fly by its airliner to the South in two batches, the first one on September 23, and the second on September 27, and its cheering group will leave Wonsan, an eastern port city of North Korea, by the ship "Mangyongbong-92" and arrive at Pusan, a southeastern port city of South Korea, on September 28.

Third, both teams will jointly enter the stadium, each led by the unified flag, at opening and closing functions. This will

mark the second time for the two sides to march together in a major international sports event after the Sydney Olympics in 2000.

Fourth, the teams will have their sign-board reading "Korea" in both Korean and English and their uniforms follow the precedent of the Sydney Olympics.

Fifth, both teams will compete in the games separately. The flags will be hoisted and their national anthems played at the prize-awarding ceremonies.

Sixth, both sides will let their delegates and delegations participate in the meetings to be held during the games.

Seventh, the North side will light a torch of the Pusan Asiad on Mt. Paekdu in North Korea on September 5 and convey it to an official concerned of the Organizing Committee of the Asiad in Mt. Kumgang on September 6.

Eighth, as for the issue of hoisting the North side's national flag during the games, the South side will follow the Charter of the Asian Olympic Council and international practice, an issue which had been controversial in South Korea.

It was also stipulated in the agreement that any problems that may crop up during the Northerners' stay in the South side will be solved through friendly consultations on the basis of mutual confidence.

In another sports event intended to improve the inter-Korean relations prior to the Asian Games, the proposed traditional inter-Korean football game is to take place on September 4 at the Seoul World Cup Stadium.

Koizumi's Visit to Pyongyang

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Then, a rare exchange of messages between the top leaders of the DPRK and Japan took place on the occasion of the latest department director-level talks of the foreign ministries of the two countries held on August 25-26 in Pyongyang. Prior to the talks, DPRK Premier Hong Song Nam met the visiting Japanese delegation led by Tanaka Hitoshi, director-general of Asia-Oceania Bureau of Japan's foreign ministry; and after the talks on August 26, first vice foreign minister of the DPRK Kang Sok Ju met and had a talk with the Japanese delegation, at which he delivered Kim Jong Il's message to Koizumi, saying: "It is a very encouraging message and I thank you." Kang Sok Ju, who had been accompanying General Secretary Kim Jong Il in his recent trip to the Far East of Russia to meet President Putin for the third time, returned home on August 24 in advance, apparently to address the unprecedented state of affairs.

Such a dramatic new development as regards a historic summit meeting between the two countries, however, had been fore-

told in a 6-point "joint press release" made public on August 26 at the intergovernmental talks. Its Article 2 read: Both sides were of the view that "it is essential to have a 'political will' to the solution to those issues (on all matters existing between the two countries); and Article 6 said that both sides will "make efforts to reach a consensus of views (on the possibility of resuming at an early date the talks for opening the diplomatic relations through a package solution) in a month to come."

Groundwork Starts

The historic simultaneous announcements by Pyongyang and Tokyo amazed the world and caused quick and welcome reactions from Seoul, Beijing, Moscow and Washington.

Pyongyang and Tokyo dispatched on August 31 their government working-level groups to Beijing for a two-day bilateral meeting to lay the groundwork for the upcoming summit. Tokyo also announced that it would send a team of 14 diplomats and defense officials to Pyongyang on September 3 to set up an office to prepare logistics for the historic summit.

marked an important occasion for improving the bilateral relations in the future.

2. Sharing the view that it is important to improve the DPRK-Japan relations and establish diplomatic ties between the two countries for regional peace and stability, both sides had an exhaustive discussion on all the matters related to it including the settlement of the past and pending issues such as humanitarian issues. They were of the view that it is essential to have a political will to the solution to those issues.

3. Both sides shared the view that it is important to work for detente in the Korean peninsula and the areas around it and promote talks with the parties concerned in this regard and agreed to make necessary efforts for it.

4. Both sides welcomed the talks held between their Red Cross organizations for the solution of humanitarian issues. It was

DPRK, Japan Agree on Humanitarian Issues at Red Cross Talks; Issue 4-point Joint Press Release



Red Cross officials of the DPRK and Japan hold talks in Pyongyang on humanitarian issues.

Red Cross organizations of the DPRK and Japan held on August 18 and 19 in Pyongyang reached agreement on a series of humanitarian issues to be addressed including the fourth hometown visit of Japanese women in the DPRK and further investigations into the whereabouts of both those Koreans who were missing before 1945 and of the missing Japanese people in the 1970s. Follows a full text of a 4-point joint press release made public on August 19 in Pyongyang:

Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA)-- Talks between the DPRK Red Cross Society and the Japan Red Cross were held here on August 18 and 19.

Present at the talks were a delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society headed by department director Ri Ho Rim and a delegation of the Japan Red Cross headed by department director Higashiura Hiroshi.

Government officials concerned were also on hand from both sides.

The talks took place in a sincere and cooperative atmosphere.

Both sides discussed the investigation into the whereabouts of missing persons, hometown visit of Japanese women in the DPRK and other humanitarian issues and confirmed as follows:

1. The Japanese side carried out an investigation into the whereabouts of Koreans reported missing before 1945 at the request of the DPRK side and informed the latter of the whereabouts of three Koreans and the fact that one of them is alive in Japan at present.

Both sides agreed to take an immediate measure to provide convenience so that

agreed that the governments would approach the talks with sincerity for an earlier settlement of the pending issues and render active cooperation in Red Cross activities in future.

5. Both sides negotiated the issue of aiding Korean A-bomb victims and decided to further negotiations at a working level in the future, taking note of the Japanese side's mode of aiding all A-bomb victims abroad.

they can reunite with their families and relatives.

The Japanese side agreed to continue to quickly inform the DPRK side of the results of the in-depth investigation to be conducted in cooperation with a government institution concerned.

2. The DPRK side explained that Red Cross branches at all levels in Pyongyang and localities are carrying out broader-based and in-depth investigations into the whereabouts of missing Japanese at the request of the Japanese side in close cooperation with the Ministry of the People's Security and departments concerned of the People's Committees.

The DPRK side informed the Japanese side of the confirmation of the whereabouts of six of those missing persons named by the latter in the last round of the talks.

It also decided to speed up such investigation into the whereabouts of the missing persons in future and quickly inform the Japanese side of its results and take appropriate measures for it.

During its stay in Pyongyang, the Japanese side met officials of an organ involved in the investigation and exchanged views on this matter.

3. Both sides agreed to arrange the fourth hometown visit of Japanese women in the DPRK in late October on the basis of the list of visitors presented at the current talks.

4. Both sides agreed to cooperate with each other in close touch and have a working-level consultation, if necessary.

It was decided to determine a detailed plan for the next round of the talks as soon as possible.

6. Both sides agreed to examine the possibility of resuming at an early date the talks for opening the diplomatic relations by way of pushing ahead with a package solution of all issues related to the normalization of relations and pending problems between the DPRK and Japan and make efforts to reach a consensus of views on them in a month to come. To this end, they agreed to hold negotiations anytime they deem necessary.

N. Korean Media Slam U.S. Malignant Moves

In contrast to the remarkable developments toward detente and a thaw on the Korean peninsula with Pyongyang as the driving force, the DPRK keeps high vigilance against the only nuclear superpower across the Pacific.

First, it was illustrated by Pyongyang's

harsh criticism of U.S. undersecretary of State John Bolton's August 29 speech in Seoul in which he said that North Korea was the "world's foremost peddler of ballistic missile technology." Bolton told mem-

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DPRK-Japan Talks

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talks were quite different from the previous ones of this kind in that at the talks, the Japanese side delivered Prime Minister Koizumi's message to DPRK leader Kim Jong Il.

Wrapping up the talks, the two sides made public a 6-point joint press release, which stressed that it was "essential to have a political will" to settle all the crucial issues between the two countries including their normalization of relations. It indicated the two leaders would meet for the first time "within a month." Follows the document dated August 26:

1. Both sides shared the view that the talks between the DPRK and Japanese foreign ministers held in Brunei Darussalam

Pyongyang Report

Fantastic World on the Screen

DPRK Produces Its 1st Computer Graphic Animation Film

As is well known the DPRK has a great technique to produce animation films. Recently, April 26 Juvenile Film Studio newly made an interesting film, titled "Three kids in a dreamland." This was the first domestic film using computer graphics. "Three kids in a dreamland" was a new attempt not only in technology but also in terms of themes and content. It can be said that this film indicates the direction of future development of juvenile films in the DPRK in the Information Technology Age.

New style of film production

April 26 Juvenile Film Studio, noted as a producer group of "Clever raccoon dog," began to use computer graphics for animation films in the latter half of the 1990s. In 1998, they completed a film, titled "The 3rd heart of gold," which used 3D image technology.

In the past several years, Korean people have been interested in information industry and computer technology. April 26 Juvenile Film Studio began its work on "Three kids in a dreamland" in order to produce a model of creative work that responded to the trend of the new age. It took 8 months for them to complete the 20 minutes film. Finally, "Three kids in a dreamland" was televised by Korea Central Television last June.

"People, especially those related to movies, had a special interest in this film.

This was because the movie succeeded in expressing the sentiments of characters to suit their action and also vividly depicted natural phenomena which were fantastic and strange," Kim Gwang Su, 30, a CG creator with the studio's 3D image section, who participated in producing the film, said. Now, they are seriously discussing a plan to introduce CG into the production of ordinary movies. He emphasized that April 26 Juvenile Film Studio should continue to develop computer technology for film production, that it can be used gener-



ally for Korean movies. April 26 Juvenile Film Studio has a plan to form a 3D computer creation group of 130 people and expand its computer equipment to produce films.

For both children and adults

"Three kids in a dreamland" is a movie of scientific fantasy, portraying a future world. The hero and heroines are little scientists. Their names are Yong I, Pun Hui and Song Hyok. The story is based on a science fantasy fiction, "An airship to catch lightning", published 2 years ago. In the days of economic trials, called the "arduous march", the electric power situation in the DPRK was serious. This problem hasn't yet been solved now. The story of "converting lightning to electric power" reflected the experience of Korean people in life. So, "Three kids in a dreamland" attracted the interest not only of children but also of older people in the country.

Chae Hyon U, 47, chief of the computer GR group of April 26 Juvenile Film Studio, pointed out that they shouldn't stick

to children as the target of its animation films from now on. This means that they should produce more and more films that all people, regardless of age or sex, can enjoy. "General Secretary Kim Jong Il stressed the need to expand animation films in content and to produce high-level films which anybody can enjoy," he added.

Now, the film studio is working on a plan to produce long original animation films from classics of the DPRK such as "Tale of Chun Hyang" in accordance with the policy of developing the extent of film content. The scenarios of "8 fairies in Mt. Kumgwang" and "Hung Bu and Nol Bu" are now being prepared.

Meanwhile, "Tale of Sim Chong", a joint production with a U.S. animation film company, is going to be completed. The plan started at the request of the U.S. animation film company.

Chae said, "Korean animation films will introduce the latest computer technology and will enter international cinema festivals to attract the world's attention.

It will not be long before the day will come.

WBC Champion Hong Chang Su Defends Title for Fifth Time



WBC super flyweight champion Hong Chang Su (left) hits challenger Eric Lopez his hard left blow in 4th round of his title defending match held on August 26.

Hong Chang Su, World Boxing Council super flyweight champion, beat 12th-ranked challenger Eric Lopez by technical knockout on August 26, when Lopez could not answer the bell for the seventh round.

Champion Hong Chang Su, who is a Korean resident in Japan, successfully defended his WBC title in his fifth defending match held at Saitama Super Arena in Saitama Prefecture.

Hong Chang Su, whose ring name is Tokuyama Masamori, dominated the Mexican challenger throughout the scheduled 12-round, throwing combinations while also scoring with hard left uppercuts to

claim his fifth successful title defense.

"I don't think I fought very well. I was lacking power in my knees and was unable to move forward. This was probably due to my weight loss," said Hong.

"I'm happy with the victory," he added. The win brought Hong's record to 27 wins including eight knockout, two losses and one tie.

He is scheduled to hold his sixth defending match with Gerry Penalosa, former WBC champion who once lost in the game of Hong's third defending match held in September 2001.

U.S. Maligant Moves

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bers of the Korean-American Association that George W. Bush's use of the phrase "axis of evil" to describe North Korea along with Iran and Iraq was more than rhetorical flourish--it was "factually correct."

"Known as a standard-bearer among the notorious hard-line hawks of the Bush administration Bolton never opens his mouth without making anti-DPRK remarks, bereft of reason. Therefore, his recent outbursts do not deserve even a passing note," said a DPRK foreign ministry's spokesman on August 31. "If there is any security issue over which the U.S. should worry, it is entirely attributable to the Bush administration's hostile policy toward the DPRK," he added.

Bolton's justification of U.S. calling North Korea part of "an axis of evil" seems to be quite natural given the fact that he is none other than one of those who had advised Bush to call North Korea so in his alarming January speech.

On the same day, August 31, Pyongyang condemned an August 23 U.S. decision to impose "trade sanctions" on a North Korean company for allegedly "selling prohibited missile parts." This decision by the U.S. was also born at the initiative of the same hawkish element in the State Department's top arms control official--John R. Bolton. "The recent decision is little short of another declaration of confrontation with the DPRK as it is a direct product of the U.S. hostile policy toward the DPRK," said the Korean Central News Agency.

Reiterating the peaceful purpose of North Korea's missile program, the KCNA stressed that such a U.S. move ran counter to its statement of "readiness" to restart bilateral dialogue with the former. The news agency dismissed the announcement by the Bush administration as part of its effort to "seek to tarnish North Korea's

image as a peace-loving country by falsifying the truth." "No matter how hard the U.S. tries to use sanctions as a trump card, it will only invite the derision and criticism of the Koreans and other people of the world and stoke up their anti-U.S. sentiment," it added.

In its signed commentary dated August 30, "Rodong Sinmun," organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, again blamed the Pentagon's national defense report for the year 2000 which says the U.S. would not rule out even a preemptive attack on North Korea, calling it a "sheer sophism intended to justify the U.S. ambition for domination." "The U.S.'s unprecedentedly frantic arms buildup and escalated war policy only reveal its dangerous and aggressive nature as the world's biggest rogue state," it said.

In another move, the KCNA on August 20 censured Washington and Seoul for their annual joint war game called "Ulji Focus Lens" by saying that it is intended to examine all the preparations for a war against North Korea and to work out a final timetable for a preemptive attack on it.

"It is also an unpardonable criminal act to vitiate a positive atmosphere of dialogue between the DPRK and the U.S. and between North and South Korea, which has been created with so much effort, and to strain again the military situation on the Korean peninsula," it said, and continued: "This compels the DPRK to doubt the U.S. will to dialogue and interpret its call for dialogue as a fig leaf to conceal its moves to stifle the DPRK by force of arms."

Pointing to the fact that the inter-Korean relations have been put in orbit of reconciliation and cooperation thanks to a series of events such as the recent 7th inter-Korean ministerial talks, the official news agency stressed that Pyongyang "wants dialogue for national reconciliation and unity but does not beg the belligerent forces for dialogue nor is it afraid of war."