

<b>Appendix B</b>		<b>Promotion pre-2002 North Korea-Japan Summit</b>
<b>Date/Article</b>	<b>Groups/Individuals Cited</b>	<b>Notable Quote(s)</b>
<b>August 3 – <u>Ex-prime minister of Japan on Japan-DPRK relations</u></b>	<b>Ex-Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama</b>	<p>“Ex-prime minister of Japan Tomiichi Murayama who is chairman of the People's Association for Promotion of Japan-DPRK Diplomatic Relations stressed that the association would make sustained efforts to establish Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations in the future, according to a KNS report from Tokyo...</p> <p>“He said that though the association was inaugurated in the year when the historic Pyongyang meeting took place, such difficult situation as the deadlock of the talks for improving the DPRK-U.S. relations, inter-Korean dialogue and those for establishing Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations was created after the emergence of the Tokyo government. As a result, the aim sought by the association in its early days remains unattained, he added.”</p>
<b>August 7 – <u>Compensation to A-bomb victims urged</u></b>	<b>Korean Association of A-Bomb Victims for Anti-Nuclear Peace</b>	<p>“The Korean Association of A-Bomb Victims for Anti-Nuclear Peace demands that the United States make due compensation to all A-bomb victims including Koreans and that the Japanese government make an immediate apology and compensation to A-bomb victims in the DPRK on the basis of impartiality.</p> <p>“Japan should demonstrate its will for nuclear disarmament and elimination of nukes and its government should not distinguish between Japanese and Koreans but ensure impartiality in aiding A-bomb victims, [the association chairman] said, adding:</p> <p>“It should make a full compensation to the families of those victims who died already in the DPRK.”</p>
<b>August 12 -- <u>Rodong Sinmun on DPRK-Japan dialogue</u></b>	<b><i>The Rodong Sinmun</i></b>	<p>“The future DPRK-Japan dialogue and negotiations should not repeat the past failure which brought disappointment to the people at home and abroad.</p> <p>“It is the constant (sic) stand of the DPRK to make the dialogue and negotiations effective and productive so as to solve all the problems between the DPRK and Japan and improve the bilateral ties.</p> <p>“The DPRK is ready to make positive efforts to solve the issue of Japan's redress for its past and all matters related to the establishment of the diplomatic ties on the basis of the points on which the foreign ministers of the DPRK and Japan agreed in their talks.</p> <p>“The two sides should sincerely hold contact and dialogue as pointed out in the joint press release as desired by the people at home and abroad to create an atmosphere of the talks between the DPRK and Japan and open a new phase of improving the relationship.”</p>
<b>August 13 -- <u>Implementation of DPRK-Japan joint press release called for</u></b>	<b><i>The Minju Joson</i></b>	<p>“It is a historic task for the DPRK and Japan to improve and normalize their relations and the world is, therefore, closely following this process.</p> <p>“The agreement reached between the two countries with much effort should not be allowed to be a dead document but should become a realistic one meeting the desire and wishes of the two peoples in keeping with the trend of times.”</p>
<b>August 19 – <u>Joint press release on DPRK-Japan Red Cross talks</u></b>	<b>DPRK Red Cross Society, the Japan Red Cross</b>	<p>“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.</p> <p>“Both sides agreed to take an immediate measure to provide convenience so that they can reunite with their families and relatives.</p> <p>“The Japanese side agreed to continue to rapidly inform the DPRK side of the results of the in-depth investigation to be conducted in cooperation with a government institution concerned.”</p>

<p><b>August 23 -- <u>KCNA calls for constructive DPRK-Japan talks</u></b></p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>“Warming the DPRK-Japan relations would turn the century-long hostile ties between the two countries into those of reconciliation and cooperation. This process is in the interests of the two peoples and in favour of the development of the international relations.  “From this point of view, the DPRK has consistently paid attention to improving the relations with Japan and worked hard to settle the humanitarian issues raised by Japan, prompted by the intention to make Japan a close and friendly neighbor.  “The two peoples and the fair world opinion deem it fortunate to see the resumption of the DPRK-Japan talks after many twists and turns and hope they will prove substantial and constructive.”</p>
<p><b>August 24 – <u>Japan must redeem its past crimes</u></b></p>	<p><i>The Rodong Sinmun</i></p>	<p>“...Japan has neither apologized nor compensated for those past crimes as yet.  “Crimes must be redeemed. It is quite natural from the legal and moral point of view.”</p>
<p><b>August 26 – <u>Joint press release on DPRK-Japan talks</u></b></p>	<p><b>Foreign ministries of the DPRK and Japan</b></p>	<p>“1. Both sides shared the view that the talks between the DPRK and Japanese foreign ministers held in Brunei Darussalam marked an important occasion in 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 for 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 this.”</p>