

September 18, 1970

DPRK Memorandum on 'US Imperialists' Aggressive Crimes in Korea'

Citation:

"DPRK Memorandum on 'US Imperialists' Aggressive Crimes in Korea", September 18, 1970, Wilson Center Digital Archive, "International incidents and disputes - Korea - correspondence (603.1)," Executive Office of the Secretary-General, S-0196-0003-01, United Nations Archives and Records Management Section (UN ARMS), New York, NY. Obtained for NKIDP by Charles Kraus.

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Summary:

Minster of Foreign Affairs Heo Dam transmits the 1970 June 22 memorandum on the "US Imperialists' Aggressive Crimes in Korea." The memorandum outlines DPRK grievances against the United States and demands the withdrawal of US military assistance from the ROK.

Original Language:

English

Contents:

Original Scan



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.1/999
18 September 1970

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98

QUESTION OF KOREA:

- (a) WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN FORCES OCCUPYING SOUTH KOREA UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED NATIONS;
- (b) DISSOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA;
- (c) REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

Letter dated 22 August 1970 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Translation from Korean text)

I have the honour to transmit to you and, through you, to the delegates of all United Nations Member States the Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on 22 June 1970 in connexion with the twentieth anniversary of the unleashing of the aggressive war by the United States imperialists in Korea.

I hope you will distribute this Memorandum without delay to the delegates of all the Member States as an official document of the United Nations and inform me of the results.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Ho Dam
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Democratic People's Republic
of Korea

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MEMORANDUM
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ON U.S. IMPERIALISTS' AGGRESSIVE CRIMES
IN KOREA

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(Translation)

It is 20 years since the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked the criminal war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the Armistice Agreement after sustaining a crushing defeat in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland. But, after that they have resorted as ever to all desperate manoeuvres, not discarding the aggressive designs in Korea.

Due to this, the peaceful unification of Korea, the supreme national desire of the Korean people, has not yet been achieved.

In the recent years the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war in Korea have been further intensified with each passing day, leading the situation in Korea to extreme tension and creating a grave situation in which a war may break out again at any moment.

This is a root cause of threat not only to peace in Korea but also peace in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this Memorandum, deeming it necessary to denounce the aggressive acts historically committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and expose once again to the whole world the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war.

I

U.S. imperialism appeared before the Korean people as the most barbarous and most truculent enemy already more than 100 years ago.

Intensifying their inroads upon the Far Eastern region, entering the 19th century, the U.S. imperialist aggressors attempted to annex Korea and turn her into their commodity market and a stepping-stone for aggression on the Asian continent.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors stretched out the tentacles of aggression at that time, declaring that "from the military point of view, Korea is situated in such a position that anyone who enters her territory will find himself before an opened door to China under the Ching Dynasty" (*Review of the U.S. History* 1924, Vol. 30, No. 1, p. 96).

The intrusion of the armed ship "General Sherman" in 1866 marked the beginning of the U.S. imperialists' acts of armed aggression against Korea.

The gangsters of this piratic ship of the U.S. imperialists illegally intruded up to the outskirts of Pyongyang under the cloak of "trade" and committed all kinds of beastly barbarities robbing civilians of property, violating women, and killing and wounding Korean people at random.

The Korean people wiped out the U.S. imperialist robbers, enraged at their aggressive barbarities.

Finding a pretext in the incident of the "General Sherman," the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent to Korea the warship "Wachusett" in 1867 and the man-of-war "Shinandore" in 1868.

In 1868 the U.S. imperialist aggressors on board the armed piratic ship "China" intruded into Toksan county, Chungchong Province, and committed the dastardly brigandism of disinterring the tomb of Prince Namyon in the county.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who were blind with the wild designs to place Korea under their yoke at any cost, formed an expeditionary fleet of five warships at last in 1871 and launched a large-scale armed invasion of Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists sustained setbacks each time under the counter-blows from the Korean people. Later the U.S. imperialists embarked upon conspiracy with the Japanese militarists in their aggression on Korea.

The U.S. imperialists plotted to put up Japan to invade Korea and, furthermore, keep off the influences of other capitalist powers in Korea and China, regarding her as the least dangerous rival as she was still weaker and less advanced than other capitalist powers at that time.

The Japanese militarists, zealously assisted and encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, sent in 1875 the warship "Unyogo" to Kanghwa-do Island of Korea and perpetrated daylight piracy and, shifting the "responsibility" for this provocation on to the Korean feudal government, they dispatched a large fleet to Korea in 1876 and forced the enslaving "Kanghwa-do Treaty" upon it with the threat of arms.

In 1882 the U.S. imperialists, following suit after the Japanese imperialists, came to Korea with a warship and forced the Korean feudal government to conclude the so-called "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade," demanding it to grant them the same privileges as had been given to Japan.

This treaty was an out-and-out aggressive treaty stipulating the opening of Korean ports, responsibility of the Korean feudal government for protecting Americans, the U.S. merchants' free looting and exterritoriality and it was an unequal treaty which imposed unilateral obligations upon Korea.

During the Sino-Japanese War in 1894-1895 and the Russo-Japanese

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War in 1904-1905 the U.S. imperialists actively supported the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea to weaken the influence of China under the Ching Dynasty and check the advance of Tsarist Russia to Asia.

Theodore Roosevelt, the then U.S. President, after reading the draft peace treaty between Russia and Japan, said "I fully agree with the Japanese including a paragraph on its domination over Korea in the Russo-Japanese peace condition" (*Theodore Roosevelt and His Days* Vol. 1, pp. 380-381) and before the peace conference he told a Japanese imperialist "Special Envoy" that "when the time comes to discuss the peace conditions I guarantee following demands for Japan... Korea will be completely in the sphere of Japan's interest" (*Diplomatic Documents of Japan, Russo-Japanese War* separate volume Vol. 5, p. 71).

The U.S. imperialists thus tried to carry into effect their sinister plan for the division of the sphere of influence with the Japanese militarists at the sacrifice of Korea.

U.S. Secretary of the Army Taft who crossed to Japan in July, 1905, recognized in a "secret agreement" with Japanese Prime Minister Katsura Japan's occupation of Korea in return for Japan's recognition of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the Philippines.

On this basis, Japanese militarism forced the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" upon Korea in 1905 to deprive her of the diplomatic rights, the "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" in 1907 to rob her of right to domestic administration and completely annexed Korea in 1910.

When the Japanese imperialists imposed the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" upon Korea the U.S. imperialists were the first to withdraw their legation from Seoul, openly approving it.

In the later period, the U.S. imperialists actively supported and cooperated in the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in Korea and insulted the struggle of the Korean people for independence and did their best to bar it.

When the Korean people rose in a nation-wide uprising against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and for independence in March 1919, the U.S. State Department made public a statement, openly declaring that "the Korean issue, being a purely domestic affair of Japan, is the same as an uprising in our Philippines would be for us. Many reports on the stand taken by the Japanese government for putting down the uprising are rather dubious. According to informations received by the State Department, it is questionable that extremely ruthless and cruel methods were employed by Japan" (*Christian Science Monitor*, April 21, 1919).

U.S. imperialism had its economic concessions in Korea protected as a reward for its active support to the Japanese imperialists' policy of occupation of Korea.

The U.S. monopoly capitalists not only retained a number of their

economic concessions including the rights to excavate the Korean ore resources which they had seized toward the end of the 19th century but also perpetrated economic exploitation on a wider scale with the backing of the Japanese imperialists.

In the 1920's only they built several enterprises including the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory and harshly exploited the Korean working people.

The four big mines of Unsan, Suan, Changsong and Chiksan possessed by the U.S. monopoly capital held 80 per cent of the total gold and silver output of the whole of Korea in the period from 1909 to 1920.

The U.S. imperialists attached great significance to the religious-cultural aggression in executing their policy of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists sent a large number of missionaries to Korea under the mask of religion as scouts of aggression.

In 1910 there were a total of 453 foreign missionaries in Korea, and 306 of them were American missionaries.

The American missionaries and religious organs resorted to all kinds of crafty artifices to rear many stooges to be used in the future colonial rule in Korea and inculcate and fan the worship-America idea among the Korean people through what they called "charities."

But, nothing could conceal their brigandish nature. The American missionaries under the mask of "philanthropy" and "equality" levelled intolerable national insults at the Korean people and crudely violated their human rights, while raving about "charity" and "civilization." To cite one example: American missionary Pethmors who had settled in Sunan, South Pyongan Province, in 1925, committed a hideous atrocity. He seized a 12-year-old Korean boy on the charge of picking up an apple lying on the roadside near his orchard, set his shepherd dog on the boy and in the end wrote on the forehead of the boy the word "thief" in hydrochloric acid. This is only an aspect showing the real nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people have waged an energetic struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists from the very day when the beasts started stretching their tentacles of aggression to Korea.

Particularly, the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung entering the 1930's developed to a new, higher stage the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people and shook to its very foundation the colonial ruling system of the Japanese imperialists.

The day was drawing near when the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in Korea would be brought to an end, and a bright road opened before the Korean people for the building of a democratic, independent sovereign state.

With the defeat of Japanese imperialism approaching, the U.S.

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imperialists, behind the scene of the international arena, occupied themselves with greater zeal in the intrigues to place Korea under their colonial yoke, taking the place of the Japanese imperialists, in direct opposition to the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for independence.

U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt in his private interview with British Foreign Secretary Eden in Washington in March 1943, said that it was desirable to enforce trusteeship of the U.S. over Korea with the participation of "one or two countries" (*Memories of Cordell Hull* Vol. 2, New York, 1948, p. 1956).

At the Yalta Talks in February 1945, Roosevelt jabbered in reference to Korea that "...trusteeship is under consideration and in this question the U.S. has the experience of the Philippines in setting a period of 50 years to prepare the Philippine people for self-government," and "20 or 30 years of transition period may be envisaged for Korea" (*U.S. Foreign Relations, Malta and Yalta Talks, 1945*, Washington, 1955, p. 770).

The U.S. imperialists, who had thus persistently schemed to turn Korea into their colony after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, shamelessly and stubbornly called for over 10 years of trusteeship for Korea at an international conference dealing with the Korean question after World War II.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists have been the inveterate and sworn enemy of the Korean people who had historically watched for a chance to reduce Korea to their colony.

II

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops landed in liberated South Korea in September 1945 after the surrender of Japanese imperialism. The U.S. imperialists took this as a capital chance for them to establish their colonial domination over Korea of which they had dreamt from 100 years ago.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops set their blood-stained foot on the soil of South Korea than they proclaimed South Korea as an area under their military occupation without any legal ground and instituted a military government trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people. Thus, the U.S. imperialists, lording it over South Korea with the 38th parallel north latitude as boundary, completely cut off traffic, transport, correspondence and travel between North and South Korea which had been freely conducted till that time and set out to lay the barriers of split between the North and South.

Originally, the entry of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops into South Korea was only to carry out the task of disarming the Japanese

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army under an agreement concluded between the allied powers during the war. There was no reason or no ground whatsoever to set up a military government in South Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists repressed and disbanded by force the people's committees, the people's power organ established by the people in South Korea on their own initiative after liberation, forced a military government upon them and openly embarked upon the road of turning South Korea into a colony.

Soon after the promulgation of military government, the U.S. imperialist occupationists proclaimed in Military Government Ordinance No. 21 that "all laws which were issued in the past or regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by the former government of Korea (that is, the government-general of Japanese imperialism in Korea) having the force of law on August 9, 1945...will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express order of the military government." With this, U.S. imperialism began to repress all the democratic and patriotic forces of the Korean people by force of arms, not only keeping intact the colonial ruling machinery and fascist evil laws at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, which so harshly suppressed the Korean people, but using even the Governor-General and other officials of Japanese imperialism as "co-operator" and to build up the foothold for their colonial rule by whipping together the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who even could not breathe freely in face of the spirit of the liberated people.

In order to colonize and subjugate South Korea, the U.S. imperialists pursued the vicious policy of destroying the national economy of South Korea and subjugating it to the U.S. monopoly capital economically by making use of the brigandish military occupation system, while enforcing the military fascist rule from the outset.

In the Military Government Ordinance No. 2 issued in September 1945 as the first step for attaining this aim, U.S. imperialism proclaimed that "rights and interests with respect to any public or private property owned directly or indirectly, in whole or part, in any form or content since August 9, 1945 by the Japanese south of 38 degrees north latitude are hereby taken over by the United States Military Government." Thus, it completely seized in its hands the key branches comprising 85 per cent of the South Korean economy and wrecked and pillaged them at will.

The property forming the artery of the South Korean economy deprived of by U.S. imperialism under the name of the so-called "enemy property" had to be returned to the Korean people, as in the northern half, as it was built by Japanese imperialism at the cost of sweat and blood of the Korean people.

U.S. imperialism changed in February 1946 the signboard of the "Oriental Development Company," a tool of Japanese imperialism for plundering land and provisions, to the "New Korea Company" and took possession of the whole land owned by the former, or one fifth of the total arable land in South Korea.

This policy of plundering and subjugating the South Korean economy rapidly destroyed and ruined it and completely blocked the road to the independent development of national economy.

Immediately after their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors also sped up the conversion of South Korea into a military base, reconstructing harbours and roads of South Korea and newly building military airfields and particularly massed armed forces in the vicinity of the 38th parallel.

Making preparations for an armed invasion of the northern half, the U.S. imperialists issued "Military Government Ordinance" No. 28 already in November 1945 to set up the so-called "defence headquarters" and then set about to train the South Korean puppet army under the name of "defence guard" and "coast guard."

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists acted as out-and-out aggressor and plunderer opposing the Korean people from the first days they set foot in Korea.

Even American correspondent Mark Gaine at that time said:

"We were not a liberation army. We rushed there in order to occupy it, in order to watch whether the Koreans obey the conditions of surrender. From the first days of our landing, we have acted as the enemy of the Koreans" (Mark Gaine, *Japan Diary*, New York, 1948).

Seeing the Military Government running up against the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists who had started openly turning South Korea into their colony and military base entered the road of rigging up a separate puppet regime in South Korea with a sinister aim to veil the nature of their colonial rule.

For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists wantonly wrecked the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference on establishing a united, democratic, provisional government in Korea and illegally brought the "Korean question" before the U.N. in 1947 under an unwarranted pretext.

This is entirely contrary to the Charter of the U.N.

The U.N. is not entitled to discuss such questions of postwar settlement as the Korean question nor to deal with internal affairs of any country on any nation. The Korean question is an internal affair of the Korean people which allows no outside interference. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists coercively fabricated a "resolution" on holding the so-called "U.N. supervised elections" in Korea at the U.N. by mobilizing

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their hand-raising machine without the participation of the genuine representative of the Korean people, wantonly trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people and the U.N. Charter.

When this criminal move was unanimously opposed by the entire Korean people, the U.S. imperialists forcibly called an illegal U.N. "Sub-Committee Meeting" in 1948 and cooked up a "resolution" on holding separate "elections" in South Korea alone under the occupation of their aggressor troops. How illegal and absurd this was can be fully explained by the fact that only 4 of the representatives of the 8 member states of the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea," trumped up at that time as an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its heinous plan, voted for it.

In fact, "free elections" are out of the question where foreign aggressor troops are stationed.

It was evident from the outset what "elections" at the point of bayonets of the U.S. imperialists would bring about. The U.S. imperialists staged the so-called "election" farce with barbarous terror and tyranny, fraudulence and swindle supported by bayonets trampling down the unanimous national will of the entire people of North and South Korea opposing the territorial division and national split and aspiring after an independent, peaceful unification of the country and put up the arch-traitor to the nation, Syngman Rhee reared in the United States from long before, and rigged up a puppet regime in South Korea, thus deepening the division of Korea in the open. The Syngman Rhee "regime" was a puppet regime imposed upon the South Korean people entirely at the point of bayonets of U.S. imperialism. This was fully proved by the fact that this traitorous regime advertised as a "representative government" and so on "recognized by the U.N." was overthrown by the heroic uprising of the South Korean people in April 1960.

The South Korean "regime" rigged up at the point of bayonets by U.S. imperialism is an out-and-out dependent, treacherous regime which came into being only by changing the signboard of "Military Government" to the so-called "government of the Republic of Korea" and a puppet regime which can exercise no sovereignty; it is nothing but a tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its colonial policy. Clear proof of this was furnished also by various "treaties" and "agreements" fabricated between U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet regime after the setting-up of the puppet regime.

The "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Transfer of Finance and Property" trumped up by the U.S. imperialists in 1948 stipulated that the South Korean puppet regime shall "keep in full force all the present laws, ordinances and regulations of the United States Military Government"

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and that the "ownership of properties and appendages in the Republic of Korea, movable or immovable, regardless of the form, which the U.S. government is interested in, should be transferred at the request of the U.S. government." In this way, the U.S. imperialists stipulated by law that the South Korean puppet regime is nothing but the extension of the U.S. Military Government and they can exercise unrestricted control over the South Korean economy.

And the "Temporary Administrative Agreement on the Military and Security to Be Enforced in the Transitional Period" stipulated that the "U.S. Army Command in South Korea shall be responsible for the control of the security units of the Republic of Korea consisting of all the present police, coast guard and defence guard" and "has the right to exercise general operational control." Thus the U.S. imperialists seized the complete supreme military command over South Korea.

After the establishment of the neo-colonialist, military fascist ruling machine in South Korea in this way, U.S. imperialism started stepping up war preparations in real earnest to occupy the whole Korea by force of arms with it as springboard.

U.S. imperialism shipped into South Korea various kinds of weapons and war materials worth 190 million dollars only in the one year of 1949 and armed the puppet army with them on a large scale.

Speaking at the U.S. House Appropriations Committee in May 1950, the then chief of the "E.C.A. Office in Korea" confessed:

"100,000 men and officers of the South Korean army armed with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans have wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

As a link in their preparations for the provocation of a war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists further intensified their brutal suppression of the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for freedom, liberation and the unification of the fatherland.

132 democratic, political parties and public organizations were forcibly dissolved in South Korea in the two months of September and October 1949 and over 109,000 South Korean patriots and guiltless people were massacred at random by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the one year of 1949 alone. In Cheju-do Island, over 70,000 people or one fourth of the whole population of the island were murdered in the period from 1948 to early 1950.

Reporting about such sanguinary tragedies which drenched the whole area of South Korea with blood, even *the New York Times* pointed out in March 1950 that "terror unprecedented in the world prevails in many areas of South Korea."

Along with such war preparations, the U.S. imperialists further intensified acts of military provocation and armed invasion against the

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northern half of the Republic along the 38th parallel with each passing day. The South Korean puppet army under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops intruded into the area of the northern half almost every day and continued vicious provocative atrocities—killing and kidnapping inhabitants, setting fire to peasants' houses and robbing them of their properties—and frequently conducted military invasion operations by mobilizing large units.

In 1949 alone, the cases of such provocative armed invasion numbered as many as 1,836.

The above-mentioned facts bespeak that U.S. imperialism was virtually perpetrating a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic already long before June 25, 1950.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made all sincere efforts from the outset to remove this grave danger of war facing the fatherland and the nation and unify the fatherland in a peaceful way at the earliest date.

The Joint Conference of Representatives of North and South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations held in Pyongyang in April 1948 which was participated in even by representatives of rightwing political parties of South Korea, representing the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, put forth a proposal to establish a united all-Korea government by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea simultaneously. But the U.S. imperialists and a handful of their stooges turned it down and held treacherous "separate elections" in South Korea at last to rig up a puppet regime.

In September 1948, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed that the Soviet and American troops be withdrawn from Korea simultaneously and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves. In active response to this, the Soviet Government promptly withdrew all the Soviet troops from the area of the northern half of the Republic. But the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, hanging on in South Korea, kept stepping up war provocation manoeuvres.

The Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland comprising 72 political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea proposed in June 1949 to hold free, general elections in North and South Korea and found a united supreme legislative organ and unify the fatherland in a peaceful way. But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique obstructed the materialization of this proposal, too.

In face of the prevailing situation, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea even

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proposed in June 1950 to achieve the unification of the country by way of amalgamating the Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean "National Assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative organ. But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, their stooges, answered this just, peaceful proposal for national unification with the provocation of a war at last.

III

On June 25, 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had been engaged in armed provocations on the 38th parallel for a long time, at last made the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to start a wholesale armed attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This recorded a most atrocious and most criminal page in the history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded the immediate discontinuation of this brigandish aggressive action to prevent the tragedies of a fratricidal war. But the U.S. imperialists, captivated by the wild ambition to conquer the whole of Korea by force of arms, advanced deep into the areas north of the 38th parallel by expanding the armed invasion on the whole front.

Driven to the limit of endurance under this condition, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could not but take a determined step for repelling the aggressors.

When the invasion of the Syngman Rhee puppet army was thwarted by the all-out counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army and it was faced with a crisis of total disintegration, the U.S. imperialists started a direct armed intervention on a large scale, raising a brazen hue and cry over the "intrusion" from the North, like a thief crying "stop thief!"

To whitewash their heinous criminal nature in unleashing a war of aggression against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors convened the United Nations Security Council as premeditated and hastily faked up an illegal "resolution" putting a label of "aggressor" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by reversing black and white and "legalizing" their armed intervention, in violation of all the relevant articles and elementary procedures stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

How preposterous and illegal this "resolution" was, is illustrated by the fact that this "resolution" was fabricated by force with no confirmed material or investigation on the outbreak of the war on the 38th parallel but on the basis of a sheet of faked-up telegram sent by the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, in the absence of the representative of the Democratic Peo-

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ple's Republic of Korea and even in gross violation of the principle of unanimity of the five permanent members, the essential condition for the adoption of resolutions at the United Nations Security Council. The U.S. imperialists argued that they had undertaken the "United Nations police action" in Korea in accordance with this "resolution." But, the shameless, deceptive farce staged by them at the United Nations was exposed in all its nakedness by the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops had been actually committing a large-scale armed invasion in Korea before the fabrication of this "resolution."

The truth about the U.S. imperialists' provocation of the war of aggression in Korea was brought into daylight by the secret documents seized by the Korean People's Army from the secret archives of the South Korean puppet government when liberating Seoul and many other facts, together with the fact that they had ceaselessly perpetrated armed attacks on the northern half of the Republic before the provocation of the war in 1950.

U.S. Defence Secretary Johnson and Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley themselves came to Tokyo in June 1950, just before provoking the war and held a series of special secret confabs with MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Far East Forces, in connection with the provocation of the Korean war.

On this basis, that notorious warmonger Dulles himself flew to South Korea on June 17, 1950, to light the fuse of war. After inspecting the 38th parallel on June 18 and making the final examination of the "northward expedition" plan in a trench, Dulles blustered that "the United States is ready to render both material and moral aid to South Korea fighting against communism... The communists would eventually lose their domination over North Korea" (Seoul, June 19, 1950, *UP*), openly revealing the sinister designs for the provocation of a war.

The U.S. imperialists set in motion all the propaganda media available after provoking the war of aggression in Korea to raise a loud cry over a "surprise attack" from the North. But, in fact, the U.S. State Department had already prepared a draft "resolution" before igniting the war in Korea to make appear that this armed invasion was launched in accordance with the U.N. "resolution."

John Hickerson, the then Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, answering a question of Senator Ferguson during the discussion of the State Department budget at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951, confessed that the State Department had already decided before the outbreak of the Korean war to take this "question" to the United Nations and "knew in general what we were going to say" and "had a skeleton of a resolution here" (I.F. Stone, *The Hidden History of the Korean War*, New York, 1952).

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The U.S. magazine *Life* wrote: "We had never seen in any war throughout our history such extensive preparations as made at the time of the outbreak of the war" (*Life* August, 1950).

At the time when they provoked the war of aggression in Korea under such scrupulous plan for aggression worked out beforehand, the U.S. imperialists occupied Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and openly perpetrated hostile provocations against the Chinese people and ran riot to expand the flame of war to the whole area of Asia.

By this stereotyped method of provoking a war of aggression and laying the blame at the door of another the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of aggression in Viet Nam and perpetrated an armed invasion of Cuba and started an armed invasion of Cambodia recently in the same way.

Though the U.S. imperialist aggressors described their armed invasion against the Korean people as so-called "U.N. police action," they resorted in the war of aggression to most barbarous and most brutal methods ever in the history of war by mobilizing large armed forces rare to be seen. The U.S. imperialists mobilized in the Korean war one-third of the U.S. ground force, one fifth of the air force and the bulk of their Pacific Fleets plus troops of 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army—huge armed forces over two million strong and a vast amount of up-to-date combat equipment—and launched a scorched-earth operation of killing, burning and destroying right and left and used even bacteriological weapons. Hence things went to such a pass that "one of the problems which began to trouble the U.N. force in Korea... was that there was nothing left to destroy" (I.F. Stone, *The Hidden History of the Korean War*, New York, 1952).

During the war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors burnt or destroyed upwards of 8,700 factories and production establishments, over 600,000 houses, more than 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and public welfare facilities in the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists committed thrice-cursed, barbarous massacre everywhere they went during their temporary occupation of areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The massacre in Sinchon county, Hwanghae Province, is the most typical example of the numerous cases of barbarous massacre committed by them in the northern half of the Republic. During some 45 days of occupation of Sinchon county, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops murdered 35,383 people or a quarter of the total population of the county.

The blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist human-butchers perpetrated without hesitation all kinds of brutal barbarities which were enough to make

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even beasts to turn away their faces, such as burying people alive, skinning them alive, ripping up their abdomen, cutting off women's breasts, driving nails into heads of people and gouging out eyeballs.

The atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea far surpassed the shuddering barbarities perpetrated by the Hitlerites in the "Oswiecim" and "Majdanek" concentration camps.

The U.S. imperialists revealed before the whole world in the Korea war their beastly nature in all its nakedness as the truculent enemy of mankind.

With no desperate barbarities, however, could the U.S. imperialists subdue the Korean people who rose up in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

The heroic Korean people smashed the barbarous invasion of the imperialist allied forces headed by U.S. imperialism and defended with blood every inch of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and defended the freedom, independence and the honour of the nation to the end.

In the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people enjoyed active support and encouragement of many countries and hundreds of millions of people of the world.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries rendered material and moral assistance to the Korean people. Especially, the Chinese people sent volunteers formed of their fine sons and daughters and assisted the just struggle of the Korean people with blood.

In the three years of the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists had more than 1,093,880 men killed, wounded or captured, including over 397,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor soldiers, and had over 12,200 planes, more than 560 various warships, over 3,000 tanks and a huge amount of other combat equipment destroyed or damaged.

The losses of the U.S. imperialists in the armed forces and combat equipment in the 3-year Korean war were nearly 2.3 times those they had sustained in the 4 years of the Pacific War during the Second World War.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated a barbarous and destructive genocide war without precedent under the cloak of the United Nations. But, they, after all, could not but kneel down before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement at the very spot where they had provoked the war.

The crushing defeat of U.S. imperialism in the Korean war was the first and severest defeat in its history of aggression. For the ignominious defeat, the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism was smashed into pieces and U.S. imperialism started on the downgrade from that time.

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The experience of the Korean war clearly demonstrated that when the people, though of a small country, firmly unite and fight valiantly to a finish, tightly holding the arms in their hands, for the freedom and independence of the country, they can well beat down any ferocious imperialist aggressor force and win victory.

IV

The ceasefire in Korea created a new possibility for the peaceful solution of the question of Korean unification.

The Armistice Agreement, as its Preamble pointed out, was concluded with an aim to "ensure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, faithfully implementing the Armistice Agreement, has made all possible efforts to convert the armistice into a durable peace and achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

But, the U.S. imperialists, refusing to give up the wild ambition which they could not attain in their war of aggression in Korea and crudely violating the Armistice Agreement from the first days, took the road of hindering the peaceful solution of the Korean question by all means, perpetuating their occupation of South Korea and ever more intensifying their policy of reducing it to a colony and military base. In less than half a month after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists concluded with the South Korean puppet government the so-called "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" stipulating the perpetual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in complete contravention of the Armistice Agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Following this, in December 1953, the U.S. imperialists rejected the convening of a political conference on the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean unification, envisaged in the Armistice Agreement. U.S. imperialism scrapped more obstinately every provision of the Armistice Agreement after scuttling the convening of the political conference.

After the ceasefire, the U.S. imperialists violated in every way Sub-paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement which prohibits the reinforcement of military personnel and the introduction of reinforcement combat materials into Korea and increased the South Korean puppet troops two times those at the time of the ceasefire.

In disregard of the stipulation of the Armistice Agreement that amendments and additions to this Agreement "must be mutually agreed to by the commanders of the opposing sides," the U.S. imperialists declared in June 1957 the unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13 d

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of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction of the reinforcing combat materials and introduced into South Korea "Honest John" rockets, 280-mm atomic guns, "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles in a big way, thus openly turning it into a base of atomic weapons and guided missiles.

As to this, Lemnitzer, the then Commander of the U.S. 8th Army occupying South Korea, brazen-facedly ranted that "we succeeded in abrogating Sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement through several years of our efforts and now we have weapons of new type there." (Washington Feb. 3, 1960 *UPI*).

As preparations for another war made headway in South Korea in full force, U.S. imperialism wantonly trampled underfoot the provisions of the Armistice Agreement which ban hostilities and all acts of armed force and committed military provocations with increasing intensity against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique infiltrated military personnel and armed spies into the area of the northern half of the Republic to commit such acts as raid, murder, arson and kidnapping; in the air, they dispatched aircraft to perpetrate reconnaissance and hostile acts; on the sea, they sent warships and armed vessels, shelling our coastal areas, attacking fishing boats and kidnapping peaceable fishermen without interruption.

Such hostile provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors further increased as the days and years go by.

The number of military provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement by U.S. imperialism increased to 2,517 in 1961 from 300 or so in 1954, and it sharply grew to 6,484 in 1963 and 6,953 in 1965, counting only those officially brought before the Military Armistice Commission.

Military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the Republic have gone to extremes especially since Johnson visited South Korea in October 1966 to directly give impetus to the machinations for the provocation of another war.

The cases of various kinds of military provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by U.S. imperialism numbered 8,438 in 1967 and 11,156 in 1968.

The number of shells and bullets fired by the U.S. imperialist aggression army at the area of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement only in one year from October 1966, right after Johnson's visit to South Korea, to September 1967 was more than five times those fired by it in violation of the Armistice Agreement during 13 years after the ceasefire. This fact alone clearly showed to what extent the military provocations of U.S. imperialism have gone.

All this showed that the U.S. imperialists went over from the stage

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of war preparation to the stage of direct provocation of war in Korea.

In this way, U.S. imperialism has doggedly hampered the peaceful unification of Korea, consistently pursuing the policies of aggression and war.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced all reasonable proposals to bring earlier the peaceful unification of Korea and made active efforts for their realization, even after the Geneva Conference which was convened in 1954 for the purpose of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question was scuttled owing to the subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Each time opportunity arose, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed consistently and repeatedly to realize the unification of Korea by way of holding free north-south general elections by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea and thus establishing an all-Korea united government embracing the representatives of people of all walks of life. In response to this, the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from Korea on their own initiative already long ago.

But the U.S. imperialist aggression army refused to withdraw and is staying on in South Korea, persistently hampering the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also proposed to institute a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional measure till the complete unification is achieved, if free north-south general elections could not be held immediately.

And the Government of the Republic proposed to realize economic and cultural exchanges and mutual travel between North and South Korea and ensure, as a minimum humanitarian measure, correspondence at least between parents, wives, children, relatives and friends who, separated from each other in the North and South, knew nothing about each other.

The Government of the Republic proposed time and again to make the U.S. imperialist aggression army to withdraw, conclude a peace agreement on the North and South not attacking the opposing sides and reduce the numerical strength of the armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively, in order to remove the tension between the North and South and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful unification of the country.

The Government of the Republic took even the measure of reducing the army by 80,000 men as a practical example for this.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed to hold north-south negotiations at any time to discuss

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the question of the country's unification.

All the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful unification are most fair and above-board and realistic ones acceptable to all.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, however, have opposed all the reasonable and just proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful unification of the country, answering our sincere efforts each time with aggressive provocations.

Yet, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have never put forward any proposal on the question of Korean unification, acceptable to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in opposing our just proposals for unification.

The South Korean puppet clique clamour about the so-called "unification by prevailing over communism" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. "Unification by prevailing over communism" is, after all, no more than an intention to fight against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique also bandy about the so-called "election under the U.N. supervision" as a shield to cover up their criminal nature and only to hamper the unification of Korea.

To call for holding elections for the unification of Korea under what they call "U.N. supervision" is, in itself an act ignoring the sovereignty of our nation. Originally, the United Nations has no ground whatsoever to interfere in the question of Korean unification, a domestic affair of the Korean people, in the light of the principle laid down in Article 2, Paragraph 7 of its Charter.

Furthermore, the United Nations has lost even the moral authority to meddle in the solution of the question of Korean unification as it was reduced to a belligerent party in the Korean war with its flag being abused by the U.S. imperialists.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique insist only on the so-called "election under the U.N. supervision." This is because they are afraid of conducting independent, free general elections by the Koreans themselves. Their insistence proceeded from the sinister purpose to "legalize" the colonial ruling system forced on South Korea with the name of the United Nations and extend it to the whole of Korea.

Unable to endure any longer the continued delay in the country's unification, caused by the obstructive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, and the continuation of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean people overthrew

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the Syngman Rhee puppet regime through their popular uprising in April 1960. And after that they waged a mass movement in support of the proposal for the peaceful unification advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. Thus, a tendency increased more than ever before to open the door of intercourse and negotiation between the North and South.

Frightened by this, the U.S. imperialists cooked up a military coup by instigating puppet Pak Jung Hi military fascist gangsters. Particularly they arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random thousands of, tens of thousands of democratic figures and patriotic people who had called for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique unconditionally charge those South Korean people who merely utter the words peaceful unification with a "violation of the state policy" and punish them on a charge of "treason."

Already long ago the "Progressive Party" of South Korea was dissolved and its Chairman Cho Bong Am was sentenced to death only because it advocated peaceful unification in a puppet presidential election campaign.

After the fascist military coup, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique brutally murdered without trial Li Hun Gu, former "Member of the House of Councillors" of South Korea and a leader of the "United Socialist Party," and Choe Gun U, Chairman of the "Socialist Party," for the mere reason that they called for peaceful unification, and raided and closed down South Korean daily "Minjok Ilbo" and put its director Cho Yong Su to death for the same reason.

Such cases of suppression are innumerable in South Korea.

In April 1964, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique arrested and imprisoned inhabitants in Ryongsan district, Seoul, and sentenced them to heavy penalties for the reason that they jointly worked out an "explanation of the unification policy" aspiring after the independent, peaceful unification of Korea and affixed their signatures to it.

The U.S. imperialists persistently obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea and have turned South Korea into a colony and military base; they never fail to try to "justify" their heinous military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by describing them as something for checking "Communist threat from the North" and "protecting" South Korea.

But, the "Communist threat from the North" does not exist at all and can never exist.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proclaimed more than once that it has no intention to march to the

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South nor will to settle the question of Korean unification by force of arms. There is no change still now in the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on unifying the country on an independent, democratic principle by peaceful means.

Today, the threat of new war in Korea lies in that the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea thousands of miles away from their country and are incessantly perpetrating aggression and war provocation manoeuvres.

This fact is clearly proved by a number of documents of apology alone the U.S. imperialist aggressors submitted to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The document of apology submitted by the Government of the United States of America to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the time of the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" points out as follows:

"The Government of the United States of America, acknowledging the validity of the confessions of the crew of the USS 'Pueblo' and of the documents of evidence produced by the representative of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the effect that the ship, which was seized by the self-defence measures of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 23, 1968, had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on many occasions and conducted espionage activities of spying out important military and state secrets of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

"Shoulders full responsibility and solemnly apologizes for the grave acts of espionage committed by the U.S. ship against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

"And gives firm assurance that no U.S. ship will intrude again in future into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressors made such apology and gave assurances to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly on May 15, 1964; May 21, 1965; and on December 3, 1969, etc. Had the U.S. imperialists not occupied South Korea, there would not have been such tension as we see today nor danger of war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists clamour about the "threat from the North" while hindering by all means the conclusion of a peace agreement between North and South Korea on both sides refraining from the use of armed force against each other. This fully reveals their true colours as aggressor.

In a nutshell the "threat of Communist aggression from the North"

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is nothing but a screen put up by the U.S. imperialists for veiling their sinister design to keep South Korea under their occupation and invade the whole of Korea and, furthermore, Asia.

The U.S. imperialists rant as if the responsibility for the "protection" of South Korea rests with them, but the South Korean people have never asked the U.S. imperialist aggressors for any "protection."

The heinous nature of the so-called "aid" and "protection" vaunted by the U.S. imperialists finds clear expression also in the miserable realities of South Korea today.

Owing to the most reactionary colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has been reduced to a living hell where poverty and hunger, terrorism and massacre prevail.

It is not the puppet regime but the U.S. imperialists and the "U.S. Embassy in South Korea," "U.S. International Development Agency in South Korea" and "U.S. Army Command in South Korea," local instruments of their colonial rule, that have the political supremacy, economic arteries and military supreme command in South Korea today. This is a fact known too well.

After the armistice the U.S. imperialists cooked up many more "treaties" and "agreements" which synthesized, systematized and revised for the worse various kinds of aggressive, subjugating "treaties" and "agreements" trumped up at the time of fabricating the puppet regime, and thus completely converted South Korea into their colony by law.

Even according to the so-called "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" concluded in February 1961, all the activities of the South Korean puppet government shall be "subject to the pertinent U.S. laws and regulations" and the U.S. imperialists have the right to "observe and re-examine without restriction the planning work and relevant records" of South Korea. The "agreement" obligated the South Korean puppet clique to "offer perfect information on the planning work... and other related information to the Government of the United States of America," to be controlled by it and give it to the maximum all manpower and material resources needed in achieving the aim of military aggression of U.S. imperialism. This "agreement" even stipulates that all the Americans and even their families who visit South Korea shall be given the privilege equal to a diplomat and exempted from all taxes. This is a perfect codification of the relations of domination and subordination between metropolitan state and colony.

As a result, the U.S. imperialists have seized the right to control and inspect the political, economic, military and other fields including budget deliberation of the South Korean puppet clique. The South Korean puppet clique cannot freely conduct even production activities, to say no-

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thing of the compilation of the budget, without an approval of the U.S. imperialist master.

No wonder, the U.S. newspaper *Washington Post* wrote that "the present government is essentially a military regime dictated by the United States" (Washington, June 20, 1967, *Reuter*) and even a U.S. Senator said that "such countries ... as South Korea are subordinates of the United States" (New York October 11, 1965, *AFP*). The U.S. imperialists made desperate efforts to recruit cannon fodder to be sent to the shambles of the aggressive war in South Viet Nam, but could not get any or got only hundreds or thousands at the most from their "allies" and followers. They, however, recruited more than 50,000 men in South Korea. This vividly shows South Korea's disgraceful position of colonial slavery.

The colonial predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists at will after seizing all power has led the South Korean economy to an irrevocable ruin and driven the people into the "greatest hardship of living in four thousand years," national industry of South Korea has gone to bankruptcy and ruin and its rural economy, too, has been severely destroyed. Today South Korea, once known as a granary of our country, has been turned into an area of chronic famine which has to import more than one million tons of grain annually.

Owing to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the national culture and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people have been totally trampled underfoot and all descriptions of immorality and depravity prevail throughout South Korea. The South Korean people are going in rags and hungry due to double and treble exploitation and oppression, many of them roaming about the streets in search of jobs.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique appropriate more than 70 per cent of the budget annually to military expenditure and impose a heavier burden of taxes upon the people to raise it.

Today the U.S. imperialists are lording it over South Korea as dominator and plunderer. This is clearly proved by the fact that they commit unchecked all sorts of brutish atrocities, such as murder, assault, plunder, arson and rape, and go scotfree.

Many instances of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' national insult and brutal atrocities against the South Korean people defy human imagination.

On March 5, 1970, in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province, two villainous U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stabbed at random a sleeping Korean couple Kim in the throat with a razor and killed them (Seoul, March 9, 1970, South Korean news agency *Tongyang*). On February 22, 1969, in a mountain in Kumi-up, Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province, five U.S. imperialist aggressor army rascals fired shotguns at four Korean

children, sending them to the ground on the spot (South Korean paper *Kyonghyang Sinmun*, Feb. 24, 1969). On May 24, 1968, in Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, a brigandish bulldozer driver of the U.S. imperialist aggression army drove his bulldozer over three Korean children and killed them on the spot (South Korean paper *Ryongnam Ilbo*, May 26, 1968). On February 16, 1967, in Pugok-ri, Kwanin myon, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, a U.S. imperialist aggressor troop fired an 18-inch trench mortar taking inhabitants there as a target and killed eight of them on the spot and heavily injured two others (Seoul, Feb. 17, 1967, South Korean news agency *Hapdong*). On March 30, 1969, more than 50 U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits assaulted inhabitants in Tongmun-ri, Taean myon, Sosan county, South Chungchong Province, with knives and clubs inflicting heavy wounds upon five of them (South Korean paper *Taejon Ilbo*, Apr. 1, 1969). On December 17, 1968, in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, three U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits dragged a Korean woman away by force and burnt her face with a heated stove till she fell unconscious (South Korean radio *Hanguk Munhwa Bangsong*, Dec. 18, 1968). On August 5, 1968, a villainous officer of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army set a military dog at a Korean youth and heavily injured him (South Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, Sept. 3, 1968). On May 10, 1970, in Hakik-dong, Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, more than 30 U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits beat a woman till she lost consciousness and raped her in turn (Inchon, May 15, 1970, South Korean news agency *Tonghwa*). On February 28, 1968, a U.S. imperialist aggressor army scoundrel brutally killed a woman in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, when she resisted his attempt to rape her and ran away after setting fire to her dead body (South Korean paper *Choson Ilbo*, Feb. 29, 1968). Such beastly atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are countless.

Even according to the extremely dwarfed figures released by the South Korean publications, cases of such hair-raising outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in South Korea number over 3,400 in the two years from February 1967 to early February 1969 alone (South Korean paper *Chonnam Maeil Sinmun*, Feb. 1, 1969).

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people. Since the first days of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists the South Korean people have waged a stubborn struggle against the aggressors. The October Popular Resistance Struggle in 1946, the April Uprising in 1960 which toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, and vigorous struggles of the South Korean people which took place one after another against the "ROK-Japan talks," for scrapping the treacherous "ROK-Japan Treaty" and smashing the machinations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for

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long-term office shook the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism to its very foundation.

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is gaining in scope as the days go by and it is developing into the active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of various forms including the armed struggle.

Upset by this, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are intensifying with greater frenzy the bestial suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean patriotic people, describing it as "infiltration from North Korea." Various cases such as the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Unification," "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" and "case of revolutionary organization in the Imja-do Island" which were reported in South Korea last year were an important manifestation of the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people. But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested and imprisoned Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Unification and many other revolutionaries and patriots and put them into medieval torture and death.

Those involved in the case of the Revolutionary Party for Unification and other cases, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique alleged as doings of North Korea, are university professors, figures of the press circle, army men and "government" employees in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges can never conceal the stark fact that the present crisis of South Korea is precisely the very product of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, which can be ascribed to no one.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle hampering Korea's unification and a constant source of the tension and danger of new war in Korea.

V

The U.S. imperialists are still playing with fire almost every day against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, screwing up the tension in Korea to an extreme pitch.

As widely known to the world, the incident of "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists, in 1968 and the incident of the U.S. imperialists' spy plane "EC-121" in 1969 were a link in the U.S. imperialists' premeditated scheme to unleash a new war in Korea.

This was clearly borne out by the frantic war rackets which the U.S. imperialists kicked up, amassing their huge aggressor armed forces

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around our country on a larger scale on the pretext of the incidents of "Pueblo" and "EC-121."

It was an exercise of sovereignty publicly recognized in international law to capture the armed spy ship and shoot down the spy plane which perpetrated espionage and hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters and air space of our country, and this is an inviolable right of the Korean people no one is allowed to encroach upon.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, with these incidents as an occasion, newly formed the 71st task force by mobilizing a huge armed force and deployed it in the coastal waters of our country and brought into South Korea hundreds of fighter-bombers and reinforcements from Japan and the Pacific area, to threaten the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The situation in our country which was strained to the extreme due to this frantic war clamour still remains tense.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have established a "war-time system" throughout South Korea, issued an emergency mobilization order to the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army and are continuously reinforcing their aggressor armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line, putting them on "special stand-by alert."

In order to reinforce the combat power of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists "deployed along the ceasefire line the U.S. troops with combat experiences in Viet Nam" and "...extended the term of service of the officers and men of the U.S. 8th Army" (South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo*, May 9, 1969) and have deployed in Okinawa, Hawaii and Japan the army and marines relieved from South Viet Nam to "counter any emergency in Korea...and any other areas of the Far East" (Washington, June 17, 1969 AP).

While constantly maintaining the South Korean puppet army 700,000 strong, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges newly formed the "Homeland Reserve Forces" of more than two million men to draft more South Korean youth and middle-aged as cannon-fodder and are hastening their complete armament, twaddling that "1970 is the year of completing the conversion of the reserve forces into forces with war potential."

The U.S. imperialists continue reinforcing the air force in South Korea. They have brought recently into South Korea the 95th fighter-bomber squadron and the 334 and 335 fighter squadrons consisting of "F-4 Phantoms" under the 5th Air Force (South Korean radio *Hanguk Munhwa Bangsong* Dec. 16, 1969) and on June 2 introduced into South Korea two tactical air groups consisting of "F-4 Phantoms" under the U.S. Strategic Air Force Command to reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea (South Korean news agency *Tonghwa*

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Jun. 2, 1970) and brought into South Korea 16 "F-4 Phantoms" and tens of "U 10 B" military aircraft and transferred them to the South Korean puppet army (U.S. paper *Stars and Stripes* Nov. 29, 1969).

Last February they transferred tens of "T-33" jets and 15 "F-5 B" jet fighters to the South Korean puppet army (South Korean radio *Chung-ang Bangsong* Feb. 4, 1970) and last May handed scores of "C-54" large-size transport aircraft to the South Korean puppet army (South Korean radio *Tongyang Radio Bangsong*, May 15, 1970).

The U.S. imperialists are speeding up the modernization of the military equipment of the South Korean puppet army, by continually bringing in various new-type guns and new-type military vehicles and large amount of other lethal weapons and combat equipment besides military aircraft.

Strategic highways, harbours, military airfields and various other military bases and military set-ups are being newly built or expanded in all parts of South Korea in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The South Korean puppet clique, on orders of the U.S. imperialists, are building the Inchon port into a "special port" and stepping up the expansion projects of 30 ports including Pusan, Mokpo and Pohang, while hastening the construction of strategic highways under the name of building "high-speed highways."

Following the completion of a "landing strip for large transport planes" in Uijongbu near the Military Demarcation Line (South Korean news agency *Tonghwa* Seoul, Sept. 11, 1969) the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the expansion of the major airfields in Kimpo, Ulsan, Cheju, Chonju, Ryoŕu and so forth and the building of new airfields in Kosan and Mosulpo areas and hurrying with the construction of helicopter landing fields in 499 islands on West Sea and South Sea (South Korean news agency *Tonghwa* Seoul, Jan. 27, 1970).

The U.S. imperialists subordinate all the manpower and material resources of South Korea to their military end and war policy.

The U.S. imperialists are speeding up the militarization of the South Korean economy under the cloak of "modernization" of economy to satisfy their military demands.

The U.S. imperialists have decided to render South Korea a military "aid" and special military "aid" to the tune of 210 million dollars, or 60 per cent of the foreign military "aid" in fiscal 1970 (Washington Jan. 27, 1970 *UPI*).

Moreover, they ordered the South Korean puppet government to draw up this year a colossal war budget exceeding 432,700 million won, a 34 per cent increase above last year and 7.6 times the figure of 1961, imposing heavy burdens of military expenditure upon the South Korean

people languishing in poverty (South Korean radio *Tongyang Radio Bangsong* Dec. 24, 1969).

As a result, South Korea has been turned today into a huge military barrack where vast military forces are amassed and everything serves war policy, and into a drill ground for the provocation of a new war.

The U.S. imperialists send their war servants to South Korea in an unbroken chain to run about frontline areas and military bases, and summon South Korean puppets to Washington at an interval of hardly one month to repeat war confabs. This well shows how frantically they are trying to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea.

In August last year, Nixon, the warlike boss, directly summoned puppet Pak Jung Hi to San Francisco and raised a noisy din, "reassuring" him of "joint retaliation" on the northern half of the Republic and promising increased "military aid" to South Korea.

This year alone, the U.S. army commander and deputy commander in the Pacific, the airborne commander of the U.S. air force, the air defence commander of the U.S. air force, the U.S. 5th air force commander and many other war servants crawled into South Korea and "studied" the "combat preparedness" for the provocation of a new war, running about the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and military bases. Some time ago, the U.S. imperialists called to Washington the so-called chief of general staff of the South Korean puppet army and had a secret talk to urge the perfection of "combat preparedness" (South Korean news agency *Tongyang* Seoul, Mar. 16, 1970).

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, zealously encouraged by his master, is making quite a row about the "perfection of the thorough combat preparedness" and "completion of wartime emergency mobilization system," raving that "the time has come to take a decisive action" (San Francisco, Aug. 22, 1969 *UPI*).

The U.S. imperialists are staging everywhere in South Korea noisy military exercises in succession under the simulated conditions of their invasion of the northern half of the Republic.

In March last year, the U.S. imperialists staged an extremely provocative military exercise of "air lifting" a large number of aggressor army units and quantities of war supplies to South Korea from the U.S. mainland under the code name of "Focus Retina" with a view to testing the preparations for a new war in Korea (South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo* Mar. 11, 1969).

In May last year, the U.S. imperialists mobilized their aggressor army officers in South Korea and air force officers in Japan and carried out in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line "diversified exercise for experiencing" in real bombing and strafing by fighter planes of the U.S. air force, in air defence, in air reconnaissance and the like" (South

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Korean radio *Kidokgyo Bangsong* May 8, 1969).

They also staged in March this year a so-called "ROK-U.S. joint anti-submarine exercise" "resembling a real battle" in the whole waters of South Korea by mobilizing tens of various warships and aircraft (South Korean radio *Chungang Bangsong* Mar. 4, 1970).

In the one month of April alone, they staged a "large-scale spring mobile exercise of the field army" by mobilizing tens of thousands of troops and fighter-bombers, and carried out on the East Sea off South Korea a "ROK-U.S. joint landing operation" with the participation of seamen of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and of the South Korean puppet navy and various naval craft and aircraft of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and held a war exercise called "exercise (B) on the map" under the simulated conditions of their war of aggression, by dragging out the puppet army and even "public servants" and civilians under the name of "measures to counter an emergency situation" (South Korean news agency, *Hapdong* Seoul, Apr. 10 and 28, 1970; South Korean radio *Tongyang Radio Bangsong* Apr. 21, 1970).

The U.S. imperialists are incessantly committing military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, while stepping up in South Korea the preparations for a new war.

In the period from January to mid-June this year alone, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated over 5,100 cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement including armed raids, firing and shelling in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line to seek a pretext for the ignition of a new war.

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated on April 21 and 22 armed provocations against posts of our side in the western sector of the Military Demarcation Line and on April 29 illegally brought quantities of heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the Military Demarcation Line and committed the grave military provocation of firing more than 10,000 shells and bullets toward our side.

On June 3 the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired tens of thousands of shells and bullets at posts of our People's Army in the Demilitarized Zone in the western and central sectors of the Military Demarcation Line.

On June 5 the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent the armed spy ship "I-2" to the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea and attempted to conduct an espionage act and kidnap fishing boats of our side. When this was thwarted by naval patrol craft of our People's Army, they shelled and fired at random at the patrol and fishing boats of our side and, synchronising with this, fighter planes of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces appeared and strafed our side and a furious artillery barrage came from the area under their control. This was a very grave provocative act.

The U.S. imperialists also ceaselessly infiltrate a large number of

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armed spies into the area of the northern half of the Republic.

Last year the case of infiltration of armed spies by the U.S. imperialists reached nearly 70, only counting those our side formally protested against at the Military Armistice Commission.

On March 12, 13 and 27 and on April 11, 12, 24, 25, and 28, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the provocative act of infiltrating armed spy bandits one after another into the area of our side.

All sorts of unending reckless military provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are deliberate and premeditated ones designed to lead the situation to war by further aggravating the tension in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly conducting hostile reconnaissance flight in an undisguised way even under "armed escort" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and keeping "air patrol" flight around our country, carrying even hydrogen bombs in "B-52" strategic bombers (Tokyo, Oct. 23, 1969 *AFP*; Tokyo, Oct. 24, 1969, *UPI*).

The U.S. imperialists say that their planes are flying over the high seas. But there is no ground to be assured that they will not intrude into the territorial air of our country again.

If military planes of the U.S. imperialists intrude into the territorial air of our country, the Korean people will invariably take resolute measures to defend their sovereignty. There is no other way.

Inasmuch as the U.S. imperialists declare that in that case they would launch a large scale "retaliatory attack" with this as an excuse, today our country is in a dangerous situation in which it may be plunged into the vortex of total war at any moment even by a single incident of intrusion of U.S. imperialist aircraft.

The U.S. imperialists are drawing even Japanese militarism, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, into the manoeuvres for the provocation of new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists who revived and rearmed Japanese militarism in wanton violation of international conventions after World War II have now reached the stage of directly putting up the Japanese troops to the fore in military aggression on Korea and Asia, dangling out a bait for aggressive conspiracy to the Japanese reactionary ruling circles.

The Japanese militarists revived under the active aegis of U.S. imperialism are trying to reinvade South Korea and use it as the springboard in realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, like their old habit of committing aggression and pillage historically with the backing of big powers.

Based on such calculation, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists drew up the notorious "Operation Three Arrows Plan" already in 1963, which envisages the dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" of

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Japan to Korea when the U.S. imperialists ignite a war in Korea. This was followed by the working out of a series of elaborated war plans such as "Operation Flying Dragon Plan" and "Operation Bull Run Plan". Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists hurriedly brought to conclusion the "ROK-Japan talks" with the puppet clique of South Korea in 1965 and rigged up the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty".

With the signing of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" as an occasion, the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists has been stepped up in full force and a tripartite military alliance has been virtually formed between U.S. imperialism, the Sato government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique through bilateral military agreements.

In step with the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism for the provocation of new war, the Japanese militarists have reorganized the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan, deployed its main force in the western area of Japan near our country and staged various military exercises under the simulated condition of operation in Korea, while tightening military tie-up with the South Korean puppet clique to establish the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operation system."

Including "U.S.-Japan-South Korea Joint Air Force Exercise" in October, 1965, joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and the puppet army of South Korea were held in succession.

The Japanese militarists are creeping into South Korea more frequently and openly to map out detailed plans for joint operation action. Last year alone, under the name of "group of goodwill visit" of the Japanese Diet, "delegation" and the like, bosses of the Japanese militarist force, Chief of Staff of the "Self-Defence Ground Force", Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff and others wormed into South Korea one after another and "inspected" units of the South Korean puppet army strutting along the Military Demarcation Line and had closed-door war confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Today the Japanese militarists supply the South Korean puppet clique with various military equipment including tanks and military vehicles and ammunition production equipment in large quantities and directly undertake construction and expansion projects of military bases, military roads, naval ports and railway lines in South Korea.

How zealously the Japanese militarists are taking part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for the provocation of new war is clearly seen in the fact that the Sato government issued an "emergency combat alert" order to the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" (Tokyo, March 27, 1968, *Jiji* of Japan) and got "prepared for action" in line with the frantic war

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dins raised by the U.S. imperialist aggressors after the incidents of their armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the large sized spy plane "EC-121."

Since the publication of the U.S.-Japan "Joint Statement" after the Nixon-Sato talks in November last year, the Japanese militarists have become all the more undisguised in their hostile policy and attempt of military aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists fully revealed their sinister design to put up the Japanese militarist forces in the foreground as the main task force in Asian aggression and frame up a new Asian "anti-Communist" military alliance with it as the core by roping together the Pak Jung Hi clique, Chiang Kai-shek clique and other puppets of Asia, as the basis of the "new Asian policy" of the so-called "Nixon doctrine." Actively tailing after this, the Sato government, together with U.S. imperialism, is antagonising the peoples of Korea, China and Viet Nam, impudently infringing upon their territorial integrity and extremely aggravating the situation in the whole area of Asia, saying that South Korea "is indispensable to the security of Japan herself," Taiwan, too, "is a most important factor for the security of Japan" and South Viet Nam is also connected with the "security" of Japan.

At the Japanese Diet the Sato government raved that Japan "will not remain an onlooker" in case a war breaks out again in Korea and a "forestalling attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should also be considered (Tokyo, Feb. 24, 1970, *Jiji* of Japan).

It even openly declared that it would send Japanese troops to South Korea under the trite aggressive pretext of "protection of Japanese residents" (Tokyo, Mar. 3, 1970 *DPA*).

These facts show that the Japanese militarists, who have been intensifying infiltration into the political, economic, cultural and all other domains of South Korea under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism following the signing of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," have gone so far as to try to directly launch military aggression on Korea taking part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for the provocation of new war.

Every sign makes it clear that if the Korean people fail to heighten revolutionary vigilance to the utmost and to make full preparations, the U.S. imperialists may ignite a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at any moment.

The situation is very tense and Korea is in a dangerous situation in which a war may be unleashed tomorrow or the day after tomorrow by U.S. imperialism.

Today peace in Korea is preserved only thanks to the utmost patience and staunch struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's

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Republic of Korea and the Korean people and the struggle of the world peace-loving people.

As historical facts show, the U.S. imperialists are the most vicious criminal and aggressor who brought the tragedy of split to us Korean people who were wrapped in joy for liberation, imposed the sanguinary disasters of fratricidal war upon our nation aspiring after unification, forced colonial subjugation on the South Korean people demanding independent development and is frantically trying today to bring the holocaust of a new war again to the Korean people.

Today the situation has been strained to a high pitch and a danger of war breaking out again at any moment has been created in Korea. This is entirely because the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the policies of aggression and war against the Korean people in Korea thousands of miles away from their country.

The source of a war in Korea lies in the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Accordingly, it also entirely depends on the U.S. imperialists whether or not a total war breaks out in Korea.

To prevent a war in Korea today, this source of war must be removed first of all.

The U.S. imperialists must give up at once their manoeuvres for the provocation of aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and get out of South Korea without delay, taking along their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

This is the basic condition for preventing a new total war in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from the essence of its state and social system free from all sorts of exploitation and oppression, takes it as the bedrock of its foreign policy to struggle against aggression on other countries and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to conclude, after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, a peace agreement on North and South Korea refraining from attacking each other and take the measure of reducing the armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively. This is the only reliable guarantee for preserving a durable peace in Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea is the pre-requisite to the settlement of the question of the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea con-

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sistently held and holds still now that Korea's unification should be achieved by peaceful means and independently by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still holds that as a means for its realisation a unified central government should be established through free north-south general elections on democratic principles and is ready to set up a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional measure, if necessary, before complete unification, while leaving the present different social systems in the North and South as they are.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that trade and economic cooperation, mutual exchange and cooperation in the fields of science, culture, art and sports should be realized between the North and South, postal exchange and personal visit be materialized between them and north-south negotiations be conducted between representatives of various political parties and public organisations and all personages of popular character for the purpose of consulting these problems.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly holds that the United Nations should take the measure of repealing all its illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" that were adopted under the coercion of U.S. imperialism in violation of the U.N. Charter, withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of "U.N. forces" and dissolving at once the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism.

There is no need of foreign troops in the solution of the question of Korean unification nor a ground for outside forces, whether it may be the U.N. or any other, to meddle in it. The Korean people are a sagacious and civilized nation who are fully able to settle their own internal affairs by themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reiterates that an international conference of countries concerned may be convened, if necessary, to peacefully settle the Korean question.

Exposing the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and making clear its consistent stand of principle on the question of the country's unification as mentioned above, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warmly appeals to all the peace-loving states and peoples of the world to direct deep attention to it, resolutely denounce U.S. imperialism's manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war and wage more extensively and vigorously the struggle de-

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manding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea for the peaceful unification of Korea.

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy and No. 1 target of struggle of the peoples of the whole world. Apart from the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, peace cannot be safeguarded nor can national liberation, independence or victory of democracy and socialism be attained.

The struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and peacefully unifying the fatherland is a link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle being waged on a world-wide scale and a just struggle for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Korean people will continue as ever to unite with the socialist countries and with the entire revolutionary people of the world and, particularly, fight in firm unity with all the revolutionary people of Asia to clear this region of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and build an independent and prospering new Asia.

When the peoples of many countries of Asia making revolution form a common front and join in dealing collective blows at U.S. imperialism, they will surely be able to crush it and firmly guarantee the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the conviction that its fair and above-board assertions and position for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea, preservation of a durable peace in Korea and realization of the peaceful unification of Korea will enjoy the full support and sympathy of the governments and peoples of all countries of the world that value peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Pyongyang, June 22, 1970