

War Propaganda. U.S. Media Portrays Pyongyang as Assisting Damascus in Waging a Chemical Attack against Syrian Civilians

A global US-NATO military agenda is unfolding supported by extensive media propaganda

By [Prof Michel Chossudovsky](#)
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Region: [Asia](#), [Middle East & North Africa](#)
Theme: [Media Disinformation](#), [Militarization and WMD](#)

While US sponsored Al Qaeda terrorists in Syria acting on behalf of US NATO are provided with money, weapons and training, Washington is now pointing its finger at North Korea's role in supporting the government of Bashar Al Assad with a view to killing their own people.

Here is a recent New York Times (Feb 27) "authoritative" analysis on how North Korea is helping the Syrian government to wage a chemical war against the Syrian people. Nice and not fake, timely and of course "carefully documented" by the Newspaper of Record.

The evidence of a North Korean connection comes as the United States and other countries have accused the Syrian government of using chemical weapons on civilians, including recent attacks on civilians in the Damascus suburb of eastern Ghouta using what appears to have been chlorine gas.

The supplies from North Korea include acid-resistant tiles, valves and thermometers, according to a report by United Nations investigators. North Korean missile technicians have also been spotted working at known chemical weapons and missile facilities inside Syria, according to the report, which was written by a panel of experts who looked at North Korea's compliance with United Nations sanctions.

The report highlights the potential danger posed by any such trade between Syria and North Korea, which could allow Syria to maintain its chemical weapons while also providing North Korea with cash for its nuclear and missile programs.

The possible chemical weapons components were part of at least 40 previously unreported shipments by North Korea to Syria between 2012 and 2017 of prohibited ballistic missile parts and materials that could be used for both military and civilian purposes, according to the report, which has not been publicly released but which was reviewed by The New York Times.

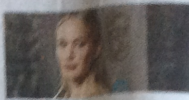
Screenshot, NYT, Feb 27, 2018

The underlying thrust of these reports is to convey the illusion that there is somehow an alliance of "rogue enemies" against the West, with North Korea playing a strategic role in channelling weapons to "rogue governments" with the object of killing civilians. (Lest we forget, barely reported by the MSM North Korea lost 30% of its population as a result of US-led bombings during the Korea War, 1950-53).

Another NYT report dated March 3, 2018 with front page coverage, titled Missiles sent from Pyongyang sold in Cairo. Conveniently the report is adjacent to a front page cover image entitled Numbingly familiar. Fleeing another airstrike in Syria, which tacitly conveys the message to readers of the right column article on North Korean missiles that Pyongyang is (indirectly) contributing to civilian deaths in Syria. The fact of the matter, amply documented, is that Damascus is waging a counter-terrorism campaign against US-NATO-Israel sponsored mercenaries including ISIS-Daesh and Al Qaeda. These mercenaries are the foot soldiers of the Western military alliance.

ERKEL VICTORY
COALITION AVERTS
GERMAN CRISIS

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WHAT IT TOOK TO
GET HER ON POINTE



WILDS OF NEW ZEALAND
ALPINE VALLEYS AND
BACKCOUNTRY HUTS

PAGE 2 | WORLD

PAGE 16 | CULTURE

BACK PAGE | TRAVEL

The New York Times

INTERNATIONAL EDITION | MONDAY, MARCH 5, 2018

How liberals can reclaim nationalism

Yascha Mounk

OPINION

At the birth of the millennium, it was easy to hope that much of the world might leave nationalism behind in the century it so cradled. Today, though, it is enjoying an astonishing resurgence.

President Trump casts himself as a nationalist fighting battle with globalists. He's not alone. From Russia to China to Poland to Venezuela, populists exploit nationalism to destabilize democratic institutions like the European Union.

For the foreseeable future, nationalism is likely to remain a defining political force. A lot thus depends on the shape it is going to take. Instead of indulging in dreams of a post-national future, liberals should strive to make nationalism as inclusive as possible.

There is nothing natural about the idea of the nation. Its modern form took shape as a result of



Missiles sent from Pyongyang, sold in Cairo

CAIRO

Egypt's military dealings with North Korea breach sanctions and anger U.S.

BY DECLAN WALSH

On an island in the Suez Canal, a towering AK-47 rifle, its muzzle and bayonet pointed skyward, symbolizes one of Egypt's most enduring alliances. Decades ago, North Korea promised it to Egypt to commemorate the 1973 war with Israel, when North Korean pilots fought and died on the Egyptian side.

But now the statue has come to signify another aspect of Egypt's ties to North Korea: a furtive trade in illegal weapons that has upset President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi's otherwise cozy relationship with the United States, set off a painful cut in military aid and drawn unremitting scrutiny from United Nations inspectors.

Egypt has purchased North Korean weapons and allowed North Korean diplomats to use their Cairo embassy as a base for military sales across the region.

The online title of the above article is [Need a North Korean Missile, Call the Embassy in Cairo](#). The underlying propaganda thrust is that North Korea is supplying the Assad government via the DPRK's embassy in Egypt with weapons as well as supporting Damascus in its alleged chemical weapons program.

Shielded by diplomatic cover and front companies, North Korean officials have traveled to Sudan, which was then subject to an international trade embargo, to sell satellite-guided missiles, according to [records](#) obtained by the United Nations. Others flew to Syria, where North Korea has [supplied items](#) that could be used in the production of chemical weapons.

Inside the embassy, arms dealing goes right to the top. In November 2016, the United States and the United Nations [sanctioned the ambassador](#), Pak Chun-il, describing him as an agent of North Korea's largest arms company, the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation. (NYT, March 3, 2018, emphasis added)

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