

July 1, 1969

**Letter, UN Chef de Cabinet C.V. Narasimhan to
UNCURK Ambassador Kim Yong Shik, Concerning
North Korean Infiltration**

Citation:

"Letter, UN Chef de Cabinet C.V. Narasimhan to UNCURK Ambassador Kim Yong Shik, Concerning North Korean Infiltration", July 1, 1969, Wilson Center Digital Archive, "International incidents and disputes - Korea - correspondence (603.1)," Executive Office of the Secretary-General, S-0196-0002-04, United Nations Archives and Records Management Section (UN ARMS), New York, NY. Obtained for NKIDP by Charles Kraus. <https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/117317>

Summary:

Chef de Cabinet of the United Nations C.V. Narasimhan acknowledges his receipt of an ROK government memorandum sent from ROK Ambassador to the United Nations Kim Yong Shik to Secretary-General of the United Nations U Thant. Kim's letter outlines North Korean infiltrations from 8 June 1969 to 14 June 1969 and the need to halt further actions which violate the Armistice Agreement.

Original Language:

English

Contents:

Original Scan

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

CVN/WG

JUN 30 1969

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
PERMANENT OBSERVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS

ACTION

KD-971

*8
50/6*

June 26, 1969

TO:	<i>Mr. Narasimhan</i>
1
2
3
	<input type="checkbox"/> - Action Completed
	<input type="checkbox"/> - Acknowledged
	<input type="checkbox"/> - No Action Required

1 July 1969

PO 240 Korea (2-4-4)

Excellency,

With respect to recent aggressive acts by the north Korean Communists in violation of the Armistice Agreement, I have the honour to transmit to you a Memorandum of the Government of the Republic of Korea dated June 24, 1969 for your information.

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter KD-971 of June 27 1969 addressed to him, with which you transmitted a Memorandum of the Government of the Republic of Korea dated June 24, 1969. The Secretary-General has noted the contents of the memorandum.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yong S. V. Narasimhan
Ambassador
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Yong Shik Kim
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea
to the United Nations
866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10016
New York, New York

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
PERMANENT OBSERVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS

JUN 30 1969

ACTION

KD-971

J.S.
5/6

June 26, 1969

TO:	<i>Mr. Namwon Kim</i>
1
2
3
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	- No Action Required
INITIALS

PO 240 KOREA (2-4-4)

Excellency,

With respect to recent aggressive acts by the north Korean Communists in violation of the Armistice Agreement, I have the honour to transmit a Memorandum of the Government of the Republic of Korea dated June 24, 1969 for your information.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Yong Shik Kim

Yong Shik Kim
Ambassador

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
PERMANENT OBSERVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS

JUN 30 1969

ACTION

KD-971

8/10/69

June 26, 1969

TO: <i>Mr. Narasimhan</i>
1
2
3
<input type="checkbox"/> - Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/> - Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/> - No Action Required
INITIALS

PO 240 KOREA (2-4-4)

Excellency,

With respect to recent aggressive acts by the north Korean Communists in violation of the Armistice Agreement, I have the honour to transmit a Memorandum of the Government of the Republic of Korea dated June 24, 1969 for your information.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Yong Shik Kim

Yong Shik Kim
Ambassador

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York

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MEMORANDUM

A number of large-scaled infiltrations attempted by north Korean armed raiders into the rear area of the Republic of Korea during the first two weeks of June 1969 have once again drawn a serious attention of the world.

These incidents are part of ever increasing persistent provocations of north Korean Communists in their efforts to communize the whole of the Republic of Korea by force:

1. At dawn on 8 June 1969, a band of north Korean Communist armed infiltrators attempted to land on the eastern coast near Puk-pyong. As the infiltrators' landing boat was approaching towards the shore, killing hapless five members of a local family while they were sleeping in their house on the shore. The Republic of Korea counter-infiltration forces after an exchange of fire sank the landing boat of the Communists. One of the three infiltrators on the landing boat was killed and another captured. The Communist assault was attempted by armed infiltrators dispatched to the south under direct orders from Pyung-yang for the infiltrations and guerrilla warfare against the Republic of Korea.

2. On the midnight of 12 June 1969, a large armed

high-speed boat, 15 Communist infiltrators on board, intruded into the waters of Huk-san Islands, some 80 miles off south-west of Mokpo Port on the west coast, in an attempt to land a team of infiltrators with a mission to join with another infiltrators who had infiltrated earlier on the islands. Having been heavily damaged by a joint operation of ROK Navy and Air Forces the north Korean boat was captured. Seven of the infiltrators were killed in the engagement. The north Korean Communist boat was heavily equipped with 82MM recoilless guns, 40MM guns, and 14.5 anti-aircraft guns as well as maxim heavy machine-guns. Four days later, six remnants of the 15 Communists infiltrated were killed by the combined searching forces of the Korean Army, combat police and the homeland reserve units while hiding themselves in a rock cave on the island.

3. On 14 June 1969, three north Korean Communist armed infiltrators in a rubber boat well camouflaged, landed on Puan area, the west coast of Cholla Pukto Province. The Communist intruders were detected by a Korean policeman and killed by the combat police force after a brief engagement.

Recent infiltrations attempted by north Korean Communists have been characterized by their sea-borne

maneuvering. For such operation, Pyung-yang has intensively been building up its naval forces. Its navy has been reinforced by nearly 100 percent during a period of twelve months in 1967-1968.

Such sea-borne infiltrations were first observed on 21 August 1968 when an armed boat of north Korean Communists attempted to land their armed agents on Cheju island off the southern coast of the peninsular.

From 30 October through 2 November 1968, approximately 120 north Korean Communist infiltrators, organized into several separate units of some 15 members, landed on the east coast near port cities of Uljin and Samchok. On 16 March, 1969, eight armed north Korean infiltrators landed near the port city of Chumunjin of the east coast.

In all these sea-borne infiltrations, the entire Communist intruders were virtually mopped up by effective joint operation of ROK armed forces, national police and spontaneous cooperation of local villagers. In every incident, the Communists attempted to stir terror and significant disturbances among local populace by wanton destruction, merciless murder and every act of inhumanity. Such acts of atrocity are typical of the Communist maneuver in imposing their "Revolution" upon the innocent populace.

However, the Communist infiltrators, in every incident, had only to experience disastrous failure having been unable to set even a foot on the peaceful rear area of the Republic of Korea.

The Government and people of the Republic of Korea firmly believe that these reckless provocations of north Korean Communists and any ominous scheme of renewed hostilities must be halted.

24 June 1969
Seoul, Korea