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South Korea - Military incidents on Thirty Eighth Parallel

BASEMENT

FILE No. ~~507~~ 3123/12

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

R.P.

SUBJECT.
<i>South Korea</i> <i>Military Incidents on 38th Parallel</i>

PREVIOUS FILE:	
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RELATED PAPERS.	
FILE No.	SUBJECT.

3123/12

UPI-156X

AGENTS 10/20

20-10-69

SEOUL (UPI)--SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS KILLED THREE NORTH KOREAN INTRUDERS IN A FIREFIGHT AT THE IMJIN RIVER JUST SOUTH OF THE TRUCE FRONT LAST FRIDAY NIGHT, MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED MONDAY.

ONE OF THE COMMUNIST BODIES WAS RECOVERED FROM THE RIVER SATURDAY AND ANOTHER ON SUNDAY, THE GOVERNMENT'S COUNTER-ESPIONAGE COMMAND SAID.

THE AGENTS WERE BELIEVED TO BE THOSE WHO HAD PENETRATED INTO THE YANGJU AREA ONLY 10 MILES EAST OF SEOUL TO FIND A NEW INFILTRATION ROUTE FOR COMMUNIST AGENTS AND OBSERVE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES THERE, THE COMMAND SAID.

THE COMMUNISTS WERE TRYING TO CROSS THE RIVER NORTH TO RETURN TO NORTH KOREA WHEN DETECTED BY SOUTH KOREAN GUARDS, THE COMMAND ADDED.

THE SOUTH KOREANS ALSO SEIZED TWO SUBMACHINE GUNS, TWO CAMERAS, ONE RADIO SET, 20 NEGATIVE FILMS AND SOME OTHER ITEMS. --(UPI)

RS/1143A/056Y/

X

3123/R

be
Spencer
20707

UPI-167X

CLASH 9/15

15.9.69

URGENT '9, 15, 9, 69

SEOUL (UPI)--SOUTH KOREAN ARMY TROOPS KILLED THREE OF FOUR COMMUNIST NORTH KOREAN INFILTRATORS SUNDAY IN A GUNBATTLE IN THE STERN SECTOR OF THE KOREAN TRUCE BORDER, MILITARY AUTHORITIES REPORTED MONDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT COUNTER ESPIONAGE COMMAND SAID THE OTHER NORTH KOREAN SURRENDERED HIMSELF TO THE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS.

THE SOUTH KOREANS SUFFERED ONE MAN SLAIN AND FOUR INJURED IN THE CLASH, THE COMMAND SAID.

THE CLASH TOOK PLACE AT 2:55 P.M. (0555 GMT) SUNDAY WHEN THE COMMUNIST INVADERS WERE DETECTED BY SOUTH KOREAN BORDER TROOPS. THREE COMMUNIST SUBMACHINEGUNS, FOUR KNAPSACKS, AMMUNITIONS AND OTHER ITEMS WERE CAPTURED ON THE SCENE OF THE CLASH.

THE NORTH KOREANS WERE ON A MISSION TO KILL OR KIDNAP SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY OFFICERS, SUCH AS REGIMENTAL AND BATTALION COMMANDERS, ALONG THE TRUCE FRONT, AND BLOW UP MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, THE COMMAND SAID.

THE NORTH KOREAN INVADER WHO TURNED HIMSELF IN WAS IDENTIFIED AS CHUNG CHH HANG-HWAN, 34, A MEMBER OF COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA'S LABER (COMMUNIST) PARTY.--(UPI)

-0-

LAST PGH: CHUNG CHANG-HWAN,
CY1215PM033Y

X

X

330321Z033Y

LAST SEN: CHUNG CHANG-HWAN,

-0-

LABER (COMMUNIST) BABY. (UBI) (UBI)

AS CHUNG CHANG-HWAN, 34, A MEMBER OF COMMUNIST NORTH KOREAN ARMY,

THE NORTH KOREAN INVADER WHO TURNED HIMSELF IN WAS IDENTIFIED

INSTITUTIONS, THE COMMAND SAID.

COMMANDERS ALONG THE TRUCE FRONT, AND FROM UP MILITARY

KOREAN MILITARY OFFICERS, SUCH AS REGIMENTAL AND BATTALION

THE NORTH KOREANS WERE ON A MISSION TO KILL OR KIDNAP SOUTH

THE GLASH.

AMMUNITIONS AND OTHER ITEMS WERE CAPTURED ON THE SCENE, OF

TROOPS. THREE COMMUNIST SUBMACHINEGUNS, FOUR KNAPSACKS,

THE COMMUNIST INVADERS WERE DETECTED BY SOUTH KOREAN BORDER

THE GLASH TOOK PLACE AT 5:25 P.M. (0225 GMT) SUNDAY WHEN

IN THE GLASH, THE COMMAND SAID.

THE SOUTH KOREANS SUFFERED ONE MAN AGAIN AND FOUR INJURED

KOREAN SURRENDERED HIMSELF TO THE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS.

THE GOVERNMENT COUNTER ESPIONAGE COMMAND SAID THE OTHER NORTH

REPORTED MONDAY.

WESTERN SECTOR OF THE KOREAN TRUCE BORDER, MILITARY AUTHORITIES

COMMUNIST NORTH KOREAN MILITATORS SUNDAY IN A SUBBATTLE IN THE

SEUNG (UBI) -- SOUTH KOREAN ARMY TROOPS KILLED THREE OF FOUR

URGENT 12.25.53

GLASH 02

nk

UBI-19U

12.25.53

3152/15

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3123/12

UPI-147X

CHARGE 9/22

22/9/69

hu.

1ST LD UPI-058X

SEOUL (UPI)--SOUTH AND NORTH KOREAN TROOPS SATURDAY EXCHANGED FIRE ACROSS THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE (DMZ) SOME 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, MILITARY OFFICIALS SAID MONDAY.

THE NORTH KOREANS INITIATED THE FIRING AT ABOUT 6:30 P.M. (0930 GMT) SATURDAY, THE OFFICIALS SAID. THE SOUTH KOREANS IMMEDIATELY RETURNED FIRE IN A DEFENSIVE ACT AND SILENCED THE COMMUNIST AFTER A BRIEF EXCHANGE OF FIRE, THEY ADDED.

THERE WAS NO INCIDENT REPORTED ALONG THE TRUCE FRONT SUNDAY, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

THE NORTH KOREANS HAD EARLIER CHARGED THAT U.S. TROOPS FIRED SEVERAL HUNDREDS ROUNDS OF BULLETS AND SHELLS INTO THE NORTH ACROSS THE CENTRAL TRUCE FRONT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

THE SOUTH KOREAN SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES IN THE SATURDAY CLASH, MILITARY OFFICIALS SAID, ADDING THAT NO AMERICAN TROOPS WERE INVOLVED IN THE INCIDENT.

AMERICAN FORCES STAND GUARD ON THE WESTERN SECTOR OF THE DMZ.--(UPI)

CY1033AM043Y

19-8-69

3123/12

L. B. Hoover
206A

COPTER 8/19

1ST ADD COPTER SEOUL XXX HOFSTATTER.

THE OFFICIALS REFUSED TO DISCLOSE THE HOMETOWN ADDRESSES OF THE CREWMEN OF THE CHOPPER ON THE GROUND THAT THOSE ON THE MISSING LIST ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO BE IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF THEIR HOMES AND FAMILIES UNDER A STANDING ARMY POLICY.

THE HELICOPTER, PILOTED BY LOEPKE, LEFT FROM ITS HOME STATION AT UIJONGBU, 10 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, AT ABOUT 10:30 A.M. SUNDAY ON A TRAINING MISSION, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

SHORTLY AFTER 11 A.M., LOEPKE RADIOED THAT HE WAS DISORIENTED, HIS LOCATION UNKNOWN, HE WAS BEING FIRED UPON, WAS HIT AND WAS GOING DOWN, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA'S PYONGYANG RADIO IN A BROADCAST SUNDAY NIGHT CLAIMED A U.S. ARMY HELICOPTER HAD BEEN DOWNED IN NORTH KOREAN TERRITORY BUT GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID SOON AFTER THE INCIDENT, U.S. MARINE MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR H. ADAMS, UNC SENIOR DELEGATE TO THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION, SENT A MESSAGE TO NORTH KOREA.

IN THE MESSAGE ADDRESSED TO HIS COMMUNIST COUNTERPART NORTH KOREA'S ARMY MAJ. GEN. RI CHOON-SUN, ADAMS ASKED RI'S ASSISTANCE IN THE RETURN OF THE CRAFT AND CREW IF IT IN FACT HAD GONE DOWN IN NORTH KOREAN TERRITORY.

AS OF MONDAY NIGHT, AMERICAN OFFICIALS REFUSED TO TELL IF THERE HAD BEEN ANY NORTH KOREAN RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST.

2ND ADD COPTER SEOUL XXX REQUEST.

THE DOWNING OF THE HELICOPTER SUNDAY WAS CERTAINLY ONE OF THE MAJOR BORDER INCIDENTS TO TAKE PLACE IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ON JAN. 2, 1968, 31 NORTH KOREAN COMMANDOS, ALL COMMUNIST ARMY OFFICERS WITH SPECIAL TRAINING IN GUERRILLA WARFARE, TRIED TO STORM THE RESIDENCE OF SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT PARK BUT FAILED.

TWO DAYS LATER, NORTH KOREA SEIZED THE U.S. SPY SHIP PUEBLO AND 1ST 82-MAN CREW OFF NORTH KOREA IN THE JAPAN SEA. THE CREW WAS LATER RELEASED AFTER 11 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT IN NORTH KOREA.

ON APRIL 15 THIS YEAR, RUSSIAN-BUILT MIG JET FIGHTERS OF THE NORTH KOREAN AIR FORCE SHOT DOWN A U.S. EC121 RECONNAISSANCE PLANE OVER THE SEA OF JAPAN KILLING ALL 31 MEN ABOARD.

THESE INCIDENTS CREATED WAR ATMOSPHERES IN SOUTH KOREA AND SEOUL GOVERNMENT LEADERS FROM PRESIDENT PARK DOWNON HAVE REPEATEDLY WARNED THAT NORTH KOREA WAS BENT ON SERIOUS MILITARY PROVOCATIONS TO LAUNCH ANOTHER WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTH KOREA.

MEASURES TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN SOUTH KOREAN SECURITY AGAINST NORTH KOREAN PROVOCATIONS WILL BE THE MAJOR SUBJECTS WHEN PARK AND NIXON MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO. THE LATEST INCIDENT IN KOREA APPEARS TO UNDERSCORE THE POINT. (UPI)

T-1120P/118Y

X

UPI-193

HELICOPTER 8/18
1ST LEAD UPI-127

18-8-69

3123/12

h. B. Kurch
2-069

BY JAMES KIM

SEOUL (UPI)--AN UNARMED U.S. ARMY HELICOPTER STRAYED INTO COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA'S AIR SPACE AND WAS DOWNED BY GROUND FIRE SUNDAY IN THE LATEST INCIDENT ALONG THE KOREAN TRUCE FRONT.

THE FATE OF THE THREE MAN CREW WAS NOT KNOWN. U.S. MILITARY OFFICIALS SAID MONDAY THE PILOT OF THE PH23 HELICOPTER RADIOED ABOUT 11 A.M. (0200 GMT) THAT IT HAD BEEN HIT BY GROUND FIRE AND WAS GOING DOWN.

THE OFFICIALS SAID THE HELICOPTER WAS ON A TRAINING FLIGHT SOUTH OF THE MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE OVER THE HAN RIVER ESTUARY ABOUT 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL. THE AREA IS THE WESTERN TIP OF THE TRUCE BORDER.

SHORTLY AFTER THE INCIDENT, U.S. MARINE MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR H. ADAMS, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND (UNC) SENIOR DELEGATE TO THE KOREAN MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION, SENT A MESSAGE TO HIS COMMUNIST COUNTERPART, NORTH KOREAN ARMY MAJ. GEN. RI CHOON-SUN TO INFORM HIM OF THE INCIDENT. IN THE MESSAGE, ADAMS ASKED RI'S ASSISTANCE IN THE RETURN OF THE HELICOPTER AND CREW IF THE CRAFT IN FACT HAD GONE DOWN IN NORTH KOREAN TERRITORY.

SEOUL NEWSPAPERS SAID MONDAY THAT THE UNC CALLED A MEETING OF THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION TO DISCUSS THE INCIDENT, BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMMAND SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE PROPOSED MEETING.

SEOUL (UPI)--U.S. MILITARY AUTHORITIES MONDAY IDENTIFIED THE THREE MEN ABOARD A U.S. ARMY OH23 HELICOPTER WHICH ACCIDENTALLY OVERFLEW NORTH KOREAN TERRITORY SUNDAY AND WAS DOWNED BY HOSTILE GROUND FIRE.

THE THREE MEN WERE CAPT. DAVID H. CRAWFORD, WARRANT OFFICER MALCOLM V. LEPKE, AND SPEC. 4 HERMAN E. HOPSTATTER.

AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICIALLY REFUSED TO DISCLOSE THE HOMETOWN ADDRESSES UNDER A STANDING ARMY REGULATION. THE OFFICIALS SAID HOMETOWN ADDRESSES ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO BE GIVEN FOR THOSE ON THE MISSING LIST.

THE HELICOPTER WAS PILOTED BY LEPKE, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIALS. IT WAS ON A TRAINING MISSION NEAR THE MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE DIVIDING SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA WHEN IT WAS DISORIENTED AND STRAYED INTO NORTH KOREAN AIR SPACE.

SHORTLY AFTER 11 A.M. SUNDAY (0200 GMT), LEPKE RADIOED THAT HE WAS DISORIENTED, HIS LOCATION WAS UNKNOWN, HE WAS BEING FIRED UPON, WAS HIT AND WAS GOING DOWN, U.S. MILITARY OFFICIALS SAID.

AT THAT TIME, THE CHOPPER WAS FLYING OVER THE HAN RIVER ESTUARY ALONG THE WESTER TIP OF THE TRUCE BORDER ABOUT 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

U.S. OFFICIALS REFUSED TO DISCLOSE WHETHER THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND (UNC) HAS REQUESTED A MEETING OF THE KOREAN MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION FOR TUESDAY TO DISCUSS THE INCIDENT. LOCAL NEWSPAPERS SAID THE MEETING HAD BEEN PROPOSED.

T-714P/095Y

3123/12

UPI-203

AMERICANS 10/19

19-10-69

L. Berk
206A

SEOUL (UPI)--THE FOUR U.S. GIs SLAIN SATURDAY ALONG THE WESTERN SECTOR OF THE KOREAN TRUCE FRONT WERE MURDERED BY NORTH KOREAN INTRUDERS AFTER BEING ATTACKED FROM PRE-PLANNED AMBUSH POSITIONS, AMERICAN MILITARY SPOKESMEN SAID SUNDAY.

THE FOUR MEN WERE SHOT IN THE HEAD AFTER RECEIVING HAND-GRENADE AND SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM AMBUSH POSITIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD LEADING FROM A U.S. OUTPOST INSIDE THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE (DMZ) TO THEIR UNIT SOUTH OF THE BORDER.

THE FOUR WERE NEARING THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE DMZ ABOARD AN ARMY TRUCK WHEN THEY WERE AMBUSHED. THEIR BODIES WERE RECOVERED FROM THE TRUCK BY A U.S. ARMY PATROL LATER.

THE ARMY IDENTIFIED THE FOUR MEN AS S. SGT. JAMES R. GRISSINGER OF WOOSTER, OHIO= SPEC. FOUR CHARLES E. TAYLOR JR., OF REEDSPPOINT, OREGON= SPEC. FOUR JACK L. MORRIS OF BOONE, IOWA, AND PFC. WILLIAM E. GRIMES OF SALINAS, CALIFORNIA.

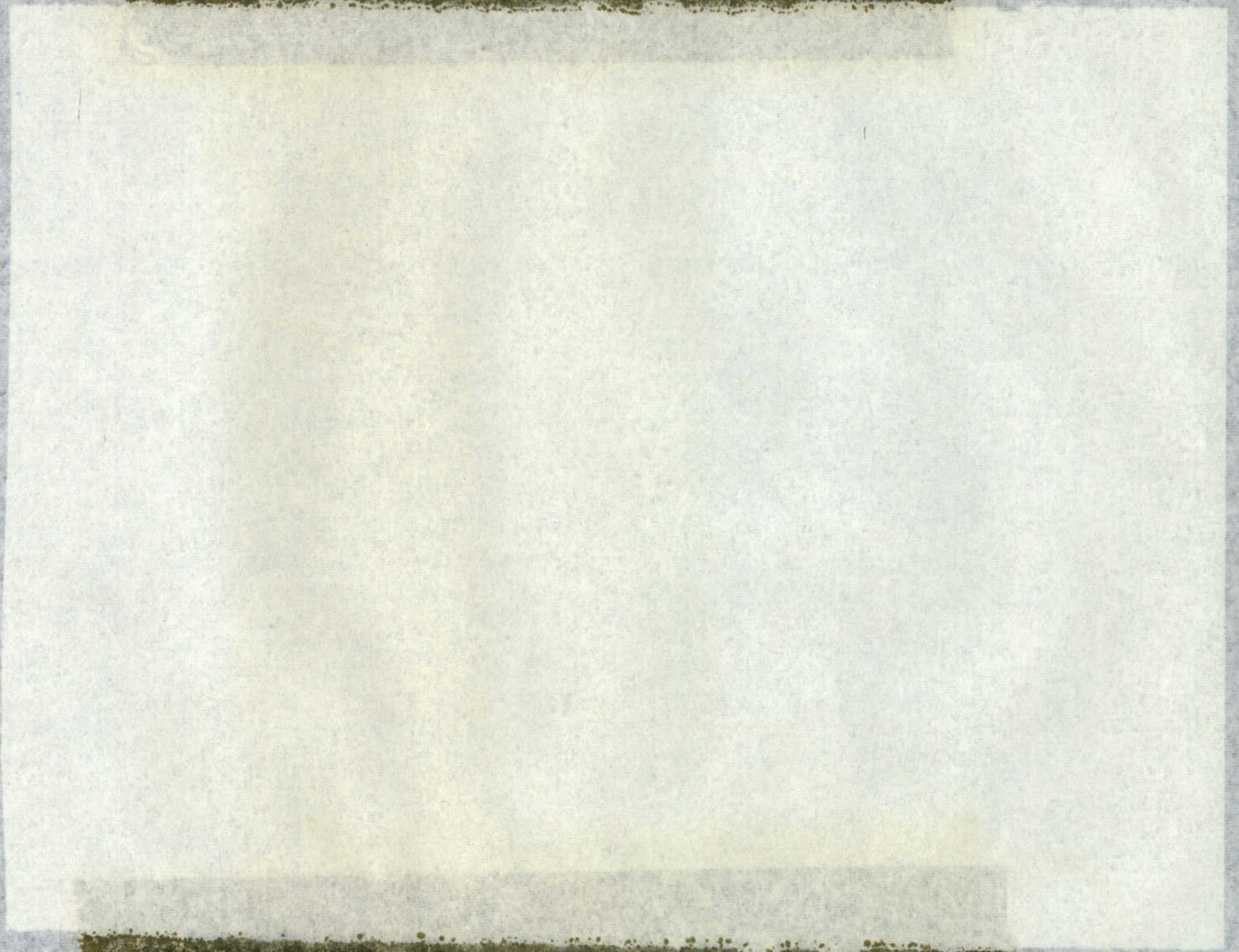
THE SPOKESMEN SAID THAT A SHORT TIME AFTER THE AMBUSH A U.S. ARMY PATROL SIGHTED FOUR NORTH KOREAN INTRUDERS FLEEING NORTH TOWARD THE MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE ALONG THE BORDER. AFTER AN EXCHANGE OF FIRE, CONTACT WAS LOST, THEY SAID.

TWO ITEMS OF A U.S. UNIFORM DROPPED BY THE INTRUDERS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED THAT THE INTRUDERS PARTICIPATED IN THE AMBUSH, ACCORDING TO THE SPOKESMEN.

THE SPOKESMEN ADDED THAT USED CARTRIDGES AND HANDGRENADES SPOONS KNOWN TO BE USED BY NORTH KOREANS WERE RECOVERED NEAR THE SCENE OF THE AMBUH.

THE SPOKESMEN DID NOT DISCLOSE THE UNITS OF THE SLAIN MEN, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WERE FROM THE SECOND U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH IS STATIONED ON THE WESTERN TIP OF THE KOREAN BORDER.--(UPI)

C--RS/344P/036Y/



WIC

31/10/17

Name of Paper CANBERRA TIMES.

File No. 3123/12 ✓

Published at CANBERRA.

Date 21-10-69

Korea troops murdered

SEOUL, Monday (AAP). — The United Nations Command said today that North Koreans murdered the four US soldiers killed yesterday inside the Korean demilitarised zone.

It said the attack had come from "preplanned ambush positions", the Associated Press reported.

The command said the Americans were ambushed on a road four miles east of Panmunjom as they returned in a truck to their unit after equipment maintenance work inside the DMZ.

The Communist raiders attacked first with hand grenades and small arms from ambush positions on both sides of the road.

Then they came to the truck and shot bullets through the heads of the four Americans before leaving the scene, according to the UNC investigations.

'Intruders fled'

A spokesman said he had no report that the four bodies recovered from the truck had been decapitated or mutilated in the attack.

The UNC spokesman said that shortly after the ambush UNC patrols sighted four intruders fleeing north towards the military demarcation line.

The patrols lost contact with the four intruders after an exchange of fire, he said.

The command said that two blood-stained items of a US uniform dropped by the fleeing Communists, "definitely established the

fact that they had participated in the ambush".

The UNC has proposed a joint Armistice Commission meeting with North Korea at the border village of Panmunjom tomorrow to discuss the deaths.

15 ASK NORTH

Name of Paper CANBERRA TIMES

File No. 3123/12

Published at CANBERRA

Date 22/10/69

KOREA

North says
US
violated
DMZ

TOKYO, Monday (AAP). — North Korea accused United States forces yesterday of crossing into the demilitarised zone and firing "hundreds" of rounds from tanks and other weapons into Communist positions on Saturday, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) reported, according to United Press International.

NHK quoted the North Korean Central News Agency as saying the alleged incident took place in the central sector of the Korean truce line.

The report made no mention of casualties on either side.

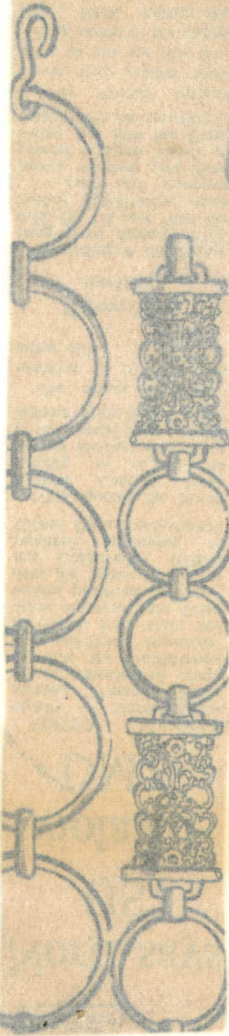
'Provoking action'

According to the Pyongyang News Agency, NHK said, the US sent "into the central demilitarised zone . . . tanks and numerous heavy weapons and fired several hundred rounds of heavy fire into the Communist side on Saturday".

"The (North) Korean forces took counter measures to put out this provoking action of the enemy side", NHK quoted the Communist agency report.

The broadcast noted that there were no reports of any such incident from the South Korean Government or the United Nations command.

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Printed at САНВЕКЪА

Date 11/15/51

Name of Paper САНВЕКЪА ТИМЪЗ

File No. 3152/15

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, САНВЕКЪА

M/C

11/15/51

UPI-135

KOREA 8/11

URGENT , , , ,

1ST LD UPI-034 PVS TOKYO

3123/12 ✓
(Baltimore) M. J. ...
2-069

SEOUL (UPI)-NORTH KOREAN TROOPS ATTACKED A SOUTH KOREAN ARMY
CONTROL IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE TRUCE BORDER SUNDAY MORNING
AND THEN FOLLOWED UP WITH A SERIES OF FOUR SHELLINGS AT A SOUTH KOREAN
ARMY POST, IT WAS ANNOUNCED MONDAY.

THE SOUTH KOREAN DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID THE SOUTH KOREANS RETURNED
THE ENEMY FIRE EACH TIME. IT SAID THE NORTH KOREAN SHELLINGS
KILLED ONE SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER AND WOUNDED TWO OTHERS. ENEMY
CASUALTIES WERE NOT KNOWN.

(MORE) H-1029A/032Y
EEZW

UPI-136

KOREA 8/11

1ST ADD 1ST LD KOREA SEOUL X X KNOWN.

(IN APPARENT REFERENCE TO THE SAME INCIDENT, THE KOREAN CENTRAL
NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) CHARGED THAT +U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSOR TROOPS+
CROSSED THE TRUCE LINE AND ATTACKED NORTH KOREAN POSITIONS WITH
TANKS AND ARTILLERY FIRE.)

(THE KCNA BROADCAST HEARD IN TOKYO SUNDAY NIGHT SAID THE +RECKLESS
PROVOCATION OF THE GANSTERS+ WAS REPULSED.)

THE MINISTRY SAID AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF COMMUNIST NORTH KOREAN
TROOPS FIRED WITH SMALL FIREARMS ON A SOUTH KOREAN PATROL ON DUTY
IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE (DMZ) ABOUT 50 MILES NORTH EAST OF SEOUL
AT ABOUT 10:40 A.M. (0140 GMT) SUNDAY.

THE SOUTH KOREANS IMMEDIATELY RETURNED FIRE AND REPLIED THE
NORTH KOREANS AFTER A BRIEF FIREFIGHT, THE MINISTRY SAID.

SHORTLY THEREAFTER, NORTH KOREAN GUARDS ALONG THE TRUCE LINE
FIRED ACROSS THE BORDER AT A SOUTH KOREAN OUTPOST WITH AUTOMATIC
WEAPONS, MORTARS AND 76 MM GUNS FOUR TIMES, ACCORDING TO THE
MINISTRY.

(MORE) H-1032A/034Y

EE

UPI-137

KOREA 8/11

2ND ADD 1ST LD CLASH SEOUL X X MINISTRY.

SOUTH KOREAN DEFENDERS AGAIN MOVED QUICKLY AND RETURNED THE
ENEMY FIRE, THE MINISTRY SAID. THE FIRINGS ENDED AT 4:20 P.M.
(0720 GMT), ACCORDING TO THE MINISTRY.

THE MINISTRY SAID THE ENEMY FIRINGS KILLED ONE SOUTH KOREAN
SOLDIER AND WOUNDED TWO OTHERS.

THE MINISTRY DID NOT DISCLOSE IF THE SOUTH KOREANS USED
ARTILLERY PIECES TO SILENCE THE ENEMY FIRE.

U.S. MILITARY OFFICIALS IN SEOUL SAID NO AMERICAN TROOPS WERE
INVOLVED IN THE SUNDAY CLASH. THEY POINTED OUT THAT THE ONLY U.S.
TROOPS ALONG THE KOREAN BORDER ARE MEN F THE 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION
GUARDI THE WESTERN SECTOR.-(UPI)

H-1035A/035Y

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

FOR THE SECRETARY:

With reference to your comment on the attached paper, it is relevant I think to draw attention to 11(c) of our conclusions and also to conclusion (j) of the Secretary of State's estimate of Chinese intentions in Korea. Furthermore (j) was discounted by Mr. Acheson.

PS/CG
11th November, 1950.
Pacific Division.

Discussed with Secy 11/11.

Tel 899 from N.Y. is Hostel x

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~~DTE~~
LEP
ESM

Pls mark for files.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

*Mr. Shaw } Please see
Mr. Lester } note at foot
505/11/9*

FOR THE SECRETARY:

ACTION BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA.

Chinese Communist participation against U.N. forces in Korea.

1. For the past week there have been reports of Chinese Communist intervention in North Korea. Discounted at first, these reports are now authenticated. Today's press carries reports that estimates of Chinese Communists fighting in North Korea vary from three divisions (U.S. estimate) to six divisions (South Korean estimate).

2. London telegram of 4th November stated that "presence of Chinese fighting men in North Korea and physical contact of Chinese soldiers with U.N. forces are regarded by officials here as beyond doubt. Chinese elements are apparently fighting for the most part without their regimental or divisional identification as members of a 'peace preservation corps' or similar organisation and could presumably be represented as volunteers. There is no confirmation that the Chinese are taking part in organised formations but it is thought that the total number actively engaged is between 16,000 and 30,000....".

3. According to press and radio reports today, Moscow radio of 5th November broadcast a joint declaration by Chinese Communist "democratic political parties" which called for "positive action" to oppose U.S. forces in Korea. Peking stated that "aggressive tactics of imperialists headed by U.S. constitute a serious threat to the security of China". Statement charged that U.S. was "plotting the destruction of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, wants to annex Korea, invade China, establish its rule over Asia and conquer the whole world". Statement concluded that the advance by U.N. forces north of 38th parallel was "directly threatening the North-east frontiers of China".

volunteers?

Reported military alliance between Communist China and North Korea.

4. On 17th March, 1949, a military alliance was reported to have been signed in Moscow between representatives of Communist China and North Korea. Following are first three articles:-

- "(i) Both signatories, on a basis of equality and mutual help, pledge to combine their forces to resist any invader.
- (ii) An attack on one of the signatory powers by an imperialistic power would be considered an attack on the entire populations of the two nations, which would be pledged to co-operation in a common effort to repel the enemy.
- (iii) The Chinese Communist Party should extend every support to the people of North Korea in their struggle to achieve independence, unity, peace and national development."

Sino-Soviet Treaty.

5. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance which was signed in Moscow on 14th February, 1950, and ratified by both Governments on 11th April, states in para. 1 of Article I:-

"Both high contracting parties undertake jointly to take all the necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing a repetition of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state which should unite with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression. In the event of one of the high contracting parties being attacked by Japan or states allied with it, and their being involved in a state of war, the other high contracting party will immediately render military and other assistance with all means at their disposal."

2

Tibet.

- 6. Peking radio reported on 25th October that a political mobilisation directive had been issued ordering units of the People's Liberation Army to advance into Tibet, liberate the people of Tibet, complete the unification of China and consolidate the natural defences of China's western border.
- 7. Today's press reports indicate that the Chinese Communists are 100 miles from Lhasa, that the Dalai Lama has fled and that the Communist backed Panchem Lama has seized authority in Lhasa.
- 8. New Delhi telegram of 1st November stated that Peking Government, in reply to India's protests at the invasion, stated that Tibet is a domestic Chinese concern, that it is menaced by foreign invaders and that Chinese sovereignty over Tibet needs to be re-established. Peking also remarked that India had been influenced by imperialist countries.
- 9. It is apparent that China has lost a large measure of Indian goodwill over the invasion of Tibet.

Indo-China.

10. London telegram of 4th November stated that French claim they now have clear proof of Chinese assistance to Vietminh. Foreign Office officials consider the situation is deteriorating and French may seriously consider seeking outside aid.

Conclusions.

11. Reasons for Chinese Communists taking on U.N. forces in Korea, the Tibetans and possibly the French in Indo-China may be found in any of the following reasons:-

- (a) Peking may have genuine fear of U.S. imperialism caused by contradictions of U.S. policy on Formosa, MacArthur's views on Formosa, U.S. aerial violation of Manchurian border, and U.S. support for Chiang Kai-shek in spite of White Paper of 1949.
- (b) Peking may have same urge as Soviet to safeguard border and may therefore desire to have buffer Korean state extending approximately to 40th parallel between Manchuria and what Peking regards as a Western-dominated Korea. This may also apply to Indo-China.
- (c) Peking may have agreed to participate in world-wide plan directed from Moscow to tie up Western strength, e.g., Korea, Indo-China, Malaya and soon possibly Germany.
- (d) Peking may be infuriated at non-recognition by most U.N. countries and blocking of Communist China's representation in U.N.
- (e) With regard to Korea, Peking may have secret commitment to help North Koreans.
- (f) With regard to Korea, Peking may desire to protect hydro-electric works along Yalu River which supply Manchuria as well as North Korea.
- (g) Since President Truman's neutralisation order of 27th June Peking has dropped references to liberating Formosa this year. The attack on Tibet is possibly a sop to distract attention from the failure to attack the far more important Formosa.

BB

6/11/50

DE/CG
6th November, 1950.
Pacific Division.

W. Shaw } Has it occurred to Pacific Division
M. Dexter } that one explanation of Chinese

actions, particularly in Tibet, might be the desire for more territory or the desire to advance the cause of Chinese or world communism?

Q. Mar - see 11(c) above.
Q. Tibet as Chinese territory at least to a degree
Q. Most likely motivations in Tibet are the publicly stated and obvious ones in par 6. above. M911.

505/4

COPY
CG

Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Canberra, A.C.T.

SECRET

KOREA - CHINESE INTERVENTION.

Mr. Acheson stated that according to the latest U.S. information, the enemy was continuing his attack in the north-west sector and was reinforcing his effort by substantial vehicular traffic across the Yalu. MacArthur's special report did not contain sufficiently detailed information to permit an immediate estimate of the Chinese intentions, but the State Department were considering the following possible bases for Chinese action:-

*Mr. Deakin
Compare with
our analysis
of reasons
behind
Chinese move
into Korea
and Tibet.
We gave more
emphasis to
item (J) - its
international
Communist
aspect than
State Dept have
done.*

- (a) A demonstration that they are not "standing idly by" after the threat of action if the U.N. forces crossed the 38th parallel.
- (b) The decision to salvage at least the border area of Korea in learning that only Korean troops might be used along the frontier.
- (c) The Chinese may have in mind making a large enough commitment to establish a cordon sanitaire within Korea even at the price of a direct clash with the U.N. forces.
- (d) The defence of hydro-electric power installations.
- (e) A mere "token intervention" both with respect to the North Koreans and to possible Soviet pressure for assistance to the Koreans.
- (f) A real fear of the U.N. forces attacking Manchuria.
- (g) The desire of Moscow and Peking to keep a substantial U.N. force in North Korea during winter to produce strain and discomfort on our own military resources, to slow up the readiness of expanding U.S. forces by holding an important proportion of their trained officers and men in Korea, or to ensure that these forces may not be available for use where other Communist adventures are either underway or planned.
- (h) The intention to re-occupy Korea down to the 38th parallel.
- (i) The attempt to expel U.N. forces from Korea.
- (j) The contribution to the more general military programme hatched up by the Kremlin affecting the entire Far Eastern area (Indo-China or Japan) or even new areas.

The preliminary and tentative State Department view, based on the military and supply factors, envisaged some combination of the first seven or eight factors at all events; the Chinese military intervention was indubitably substantial and might increase, raising very serious military and political implications.

2. Mr. Acheson reiterated the constancy of the U.S. purposes in Korea, their desire to act wholly within the framework of the U.N. solution for an "independent, united and democratic Korea", and their emphatic aversion to spread of hostilities. The U.K. views had been borne very much in mind and he agreed we should do nothing provocative, but Chinese intervention was now serious and could not be ignored. He considered:-

- (a) that the basic facts (in MacArthur's special report) should be given to the U.N. immediately (this was done in the Security Council on 6th November by Senator Austin). Though the Soviet Arms and Advisers, "Volunteers" from Manchuria, etc. had previously been officially ignored (in order to leave the other side a way out), Mr. Acheson doubted whether organised Chinese units (even though not officially espoused by Peking) could be treated on the same basis. The world fully understood the nature of the intervention and the intensified Chinese internal propaganda indicated full espousal.
- (b) That the Security Council could not ignore the report, thus possibly emboldening Peking to even more aggressive action through the apparent

Copy of carbon handed in by Maybank to U.K. H.C. on 9th Nov. Original carbon to PM on same evening. Copy to Secy on 10/11

Mr Deakin 10/11

proof of weakness or nervousness on our part. But the U.S. did not wish to extend the fighting in Korea to China by pressing and proving a case of aggression against China so as to lead to full U.N. sanctions against the mainland China - certainly not at this present stage. (They believed we should emphasise that we are trying to limit the fighting in Korea and to do everything we can not to spread hostilities.)

3. Mr. Acheson proposed asking for an early Security Council meeting to discuss reports from the U.N. Command. The debate should aim at localising the conflict and should be geared to short and simple resolutions. The American draft resolution would make only limited reference to China's interest in Korea. The U.S. could see that Peking had an interest in having a neighbour in Korea whose intentions were peaceful, with whom any border problems could be worked out with the help of the U.N. and in whose territory there were not established foreign military bases or installations constituting a threat to contiguous areas of China. They did not believe, however, that they should concede to Peking any interest whether in the internal affairs of Korea or in the unification and rehabilitation work to be carried out by the U.N. The Balkan Record seems to them entirely persuasive on the latter point.

4. Mr. Bevin stated that in his view, the crux of the matter was whether this intervention, whatever its reason, was to be limited or full scale. He agreed with the U.S. action in bringing the facts to the notice of the Security Council and with suggested handling of the situation by the Council. We were in general agreement with the tone of the American draft and would be glad to be one of the sponsors, who should be as numerous as possible. Despite new developments, Mr. Bevin was more than ever convinced that we must present to the world a clear picture of our purpose (as expressed by Mr. Acheson) "to limit the fighting to Korea and to do everything we can not to spread hostilities."

9th November, 1950.

50579

11/5/50 M. HERALD
**TROOP MOVES ON
KOREAN BORDER**

Australian Associated Press

SEOUL, Korea, Wednesday.—The South Korean Defence Ministry reported today that North Korea, which is Russian-occupied, was massing armed forces along the border in what might be preparation for an invasion.

The Defence Minister, Sihn Sung-mo, told the press that possibly 40,000 North Korean troops were now backing up the three brigades of constabulary that normally guarded the border.

505/9

Quemilla actinif + actinif abog 38¹⁶ II

See UNICOR Doc. A/AC.26/II/cw.1/SR.8
7/4/50.

C
O
P
Y

50579

Australian Delegation
U.N. Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea.

February 21, 1950.

Memorandum for: The Secretary
Department of External Affairs
Canberra. A.C.T.

#8.

Subject: Work of UNCOK

The Committee of the Whole has already heard the Minister of Defense and high Army officers as well as the Chief and specialist officers of the Korean Military Advisory group. A visit has also been made to Taegu and the Un Moon mountain region, where guerillas are reportedly most active. A further visit is planned to the 38th parallel, if possible to the Kangnung area but otherwise to the vicinity of Chunchon.

2. Following completion of its present programme, the Committee will discuss the question of appointing observers. Present thinking is along the lines of having a chief observer in Seoul and three teams, each consisting of two observers, in the field.

3. Sub-Committee I has begun a series of hearings, at present limited in number, and will make a broadcast appeal on the subject of unification.

4. Action under paragraph 1(d) of the Resolution has been deferred pending clarification of the position regarding elections in the South.

Sgd: A.B.Jamieson

List of Enclosures:

Summary Record of 1st meeting of Sub-Committee I

Press Release #7

Summary Records of 1st, 2nd and 4th meetings of the Committee of the Whole.

Summary Records of 7th, 8th and 9th meetings of the Commission

List of Officials and Organization in North Korea

1st Report of Sub-Committee I.

505/9

Australian Delegation
UNCOK, Seoul, Korea.

December 24, 1949.

For: The Secretary
Department of External Affairs
Canberra

Situation Report No. 13

1. National Security Law.

The Government's amendment bill to the National Security Law was passed finally by the National Assembly on the closing day of its fifth special session. It is now awaiting presidential proclamation, a move which has probably been delayed by the temporary indisposition of Dr. Rhee. The text of the law is attached as Annexure "A". Once this law receives presidential approval it will supplant the National Security Law of 1 December, 1948 (Law No. 10 of the Republic).

2. There are a number of important differences between the amended law and the old law. Article 1 of the new law makes it possible for the leaders of subversive movements to be sentenced to death and increases the maximum penalty that may be imposed on their followers from three to ten years. Article 11 deals with those who have formed auxiliary bodies in order to support the objectives of organizations or groups posing as a government or aimed at disturbance and revolt. The maximum penalties under the old law are here changed into minimum penalties.

3. Justice Minister Kwon Sung Yul, speaking on Article 111 in the National Assembly said: "This article prescribes that those attempting crimes (against the act) can be punished and the Government thinks that without this provision we can hardly arrest any leftists or communists. It might be possible to go further than Minister Kwun and interpret this article as giving the Government practically blanket powers of arrest."

4. Articles I through IV were passed unanimously in the Assembly without modification, as were Articles VI & IX. The modifications suggested by the National Assembly's Committee on Legislation and Justice to Article V, were voted down, as was the suggested deletion of Article VIII. Regarding Articles XI through XV (XI through XV) of the law as finally adopted) a motion to dispense with discussion and pass the Government's bill was carried.

5. Of the articles of the new law the most controversial was what is now Article XI, which abrogates the right of appeal. The proposed amendment providing for single instance trials had been criticised by a number of senior judges and was, incidentally, strongly deplored in private conversation by the legal advisers attached to the American Mission in Korea. It had been supported by the procurators and was strongly defended in the Assembly by the Justice Minister. The Minister stated that he personally preferred a multiple trial system but that the present internal situation did not allow the leisurely procedure of appeals. He said further: "It is a principle to resort to force when the enemy resorts to force. Our Government is trying to uproot communism in South Korea by the month of March next year. Less than 20 out of 40 courts in South Korea have jurisdiction to accept the appeal of cases handled at district courts and these 20 courts handle an average of 80,000 cases of leftists out of a total of 100,000 criminal cases. It is quite evident that we cannot handle 80,000 cases of appeals a year with such a limited number of courts. We are now virtually at war."

6. As stated above, there was no discussion on the last six articles of the bill. This is specially regrettable in that discussion might have forced the Government to clarify its intentions with regard to "reformatories". Mention was made in Situation Report + 11 of the references which had been made to "enlightenment camps". These references were made loosely by police and procuratorial officials in connection with the week of grace for leftist converts and were considered rather ominous by many observers.

7. Public Peace.

There have been a number of references in the course of this

... the possibility of suppressing the guerillas by some time in the spring of 1950. The Minister of Justice in his speech referred to above mentioned the Government's efforts to uproot communism by March. The Prime Minister, in the course of one of the very few recent comments made on the question of extension of the term of the present Assembly said that there would be no necessity for postponement of the May 10th elections "since it is certain that the guerillas will be completely wiped out during the winter and there will be nothing to worry about regarding public peace by that time."

8. Particularly confident in tone have been the public statements of Defense Minister Shin Sung Mo. On his way to Kyongsang Pukto on December 1st Shin referred to the emergency conference just held which had been attended by the ministers of the Army, Home Affairs, Justice and Social Affairs. It had been announced that the purpose of the conference had been the mapping out of plans for suppression of the remaining guerilla forces in the southern provinces. Shin stated that the four ministries concerned, working on a joint budget of 6 billion won, would sweep away the rebels within this year.

9. Further public statements made regarding the anti-guerilla programme indicate an intention on the part of the ministries of both Home Affairs and National Defense to cooperate closely in mopping-up operations. At the same time youth organizations will be charged with the defense of villages. Plans are being laid to build a militia force at least 100,000 strong round the nucleus of the Taihan Youth Organization and the voluntary organization known as the National Guard. The ultimate target is a force of 200,000.

10. While not even the most fanatically pro-Government Korean is likely to share Defense Minister Shin's publicly proclaimed optimism, there do seem to be grounds for believing an improvement in the situation possible within the next few months. The lull on the parallel, which has continued since the beginning of the autumn, means that it is possible to use more troops in the areas where they are most needed. The number of trained and properly equipped troops is gradually increasing and on the bare winter mountain sides it is much easier to conduct offensive operations against the guerillas.

11. Official information has not been forthcoming recently and even when the UNCOK becomes more active with the arrival of additional delegations it may take time to get the coordinated figures and reports which are so necessary and yet so hard to obtain in Korea. Meanwhile there are spasmodic reports of raids on villages along the Taebak range and in the Chiri Mountain area. It was recently announced that early in November a group of subversive agents and a considerable supply of arms from the North had been landed on the coast of Kyongsang Pukto. The arms were destined for guerillas already operating. It was reported that the agents were captured and the arms confiscated. According to another announcement, made by Army Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Tai Yung, the army and police had killed or captured most of the 2,500 armed guerillas who had come into South Korea over the parallel in Kangwondo Province.

12. North Korea and the 38th Parallel.

There was a feeling among members of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights present in Seoul that it might perhaps be of interest to talk, either officially or unofficially, with the two ECA officials who had been detained in the North. It was decided not to press the matter until the men had had a chance to recuperate from their experience, for although they had not been beaten, they were ill-fed, had been obliged to wear continually the summer clothes in which they had been captured, and had been subjected to considerable mental strain.

13. The men have now recuperated, but it does not seem now that there would be much point in holding a formal meeting to talk with them. They were confined in a guarded hotel room in Pyongyang and spoke to no one except members of the Boandai, the internal security force under control of the North Korean Home Ministry, which has been compared by many refugees to the MVD. These guards, according to the two officials, were belligerently pro-soviet and pro-Kim Il Sung. From their hotel room the two men could see something of the passers-by in the street below and it is their opinion that people seemed less well fed than those in the South and that they had a subdued or almost cowed look.

14. It was with a major in the Boandai that Dr. H.J. Noble, from the American Embassy, negotiated at the parallel. The major's credentials placed his age at 24 and although he was accompanied by the vice-minister for Foreign Affairs of the Northern regime, the latter, according to Dr. Noble and to Colonel Fraser, U.S. military attache who accompanied

- 3 -

Dr. Noble in civilian clothes, took no part in the discussion. He was even cautioned by the major to be quiet on two occasions when Dr. Noble addressed him directly in Korean.

15. Noble has told me that the major's attitude was cold and unfriendly. He refused several small requests, such as the request that the men be allowed to receive cigarettes and greatcoats, and did not remove his own hat or gloves at the conference table. He was quite uncompromising regarding suggested amendments to the document of transfer of the captives and only agreed reluctantly to the suggestion that he consult Pyongyang by telephone. His attitude when he returned two hours later to the conference table was if anything more adamant than before. The original North Korean draft was eventually signed by Noble after he had declared verbally that his signing would not affect in any way the U.S. attitude toward recognition of the North Korean regime.

16. As mentioned above the lull in military operations across the 38th parallel continues. It is stated by American officials and officers here that there is good reason to believe that two fully equipped Korean divisions which had been fighting with the Chinese communist armies have now been stationed in North Korea. These sources also profess to believe that further reinforcements to a total of some 30,000 are being brought across the Yalu River. It is now admitted fairly openly by officers of the Korean Military Advisory Group that in late July and early August there was a considerable preponderance of strength in favour of the Korean Army and that there was some danger then of a major offensive being launched against the North. This was against American policy and was strongly discouraged, but might have been successful had it been launched. The balance at the moment is estimated to be more than a little in favour of the North.

17. Financial Situation.

Figures obtained from the Bank of Korea regarding note circulation over the past seven weeks provide a clear picture of the deteriorating financial situation. A selection from these figures follows:

Nov. 4th	Won	54,562,799,386,90	Price of rice per small mal	₩	1,050
Nov. 10th	"	55,349,247,535,90	"	"	"
Nov. 17th	"	58,122,382,318,90	"	"	₩ 1,100
Nov. 21st	"	60,639,714,348,90	"	"	₩ 1,125
Nov. 29th	"	66,528,469,552,90	"	"	"
Dec 3rd	"	68,461,971,696,90	"	"	"
Dec 7th	"	69,350,202,201,90	"	"	₩ 1,220
Dec 12th	"	70,823,403,748,90	"	"	₩ 1,425
Dec 17th	"	71,676,622,818,90	"	"	₩ 1,350

In this connection it should be noted that November's increase in currency in circulation was more than double that in October.

18. According to government figures for the first six months fiscal year, ending September 30, the excess of expenditure over income was 34,000 million won. Largest income earner was the Monopoly Bureau (salt, ginseng, tobacco), with a net income of about 6,000 million won, as compared with the budgetary estimate of 26,000 million won for the entire fiscal year. Taxes, estimated to produce over 10,000 million won for the fiscal year, yielded 3,140 million for the six month period. During the same period the Government overdraft increased by 27,700 million won, and the total overdraft as of November 30 (exclusive of borrowings for ECA counterpart deposits) approximated 84,020 million won.

19. A major factor in the expansion of currency in November was the outlay on the Government's autumn rice purchase programme. It is estimated that the programme, which was 50% completed in November will require a net cash outlay of at least 11,000 million won. The success of the programme is attributed to a liberal buying price in terms of incentives and an excellent harvest. According to present indications 1,900,000 suk will be used for rationing to government employees and paupers, 600,000 suk for food reserves and one million suk (about 143,000 metric tons) for export, the intended market being Japan provided the price is reasonably competitive. The export of rice in this amount will be a major factor in reducing the current disparity between imports and exports which stands at a rate of roughly eleven to one.

20. National Bond Issue.

Faced with this disturbing financial trend the Government has decided to issue national bonds to the amount of 10,000 million won. Referring on Dec 16 to this decision, the President emphasized to the press the need for Korea to continue with its defense preparations and spoke of a 100,000 man regular army and a 200,000 man defense corps.

21. It has been announced that 6,000 million won's worth of the bonds will be taken up by banks and that the remainder will be allotted to some 4 million tax-paying households. Optimistic official statements to the effect that the bond sales programme will be completely successful have been offset by carefully worded expressions of misgiving from the Democratic Nationalist Party and the Taihan Laborers and Farmers Party. Theoretically there will be no compulsion to buy bonds, but it is not fantastic to speculate that if necessary the bonds will be distributed by the police and that those unwilling to buy them will find themselves under suspicion of being members of the South Korea Labor Party.

22. Living Costs.

Some idea of the difficulty which the average white collar worker and labourer will have in finding funds for the purchase of bonds may be gained from the figures given in a survey of wage-price disparity made by the office of the ECA Administrator. The survey took note of the fact that commodity prices, particularly fuels and textile products continued their upward trend in November with the open market price of rice remaining relatively constant. It estimated that the average white collar worker and labourer with a family of five in the Seoul area earns about 10,000 won monthly in cash (apart from variable benefits in kind), or about one-third to one-half of the amount required to meet minimal living expenses. Such a family, for example, normally consumes about ten small mal of rice monthly, which represented in November an expenditure of about 11,000 won (probably 13,000 or more in December). Now that the severe winter weather has set in it is also necessary for such a family to buy a certain minimal amount of high cost fuel and textiles.

23. The survey concludes "the necessity for obtaining funds from other sources to make up the difference is a constant incentive to irregularities." It might also be added that it is a factor in producing dissatisfaction with the government and its policies.

(Sgd) A.B. Jamieson.

50579

Security of the Republic

13. It was reported by the Army Information Office that, on 27th October, 300 armed communists attacked Chinju (Kyongsang Namdo) and damaged the army barracks, the police station, the prison and the city hall. No prisoners escaped and the rebels were repulsed with a few casualties on each side. This report appears to be reasonably accurate. It was also announced that during the fighting along the Tebak Range in Kyongsang Pukto and Kyongsang Namdo the Army had killed 385 rebels and taken the surrender of 600 others, in the period between 1st September and 28th October. There has been evacuation of certain border villages in this area, but on the whole the situation appears to be under control.

14. Along the parallel there has been little fighting except on the Ongjin Peninsula where a Northern foray was launched on 14th October. An artillery and an infantry battalion seem to have been involved, but no effective change in the tactical line resulted.

Sect⁵ Report 10 5/11/49

Melbourne Herald

8/11/49

50579

Melb Herald 8/10/49

WAR OF 38th PARALLEL

REDS FACING DEFEAT IN KOREA

From RICHARD HUGHES, Herald Special Correspondent.
TOKYO, Friday. — The Korean "war," now nearly two years old, is ending in defeat for the Red guerrillas.

Since April of last year, Communist Koreans have waged a stubborn and bitter insurrection in the wild mountains of South Korea and across the artificial boundary of the 38th Parallel, which slices the unhappy nation into two warring halves.

AT the end of the war an arbitrary decision was made to separate the American and Soviet zones of Occupation in Korea along the 38th Parallel. Before the recent withdrawal of the Occupation troops, the Republic of South Korea was set up in the American zone and the North Korean People's Republic was set up in the Soviet zone.

All attempts by the United Nations to unite the two halves of the ancient "Hermit Kingdom" have failed.

This "War of the 38th Parallel," which is an Oriental duplicate of the Greek civil war, has excited little or no attention in the West, but its termination in victory for South Korea would represent a major reverse for the Soviet.

Slow Victory

THE slow victory has been achieved by native Korean troops, equipped with United States and Japanese arms and trained by a U.S. military mission.

It is now clearly apparent, General MacArthur's advisers

agree, that the South Korean volunteer army, although totalling only 100,000, is far superior to the ragged conscript army of 200,000 to 300,000 of the North Korean's People's Republic.

According to reliable inside reports reaching Tokyo, the Soviet military authorities, bitterly dissatisfied with their puppet state's showing, have this week completed the reinforcement of the frontier with 10,000 battle-trained Korean Communists, transferred from North China.

These reinforcements are well-equipped and have batteries of Soviet 122 millimetre guns and 122 mm. mortars.

The reinforcements are led by General Kim Moo Chung, who is expected to replace the current puppet "president" of the North Korean Republic, General Kim Il Sung, in a ruthless pending purge.

Kim Il Sung has been made the scapegoat for the guerrilla defeat, for widespread and growing discontent among North Korean farmers and workers, and for non-fulfilment of pledged deliveries of North Korean food to Vladivostok.

Groups of Soviet military and commercial "advisers" are arriving in Pyongyang, the northern capital, to reorganise the army and to "reform" the creaking administration.

According to South Korean authorities, more than 10,500 people have been killed and 37,000 houses destroyed in the unofficial war.

Island Revolt

GUERRILLA warfare began in April last year with an insurrection in the island of Cheju, off the southern tip of Korea. In October, a constabulary force mutinied at Yosu on the southern coast and hundreds of trained fighting men escaped into the Chiri Mountains with their arms.

In the north, terrorist units, trained by the Soviet in North Korea, infiltrated across the roadless border, and guerrilla raiding, burning, ambush, kidnapping and pillage, on the Greek model, spread down the mountains of the eastern coast, while the local Reds harried Korea's four southern provinces.

The guerrillas were armed with Japanese and Soviet rifles, pistols, machine-guns, grenades and demolition equipment.

At the same time, the North Korean frontier troops, precipitating local "incidents," struck across the 38th Parallel. Four major frontier battles have been fought in the past four months. Each time, the North Koreans

along the 38th Parallel. Before the recent withdrawal of the Occupation troops, the Republic of South Korea was set up in the American zone and the North Korean People's Republic was set up in the Soviet zone.

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At the same time, the North Korean frontier troops, precipitating local "incidents," struck across the 38th Parallel. Four major frontier battles have been fought in the past four months. Each time, the North Koreans have fallen back, badly mauled, and the South Korean officers have had difficulty in restraining their men from pressing north across the border in pursuit.

The Korean native genius for torture and mutilation is well in evidence.

Now On Run

THE mountain guerrillas, now believed to total no more than 1500, are on the run.

The South Korean soldiers have systematically combed their strongholds, discovered caves full of weapons, ammunition, food and Communist literature, captured and hanged leaders and strengthened police guards in remote villages, vulnerable to raid and plunder.

Although 75 per cent. of all Korean industry is concentrated in North Korea, production is steadily increasing and, despite the harsh pressure of overseers, is believed to be less than one-half the Soviet target.

Conversely, in the agricultural south, production, with help from U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration, is booming.

Grain imports were 455,000 tons in 1947, will be only 62,000 tons this year. Coal production has increased from 41,000 tons a month in 1947 to 93,000 tons monthly for the first seven months of this year. Output of tungsten concentrates, worth 1600 dollars a ton in foreign exchange, has been doubled to 100 tons a month.

This year there will be a rice surplus of 100,000 tons, available for export to Japan. Next year there should be a surplus of 200,000 tons.

The Russians cannot ignore the likely repercussions of this sharp and strong contrast of the 38th Parallel. But they still have only guns for export in the Far East. Siberia still needs North Korean food.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

I.13031

Dated: 2nd September, 1949

1044.

Rec'd: 3rd September, 1949

0900.

DECRYPTER FROM

Australian Embassy
WASHINGTON.

795. UNCLASSIFIED.

ACTIVIA
COPY

The Korean Ambassador has passed a message from Syngman Rhee to the President Truman requesting maximum allocation of arms and ammunition for Korea. He is reported to have said that there might be imminent danger of attack from the North.

.....

MIN & DEPT E.A.

3rd September, 1949.

505/9

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
LISTENING POST REPORT.

505/9

26/8/49

12.15 AM. NEWS .

KOREA ASKS FOR U.N. OBSERVERS. Seoul: The Korean Government has asked the U.N. to send a team of military observers "of Colonel rank or higher" to study the situation along the 38th parallel and look into the underground activities in South Korea.

Today the Korean Foreign Minister, Bon C. Limb, said he had asked the U.N. headquarters for (the third) U.N. Commission to remain in the country at least one year. The present Commission finished its report in July and is scheduled to leave Korea by October.

505/9

Memorandum No. 953/49.

17th August, 1949.

Memorandum for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Conditions in South Korea

1. After we had conveyed the message contained in your telegram No. 419, Dr. Chang, the Korean Ambassador, spoke generally on the situation in South Korea and commented along the following lines:

South Korea is now almost strong enough to conduct a successful campaign against the North provided that the People's Republic does not receive military aid from a foreign power, e.g. U.S.S.R. or Communist China. This was probably the only way of bringing about the unification of the whole of Korea. The South Korean Government is at present urging on the United States the need of greater military assistance.

The Russians have not entirely withdrawn their forces from the North; some have simply changed their uniforms. Four Russians were recently killed in the fighting along the 38th Parallel.

The majority of Northern Koreans are not Communists. In fact the South Korean Government have recently been approached by a faction of the North Korean Army asking that it be given a signal to revolt, presumably when the South Korean Army is ready to invade the North.

2. During the conversation with Mr. Niles Bond which was reported in our Memorandum No. 952/49, he referred to the belligerent attitude of the South Korean Government but was of the opinion that there was no reason to believe that they would launch an attack across the 38th Parallel. He said that the United States Ambassador in Korea and the Head of the Military Mission were constantly warning the Koreans that such a step would result in the stoppage of American aid, the withdrawal of the Military Mission and possibly the defeat of the Southern Korean forces.

D.W. McNicol.
Second Secretary.

- CCC 1 -

F A R E A S T

K O R E A

Aug. 9, 1949

505/9

TWO S. KOREA BATTALIONS WIPED OUT

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Aug. 8, 1949, 10:30 a.m. EST--T

(Text)

"Here is special news just received. Two battalions of the so-called National Defense Army of the South Korean puppet Government, which had once again invaded areas north of the 38th Parallel, have been annihilated.

"Pyongyang, Aug. 8 (KCP)--As already announced officially by the Ministry of Home Affairs on several occasions, the so-called National Defense Army and police of the South Korea Syngman Rhee puppet Government have been annihilated (or routed) every time they invaded areas north of the 38th Parallel and perpetrated atrocities.

"Yet, the so-called National Defense Army and police of the South Korea Syngman Rhee puppet Government continue to provoke clashes along the 38th Parallel and recently, mobilizing their full strength, No. 2 and No. 3 battalions of the 18th Regiment of the so-called National Defense Army of the South Korea puppet Government made a surprise attack on the 121.7-meter highland and nearby villages in the township of (Taedo), Pyoksong County, Hwanghae Province, north of the 38th Parallel. While they were massacring the people, setting fire to civilian dwellings and looting property, the Guard Corps of the Republic fiercely attacked them on Aug. 4, annihilating one battalion completely, dealing an annihilating blow to the other battalion, which fled to areas south of the 38th Parallel in confusion.

"In this engagement the Guard Corps of the Republic discovered and buried more than 60 corpses as of Aug. 4, and took seven prisoners.

"Furthermore, in their fight in a flurry, the enemy left behind in areas north of the 38th Parallel (11) rocket guns, 6 60-millimeter trench mortars, 1 rapid-firing cannon, (1 self-propelled cannon), 2 light machine guns, 12 carbines, 39 infantry rifles, 2 wireless transmission sets, as well as scores of thousands of rounds of various sizes of ammunition.

FAR EAST
Korea
Aug. 9, 1949

"Losses suffered by the enemy in the recent engagement were so great that the so-called Army Information Section, which has been making it its business (to cheat the people), withholding information of its defeat, had to admit its recent defeat...by (publishing) the most conservative figures, minimizing its loss.

"According to a KORYO dispatch, dated Seoul Aug. 6, the so-called Army Headquarters Information Section released the ridiculously conservative, fictitious figures of 42 dead, 122 seriously injured and 11 rapid firing cannons damaged as its loss in the recent engagement."

RHEE ORDERS MORE ASSEMBLYMEN ARRESTED

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Aug. 8, 1949, 6:00 a.m. EST--T

(Text)

"Pyongyang, Aug. 8--(KCP)--While perpetrating the policy of massacring the people in a move to prolong the remaining days of his life, traitor Syngman Rhee, who is on the brink of collapse, a fact everyone knows, is mercilessly arresting, terrorizing and purging even his own followers who refuse to obey him blindly. Thus, even within the country-ruining National Assembly, which he himself fabricated under the control of American imperialists, Syngman Rhee began arresting members belonging to the so-called younger group, on the grounds of criticizing and opposing his policy.

"Already, following the adjournment of the second session of the National Assembly, three Assemblymen, beginning with Lee Mun Won, have been indicated on charges of violation of the so-called National Peace Preservation Law and on adjournment of the third session of the National Assembly 10 Assemblymen, including Vice Speaker of the Assembly Kim Yak Su, were also arrested and indicted on charges of violation of the National Peace Preservation Law.

"Again, according to a KORYO dispatch dated Aug. 5, following adjournment of the fourth session of the National Assembly on July 31, three Assemblymen belonging to the so-called younger group, (Kim Myong Dong, Cho Yong Gil and Chi Sung Bin), (were subjected to interrogation) by the National Army Military Police Headquarters on suspicion in a certain case. Kim Myong Dong, one of the three Assemblymen, was at last arrested and detained on Aug. 4 while interrogation of the two others is still going on.

505/9

CLASHES IN KOREA. The South Korean Defence Ministry claimed yesterday that 17 North Korean soldiers were killed when a North Korean force invaded the Southern part of the country. It also alleged that a North Korean force had penetrated 5 miles south of the border line. Fighting was reported to be still going on, and it was claimed that several Russian weapons were captured.

New Delhi
26/7

This is an unclassified version of a document which was originally classified 'Secret'. It is never to be declassified below 'Restricted'.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

I.10581,2,3,4,5

Dated 12th July, 1949

1940

Rec'd. 14th July, 1949

1200 hours.

NFR:HP:LB:JSH

DECIPHER FROM:

THE AUSTRALIAN MISSION,
TOKYO.

282.

IMPORTANT.

RESTRICTED.

(A) SITUATION IN KOREA.

1. Government. The South Korean Government is maintaining law and order even in formerly unaffected areas, but only through Police State Machinery of espionage, censorship, propaganda and repression. The United Nations Commission, by majority vote, with Australia and India opposing, adopted a report of the Sub-Committee recording progress in development of representative Government, such progress is unlikely while the Government remains in the arbitrary dictatorship of the President and a few members of the Cabinet, enforced by ruthless police action, the President's attitude is that any attempt to widen the basis of the Government would play into the hands of the Communists.

2. Economy. North and South Korea should be united for an economically viable unit, and it is only through American aid that the South Korean economy is maintained. Plentitude of food and expectation of increased supply of consumer goods is probably the major factor preventing unrest in the South.

3. North Korea. Intelligence reports are sketchy. Land reform is admitted but taxation in kind is said to be burdensome. Economy is being developed by joint Korean-Russian corporations and trade orientated to Manchuria and Soviet Siberia. Continued Russian interest in North Korea is evidenced by recent visit of Kim II Sung to Moscow. The trade agreement between North Korea and U.S.S.R. and the known activities of the Russian Military and economic advisers.

4. North-South Relations. Neither President Rhee, nor the American Ambassador, nor the American General commanding the advisory group believe that danger of concerted military aggression from North Korea is imminent. North Korean policy is rather to maintain tension by -

(a) Radio threats of retribution on present South Korean leaders.

(b) Probing attacks on frontier, and

(c) Infiltrations of trained saboteurs.

5. The Americans estimate South Koreans now more than able to resist North Korean forces and greater danger to peace might be that if South Korean army were provoked, or tempted to an attack which it could not carry through. Rhee declares that he will restrain his Army and will rely upon the pressure of world opinion to force the Soviet Union to withdraw from the North.

/ United States.....

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outside a British Commission
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with paraphrasing. It is
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CABLEGRAM.

I.10581,2,3,4,5

- 2 -

(B) UNITED STATES POLICY.

1. Economic. The E.C.A. Programme is the main instrument of American policy and is regarded as the price for United States responsibilities. The Americans are optimistic that, with three year programme of E.C.A. aid, South Korea can stand on its feet economically.
2. Strategic. South Korea is valueless to the United States as an offensive or defensive base in the event of war with the U.S.S.R. American policy has been to give the South Korean Army training and weapons sufficient to defend itself against the present South Korean Forces, but not for aggressive purposes. The Americans have supplied arms for 65,000. The Korean Army numbers 72,000 and the police force 50,000. Should the South Korean extremists embark on armed conquest of the North, the Americans would withdraw.
3. Political. South Korea is regarded by the United States as one of the few remaining bulwarks in Asia against the threat of Communism and the Rhee Government, though admittedly imperfect, will be backed for that reason. The American Mission, therefore, make allowances on account of the newness of the regime, the political immaturity of the Koreans and difficulties caused by saboteurs from the North. The United States Congressional Committee's rider to the effect that Korean aid would cease should any Communist be admitted to the Korean Government, seems to run counter to United States sponsorship of the resolution of December, 1948, which aimed at unification, presumably through some compromise.
4. United Nations Commission. The United States Mission in Korea regard the Commission as having been a valuable prop for the Rhee Government. Its inability to achieve its tasks is offset in their view by its role as witness and recorder of non-cooperation by the North and of acts of aggression against the South.
5. The United States Mission believe that the Commission has helped restrain extremists on both sides of the parallel and they are pressing the idea of military observer groups for this purpose.
6. Ultimate outcome. The United States Mission never had confidence in the possible solution of the Korean unification by the means suggested in the General Assembly Resolution. They are now more frank in accepting the present status quo with the hope that time may bring some easing of tension. In the meantime, they believe that all support possible must be mobilised behind the Southern Government.

(C) COMMISSION.

1. Unification. Attainment of this main object is further off than ever. President Rhee now violently rejects any suggestion of the North-South Conference as encouraging the Communists. North Korea has refused even to acknowledge or receive the Commission or any of its Agencies.
2. Breaking down of barriers. This part of the Commission's task and, in particular, the re-opening of trade /has been.....

This is an unparaphrased version of a
Cypher Message. It is not to be distrib-
uted outside British Commonwealth
Government Department or instru-
mentally without paraphrasing. It is
never to be downgraded below 'Restricted'

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

I.10581,2,3,4,5

- 3 -

has been emphasised by the Australian Delegation. The Korean Government has opposed on the grounds that contact with the North facilitates the inflow of Communist propaganda and that the North could not, on the basis of previous experience, be trusted not to confiscate goods sent there.

3. Troop withdrawals. The Commission has verified American withdrawals except for the remaining military advisory group of 500 men and except for arms required to enable the South Koreans to defend themselves against possible aggression from the North Koreans. The Commission has asked United Nations Secretary-General to convey to the U.S.S.R. the Commission's willingness to perform similar task of verification in North Korea.

4. Democratic Institutions. The Korean Government has not availed itself of the Commission's offer of advice and assistance in the further development of representative Government. The Government attitude is that South Korea is already a democratic State, and that expansion of democracy means only the extension of their regime Northwards by the appointment of further members to the National Assembly in Seoul.

5. The Attitude of the Koreans. The Korean Government has asked the Commission to remain in Seoul for one year more at least and to set up Military Observer Groups on the 38th parallel. In their view, the Commission acts as a valuable stabilising and restraining force, and by its presence provides tangible evidence of International support for the Seoul Government. Consequently, the Korean Government has adopted a welcoming attitude while not encouraging the claims of the Commission to independent status, nor attempts to contact the North.

6. Both Pyongyang and Moscow radio broadcasts consistently and bitterly oppose the Commission as "Stooges of American capitalism".

7. Korean public opinion might well be that Korea would be better off without any Foreign influence in the shape, either of Russian or American Military or economic advisers or of the United Nations Commission. The absence of positive achievements has disillusioned many Koreans who earlier looked to the Commission to play a real role in unification.

(D). Conclusions.

1. The original source of disunity was the U.S.A. - U.S.S.R. division and both these powers continue to exercise influence in Korea.

2. Neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. wish to make Korea an issue of war or of serious risk of war, but neither will lightly withdraw its present interest.

3. The influence of United States and U.S.S.R. in Korea has been overplayed by the vested interests of the Koreans themselves in their own regime. Even were the United States and U.S.S.R. Completely disinterested, the basis of conflict among the Koreans themselves might still remain.

/ 4. The United.....

CABLEGRAM.

I.10581,2,3,4,5

- 4 -

4. The United Nations Commission has failed to progress in its tasks of unification or even reduction of barriers.
5. It would be counter to the purposes of the General Assembly resolution and to the status of the United Nations, for the Commission, in its present strength and present disunity, indefinitely to remain in Seoul. Reappointment of the Commission would presumably be opposed by Soviet bloc.
6. Complete abnegation from the Korean issue by the United Nations would be acknowledgement of defeat. The immediate withdrawal of the Commission coming on the heels of United States troops withdrawals, might be interpreted as abandonment of the South Korean Republic and have unsettling effects.
7. It would be unrealistic not to recognise that, despite U.S.S.R. defiance of the United Nations in not recognising the Commission, and despite North Korea's adamant refusal to receive the Commission, there exists in North Korea a de facto Government recognised by the six United Nations member states.
8. It would be unrealistic also not to take account of the fears of the South Korean Government that if they were forced to accept Communists into a coalition Government, the pattern of development might be the same as in Eastern European States with the ultimate emergence of a Communist dictatorship.
9. In the circumstances, it may be best to recognise the hardening of the division in Korea and to concentrate on reducing barriers and on maintaining peace. Ultimate unification might have to await the general easing of tension.

(E) Recommendations.

1. Report to the General Assembly might express regret for the hostile attitude of the North Korean regime to the Commission, and hopes for their future co-operation.
2. The Commission should express the view that an important means of contributing to the prospect of unification would be the achievement of a broader basis of popular support for the Government (this had already been included in report of sub-committee 1).
3. Following on conclusions 1, 2 and 3 above, I had recommendation included in sub-committee report adopted by the Commission that the General Assembly bring to the attention of the United States and the U.S.S.R. their original responsibility for the division of Korea and exhort them continually to use their good offices to promote unification. (Such a recommendation does not shift total responsibility back to a formal conference of the big two).
4. Following on conclusions 4, 5 and 6. The Commission should recommend its withdrawal from Korea later this week and its replacement by a less pretentious body such as a good Offices Committee or Commissioner. Difficulties in reaching agreements in the present Commission would be an argument in favour of single Commissioner.

/5. Arising.....

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

T.10581,2,3,4,5

- 5 -

5. Arising from conclusion 6, the Commission might recommend that, to provide continuity, the present Commission or a quorum thereof should remain in Seoul until October - November by which time the Assembly should have considered the report.

6. Following conclusions 7 and 8, the new United Nations Commissioner's role would stress offer of Good Offices to assist in any reduction of barriers, rather than larger aim of unification. The use of the term 'Mediator' might be avoided as suggesting equality of status between North and South. His seat should not necessarily be in Seoul.

7. Arising from conclusion 9, the Commission should recommend creation of international observer groups functioning under the Commissioner of Good Offices, if possible on each side of the 38th parallel, their object would be to ascertain aggression by factual reporting.

(F) Instructions.

1. I returned to Tokyo on 12th July. Discussion in the Commission in Seoul on the final chapter of the draft is due to commence on Wednesday, 20th July, please indicate your views to me prior to then for onward transmission to Jamieson. I would not, repeat not, propose to return to Seoul unless instructed.

2. Letter from Hood to Secretary-General on 13th June confirms me as continuing Australian representative and Jamieson as alternative, contrary to the suggestion in my telegram No. 266. Unless you propose that I spend some time in Korea, it would be more fitting for records to continue to show Jamieson as delegate in my absence at least. Please advise United Nations Secretariat. Shaw.

MIN. & DEP'T. OF E.A.

15th July, 1949.

From TOKYO 30 80/49
2/14/7/49.

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RESTRICTED
A/AC.26/40
11 July 1949

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON KOREA
UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF KOREA, B. C. LIMB, TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

"July 11, 1949

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a record of some of the more flagrant examples of attack by the so-called "Peoples Army" of northern Korea upon the communities and security forces south of the 38th parallel¹

These Communist attacks, if permitted to continue without proper means of defense and prevention, are likely to produce conditions which will be dangerous to the peace of the Orient.

Mindful of this danger and desiring to be helpful in the peaceful unification of Korea, the United Nations General Assembly, I am sure, will do all in its power to retard and stop these unlawful attacks by the Communists from the north.

May I be permitted to suggest that the establishment of a unit of United Nations Military Observers, composed of officers of sufficiently high rank (to secure for the findings of that observer team the necessary authority and prestige) stationed in Korea, working in conjunction with the United Nations Commission on Korea, will accomplish that purpose.

The Government of the Republic of Korea will welcome such a unit of United Nations Military Observers. I hope you will be so good as to communicate this matter to the United Nations General Assembly and recommend its favorable action on this subject.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,
/signed/

B.C. Limb
Minister of Foreign
Affairs

Chairman
United Nations Commission on Korea
Seoul"

¹ Three documents were transmitted simultaneously with this letter: (1) "Table of the cases of large scale invasions and attacks in the whole country"; (2) "Record of invasions of the North Korean puppet army"; (3) "The second case of arrest of members of the National Assembly", which has been reproduced as document A/AC/ 26/39.

FAR EAST

Korea

July 11, 1949

"The Guard Corps of the Ministry of Home Affairs could not help taking counter-measures to repulse them and to protect the lives and property of the people from the brutal atrocities of the so-called National Defense Army, which resulted in killing more than 300 personnel of the National Defense Army.

"In this battle they left behind them more than 200 dead, 31 captives, 2 trench mortars, 2 rocket guns, 1 wireless telegraph, 2 heavy machine guns, 4 light machine guns, more than 100 ... guns and several tens of thousands of bullets of various kinds. Leaving these things north of the 38th Parallel, they ran away to the south.

"The Guard Corps of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic will intensify the counter-measures against the atrocities of the so-called National Defense Army and the police of the Syngman Rhee Puppet Government without any compromise."

"This is the official announcement of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic released by the KOREAN CENTRAL PRESS." (The entire text was repeated by announcer -- Ed.)

S. KOREA MAKES BORDER RESTRICTIONS

Seoul in Korean to Korea, July 9, 1949, 3:00 a.m. EST -H

(Text)

"Chief Lee of the Public Peace Bureau today issued the following statement on the creation of the "traffic restriction zone" (t'onghaeng jehan jiku-- T'a 5, Na 22; Ha 11, A 22; Ja 13, Hal, Na 22; Ja 10, Ka 7) in the area within 20 kilometers south of the 38th Parallel:

"For (reasons) of security administration, the area within 20 kilometers south of the 38th Parallel is designated as a "traffic restriction zone." The general public is warned that beginning July 20 traffic in this zone will be restricted as follows:

"One -- Inhabitants within the "traffic restriction zone" must file a resident report with the police chief of their respective place of residence.

"2 -- Inhabitants living outside of the "traffic restriction zone" must obtain the travel permit from the police chief of their respective place of residence. However, official travelers must carry the official business travel permit issued by their (respective office chief) and an identification card with a personal picture.

509 2 1/2

FAR EAST
Korea
July 11, 1949

"3--Vehicles, except automobiles and trains, must carry travel permits issued by the police chief of their respective place of residence within the restriction zone."

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES YOSU RECONSTRUCTION

Seoul, in Korean to Korea, July 9, 1949, 5:00 a.m. EST--H

(Text)

"A report by station correspondent Lee Kyong Su: The National Assembly's sixth plenary session today was called to order by Vice Chairman Yun Chi Yong at 10:30 a.m. discussions centered on the proceedings--the bill to revise certain clauses of the National Assembly Law, the motion regarding Government endorsement of funds for reconstruction of damaged Yosu, and the first reading of the bill for restriction of cattle slaughter."

"Continuing discussions from the 5th plenary session, today's session entered the second reading of the bill to revise certain clauses of the National Assembly Law, and revised and approved, as a whole articles 43, 49, 91, 12, 20, and 2, in the form recommended by the Committee of Legislation and Judicature. This was followed by a vote in favor of Assemblyman (Cho U Chong's) motion to turn the whole matter of the third reading of the bill to the Committee of Legislation and Judicature."

"Then, following the agenda, discussions were held on the Government motion regarding Government endorsement of funds for the reconstruction of damages in Yosu. Explanations on this subject came from Social Welfare Minister Lee and Finance Minister Kim. The following is the import of their explanations: 'The uprising which broke out in Yosu, South Cholla Province, on Oct. 20, 1948, has caused damage to the Yosu port installations and fishery facilities worth around 6,500,000 won. The Government has been making plans for their recovery.'

"The Yosu Damage Reconstruction Committee was organized by Directive No. 12 issued by the Premier last Apr. 3. The maximum working fund available for recovery is 1,728,755,000 won, and its application is generally for reconstruction of burned private homes, factories, stores, and other buildings, for recovery of the city's public works and fishery installations, and for the rebuilding of...."

"Then Chairman Hong Song Ha of the National Assembly's Committee for Finance and Economy made an investigatory report on the working funds in question. He said that although the committee has discovered in the Government plan points (impractical) to the recovery program, it decided to share the Government's views in light of the vital importance attached to the recovery program in question. (One sentence unintelligible--Ed.)"

5-05/19
UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 25

28 June 1949

Reports of severe fighting in the ONGJIN area having reached the Commission, Sub-Committee I, decided to make a brief visit to that region.

On the morning of 26 June, a group composed of Dr. Anup Singh (India), Chairman of the Commission and the representatives of China and El Salvador, accompanied by Secretariat members and the press, left Inchon by Korean naval craft for the port of Rupori.

On disembarking, they were given a rousing welcome by the whole populace who lined the streets, cheering.

The military authorities conducted the group to their observation post on the summit of Too Rok Hill. This spot had recently been occupied by the North Korean Army, but the invaders had finally been driven back.

A tour of inspection was then made, to observe the damage inflicted by the invaders, and many burned houses were seen. It was said that originally there were 160 houses in the village of YONBUL, near Ongjin, but 90 of these had been destroyed by the Northerners. Some people had been kidnapped, and three of these had succeeded in escaping and making their way back to Ongjin.

It was estimated that approximately half the population of the village is now homeless.

A mass meeting was held at ONGJIN, and speeches were made, stressing the necessity for arms. The same sentiments were evident in the many posters exhibited in the streets.

The group attended a dinner given by the local Reception Committee, and heard the Chairman of the Committee stress the necessity of arms for the defense of Korean democracy.

Two young soldiers of the North Korean Army who had surrendered recently were questioned by the Commission.

A visit was made to a military hospital where the Commission saw some fifty wounded soldiers who were receiving treatment and the body of one young soldier who had been killed that morning.

A visit was made to the vicinity of GAHCHI HILL, where heavy fighting was in progress. The UNCOK party proceeded on foot past the howitzer batteries and a small group left in two jeeps to observe the situation nearer the front line. The artillery firing continued on both sides and sporadic machine gun fire was also heard. The Army of the Republic of Korea was said to be advancing and it was believed that before nightfall the North Korean forces would be driven out of that zone. Gahchi Hill, situated on the south side of the 38th parallel, commanded the road to the important town of Haeju. Once Gahchi Hill and Tpo Rok Hill were in the hands of the Southern Army, they felt that the position of the 38th parallel, in that area, would be safe.

The party returned to Inchon by Korean naval craft the evening of 27 June.

M. Robert - Newsfile
Pls. check him 505/5 & put relevant material on new file.
1/17.

505/9
"Soviet-led by N. Korean Army into S. Korea"

AMERICAN ZONE

Attack Launched By South Koreans

NORTH OF SEOUL

Seoul, May 5.

The South Korean Republican Army to-day said that an attacking force of 200 North Koreans from the Soviet-dominated zone was driven back by South Korean troops. The report said that after the first attack was repulsed, a second force of 300 North Koreans, later reinforced by 500 more, launched an attack in the same area.

The South Korean Army claimed that the invaders were equipped with mortars and machine guns. The South Korean casualties were one dead and 12 wounded.

The primary objective of the sortie was not clear. It was believed that one possibility was that the North Korean troops intended to gain control of a hill overlooking Kaesong, which lies half a mile south of the parallel dividing Korea into two zones.

Army quarters said that fighting ceased at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday with the "situation well in hand."—United Press.

Troops Defected

Seoul, May 6.

Two battalions of the South Korean troops have defected and gone over to the side of the Soviet-sponsored North Korean People's Republic during a border fighting north of Seoul, the Government admitted to-day.

The Defence Minister, Mr Shin Sung-mo told the Press, however, that many troops of both units escaped back into South Korea when they discovered that they were being turned over to the Communist Northern Army.

The President of the Korean Republic, Mr Syngman Rhee, blamed his Army's inability to deal quickly with the North Korean Army's forays on the shortage of weapons, particularly longrange guns.

Meanwhile, the Korean Army Chief of Staff, General Choi Young-buk, claimed that many casualties were inflicted on the North Korean troops in the past two days' fighting at Kaesong, 50 miles north of Seoul. The official number of casualties has not been determined.

The Defence Minister said that one American-armed South Korean Army battalion deserted near Chungchon, which is 50 miles north-east of Seoul and eight miles south of the 38th parallel. He said that two officers and 245 men escaped while four officers and 210 men were "lost."

The latest crisis for the young Korean Republic developed on Wednesday when two waves of Communist troops using mortars and machine guns attacked across the border. The first force of about 200 men was repulsed near Kaesong, but the second force estimated at a total of 800 men made greater penetration.

The Chief of Staff asserted, however, that the "situation is well in hand."—United Press.

Scanned 7/6.

F A R E A S T E R N S E C T I O N

K O R E A

Feb. 28, 1949

500/2/1/2

PRESS COMMENTS ON BORDER INCIDENTS

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 19, 1949, 8:00 a.m. EST--T

(Text)

"Pyongyang, Feb. 18 (KCP) -- In connection with the frequent armed attacks recently launched against the areas north of the 38th Parallel by the South Korea puppet Government, Pyongyang newspapers made scathing comments.

"First, the MINJU CHOSUN said in an article, entitled, 'The provocative acts committed by South Korea traitors along the 38th Parallel are a dastardly country-ruining measure aimed at realizing a prolonged stay of American troops.'

"(It said:) 'We can see through the facts behind the provocative acts committed by the Syngman Rhee puppet Government against the areas north of the 38th parallel. It represents a dastardly plot, launched and deliberately timed with the arrival of the so-called new United Nations Korea Commission which has been ushered in, bought up by the dollar and charged with the mission to aid enforcement of the aggressor policy of American imperialists thus realizing a prolonged stay of American troops by creating internal strife.

"Placed under a condition as they are that they cannot live a single day without dependence on the American troops, the elements of the Syngman Rhee puppet Government found it necessary more than anything else to create the state of an internecine civil war, as in the case of Greece, in order to realize the continued stay of American troops. For this purpose, they deliberately launched provocative acts along the 38th Parallel, while drawing a conclusion, thus cheating world opinion, that the continued stay of American troops alone could prevent the non-existent internal strife in Korea.

"However, as the true opinion of the entire world recognizes, the greatest obstacle to the attainment of unification and sovereign independence for Korea is the continued presence of American troops in our land.

FAR EASTERN SECTION
Korea
Feb. 28, 1949

"Their outrageous plot to turn the country-saving struggle of the people, awakened in defending the interests of the Fatherland and the people, into provocative interencine strife cannot but end in a shameful defeat for them.

"As proof since January when Syngman Rhee and his country-ruining company frequented their provocative acts along the 38th Parallel, the rebellion of the National Defense Army in the southern half of the Republic as well as the activities of people's guerrillas have become intensified.'

"Next, the NODONG SINMUN carried an article, entitled 'The Plot To Realize a Prolonged Stay of American Troops by Internecine Strife.'

"It said: 'Crying about an internecine civil war, South Korea traitors stressed that American troops must not be withdrawn in the light of the existing situation in South Korea.

"While creating an uneasy atmosphere by armed provocative acts, including terrorism and incendiarism along the 38th parallel, the traitors intensified their false propaganda in an attempt to divert the attention of the South Korean people. All this is aimed at rationalizing a prolonged stay of American troops in South Korea by taking advantage of the provocative acts they themselves perpetrated and which were timed with the arrival of the new United Nations Korea Commission.

"That is why the traitors went to the extent of saying, in their false propaganda, that the provocative acts they themselves committed assumed the proportion of an international case.'

"Next, the(CHOSUN INMINBO)commented in its editorial that the provocative acts of Syngman Rhee, Lee Bum Suk and company ... at diverting the attention of the people from the country-ruining acts which they plan to carry out under the aegis of the American masters. The editorial went on to say that the more Syngman Rhee and country-ruining company repeat their provocative deceitful crimes the stronger will be the fighting spirit of the Korean people to condemn their crimes.

"Next, the TUSA SINMUN carried an article, entitled, 'American Imperialists, the Organizer of the Provocative Cases.'

"The article said: 'American imperialists considered it necessary to organize such provocative acts in order to have the new United Nations Commission carry out the tasks they entrusted to it. By having Syngman Rhee and company commit such atrocities, they put out this false story as if the provocative acts had been perpetrated by the guard forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thus creating an uneasy atmosphere in an attempt to produce an excuse for a prolonged stay of their troops in South Korea.'

- ILL 1 -

F A R E A S T E R N S E C T I O N

K O R E A

Feb. 15, 1949

WONSAN BUSINESSMEN GIVE TO EDUCATION

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 11, 1949, 6:00 a.m. EST--T

(Text)

"For the enforcement of universal compulsory education, businessmen and industrialists of Wonsan city contributed more than 11 million won. Here is a report of the NODONG SINMUN today on the subject.

"At a rally held by businessmen and industrialists of Wonsan city on Feb. 5, more than 1,500 patriotic enterprisers discussed the enforcement of universal compulsory education.

"Contributing on the spot the sum of 100,000 won in cash, (Sin Chong Won), manager of the Wonsan...Factory, said that five other (textile factories) in Wonsan city with which he is connected would contribute a total of 200,000 won. Thereupon, (Sin I Su) contributed on the spot 100,000 won, the Wonsan...businessmen 300,000, shoemakers 100,000, Drugstore Union 200,000, ...businessmen 2 million won, Fishery people, 1,500,000 won, businessmen of the Pyonghwa-ri and Haeama-ni markets 3 million won, brewers 400,000 won, flour mill owners 400,000, (iron works owners 1 million won), liquor dealers 400,000 won, furniture dealers 200,000, photographers 200,000 won, hardware dealers 200,000 won, watch dealers 120,000 won, and others a total of 1 million won, making a grand total of 11 million 500,000 won.

FARMER ASSAILS BORDER 'INVASIONS'

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 14, 1949, 8:30 a.m. EST--T

(First installment on the Hour for the South Korean People Fighting the Syngman Rhee Puppet Government. Speech by Lee Tu Yong, farmer of Yongchon township, Pyoksong County, "Let Us Farmers Rise in Unison to Oppose the Provocative Acts of the Puppet Government Army and Police which Are Engaged in Incendiarism, Plunder and Abduction against the People Living in the Areas North of the 38th Parallel!")

500/2/1/2

(Summary)

All farmers of the republic. You must know from the announcement made by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic what has been happening recently along the 38th Parallel.

The so-called police and troops of the puppet Government have been illegal invading the areas north of the 38th Parallel, launching armed attacks on villages and guard posts, causing bloodshed. They have killed our farmers, set fire to our homes, plundered our property and kidnaped our sons and daughters. In their attacks they used American-made carbines, machine guns and trench mortars.

Dear farmers of the republic. As a farmer living along the 38th Parallel, (I witnessed their atrocities with my own eyes). On Jan. 27, the reactionary police of the puppet Government (pointed their guns at our village and began shooting). Their attack continued on January 28 and 29. (As already announced officially, they inflicted great damage and loss on us).

Dear farmers in the southern half of the Republic. You must have read and heard reports put out by the South Korea reactionary press and reactionary elements, pretending that the cases had been provoked by acts on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

However, this is entirely different from the truth and an outright lie. Of course you must know it but I have seen it with my own eyes. It was they who attempted to rob us of our happy life in the rural areas of the northern half of the Republic, which has been attained under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the various democratic reforms, including land reforms. It was they who invaded the areas north of the 38th Parallel, set fire to our houses, killed the farmers, plundered our property and kidnaped the farmers. And these are the acts of the so-called police and troops of the South Korea puppet Government, our arch-enemy. No matter what lies they may tell, they cannot cloak the truth before the people.

Dear farmers of the Republic. Why have the villains been perpetrating these atrocities? First, they have done so in order to rationalize the prolonged stay of American troops in South Korea. With the so-called new United Nations Korea Commission now in South Korea, which has been ushered in by the might of the dollar, they have deliberately incited such provocations with the sinister intention of pretending the existence of a civil war, thus creating the necessary excuses for their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the prolonged stay of American troops.

FAR EASTERN SECTION
Korea
Feb. 15, 1949

"It is a sinister plot (of Syngman Rhee) who pointed out to the United Nations Commission "Look the Koreans are fighting among themselves and they are still incapable of independence. If the American troops withdraw now, a civil war will surely follow. In order to prevent this civil war, the American troops must stay longer in South Korea."

Diverting People's Attention

Secondly, Syngman Rhee, Lee Bum Suk and fellow traitors are aiming at diverting the attention of the people from the miseries which they have created in collusion with American imperialists, as well as from the persistent, fierce country-saving armed struggle throughout South Korea, and from their acts of treason they only intend perpetrating under the aegis of American imperialists and the United Nations Commission.

Dear farmers of the Republic, In a move to prolong their lives, Syngman Rhee, Lee Bum Suk and fellow traitors provoked the 38th Parallel incidents in their systematic effort to crush the fighting might of the South Korean farmers who are willing to make any sacrifice to have enforced in South Korea the same land reforms as were accomplished in North Korea, so that they may become masters of the land and enjoy a happy, peaceful life. (About 300 words unintelligible--Ed.)

In the not too distant future the American troops will be made to leave the soil of our Fatherland and Syngman Rhee and his followers will be tried in the name of the 30 million Korean people. There is no other way for the so-called President of South Korea, Syngman Rhee, and his followers.

The provocative acts committed by Syngman Rhee and company along the 38th Parallel served no purposes other than to increase our hate and expose their true identity before the whole world. They are only hastening their own day of reckoning.

Dear farmers of the Republic. The announcement of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic expressed the resolute attitude of the 30 million Korean people against their provocations.

Let us farmers of the Republic rise in unison, upholding the resolute, fair and just policy of the Republic! Farmers in the northern half of the Republic rise in unison for increased agricultural output, and farmers in the southern half of the Republic rise in unison in the country-saving struggle, to crush all the country-ruining plottings of American imperialists and the puppet Government, uproot their provocative acts along the 38th Parallel and achieve and preserve sovereign independence for the Fatherland at the earliest possible date victory will be with us!

KCREANS URGED TO OUST U.N. COMMISSION

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 12, 1949, 8:30 a.m. EST--¹

(Lecture by Cho Byok Chu, office worker, "Let Us Drive out the Sordid United Nations New Korean Commission Which Is Following the American Imperialists")

(Summary)

Dear countrymen. While we North Korean people are enjoying freedom and happiness in North Korea you in South Korea have been suffering from slaughter, suppression and darkness because of the policies of the American imperialists and South Korean traitors.

Their aim in bringing the new Korean Commission into South Korea is quite clear. As Premier Kim Il Sung said in his New Year Message, the old Korean Commission was a tool of the American imperialists and the new Korean Commission aims at justification of the indefinite stay of American troops in South Korea and at rationalization of conclusion of agreements between the puppet Government and the American Government.

The Chinese delegates are watch dogs of the American imperialists, the Australian delegates are parrots of Wall Street, the French delegates who are suppressing the Viet Nameese and the other delegates.... All these delegates have no qualifications to unite Korea. How laughable this is.

Countrymen of the southern half of the Republic. The Korean people will win in the long run, overcoming all difficulties. We people of the northern half of the Republic have founded impregnable bases in North Korea through the brotherly aid of the Soviet Army and the bright leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people will not leave their destiny in the hands of such a commission. The mission cannot hide its ugly aims. Faced with the people's struggle, the U.N. Korean Commission is trying to run out of South Korea. Therefore, the American imperialists produced their provocative acts along the 38th Parallel in order to make an excuse for their continuous stay in South Korea and to pretend to stop civil war in Korea.

The reactionary traitors are like mad dogs. Even Lee Wan Yong and other traitors who sold our country to Japan did not slaughter our people, but the Syngman Rhee puppet Government is killing innocent farmers and crossing the 38th Parallel. Why is it doing this? Why does the United Nations Commission defend it?

500/2/1/2

FAR EASTERN SECTION - LLL 1 -

FAR EASTERN SECTION

KOREA

Feb. 9, 1949

S. KOREA UNITS TERRORIZING N. KOREANS

Pyeongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 5, 1949, 9:00 a.m. EST--T

(Announcement of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea given as "special news just received")

(Text)

"Recently the police and troops of the South Korea puppet Government frequently have launched armed attacks against villages and guard posts north of the 38th Parallel.

"Armed with small arms and machine guns, South Korean police units and troops are invading the 38th Parallel, killing inhabitants north of the 38th Parallel, perpetrating terrorism, depriving them of the possibility to work at ease, plundering, setting fire to houses, and kidnapping farmers and students to the south.

"Also, they are firing small arms into the villages north of the 38th Parallel, at times using (flare bombs), as well as machine guns and trench mortars.

"The above-mentioned provocative actions of the so-called National Defense Army and police of the South Korean puppet Government can be classified under three groups:

"1.--The killing and kidnapping of the inhabitants in the northern half of the Republic, plundering and setting fire to houses.

"2--Attacks against guard posts.

"3.--Shooting and shelling of areas north of the 38th Parallel. Enumerated below are but some of the cases.

"1--Killing, plundering and kidnapping.

"At 3:20 a.m. on Jan. 8 a dozen South Korean policemen invaded (Chilpo-dong, Hoejon-ni), the township of Inje, Inje County, north of the 38th Parallel. After shooting one farmer to death, they kidnapped two farmers and two students.

"At 4:30 p.m. on Jan. 13 a dozen South Korean policemen invaded a village at (Kumju-ri), the township of (Ch'angsu), Yonchon County, north of the 38th Parallel, and kidnapped a farmer by the name of (Kim Chong Mo).

Feb. 9, 1949

"On Jan. 17, from (Sondo-ri), the township of Inje, Inje County, north of the 38th Parallel, farmer Pak Song Song, wife and their eldest son were kidnapped to the south. Furthermore, the South Korean police looted 24 sok of rice and burned down three houses.

"On Jan. 20, a dozen South Korean policemen invaded a village at Ponjang, the township of Inje, Inje County, north of the 38th Parallel and kidnapped a farmer.

"At 11 a.m. on Jan. 29, a dozen South Korean policemen invaded a village at (Taepok-ni), the township of So, (Yangyang) County, Kangwon Province, north of the 38th Parallel, and burned down (6) houses.

Guard Posts Attacked

"2--Attacks against guard posts.

"At 1:20 p.m. on Jan. 22, more than 50 South Korean policemen crossed the 38th Parallel and launched a surprise attack against the guard post at (Hangwa-ri), township of (Yongyon, Changyon) County.

"At 3:20 a.m. on Jan. 22, a score South Korean policemen attacked the guard post at...ni, (the township of Kokson), Yonchon County, north of the 38th Parallel, and killed one guard and injured another.

"At 1:30 a.m. on Jan. 24, crossing the 38th Parallel, one company consisting of South Korean Police and the so-called South Korea National Defense Army attacked guard posts in the same area.

"On Jan. 26, crossing the 38th Parallel, 30 South Korean policemen launched a surprise attack at the guard post at (Sarang-ni the township of Chonkok), Yonchon County, north of the 38th Parallel, killed 4 guards and kidnapped 2.

"At 6 p.m., Jan. 28, the so-called South Korean National Defense Army and South Korean police more than 150 strong attacked the guard post at (Talsong-ni), the township of Yongchon, Pyoksong County, north of the 38th Parallel.

"On Feb. 2 and 3 the so-called South Korea National Defense Army, more than 600 strong, after firing a severe volley into Kisamu-ni, the township of Hyonbung, Yangyang County, Kangwon Province, north of the 38th Parallel, attacked the guard post, killed 8 guards and injured 3 others.

"On the same day 3 South Korea Coast Guard cutters crossed the 38th Parallel 4 kilometers deep and shelled (Haean).

Feb. 9, 1949

Villages Fired Upon

"3--Shooting into areas.

"On Jan. 14, the South Korean police fired shots into a village at (Taekok-ni), the township of So, Yanggu County, Kangwon Province, north of the 38th Parallel, and shot one cow to death.

"At 4:50 p.m. on Jan. 20, the so-called National Defense Army, more than 100 strong, fired (incendiary shells) into a village at (Taekok-ni), the township of So, Yanggu County, north of the 38th parallel, and caused several houses to be reduced to ashes.

"On Jan. 24 at 10 minutes after midnight, scores of South Korean policemen fired into a village at (Sinpo-ri), the township of Chonkok, Yonchon County, Kangwon Province, north of the 38th Parallel.

"At 2:55 p.m. on Jan. 24, more than 70 South Korean policemen made a shooting attack lasting for 2 hours on a village at (Owon-ni, the township of Chungsam), Yonpaek County, Hwanghae Province, north of the 38th Parallel.

"On Jan. 26, for one hour from 4 a.m. to 5 a.m., South Korean police fired trench mortars into the areas of (Chuchon-ni and Taekok-ni), north of the 38th Parallel.

"At the same hour, South Korean police made a shooting attack on (Sarang-ni), the township of Chonkok, Yonchon County, north of the 38th Parallel, and injured Kim (Tae Gu), a guard.

"On Jan. 27 the so-called South Korea National Defense Army and police, about (100) strong, made a concentrated shooting attack on a village at (Yonghung-ni), the township of Yongnam (Changyon County), north of the 38th Parallel. The shooting lasted from 11:15 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

"On Jan. 20, from noon to 6 p.m. the so-called South Korea National Defense Army and police, more than 80 strong, made a shooting attack on a village at (Talsong-ni, the township of Yongchon), Pyoksong County, north of the 38th Parallel, and (seriously wounded) one guard.

"On Jan. 27, for about 5 hours, from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m., 15 South Korean policemen made a shooting attack on a village at (Chuwol-ni), the township of Nam, Inje County, north of the 38th Parallel.

"At 10:30 p.m. on Jan. 27, flare bombs were fired into (Nogong-ni), the township of Nam, Chorwon County, north of the 38th Parallel.

FAR EASTERN SECTION
Korea
Feb. 9, 1949

"On Jan. 28 ... the so-called National Defense Army and police, more than 300 strong, made a shooting attack on (Chudong-ni), the township of So, Yangyang County, north of the 38th parallel.

"At the same hour on the same day, the so-called National Defense Army and police, more than 300 strong, made a shooting attack on (Taekok-ni), the township of Nam, Inje County, north of the 38th parallel. The shooti lasted for about 4 hours.

North Korea Guards

"In spite of such provocative actions by the police and Army of the South Korea puppet Government, the guards of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under orders from higher authorities, displayed the necessary patience and adopted a peaceful attitude in order to avoid unwarranted bloodshed.

"Notwithstanding, the reactionary press of South Korea (is printing false reports in an effort to prove that these cases have been provoked by attacks launched by the guards of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

"(In printing false reports, the reactionary press on several occasions stressed the true objectives of the organizers of the provocative cases, namely, Syngman Rhee and company).

"A series of provocative cases across the 38th Parallel, namely, the dispatch of terrorist and destructive agents into North Korea for the purpose of organizing incendiary and other (offensives) (by the so-called South Korea puppet Government), the (continued) propaganda that riots have broken out in North Korea--all this is but (a program) formulated by the Syngman Rhee puppet Government under the direction of its masters, in connection with the (visit) to Korea of the so-called new United Nations Korea Commission.

"Among other things, the program aims at the following: To create an atmosphere of uneasiness by armed provocation and terrorism, to rationalize, by taking advantage of such a situation, the prolonged stay in South Korea, of the American troops, which are supporting that Government by armed might.

"Further, the program aims at diverting the attention of the South Korean people from the grim situation which has resulted from the actions of Syngman Rhee, Lee Bum Suk and other traitors, as well as from their anti-popular actions, which the traitors' masters want to perpetuate under the new United Nations Commission.

"The ministry of Home Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warns as follows: 'In the event that such provocative actions are repeated by the police and army of the South Korea puppet Government, resolute measures will be taken in order to uproot such provocation, inasmuch as it violates the normal life of the inhabitants in the 38th Parallel areas. The responsibility for the consequences of such provocation rests entirely with the organizers and instigators of the provocation.'"

LOYALTY OF DEFENSE GUARDS PRAISED

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 8, 1949, 5:20 a.m. EST--T

(Speech by /U Ik Son/, Chief of Staff, Bureau of Defense Guard, Ministry of Home Affairs, "Our Defense Guards are Displaying Their Loyalty at Their Posts")

(Summary)

Dear fellow countrymen, today is the first anniversary of the People's Army.

However, in the southern half of the Republic the American troops are plotting for a prolonged stay in spite of the fact that there is absolutely no reason for doing so.

As already announced by the Ministry of Home Affairs, South Korea reactionaries are invading areas north of the 38th Parallel.

That is why we hate them more than ever before and have risen in unison to smash the Syngman Rhee puppet Government.

Dear fellow countrymen, the people in the northern half of the Republic have voluntarily sent in their sons and daughters as members of the People's Army and youths have joined the border guard units. They consider it an honor that they are serving the Fatherland and the people and they will fight to the last drop of their blood.

In spite of the vicious efforts of South Korean reactionaries, our border guards are defending their posts successfully.

...The border guards have been seasoned through our efforts to defend the Fatherland and the people and have become a strong army. They are not only armed with arms but also with patriotic spirit.

There is no friction whatever between the men and officers of the army, unlike (in a reactionary army), which demands blind obedience. However, in our army political and cultural standards are fostered among the men and officers, along with their combat efficiency.

However, this does not mean that the reactionaries will perish by themselves. Efforts will be made to make our army stronger more than ever, politically and militarily, to crush our enemy at any time so as to answer the trust of the people to defend our Fatherland.

Dear fellow countrymen, with our victory in sight, let us rally around Gen. Kim Il Sung and march forward for the attainment of unification of our Fatherland.

SECURITY PERSONNEL PRAISED BY CAPTAIN

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 8, 1949, 9:15 a.m. EST--T

(Fourth instalment this evening of the Hour for the South Korean People Fighting the Syngman Rhee Puppet Government. Speech by Captian Kang Jin Kuk, of the Guard Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs, "The Security Personnel of the Republic are Displaying their Loyalty in Securing and Developing the Fruits of Democratic Construction")

(Summary)

Dear fellow countrymen of the Republic. In order to secure the fruits of achievements already won, strong security forces were required.

Our security forces were born in the midst of absolute support of all the people at a time when, American imperialists were brazenly bent on colonizing South Korea in collusion with internal reactionaries, stationing their troops in South Korea without any justification.

The people's security forces of the Republic have now become a bastion for the defense of our Republic, allowing no activities of any kind of the reactionaries. They are devoting themselves to the security of the Republic and the happiness of the people, as well as to the protection of factories and mines and other installations. Serving the Fatherland and the people as they do, our people's security forces are entirely different in character from an army of a capitalistic nation.

Our people's security forces have carried out their security duties in such a manner as to enable the workers to surpass the economic programs for the past two years. They enabled factory workers to surpass their production quotas and the transportation workers to operate without interference. They also strove to defend the interests and freedom of the people.

FAR EASTERN SECTION
Korea
Feb. 9, 1949

Our security forces have become efficient combat forces and under their security efforts, the material and cultural living standards in North Korea are improving day by day. Displaying loyalty as they do, our people's security forces are commanding the confidence of the people.

Dear fellow countrymen, The Soviet troops withdrew from our soil by the end of last year in order to give us an opportunity to unite South and North Korea. Following their withdrawal the mission of our people's security forces has become heavier.

Alerting ourselves more than ever before, we are devoting ourselves to the protection of the lives and property of the people as well as their achievements.

As opposed to this, what of the conditions in South Korea under the rule of the Syngman Rhee puppet Government under American occupation? South Korean puppets are massacring patriotic people in an effort to sell our Fatherland to the American imperialists and prolong their lives, while American imperialists are once again ushering into South Korea the so-called new United Nations Korea Commission after dealing with the Korean issue illegally before the United Nations.

This outrageous action on their part is being denounced by the patriots, as evidenced in the armed struggle of the people's guerrillas and armed insurgents of the so-called National Defense Army in South Korea.

As pointed out by Premier Kim Il Sung, the handful of reactionaries (are like) a puppy which does not know how to fear a tiger.

As a recent announcement of the Ministry of Home Affairs said, they are shooting, killing and kidnaping the people in the areas north of the 38th Parallel.

We have all the necessary conditions to crush any power opposing the people. In order to crush their desperate last-ditch outrages we are displaying our loyalty, arming ourselves not only militarily but ideologically as well.

In his New Year message Gen. Kim Il Sung stressed the necessity of the men and officers of the People's Army becoming an efficient combat force.

We the people's security forces pledge before all the people that we will fight to the last drop of our blood to attain unification and sovereign independence for the Fatherland.

ELECTRIC WORKERS PLEDGE S. KOREA AID

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 8, 1949, 8:35 a.m. EST--T

(First instalment this evening of the Hour for the South Korean People Fighting the Syngman Rhee Puppet Government. Speech by Kim Kun Song, a worker of the Pyongyang Section of Distribution, of the Electric Bureau)

(Summary)

Dear workers in the northern (southern--Ed.) half of the Republic. Great democratic achievements have been made in the northern half of the Republic in the 3 years since the liberation under the assistance of the Soviet troops and the correct leadership of Gen. Kim Il Sung.

We, electric workers are fully cognizant of the importance of electric power supply to the industry which manufactures goods to meet the daily requirements of the people. We are doing everything possible to prevent any breakdown, while striving to rehabilitate transformer stations wrecked by the Japanese. We even manufactured transformers and motors which we could not even dream of manufacturing during the Japanese days.

Dear workers in the southern half. With such patriotic fervor and initiative we have surpassed the electric power output of the Japanese days. Thus, electric lighting facilities are now installed in every nook and corner of North Korea, enabling the people to use radio receiving sets and enriching their life.

Further it is enabling the farmers to electrify their grain-hulling machines.

Dear workers in the southern half of the republic. We have pledged that we will support you in your struggle to smash the Syngman Rhee puppet Government.

SUPPORT PROMISED FOR DRIVING OUT U.S.

Pyongyang, in Forean to Korea, Feb. 7, 1949, 8:30 a.m. EST--T

(First instalment for the Hour for the South Korean People Fighting the Syngman Rhee Government. Speech by Kim Dong Sik)

(Summary)

It is the first anniversary of the Feb. 7 national salvation-struggle today.

500/2/1/2

Border Quiet

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, Feb. 6—The border between North and South Korea, scene of two raids by bands of Communist northerners, quieted down today.

Information Director Kim Dong Sung emphasized at a news conference that no state of emergency had been declared in the areas, as was done in South Korea during an army mutiny last October.

Incidentally, Mr. Kim reported that the state of emergency in the South, which has been in force ever since the outbreak, now is being lifted.

Two bands of North Koreans estimated a 150 each earlier this week raided the border hamlet of Yohyon 40 miles northwest of Seoul, and Paechong, 12 miles west of Yohyon.

Seven South Koreans were killed in the Paechong raid. There were no casualties reported at Yohyon, which appeared to have been a minor incident.

Nippon Times

7/2/49

FAR EASTERN SECTION

KOREA

Feb. 4, 1949

500/2/1/2

INVASION AREA VISITED BY HOME MINISTER

Tokyo, Home Service Script for Broadcast, Feb. 3, 1949, 5:00 a.m. EST--T

(Text)

"(KYODO) Home Minister of the Republic of South Korea Shin Sung Mo yesterday inspected the battlefield where 1,000 soldiers of the North Korea Army staged an invasion on Jan. 31.

"After the inspection he revealed that the nature of the invasion this time was more than a guerrilla action and this invasion means that the civil war has already started.

"Furthermore, he declared that the invasion army was equipped with Soviet rifles, heavy machine guns, howitzers and field guns and the troops were well trained.

"According to well-informed sources, the invasion aimed at cutting the strategical area near the frontier between South and North Korea.

"He further pointed out that if the North Korean Army had succeeded in destroying the 1.5 kilometer bridge over the Yesong River, situated 5 kilometers west of Kaesong, the North Korean Army would have had free access to the sea."

REGULATIONS APPROVED FOR ELECTIONS

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 3, 1949, 5:00 a.m. EST--T

(Text)

"(KCP)--Here is an ordinance of the Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the approval of the regulations governing the 1949 elections the People's Committees in the provinces, cities and counties in the areas north of the 38th Parallel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"The Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly approves the regulations governing the elections for the people's committees in the provinces, cities and counties in the areas north of the 38th Parallel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

- LLL 2 - FAR EASTERN SECTION
Korea
Feb. 4, 1949

"Kim Doo Bong, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Kang Yang Uk, Secretary General of the Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Feb. 3, 1949, Pyongyang."

MAR. 30 SET FOR PEOPLE'S ELECTIONS

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Feb. 3, 1949, 5:00 a.m. EST--T

(Text)

"(KCP)--An ordinance of the Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on fixing the date for the elections to the People's Committees in the provinces, cities and counties in the areas North of the 38th Parallel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"The Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly fixes the date for the elections to the People's Committees in the provinces, cities and counties in the areas north of the 38th Parallel for Mar. 30, 1949, based on Articles 1 and 3 of the decision concerning holding of elections to the people's committees of provinces, cities, townships, towns (up) and villages (ri) and organs of local administration adopted by the second session of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly.

"Kim Doo Bong, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Kang Yang Uk, Secretary General of the Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Feb. 3, 1949, Pyongyang."

STRUGGLE TO GET STALIN MESSAGES CITED

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, Jan. 22, 1949, 9:15 a.m. EST--H

(Station Commentary, "The South Koreans Are Struggling Fiercely for the Flag of the Central Government of the Republic and for friendship Between Korea and the Soviet Union," by station commentator)

(Text)

"(Part II--'The Struggle for the Signing of the Message of Gratitude to Generalissimo Stalin') The Soviet Union liberated our Nation from the eternal colonial system of Japan, gave us North Koreans...help, enabled us to enforce democratic reforms, permitted us to have a brilliant systematic economy and solidly established a firm physical foundation for the establishment of our Fatherland.

KOREAN FRICTION

Reported Invasion By
Troops From North

FIRING ON SHIPS

Seoul, Feb. 5.
North Korean forces have been making numerous attacks across the border into South Korea, Brigadier General Che Byung Buk, Chief of Staff of the Korean National Army, told the *United Press*. He said, however, that he did not believe that North Korea was ready to launch a full-scale invasion of South Korea at this time.

General Che said that more than 100 North Koreans had been killed. He confirmed reports of fighting on the coast. He said that four small North Korean ships landed approximately 200 armed troops at a point just north of the 38th parallel early on Thursday morning and that the troops crossed the border and occupied Changkyo.

General Che said that two South Korean ships were sent to investigate the North Korean ships and were fired upon by the raiders. He said the South Korean ships returned the fire. He said the raiders had withdrawn into North Korea.

The General also confirmed reports of fighting west of Changdan, where two North Korean barricades built south of the parallel were destroyed causing numerous casualties. He said there was also fighting in the city of Tekchon where North Korean forces wearing South Korean uniforms crossed two miles south of the border and killed or wounded 13 persons and set fire to a Police station.--
United Press.

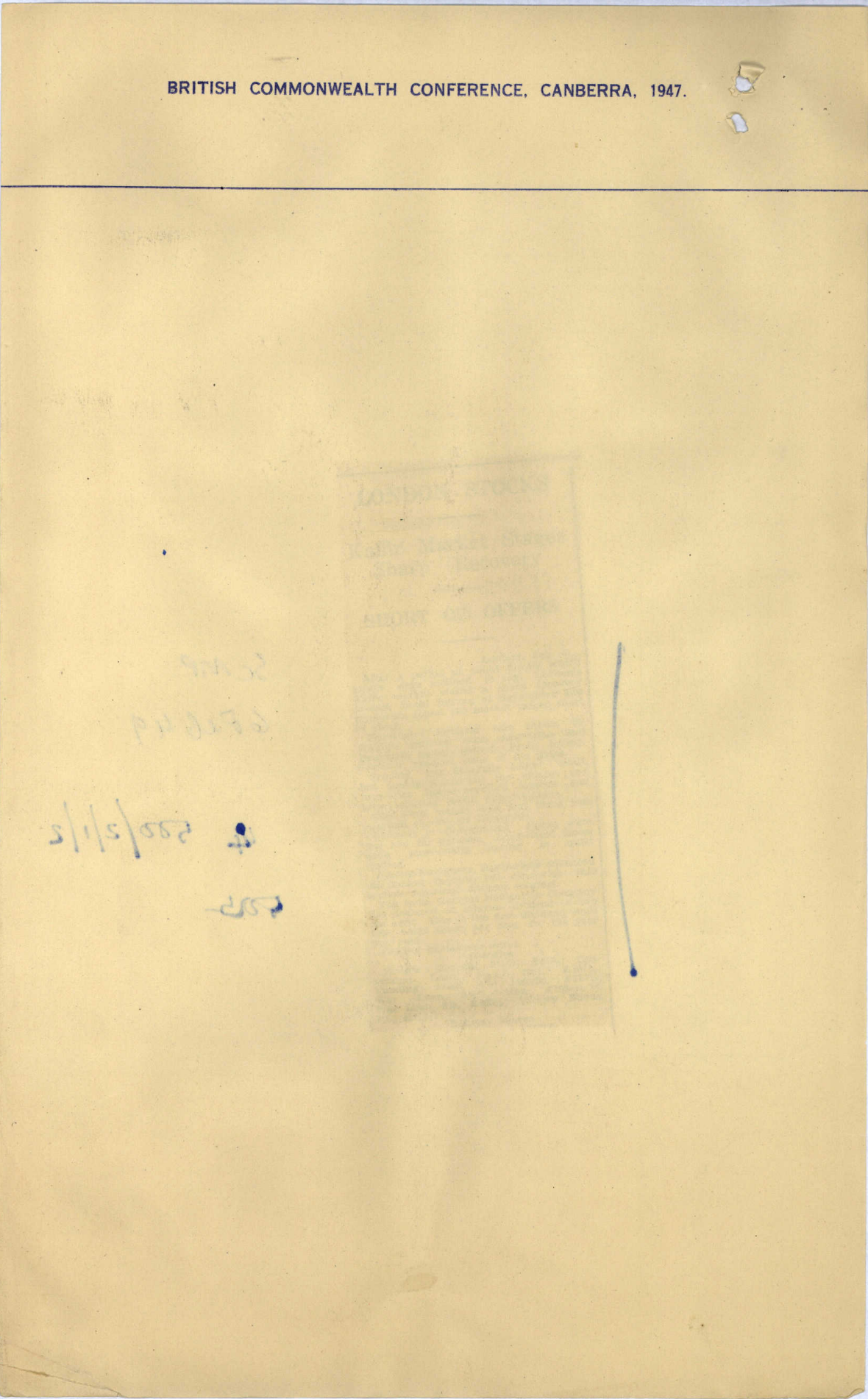
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6 Feb 49

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BRITISH COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE, CANBERRA, 1947.



5/1/52
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LONDON 1947
List of names
of the
delegates
to the
British Commonwealth
Conference
held in
Canberra
New South Wales
Australia
from
19th to
25th
January
1947

NEW YORK. 7.05 p.m. 4/2/49. NEWS IN ENGLISH.

THE DEFENCE MINISTER OF THE KOREAN REPUBLIC said on Thursday in Seoul that incidents taking place at the border between North and South Korea during the past few days could best be described as harassments. He declared that reports of an invasion of South Korea from the North were completely false, and he added that disillusion among the Communist-controlled people of North Korea had forced the Communist leadership to attempt their position through aggression. He said that the North Koreans wish to impress the U.N. with what they consider their powers by forcing tactics in the border areas.

3rd Feb.

500/2/1/2

NEW YORK. 4/2/49. 7.05 p.m. NEWS IN ENGLISH.

588/2/1/2

STATEMENT ON INDONESIA AND KOREA. The State Department press officer, Michael McDermott, on Thursday announced that the U.S. member of the U.N. Indonesian Commission, Mr. Merle Cochran, has left Washington en route to Batavia. On the way he will confer with interested parties on the problems faced in carrying out the U.N. resolution on Indonesia. The State Department official said that Mr. Cochran had a long talk on Tuesday in New York with the head of the Republican delegation. Mr. Cochran will fly to Brussels to see Belgian Premier Spaak, since Belgium is also a member of the Commission. He will then confer with the Dutch Premier and Foreign Minister at the Hague and from there will fly to Indonesia. Mr. McDermott said also that he wished to correct a despatch from the Hague which said the State Department would exert its influence over the Commission to give the Dutch a reasonable time to work out a solution of the dispute. Mr. McDermott flatly contradicted the despatch. He said that the U.S. would not and could not exert influence over the Commission.

Mr. McDermott was also queried on recent reports from Korea on border incidents in between the North and South Zones. He said that reports to the Department from U.S. officials in Seoul tell of small border clashes. But, he said, the reports did not indicate an alarming situation.

500/21/2

KOREA INVASION

Civil War Feared To
Be Developing

TROOPS FROM NORTH

Chungkan, Feb. 2.

One thousand Soviet-trained North Korean troops have invaded the American-occupied South Korean Republic, and a high South Korean official said to-day the action might mean open civil war between the two zones.

The 1,000 invaders were supported by 2,000 reinforcements who remained north of the 38th Parallel in 40 or more pillboxes built under cover of night.

Mr Sihm Sung-mo, Minister of Home Affairs for South Korea, said the invasion "definitely was not guerilla action" but might mean full-fledged war between the North and South.

He said: "It is an international affair."

The invading force moved across the border on a three-mile front. They were well trained and equipped with Russian rifles, heavy machine-guns, mortars and field artillery.

First reports said they gained 300 to 400 yards.

Observers believed the invasion was aimed at cutting off a strategic portion of South Korean territory 45 miles long and 20 miles deep. These observers pointed out if the North Koreans could blow a half mile long bridge over the Esung River, three miles west of Kaesung, they would have a free hand from there to the sea.—United Press.

ScMP

3 Feb 49

KOREA UNREST

**Police Station At Border
Town Raided**

Seoul, Feb. 3.

At least seven South Koreans were killed to-day when the police station at the northern border town of Paekchon was burned by a band of 150 North Koreans.

The sneak attack was made in the early hours of the morning. Korean Army reports placed the number of raiders at 200 and said they wore South Korean police uniforms. The Army also said the raiders took back across the border some 40 prisoners liberated from the gaol.

There was no report of any casualties suffered by the raiders.—Associated Press.

500/2/1/2

SCMP

4 Feb 49

Trial Invasion Seen in Korea

N.Y. 29/1/49
Kyodo-UP
SEOUL, Jan. 28—A "trial invasion" of South Korea by units of the Soviet-trained North Korean People's Army across the 38th Parallel was attempted Wednesday, according to telephoned reports from South Korean police.

About 500 North Koreans retreated after first seizing a village across the border. One South Korean policeman was injured.

Tension along the parallel which divides the Korean Republic in the south from the Soviet-dominated North has been increasing since the uprising against the North Korean People's Army at Haeju, inside North Korea, was first reported.

Police said that for nine hours late Wednesday night and early Thursday morning firing between the NKP and South Korean police occurred at Chunchu Gun, Chujon-ri and Cooksan Myong.

The incidents ended with the retreat of the North Koreans across the border.

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BRITISH COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE, CANBERRA, 1947.

...that the Cabinet would
bring the Nations of the
single exchange rate control
if it were to be decided.

It is declared that the funda-
mental policy of the British
Government is to maintain
the pound sterling as the
international unit of account.

...the Government will
continue to support the
single exchange rate control
in so far as it is consistent
with the interests of the
United Kingdom and the
Commonwealth.

ONE-PARTY GOV'T FAVORED IN POLL

Only 17.4% of Tokyoites
Questioned Want Two
Parties

The majority of Tokyoites
are asking for the estab-
lishment of a single-party cabinet.
The Democratic Liberal
Party which won a clear-cut

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SCMP

23 Jan 49

KOREA SHOOTING

Six Men In Russian Army Uniforms Wounded

Seoul, Jan. 21.

Six Koreans in Russian Army uniforms were shot in an uprising this week against Communist infiltration from Northern into Southern Korea, a Government information officer said.

Fires had been started in the area of Hai Ju, in Hwang Hai Province, just north of the 38th Parallel which separates the formerly Russian-occupied North from the American-occupied South.

The extent of the uprising was not yet known. It was directed against units of the "Northern Korean Army." Fresh Communist movements across the border began with the Communist victories in China and the gradual withdrawal from Southern Korea of the United States Army, the officer said.

The shot Koreans were trying to cross the frontier southwards.—Reuter.

500/2/4/2

**NORTH KOREAN REDS
PRESS ON YUNGWOL
POWER PLANT**

SEOUL, Friday.

South Korean forces were reported to be fighting off fierce attacks by North Korean Communist soldiers near the Yungwol power plant, 50 miles south of the American-Soviet zonal border.

Government sources said that police and constabulary were also battling troops of the North Korean People's Army at three towns 20 miles south of the power plant.

Yungwol plant, which supplies nearly half South Korea's electricity, was unsuccessfully attacked by 1,000 Communists last week.

In Paris the UNO Korean Commission, in a final report to the General Assembly, urges the immediate unification of all Korea under a regime stemming from the American-supported South Korean Government.

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Carbena Times

6 Dec '48.

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**Invasion Scare
In S. Korea**

NEW YORK, Thurs. (A.A.P.).
—The Police Chief of Seoul, South Korea, plastered walls today with huge notices which said: "North Korean People's Army has already begun its invasion of South Korea."
He then announced that the police would shoot "without hesitation" anyone who scattered handbills or incited riots. United Press says reports from the border did not indicate any large-scale invasion, although a Government spokesman said more than 40 soldiers from North Korea crossed the border yesterday and attacked Kaesung City police station.

500/2/1/2

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
LISTENING POST REPORT.

KOREA. In Seoul, the Korean Government is reported to have taken police measures along the 38th Parallel to prevent smuggling activities from the Soviet zone. South Korean police control stations have been set up 3 miles south of the 38th Parallel. Korean President Syngman Rhee said that arms and ammunitions are being smuggled from the Northern Zone to the Republic.

500/2/1/2

500 / 2 / 1 / 2. Military incidents
on 38th Parallel. (new fill.)

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THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE MAY OR MAY NOT BE RELEVANT TO THE FILE.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM. SECRET.

"Z"
JH/FF

I.5926
Dated 31st March 1948
Recd. 8th April 1948
.....

SAVINGRAM
DECRYPTER FROM:

The Australian Embassy,
WASHINGTON.

Savingram 7.

CURRENT SITUATION.

European Situation.

The General feeling of tension has been maintained during the past week and talk of a preventive war has become increasingly common. Administration moves to secure "military preparedness" have included the appearance of the Defence Chiefs before the Congressional Committee to urge immediate approval of the President's request for the re-introduction of selective service, universal military training and a 3,000,000,000 dollars expansion programme for the armed services. Forrestall and Sullivan based their appeal on the threat of war in Europe which makes it imperative for United States to avoid placing itself in the position of being involved in a war for which it was unprepared. Sullivan's statement that submarines "not belonging to any nation West of the Iron Curtain" had been seen off the American coast has added materially to the general tension as his report that Koreans under Soviet supervision were reported to be digging trenches and installing fortifications in North Korea near the border separating the United States and Russian occupation zones.

*Sillington
(Air Force)*

*Royall
Defence*

Navy

*500/2/1
505/4*

Bernard Baruch has also appealed for the preparation of a plan for complete industrial and economic mobilisation that could be put into effect at once if needed. There have also been received suggestions of military lend lease for European nations threatened by Soviet aggression. General Marshall's departure for Bogota Conference at this stage has been explained by commentators on the basis that it was important to complete plans for the defence of the hemisphere and that if developments in Finland, Norway or Sweden, where further Russian pressure is being forecast, warranted it, he might have to be recalled. Similarly, if Italian elections resulted in Communist victory Marshall is expected to return before the end of the six weeks for which he is ostensibly to be absent.

At the same time, it is doubtful how long the present tension can be maintained. Passage of E.R.P. which is expected within the next few days and a successful outcome in the Italian elections might easily go far to reassure Americans.

Presidency.

Truman's stocks have suffered a further

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decline during the week. Elliott and Franklin Roosevelt, have both come out against Truman as the Democratic candidate and advocated nomination of Eisenhower. Eisenhower has announced that "under no conceivable circumstances" will he accept a draft as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency but his name continues to loom large in speculation as to probable candidates. Mrs. Roosevelt, although she has not yet issued a public statement, is according to some commentators, about to announce the withdrawal of her support for Truman. Although neither she nor her two sons exercise important influence in the party councils, their opposition would be important because of Truman's efforts to secure support of the new deal and other elements personally loyal to Roosevelt. General comment, expressed even by such writers as Arthur Krock, is that Truman has no chance of re-election, although there is still a fair chance that the Democrats may be obliged to nominate him.

In the Republican camp, Vandenberg's stocks are still high. However, Taft and Dewey, who are still regarded as the candidates likely to secure most votes in the first ballot of the Convention, are reported to have reached an agreement not to permit a Convention deadlock to result, and speculation is now centering round the possibility of a re-allocation of their votes to either Martin or Vandenberg. Galup polls show MacArthur's popularity to have advanced slightly although he is still well behind Dewey.

Palestine.

Truman's statement on Thursday that the United States policy on Palestine did not rule out partition, has done nothing to lessen general disillusion felt here whether it is over United States attitude or the ability of the United Nations to deal with Palestine problem. One New York Times commentator stated that United States morale which had been sagging for a year plummeted last week and that officials of the Secretariat were pessimistic over the future of the organisation at least so far as its effective work on world peace was concerned.

China.

Passage of E.R.P. is expected to be accompanied by 500,000,000 dollars for China. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its report recommending aid was severely critical of present Chinese Government, but report was subsequently withdrawn and statement issued by Vandenberg that sections of it did not represent view either of Chairman (himself) or Committee. It has now been re-issued without the criticisms of Chiang's regime but with China described as "partner in the common front against Communist aggression," assumption is that original draft which expressed State Department's known view, was modified probably at State Department's request, as it was considered too strong for public consumption.

Min & Dept of E.A.
" " Defence

8th April 1948.

494/31

4.

Nanking Radio

18/6/48

8.20 p.m. ENGLISH MORSE FOR REUTERS.

KOREA. Lieutenant General John Hodge, Commander in Chief of the American forces in South Korea, has sent a Board of Claims to the east coast of Korea and to Ullung Do to assess the damage done as a result of the bombing of Korean fishermen off Dokto on June 8th. As a result of the bombing 14 Koreans were killed and a number of boats sunk. An official announcement says that this action was being taken in view of the indication that aeroplanes of the Far East Air force may have been involved. The Board of claims will also determine the amount of reparations adequate to reimburse losses.

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FAR EASTERN SECTION

KOREA

June 22, 1948

U.S. BOMBING OF BOATS CALLED DELIBERATE

Pyongyang, in Korean to Korea, June 16, 1948, 5:00 a.m. EST--T

(Text)

"(NKP)--A HAPDONG dispatch dated June 10 quoting its correspondent on Ullung Do, reports on a most preposterous incident which has happened in the recent past of Ullung Do.

"According to the report, fishing boats from Kangnung, Kangwon Province, and Ullung Do, 15 in all, were fishing near an uninhabited island off Ullung Do on June 8, when at about 11:40 a.m. suddenly 9 unidentified airplanes in formation bombed and strafed the fishing boats, sinking 11 fishing boats and launches, killing 9, with 5 missing, with (10) seriously injured and 8 wounded, plus material damage amounting to 5 million won.

"The water in the neighborhood reddened by the blood of the Korean people created a scene of helplessness in which the people had no time to take cover or help others. The scene in which the innocent fishing people were abruptly bombed without warning, with such casualties and damage, is one which rarely happens even in war time. There is no need to ask the identity of the brutal airplanes for it is too obvious, and the indignation of all the people is mounting, demanding the announcement of the whole truth at the earliest possible date.

"Under such pressure, the Americans began to manipulate deliberately the release of the truth piecemeal.

"According to a UNITED PRESS dispatch dated Tokyo, June 13, the United States Far East Air Force issued a roundabout and vague statement to the effect that American airplanes may have been involved in the incident. However, their subsequent statements leave no doubt that the airplanes in question were American airplanes.

"According to the statement of the spokesman of the United States Far East Air Force Headquarters, practice bombing grounds were located in the waters where the incident is reported to have occurred. The practice bombing grounds, he said, are used for bombing practice with real bombs.

"Meanwhile, on June 8 the American occupation authorities in South Korea... stated that bomber units carried out practice bombing. They added that investigations are being made on the basis of photographs and...report to determine if the said bombers were involved in the incident.

June 22, 1948

"What necessity is there to conduct investigations? At the same place on the same day this tragic incident occurred due to air attack. Then, what but the airplanes which flew and bombed the same place on the same day would have done it?

"This fact is more clearly (borne out) by the South Korean reactionary police. An ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch dated Tokyo, June 13, quoting a report of the Korean police reaching the American authorities, said the attacking planes were 4-engined, with insignias indicating stars in circles on the wings. That is to say, the insignias were those of American planes.

"What more investigation (and intrigue) of the Americans can...the fact is quite clear.

Not the First Case

"Furthermore, this is not the first case of its kind. There was a similar case in the same waters in April last year. Drunk in their power which comes of regular bombing, American airmen have the habit of not considering the Koreans as human beings. There is no doubt that when they saw the Korean fishing boats, they shouted in their devilish joy at finding live targets and carried out their bombing and strafing practice against the Koreans.

"The Americans have now begun to excuse themselves by saying that it was an accident. According to a UNITED PRESS dispatch dated Tokyo, June 15, the United States Far East Air Force said in the announcement of first findings that, even if it is established that American planes were involved in the incident, they were convinced the bombing was an accident. They said that the bombers which flew in these waters on June 8 went out from Tokyo.

"It might not have been impossible to spot the small fishing boats...but it may have been difficult to do so. Thus, they gave out an unreasonable excuse.

"However, they never can say that they...the fishing boats. In their own words, it was customary for them to scout the target areas before carrying out any bombing. Then, what is the business of the scout plane? ... Broad daylight, neither the people nor many moving fishing boats could have looked like targets to either the scout plane or the bombers in formation.

"There is no doubt that the attack was a deliberate atrocity. The Korean people cannot tolerate inhuman atrocity, which heaven forbids. The Korean people cannot tolerate their fellow countrymen being bombed as live targets within their own land by foreign airplanes.

"Thus, the indignation of the Korean people is mounting, demanding the clarification of the case, punishment of those responsible, including the actual airmen concerned, and the withdrawal of American forces from Korea."

→ ~~C.S.~~
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23rd June, 1948.

DEPARTMENTAL DESPATCH No.147/1948: From Australian Mission in Japan,
Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Sinking of Korean Fishing Boats off Korean Coast.

On 8th June unidentified aircraft bombed and sank a number of Korean fishing boats off the east coast of Korea. The first Korean press reports which were carried in the "Stars and Stripes" of 12th June, stated that an American aeroplane bombed and machine gunned and sank eleven boats, killing nine Koreans and wounding ten. Five were reported to be missing. A Far East Air Forces Spokesman said that all U.S. air bases in Japan were being asked for reports on practice bombing missions that may have been held on that day.

2. On 16th June Lieutenant-General Hodge, Commander of the American Occupation Forces in South Korea, issued a press statement warning the Korean people against the activities of communist propagandists. In a separate press statement the General asked the Korean people to reserve their judgment on the bombing of the Korean fishing boats. He said that if U.S. Forces were to blame the responsibility would not be shirked (see Annexure A).

3. After a delay of eight days from the time when the incident took place, the Far East Air Forces issued a preliminary report on the bombing of Korean fishing boats (see Annexure B). The report disclosed that American aircraft had carried out a bombing training mission in the area in question on 8th June. Further reconnaissance of the target area revealed that there were small surface craft in the danger area thirty minutes after the bombs were dropped. The U.S. Board of Claims has since left for Korea to pay damages in connection with the incident.

PATRICK SHAW

Head of Mission.

Annexure A - Statement by Lt.-General Hodge.

" B - Report of bombing of Korean fishing boats.

Extract from the "Nippon Times"
Thursday, June 17, 1948

CAMPAIGN OF LIES AGAINST U.S. SEEN
IN KOREA BY HODGE

Vigorous Campaign Started To Discredit
America, Commander Says

Kyodo-UP

SEOUL, June 16 - Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation commander in South Korea, today warned the Korean people that ace communist propagandists have begun a vigorous new campaign of lies to discredit the United States and the newly created Korean Assembly.

"This new line is one cleverly designed by some of the smartest of the communist propaganda manufacturers and is being cunningly spread by Kremlin agents among you via rumor, whispering campaigns, handbills and phony newspaper reports," General Hodge said in a press statement.

Recent communist lies, General Hodge said, included charges that the United States is building Japan as a military power, that the American occupation force is using former Japanese Government officials here and that Japanese are being used to quell Korean disorders on the Island of Cheju.

In a separate press statement, General Hodge asked the Korean people to reserve judgment on the bombing of Korean fishing boats east of Korea June 8.

"The Korean people can be assured that if it is found that American planes were responsible the American authorities will do everything that can be done to compensate and to comfort the bereaved for the loss of life and property," General Hodge said.

"If it is discovered that United States forces are to blame, the responsibility will not be shirked," he said, adding: "The Koreans are urged to suspend judgment until all the facts are clarified and a full report can be made."

The General's statement on the bombing was an attempt to head off a public debate in the Korean Assembly.

A resolution asking for an assembly discussion of the incident was introduced in the Assembly yesterday but it was shelved for the present.

The delay by the Far East Air Force in Japan in establishing responsibility for the week-old incident has left the United States command here embarrassed because of lack of information to give to the angrily impatient Koreans.

General Hodge, in warning Koreans against communist lies, said that the Kremlin itself was directing communist violence and propaganda here.

The campaign, said General Hodge, is "an all-out effort to discredit the non-Communist Korean elements who do not wish to sell their country into totalitarian slavery and the Americans who are helping them."

Commenting on some claims that the United States is building Japan up as a military power, General Hodge said: "This is flat falsehood that gains credence among the uninitiated because the United States authorities recently announced a humanitarian plan to get the Japanese to where they can feed and clothe themselves and cease to be a burden on the rest of the world's economy."

"This plan," the American commander said, "has nothing whatsoever to do with restoring Japanese military power either physically or potentially.

"It is aimed only at contributing to the peace of the world and helping human beings to live."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
16 June 1948

FEAF's PRELIM REPORT ON BOMBING KOREAN FISHING BOATS

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO - A preliminary report of the investigation which started last Saturday on the high altitude bombing training mission which may have been the cause of damage to Korean fishing vessels on Tuesday, June 8, has been received in Headquarters Far East Air Forces, it was announced today.

The report discloses the following information:

A routine bombing training mission was flown on Tuesday, June 8, the day Korean fishing vessels were reported to have been struck.

The target was Liancourt Rocks, located at 37 degrees 15 minutes north latitude and 131 degrees 45 minutes east longitude which is approximately 130 miles north of the southern part of Honshu.

A reconnaissance aircraft made six trips over Liancourt Rocks to visually check the target area within thirty minutes prior to the practice bomb drops, reporting that the target area was clear.

B-29 aircraft carrying out this reconnaissance and the practice bombing mission on that date took off from Okinawa.

The bomb-carrying B-29's received six separate radio reports from the reconnaissance aircraft which visually scouted the target, indicating all clear prior to arrival at the target area.

When the B-29's dropped their practice bombs at noon June 8 from 23,000 feet no surface craft were visually observed in the target area.

The established target is a series of small rocks immediately surrounding two larger rocks, in the Japan Sea, and has been used numerous times before for similar training missions.

Results of a photo reconnaissance mission over the target area executed thirty minutes after the bombs were dropped shows there were small surface craft within the danger area.

All bombs dropped hit within the danger area.

Based on the above information it is probable that with the large number of small rocks in the target area small surface craft were among the rocks and escaped detection during the visual reconnaissance. Based on this assumption the damage originally reported to have occurred to the fishing vessels at another location is believed to have actually occurred within the limits of the Liancourt Rocks target area.

Upon completion of the official investigation to ascertain how this most unfortunate and regrettable accident could have occurred, a detailed report will be submitted by FEAF officials to higher headquarters.

500/2/1/2

Hodge Demands Soviet Apology

SEOUL, June 5 (AP)

A full apology was demanded of the Russians today for the wounding of an American military government employee near the U.S.-Soviet occupation boundary May 26.

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation commander, made public a letter to Lieut. Gen. G. P. Korotkov, the Russian commander in North Korea, in which he described it as "a very serious matter."

"I demand that you make full and appropriate apologies and that the offenders be apprehended and punished," Hodge wrote.

The American, Karl S. Smith, was wounded slightly. Hodge said an investigation showed that North Korean constabularymen fired upon Smith, two other Americans and an interpreter while they were about 30 yards south of the occupation boundary.

Hodge said the Americans had just completed an inspection of a dam. After being fired upon, an American non-commissioned officer returned the fire. He said Smith was hit while running south. One bullet struck him in the leg. While he was down, he was superficially wounded three more times.

N-China Daily News.

6 June '48.

FILE No.: 500/2/1

South Korea.

Political Situation.

boxed 17.3.51.