

# Anti-Imperialist News Service

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## Contents

**Demonstrations  
Against U.S.  
Occupation**

**U.S. Militarizing  
Africa**

**U.S. Planning  
Interdiction of  
Planes and  
Ships from  
“Rogue States”**

**DPRK: Letter to  
the President of  
the UN Security  
Council**

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## Demonstrations Against U.S. Occupation

On July 4, an estimated 5,000 demonstrators protested President Bush's visit to Philadelphia to open the U.S. Constitution Center. The demonstrators marched in the streets and then gathered in front of City Hall, demanding an end to the occupation of Iraq and to the suppression of democratic rights in the name of the "war on terrorism."

In recent days, other similar anti-war protests have taken place.

On the morning of June 27, for example, over two thousand people in San Francisco

turned out to protest Bush during a reelection fund-raising appearance. That evening, over 10,000 rallied in Los Angeles to protest another Bush fund-raising campaign stop. Reports indicate that thousands booed and heckled the wealthy donors, who paid a minimum \$2000 to attend, as they pulled up to the hotel entrance in their limos. The over-whelming demand of the protestors was to end the occupation of Iraq.

On June 23, thousands of anti-war protestors also demonstrated against the occupation in New York City.

## U.S. Planning Interdiction of Planes and Ships from “Rogue States”

Next week, on July 10, U.S. government and military officials will meet in Australia with other regional leaders to discuss a military operation "to force down aircraft and board ships from North Korea, Iran, Syria, and Libya."

"This is something very different from what we've done before," the U.S. Under Secretary for Arms Control, John Bolton, said in Washington. "It's a much more robust approach to interrupting the flow of commerce in weapons of mass destruction."

The proposal is part of George Bush's so-called "Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)," which calls for stopping so-called shipments of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons material.

Commenting on the legality of such action, Bolton said "We're not going to engage in an endless seminar about what our authority is. We're going to try and define it and move in the areas where we think we've got clear authority."

## U.S. Militarizing Africa

On Monday, July 7, George Bush begins a trip to five African countries. Bush's trip comes at a time when the U.S. is increasing its military presence on the continent.

Last week Bush instructed the Pentagon to draw up plans to prepare for U.S. intervention in Liberia and Defense Department officials admitted that the deployment of 500 to 2,000 soldiers is "all but certain."

For decades the U.S. military has been largely excluded from Africa but today it is trying to set up basing agreements, troop deployments and joint training as well as military agreements with countries all across the continent. For example, in Senegal and Uganda, two countries that Bush will visit on his trip, the U.S. wants to get agreements for the refueling of its military aircraft. Other recent U.S. military deployments in Africa include:

— 1,800 U.S. troops have been deployed in Djibouti on "counterterrorism operations" since last fall.

— Within the last few years, the Pentagon has negotiated agreements which allow U.S. aircraft to refuel at bases in Ghana, Senegal,

*Continued on page 2*

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# DPRK: Letter to the President of the UN Security Council

*On June 26, Paek Nam Sun, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) sent a letter to Sergey V. Lavrov, President of the United Nations Security Council. The letter said in part:*

I would like to express hereby the viewpoint of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) with regard to the fact that one permanent member of the United Nations Security Council has started a diplomatic negotiation to bring before the Security Council the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula....

First, the Security Council should define its view and express its position on the doctrine of "axis of evil" and "preemptive strike", as it is now the most fundamental issue that has a great impact on the international relations and global peace and security. Targets of the doctrine of "axis of evil" and "preemptive strike" insisted on and adopted as a policy by one permanent member of the security council are the member states of the United Nations.

As this policy is put into practice, it gives rise to complicated situations that jeopardize global peace and security. [including] the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and the aggravated tensions in the region....

The Security Council should make due judgment on whether the said doctrine and the policy based on it conform to the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

Second, it is important that the Security Council has a good insight into the essence of the positions of the parties concerned on talks on the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula....The real dire threats do not come from the countries surrounding us, but from the United States. This is the only reason why the DPRK attaches priority to the DPRK-USA bilateral talks....

Third, the United Nations Security Council should avoid giving any impression that it might apply double standards. If the Security Council is truly interested in the extension of the scope of the NPT, it should ask all countries remaining outside the NPT to join it.

As is well known, the DPRK is not the only country remaining outside the NPT. Among Non-NPT state parties, Israel has been subject to greater suspicion of nuclear development for much longer period of time than the DPRK. As for the DPRK's withdrawal from the NPT, it is an exercise of its sovereign rights recognized by the NPT itself and, therefore, does not in any way deserve condemnation.

Any condemnation by the Security Council of the rights exercised under article 10 of the NPT, which provides for withdrawal, will be tantamount to the condemnation by the United Nations of the NPT itself.

There is no reason whatsoever to apply such terminology as "non-compliance with the safeguards agreement" of the IAEA in the case of the DPRK. According to the DPRK-USA Agreed Framework, we were supposed to fully implement the safeguards agreement only after all non-nuclear parts such as turbines and generators of light water reactor no. 1 had been delivered. Unfortunately, however, the agreed phase did not come....

Fourth, the Security Council has a moral obligation to judge, in the light of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, whether or not it would be justifiable for one member state of the United Nations to pressurize other member state.

At present, the United States pursues a policy of combining both "dialogue and pressure" towards the DPRK.

The United States is seeking to have in place a legal system aimed at check and control by other countries, based on its intelligence information, of the vessels and aircraft passing through their territorial waters and airspace. Japan, which is our neighbor, is already in action to realize it.

After all, we can say that this has originated from the doctrine of the United States, the world's largest arms seller, that its intelligence should serve as a standard to judge the legitimacy and illegitimacy of the international trade and as a basis to put pressure on any member state of the United Nations.

The war in Iraq constitutes a well-proven example that the intelligence gathered by the United States may be misused for political purposes in disregard of the principle of impartiality.

If this is allowed with the support or acquiescence of the Security Council, it will result in a negative change in the international order.

It can be said that now, the United Nations is at the crossroads of whether it will maintain the international order led by the United Nations or give way to the establishment of a dangerous world order led by an individual country.

It is the common view of the international community that under no circumstances can the Security Council be used as a cover-up to justify unilateralism and policy of pressure of a certain country.

Fifth, we consider that the Security Council should pay due attention, when considering the situation on the Korean peninsula, to the current status of the Korean Armistice Agreement with which the Security Council has a deep connection.

The United States has recently decided to bring into South Korea latest sophisticated weapons estimated at 11 billion U.S. dollars. This is a violation of paragraph 13, article two of the armistice agreement, which bans the introduction into Korea of reinforcing weapons.

The United States has also decided to redeploy its troops in South Korea and tries to shift the U.S. army responsibility for the control of the demilitarized zone on to the South Korean army. This is a violation of paragraph 10, article one of the armistice agreement which stipulates that the demilitarized zone be controlled by the Korean People's Army and the U.S. Army.

The sea and air blockade pursued by the United States against the DPRK through "inspection of vessels and aircraft" is a violation of paragraph 15, article two of the armistice agreement, which calls on the contracting parties "not to engage in blockade of any kind of Korea".

The seriousness of the issue lies in the fact that if the armistice agreement is abrogated by way of such violations as mentioned above, the Korean peninsula will go back to the warring situation....

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## U.S. Militarizing Africa (from page 1)

Gabon, Namibia, Uganda and Zambia.

— For the last 3 years, U.S. Special Forces have conducted joint exercises with Moroccan troops.

— This fall, U.S. soldiers will begin joint patrolling and "intelligence gathering" with local armies in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad.