

Appendix C	Promotion Pre-NPT Departure, late 2002 (selected)	
Date/Article	Groups/Individuals Cited	Notable Quote(s)
October 10 – <u>End to U.S. military supremacy called for</u>	A “national meeting of South Korean students”	<p>“It called for relaunching the struggle demanding the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and an official apology of Bush and frustrating the U.S. war moves with the national meeting of students as a prelude.</p> <p>“It demanded the transfer of the U.S. Forces' jurisdiction and the revision of the South Korea-U.S. ‘status of forces agreement.’”</p>
October 12 – <u>KCNA on DPRK-U.S. relations</u>	n/a	<p>“The special envoy straightforwardly and frankly spelled out the U.S ‘concerns’ in a bid to disarm the DPRK...</p> <p>“The special envoy's visit to Pyongyang confirmed the fact that the U.S. administration keeps pursuing a hardline hostile policy aimed to bring the DPRK to its knees by force and high-handed practice.</p> <p>“This policy only causes the people's army and people of the DPRK to be more vigilant against the U.S.</p> <p>“It compels the DPRK to take every necessary counter-measure, pursuant to the army-based policy whose validity has been proved.”</p>
October 16 – <u>U.S. sincere approach towards DPRK-U.S. talks urged in S. Korea</u>	The American Federation for Independence, Democracy and Reunification of South Korea	<p>“It is sheer sophism for the United States to talk about human rights in other countries.</p> <p>Its clamour about the "humanitarian issue" is nothing but a laughing stock of all people.</p> <p>The commentary urged the United States to remain true to the spirit of the communique, remove by itself the artificial obstacle lying in the way of improving the relations between the two countries and take a sincere approach towards the DPRK-U.S. talks.”</p>
October 25 – <u>Conclusion of non-aggression treaty between DPRK and U.S. called for</u>	DPRK Foreign Minister	<p>“Regretfully, the Pyongyang visit of the special envoy convinced the DPRK that the hostile attempt of the Bush administration to stifle the DPRK by force and backpedal the positive development of the situation in the Korean Peninsula and the rest of Northeast Asia has gone to the extremes.</p> <p>“Producing no evidence, he asserted that the DPRK has been actively engaged in the enriched uranium program in pursuit of possessing nuclear weapons in violation of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework. He even intimidated the DPRK side by saying that there would be no dialogue with the U.S. unless the DPRK halts it, and the DPRK-Japan, and north-south relations would be jeopardized.</p> <p>“The U.S. attitude was so unilateral and high-handed that the DPRK was stunned by it.</p> <p>“The U.S. is seriously mistaken if it thinks such a brigandish attitude reminding one of a thief crying "stop the thief" would work on the DPRK.”</p>
October 27 – <u>Halt to hostile policy toward DPRK urged</u>	"Doing Away With Obstacles To Peaceful Reunification Of Korea" seminar at unnamed California university	<p>“Present were a U.S. Congressman, ex-professor Ri Yong Hui at Hanyang University in South Korea, teachers and students of the university.</p> <p>“Present on invitation were officials of the DPRK permanent mission to the UN.</p> <p>“Speeches were made by the congressman and other figures of the U.S. and South Korea.</p> <p>“Noting that the U.S. hostile policy toward the DPRK is the chief obstacle to Korea's reunification at a time when the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration has brought about the good prospects for Korea's reunification, they called for the rectification of the policy.”</p>

<p><u>October 29 – Practical measures to conclude Non-Aggression Treaty called for</u></p>	<p><i>The Rodong Sinmun</i></p>	<p>“The public at home and abroad has warmly hailed and supported the important proposal advanced by the DPRK to conclude a Non-Aggression Treaty between the two countries in a bid to bridge over the grave situation prevailing in the Korean Peninsula owing to the U.S. unilateral and high-handed attitude. ““The key to straightening out the grave situation lies in concluding a non-aggression treaty between the DPRK and the U.S. as proposed by the former. ““The U.S. listed the DPRK as part of the "axis of evil" and singled it out as a target of U.S. preemptive nuclear strikes. This was an open declaration of a war against the DPRK and a brigandish act of completely ditching the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework. ““The DPRK's right to existence is most seriously threatened by the U.S. reckless moves and the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula is so grave that a war may break out any moment.”</p>
<p><u>November 9 – Rodong Sinmun on DPRK-U.S. non-aggression treaty</u></p>	<p><i>The Rodong Sinmun</i></p>	<p>“Due to the United States the Korean Armistice Agreement has been reduced to mere scraps of paper unable to control the situation of the Korean Peninsula. ““In order to prevent abnormal arms clashes and defuse tension to guarantee peace and security in the Korean Peninsula it is imperative to conclude the non-aggression treaty between the DPRK and the U.S. as proposed by the DPRK.”</p>
<p><u>November 11 – Threat to DPRK sovereignty and right to existence should be removed</u></p>	<p><i>The Rodong Sinmun</i></p>	<p>“The DPRK is entitled to have not only nuclear weapon but other things more powerful than that to defend its sovereignty and right to existence from the U.S. ever-growing nuclear threat, the article says, and goes on: ““The DPRK's proposal to conclude a non-aggression treaty with the United States is a just measure to defend its sovereignty and right to existence. If the United States encroaches on the DPRK sovereignty, putting pressure on it to disarm itself, its people's army and people would strongly counter it in a do-or-die spirit.”</p>
<p><u>November 19 – U.S. increased pressure upon DPRK assailed</u></p>	<p><i>The Rodong Sinmun</i></p>	<p>“The media in the DPRK, steadfast in ideology, high in class awareness and strong in revolutionary principle, serve as an ideological weapon to decisively foil all vicious moves of the enemies and an ideological and mental pabulum instilling revolutionary self-respect and strong anti-imperialist class awareness into the army and the people.”</p>
<p><u>November 20 – U.S. bellicose forces urged to stop running amuck</u></p>	<p><i>The Rodong Sinmun</i></p>	<p>“The offensive launched by the U.S. to stifle the DPRK with nuclear weapons after listing it as part of an "axis of evil" is aimed to put the Korean Peninsula under U.S. control and thus create favorable circumstances and conditions for carrying out its strategy to dominate Asia. ““The U.S. bellicose forces' talk about the "nuclear and missile threat" from the DPRK is a sheer fabrication which can be dreamed up only by robbers and a war outcry.”</p>
<p><u>November 27 – U.S. termed arch nuclear war criminal</u></p>	<p><i>The Rodong Sinmun</i></p>	<p>“The nuclear threat is not posed to the U.S. by the DPRK, a non-nuclear state. On the contrary the DPRK is exposed to this threat posed by the U.S., a nuclear weapon state. ““After the Bush bellicose forces came to power in the U.S., they openly listed the DPRK as a target of its preemptive nuclear attack and adopted it as its policy. As its follow-up measure the U.S. is keen on developing smaller tactical nuclear weapons to attack and destroy the underground facilities in the DPRK.”</p>
<p><u>December 2 – Joint organization against U.S., war and nukes holds rally</u></p>	<p>The joint organization against the U.S., war and nukes grouping the South Korean Federation of University Student Councils,</p>	<p>“A declaration read out at the rally said that a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue is to conclude a non-aggression treaty between North Korea and the U.S. and urged the latter to accept the proposal for concluding the treaty and get out of this land taking with it its nuclear weapons.”</p>

	the south headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification, the Solidarity for Implementing the South-North Joint Declaration and the headquarters of All-People Movement for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops	
December 4 – DPRK's proposal for concluding non-aggression treaty supported abroad	Ugandan Minister of State in Ministry of Water, lands and environment; the Ugandan National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea; group of youth for the study of Kim Jong Il Juche Idea in Vienna	“The DPRK proposed that the U.S. should conclude a non-aggression treaty in order to tide over the crisis on the Korean Peninsula created by the U.S., he said, stressing: “The proposal is the most realistic and reasonable way to settle the nuclear issue of the Korean Peninsula and ease the tension.”
December 4 -- U.S. urged to drop its brigandish logic	All-India Forward Bloc	“The Bush administration has pursued a hardline policy to disarm the DPRK and isolate and stifle the socialist system in the country. The DPRK, exercising its maximum self-restraint, proposed to the U.S. to conclude a non-aggression treaty between them on October 25 as a solution to the nuclear issue in order to prevent the AF from being ditched at any cost but the U.S. responded to this with a decision to stop the supply of heavy oil.”
December 6 – U.S. hostile policy towards DPRK denounced	“Political parties and organizations of Bangladesh including the Workers' Party and the Communist Party”	“The world people denounce the Bush administration for listing the DPRK as part of an ‘axis of evil’. “The U.S. imperialists have deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea and incessantly threatened the DPRK, which is a source of the U.S. loudmouthed "nuclear issue" of the DPRK. “The DPRK-proposed conclusion of a non-aggression treaty between the DPRK and the U.S. is the most realistic and reasonable way of achieving peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.”
December 12 – U.S. unilateral and high-handed attitude flayed	African Regional Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea	“The U.S. is the root cause of the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula as it massively introduced nukes into South Korea and its vicinity to threaten the DPRK with them, while pursuing the hostile policy towards the DPRK, according to its strategy for world supremacy.”
December 12 – U.S. hit for blocking inter-Korean exchange	Prof. Kang Jong Gu at Dongguk University	“The U.S. is keen to isolate and stifle the north under the pretext of its nuclear issue. “As the U.S. attempt to kill North Koreans is designed to kill all the Koreans, the countermeasure is to foil the attempt by the concerted efforts of all the Koreans in the north and the south and for all of us to join in the struggle to this end.”
December 6 – U.S. hostile policy blasted	Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru	“As for the nuclear issue of the Korean Peninsula, it was produced after the U.S., pursuing a hostile policy toward the DPRK, stockpiled a huge amount of nuclear weapons in and around South Korea to threaten the DPRK, a small country, with them. “The U.S. is coming out with a brigandish logic that dialogue is impossible and North Korea-Japan or inter-Korean relations will be at a standstill unless the "nuclear issue" of North Korea is solved.”
December 7 – U.S. is to blame for abrogation of AF	Asian Regional Committee to Support Korea's Reunification	“The U.S. hardline policy toward the DPRK was disclosed when the bush administration announced part of an ‘axis of evil’ and targets of its preemptive nuclear attack, he said, adding: “For a genuine peace on the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. should stop its hard-line policy to isolate and stifle the DPRK and accede to the

		proposal for concluding a non-aggression treaty between the two countries.”
December 16 – <u>IAEA urged to remove monitoring cameras</u>	n/a	“This decision of our government is a just countermeasure to cope with the complete collapse of the agreed items which are interrelated with each other by simultaneous action under the DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework. “The freeze on our nuclear facilities is not pursuant to any agreement or safeguards accord with the IAEA but to the DPRK-U.S Agreed Framework.”
December 16 – <u>U.S. to blame for measure taken to lift nuclear freeze</u>	Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland	“The DPRK's measure to lift the nuclear freeze is a just measure taken to make up for the loss of electricity caused by the U.S. unilateral halt to the supply of heavy oil under the DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework (AF) and stabilize the economic construction and the people's living. “After the publication of the AF, we only suffered a big loss of electricity and the resultant damage done to economy. “If our nuclear facilities should be faulted, all the nuclear power plants in other regions and countries should be called into question. It is preposterous to assert that our nuclear power bases pose a threat while nuclear power plants in other regions and countries raise no problems.”
December 17 – <u>U.S. denounced for its interference in inter-Korean cooperation</u>	A spokesman for the North Side to the North-South Panel for the Construction of Kaesong Industrial Zone	“After unilaterally breaching the DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework, the U.S. is now hindering the process of improving the north-south relations and their cooperation and unity and inciting confrontation between Koreans. “But, it should clearly know that no force can break the Korean nation's steadfast will to pave the way for its reconciliation, unity and reunification by its concerted efforts.”
December 19 – <u>U.S. interference in inter-Korean economic cooperation assailed</u>	A spokesman for the North Side to the North-South Panel for the Construction of Kaesong Industrial Zone	“The U.S. hindrance to the inter-Korean contacts aimed at providing an institutional guarantee for economic cooperation and exchange under the pretext of "nuclear suspicion" clearly proves that the U.S. has got more undisguised in its moves to prevent the Korean nation from having dialogue and cooperation.”
December 19 – <u>U.S. policy of interference toward Korea under fire</u>	The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party	“The U.S. action is provoking strong antipathy among the peoples of those countries interested in the projects. “The letter urged the U.S. to conclude a non-aggression treaty with the DPRK. “The U.S. will be held entirely responsible for all the adverse consequences to be entailed by its reckless moves to create instability in this region, it stressed.”
December 20 – <u>Peaceful solution of Korean issue urged in S. Korea</u>	South Korean People's Solidarity for National Independence, Democracy and Right to Existence	“The commentary said that the implementation of the Geneva Agreement is a way of tiding over the crisis created on the Korean Peninsula by confrontation between the DPRK and the U.S. “Only a peaceful settlement of this confrontation issue will ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula and, to this end, the U.S. should immediately withdraw its hostile policy toward the DPRK, the commentary stressed.”
December 21 – <u>U.S. urged to conclude non-aggression treaty</u>	The Reunification Solidarity for the Implementation of the June 15 South-North Joint Declaration and Peace on the Korean Peninsula (in Seoul)	“The organization said that as long as the U.S. continuously pursues its unilateral hegemony and hostile policy toward North Korea a dark cloud of a war can not be removed from the Korean Peninsula nor can peace be ensured however hard North Korea strives to improve North Korea-U.S. relations through dialogue and negotiations.”
December 23 – <u>U.S. nuclear racket under fire</u>	General Secretary of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party	“We sternly denounce the U.S. for its double-dealing tactics proved by the fact that it is dead-set against the DPRK's proposal for the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty, though it is talking a lot about ‘no war’ and ‘peace’ on the Korean Peninsula and ‘dialogue.’ If the U.S. truly wants peace on the Korean Peninsula, it should honestly fulfil its commitment under the DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework and immediately accept the proposal for the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty between the DPRK and the U.S.

<p>December 24 – <u>U.S.</u> accusations against DPRK rebuffed</p>	<p><i>The Minju Joson</i></p>	<p>“As far as the issue of the DPRK missile production and export is concerned, it is related to its sovereignty. “Nobody has the right to take issue with the DPRK’s missile sale as it is an exercise of an independent right by a sovereign state. ““The U.S., the world’s biggest dealer in arms, has no reason to fault sovereign states’ legitimate dealing in arms.”</p>
<p>December 24 – <u>U.S.</u> groundless clamour about "threat" from Korea criticized</p>	<p>First deputy chief of the general staff of the Russian Armed Forces</p>	<p>“Referring to the fact that the U.S. and Japan are speeding up the development of a ‘regional shield’ to keep off intermediate range missiles under the pretext of ‘missile threat’ from the DPRK, he said that the much accusation of the DPRK is fabrication, which is related to the U.S. attempt to prove the necessity of the establishment of the MD in a bid to develop its military industry complexes.”</p>