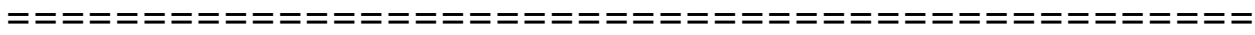




# BULLETIN

**Embassy of DPR Korea in Abuja,  
Nigeria**

June 26<sup>th</sup>, Juche 112(2023)



## **U.S. Denounced as Destroyer of Peace and Stability of Korean Peninsula**

Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- The Institute for American Studies of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK released a research report on Sunday to give the full picture of the war of aggression provoked by the U.S. against the DPRK in the 1950s and to disclose once again the aggressive nature of the U.S. still making desperate efforts to ignite a nuclear war.

The report stressed that the U.S. is the provoker of the aggression war against Korea, adding:

The U.S. has had its eye of greed on the Korean peninsula, the gateway to the Asian continent, since the mid-19th century, and illegally occupied south Korea in the guise of "liberator" and "protector" right after the end of the Second World War.

The U.S. laid a pro-U.S. political foundation in south Korea through the puppet regime fabrication. In a bid to militarily swallow up the whole Korean peninsula, it put spurs to the war preparations to occupy the DPRK by force of arms.

The U.S. tightened up its forces, arms and equipment and military infrastructure for unleashing a war of aggression against the DPRK in south Korea. In January 1950 it concluded an agreement with the puppet Syngman Rhee clique on stationing 500-strong U.S. military advisory group in south Korea, the largest-ever at that time.

In early 1949 the U.S. buckled down to mapping out the plan for igniting a war of aggression against the DPRK by mobilizing not only the information and operation departments including the G-2 and G-3 of MacArthur's Command but also the "History Class" and "KATO" institutions composed of senior officers of the former Japanese army.

The U.S. hurled the south Korean puppet army into ceaseless armed provocations to verify the effectiveness of the operation plan. In 1949 the

number of their armed provocations reached over 2 610, which was 2.8 times as many as the previous year.

The U.S. deployed five divisions of the south Korean puppet army in the area along the 38th Parallel and three divisions of the operational reserve corps near Seoul, thus making more than 70 percent of the puppet army ready for attack.

In particular, the U.S. brought two aircraft carriers, two cruisers, six destroyers, three bomber groups, six pursuit fighter groups and two transport plane groups to Japan under the pretext of amphibious drill from late April 1950, and made full preparations for their immediate mobilization for the Korean War.

After rounding off the preparations for a war of aggression against the DPRK, the U.S. dispatched the advisor to the State Department Dulles to south Korea as a special envoy of Truman on June 17, 1950 to make final on-the-spot confirmation of the war preparations near the 38th Parallel, and handed over the secret order on igniting a war finally ratified by Truman to puppet traitor Syngman Rhee and issued a special order to "launch an attack on north Korea along with the propaganda that north Korea had invaded first."

According to the war scenario worked out by the U.S., the puppet traitor Syngman Rhee let all the reptile propaganda means be mobilized to spread the false information that the "emergency martial law" which had been enforced from early June 1950 "was lift" at 0 o'clock on June 24 to "allow" the south Korean puppet army personnel to leave, stay out and take time off.

Meanwhile, U.S. President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson, advisor to the State Department Dulles and other senior officials of the U.S. administration found themselves in weekend rest, travel and dinner and MacArthur, commander of the U.S. forces in the Far East, slept in a bedroom at the outbreak of the war to deceive the world public.

The U.S. finally ignited a war of aggression against the DPRK on June 25, 1950. During the three-year war, it hurled vast numbers of its armed forces amounting to more than two million, including one third of its ground forces, one fifth of its air force, most of the Pacific Fleet, troops from its 15 satellite countries, south Korean puppet forces and Japanese militarists, into the Korean front and spent more than twenty billion U.S. dollars.

The U.S. is a wrecker of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the region, the report said, and went on:

Far from drawing a due lesson from the disgraceful defeat it suffered in the Korean War, the U.S. has persistently pursued hostile policy toward the DPRK to realize its wild ambition for dominating Asia and the rest of the world at any cost by occupying the whole Korean peninsula for 70 years since the ceasefire.

The U.S. has staged various kinds of war drills in south Korea under the pretext of "defense" and "annual" since the late 1950s and massively brought nuclear attack means including nuclear carriers, nuclear submarines and nuclear strategic bombers to south Korea to turn it into a mobile nuclear arsenal.

The U.S. has deliberately fabricated various incidents and events and steadily escalated its nuclear threat and blackmail against the DPRK.

The U.S. checked a nuclear attack on the DPRK when its armed spy ship Pueblo was captured in 1968, put nuclear-capable tactical bombers on emergency alert when its large spy plane EC-121 was shot down in 1969. In 1976 when Panmunjom incident broke out, it made its nuclear-capable strategic bombers fly in formation near the demilitarized zone, frequently posing nuclear threats and blackmail to the DPRK. The U.S., which had made it its official policy to offer "nuclear umbrella" to south Korea in 1982, detailed it as the concept of "extended deterrence" which calls for striking the opponent in the same way as when the U.S. mainland is under nuclear attack in 2009. It thus invented a pretext for bringing its huge nuclear forces to south Korea not only in contingency on the Korean peninsula but also at any ordinary times, and has maximized its nuclear threats.

The U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises, which was kicked off in 1954 under the codename Focus Lens, have been staged ceaselessly for nearly seven decades under such different codenames as Ulji Focus Lens, Ulji Freedom Guardian, Ulji Freedom Shield, Focus Retina, Freedom Bolt, Team Spirit, RSOI (reception, staging, onward movement and integration), Key Resolve, Foal Eagle and Freedom Shield.

The U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises, which hit a world record in its frequency and scale, have been staged over 40 times annually. The number of troops involved in them exceeded 500 000 long ago, including the U.S. forces, south Korean puppet forces, those from satellite countries, personnel of puppet south Korean public organs and businesses and even special forces from the U.S. mainland.

The current U.S. ruling forces in the White House are more openly pursuing the inveterate attempt for mounting a preemptive nuclear attack on the DPRK in cahoots with the south Korean puppet regime led by Yoon Suk Yeol hell-bent on sycophancy toward the U.S.

The present ruling forces of the U.S., which came up with the "minutely coordinated practical method of approaching the DPRK" and touted "resumption of dialogue" and "diplomatic engagement" after taking office, have unhesitatingly revealed their hostile military attempt against the DPRK

Amid the accelerated transfer of various arms and equipment to south Korea, the U.S. urgently dispatched its Defense Secretary to south Korea in December 2021 for the 53rd U.S.-south Korea annual security consultative meeting, in which he was closeted with the south Korean military to draw up "strategy planning guidelines" for a new nuclear war scenario.

After puppet traitor Yoon hell-bent on sycophancy toward the U.S. took office in south Korea, war exercises under different codenames have been spearheaded by the U.S. nonstop across south Korea and such war rehearsals are getting more and more adventurous and reckless in their scale, scope, intensity and contents as the days go by.

Ulji Freedom Shield joint military exercise, resumed as large-scale maneuvers four years after its last round, was staged according to the extremely provocative and reckless war scenario the keynote of which is to advance to Pyongyang via Kaesong.

In 2022 alone, the U.S., in collusion with the south Korean puppet forces, staged various nuclear war exercises, including joint air drill with strategic assets involved, carrier strike group joint drill involving a nuclear carrier for the first time since November 2017 and joint naval maneuvers, every day to stoke the aggressive fever against the DPRK.

This year the U.S. is resorting to the worrying hostile acts of wantonly encroaching upon the sovereignty and security of the DPRK more persistently than ever before and their gravity and danger have reached the threshold of explosion which can no longer be tolerated.

As a preceding military process for igniting a nuclear war, the U.S. is conducting different forms of espionage against the DPRK on an unprecedented scale on the Korean peninsula and in its vicinity.

Such bellicose moves of the U.S. have pushed the military tensions on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia already plunged into an extremely unstable situation closer to the brink of a nuclear war.

If a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula located in an important geopolitical position, where the interests of big powers are intermingled, it will rapidly expand into a world war and a thermonuclear war unprecedented in the world. This will entail the most catastrophic and irreversible consequences to peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Unless the U.S. anachronistic hostile policy toward the DPRK and persistent military threats to it are rooted out, the DPRK's efforts for bolstering up its self-defensive capabilities for safeguarding its sovereignty, dignity and security and preserving regional peace and stability will be further accelerated and its

exercise of the just right to self-defence as a sovereign state will continue in the future, too. -0-

