layer containing non-prefogged silver halide grains and which contains at least one color image-forming coupler capable of producing or releasing a non-diffusible or diffusible dye upon oxidative coupling with a color-developing agent, with at least one layer different from said internal latent image-forming silver halide emulsion layer containing a surface latent image-forming, negative-working silver halide emulsion and with at least one of said negative-working silver halide emulsion layer and an interlayer adjacent thereto containing at least one compound capable of releasing a fogging agent, a fogging agent precursor, a development promoter or a development promoter precursor in proportion to the amount of developed silver of said negative-working silver halide emulsion upon development processing using an aromatic primary amine developing agent.

2. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, wherein said internal latent image-forming silver halide emulsion layer and said negative-working silver halide emulsion layer are spectrally sensitized to substantially different spectral regions.

3. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 2, further comprising a second internal latent image-forming silver halide emulsion layer spectrally sensitized to substantially the same spectral region as said surface latent image-forming, negative-working silver halide emulsion.

4. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a light-insensitive layer comprising a hydrophilic polymer from 0.05 to 5 μm thick between said negative-working silver halide emulsion layer and said internal latent image-forming silver halide emulsion layer.

5. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, wherein said negative-working silver halide emulsion layer is between said support and said internal latent image-forming silver halide emulsion layer nearest to said support.

6. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, wherein said internal latent image-forming silver halide emulsion layer furthest from said support is between said support and said negative-working silver halide emulsion layer.

7. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, wherein said compound capable of releasing said fogging agent, said fogging agent precursor, said development promoter or said development promoter precursor is represented by formulae (1), (2), or (3):

$$C_p\text{—(TIME)}_n\text{—FA} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{BALL—}C_p\text{—(TIME)}_n\text{—FA} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{RED—(TIME)}_n\text{—FA} \quad (3)$$

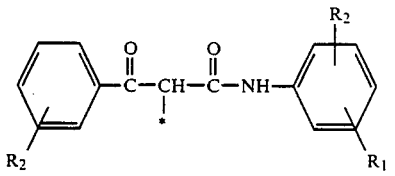
wherein C_p represents a coupler residue capable of coupling with an oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine developing agent to release —(TIME)$_n$—FA in formula (1) and to release BALL in formula (2); BALL represents a diffusion-resistant group capable of being eliminated from C_p by a coupling reaction with an oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine developing agent; RED represents a compound residue capable of undergoing an oxidation-reduction reaction with an oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine developing agent to release ~~(TIME)$_n$~~—FA; represents a timing group capable of releasing —FA after being released from C_p or RED; FA represents a fogging agent, a fogging agent precursor, a development promoter or a development promoter precursor; and n is 0 or 1.

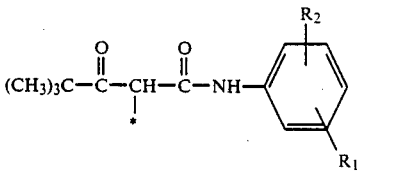
8. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 7, wherein FA is represented by formula (4):

$$\text{AD—(L)}_m\text{—X} \quad (4)$$

wherein AD represents a group capable of adsorbing to silver halide grains; L represents a divalent linking group; m is 0 or 1; and X represents a reductive group or a group capable of acting on silver halide to produce silver sulfide.

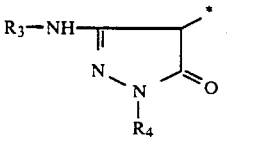
9. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 7, wherein C_p is a yellow coupler residue represented by formulae (Ia) or (IIa):

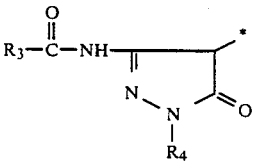

(Ia)

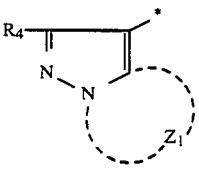

(IIa)

wherein * indicates the coupling position; R_1 represents a diffusion-resistant group containing a total of 8 to 32 carbon atoms; and R_2 represents at least one hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxy group or diffusion-resistant group containing a total of 8 to 32 carbon atoms, provided that plural R_2 groups may be the same or different.

10. The direct positive color light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 7, wherein C_p is a magneta coupler residue represented by formulae (IIIa), (IVa) or (Va):


(IIIa)


(IVa)


(Va)

wherein * indicates the coupling position; R_3 represents a diffusion-resistant group containing a total of 8 to 32 carbon atoms; and R_4 represents at least one halogen, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxy group, unsubstituted phenyl group or substituted phenyl group; and Z_1 repre-