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SOURCE Ibuk T'ongsin.

HYPOTHETICAL INVASION OF NORTH KOREA

Many attempts have been made to effect the unification of North and South Korea, but all have failed miserably. The only way to erase the division at the 38th Parallel is the use of force. We, therefore, propose to discuss a hypothetical invasion of North Korea as follows:

First Stage -- Occupation of Pyongyang in Three Days

Our crack troops can occupy Haeju the first day and then advance on Sariwon. Guarding the border in the Kangwondo area presents no problem because of the characteristic terrain of that territory. In the meantime, the Air force would drop propaganda leaflets over Pyongyang, Wonsan, Sinuiju, and other cities, urging the populace to rise against the Communist regime in the North. These aircraft shall drop no bombs. Our Navy would make landings at Chinnampo but leave Wonsan Port free so that the North Korean Communist forces may flee through it. The propaganda must make it clear in no uncertain terms to the public in the North that only the leaders of the puppet regime are to be punished but not the rank and file citizens.

On the second day, the Army would continue to advance to Ilsachon-ni and to the suburbs of Pyongyang while the task force landed at Chinnampo would penetrate to the west of pyongyang. At this moment the Air Force would drop propaganda leaflets informing the public of the approaching National Army as well as urging them to cooperate in defeating the Communist puppet regime. Moreover, one or two bombs dropped on the puppet regime headquarters and Kim Il Sung's official residence would bring about profitable psychological results.

The most important factor in the battle off the east coast will be the submarine. If we are to invade North Korea, we must anticipate the appearance of Russian submarines in the Sea of Japan. This would be the turning point of the first stage action into the second stage. Also, it must be plainly stated that the most difficult task that we would have to face, during the second stage of the campaign, would be submarine warfare.

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Second Stage

The resumption of the campaign from the Pyongyang region toward Sinuiju would mark the beginning of second stage of the campaign. A real fight will take place when our National Forces shall have reached the Yalu River region because, as President Rhee indirectly related at the press conference on 16 October 1949, the enemy will certainly utilize the rugged Paektu Mountain range. It will also be extremely difficult for us to fight the enemy hidden in that rugged terrain. The battle in the territory between Ch'ongch'on River [extending from 39 54, 126 02 to 40 20, 126.39] and the Sonch'on area [39 48, 124 54] will be a very important one. The navy can bring re-enforcements to the Sonch'on region. Such aid would insure the control of the Yalu River.

Now, as long as the US refrains from direct participation in the campaign on the side of the National Army, it is fairly safe to assume that the Soviet Army will also refrain from participating on the side of the Red Korean force. However, it is safe to assume that the Chinese Communist Army will make its appearance during the second stage of the campaign on the side of the Red Korean forces. Furthermore, it must be pointed out that the success or failure of the campaign will depend upon the outcome of the campaign in the Yalu River region. If we could hold our line firmly in the Yalu River region, it will have a cooling-off effect upon the Chinese Communist Army with the result that both the Chinese and Korean armies will retreat through Hamgyong Provinces.

Third Stage

The beginning of military operations in Hamgyong Province will usher in the third stage of the campaign. It is not illogical to assume that most of the Red Korean soldiers will be perfectly willing to surrender during the third stage if they are not dyed-in-the-wool traitors. We also must scrutinize with extreme care Moscow's attitude after we enter the third stage of the campaign. In our pursuit of the enemy, we should always have an opening for them to retreat, and at the same time our flanking movement must be such as to prevent them from retreating into Russian territory.

The problems that would follow immediately after the unification of the country by military force will probably be far more important. In pursuing the enemy, we would employ two methods, namely, military force and public demonstrations; but after the victory is won, it would be of utmost importance to restore the public mind to normalcy. Once our country is united both physically and politically we remain a united country irrespective of pressure or interference from without.

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