

Title: RUSSIAN PRESS DISPATCHES ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR IN KOREA
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RUSSIAN PRESS DISPATCHES ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR IN KOREA

V. Kornilov

The following article by V. Kornilov appeared in Pravda on 11 August 1950 and was telegraphed from P'yongyang on 10 August 1950.

A sensational document which was discovered in the ^{Intelligence} ~~Reconnaissance Ad-~~
~~ministrative Office~~ ^{Office} of the Army General Staff of Yi Sung-man (Syngman Rhee) has been published in the Korean papers. It is a plan for espionage and subversive activities and for sabotage in Northern Korea during the year 1950.

The document shows great technical knowledge. Its language is quite definite and unequivocal: "Destruction," "Arson," "Bacteriological Dissemination" (plans for attacks of sabotage), "Economic Warfare," "Murder of Important People."

Following each paragraph heading, exact instructions are given of the manner in which some of these "measures" are to be carried out. The groups charged with the various tasks were trained in a school which is mentioned in the document as an "Institute where those who are to infiltrate into the North are being trained." The plan was to establish a permanent espionage network in 23 large cities and districts of the northern part of the Republic and also to send spies into the port cities of China and Japan in order to gather secret information regarding North Korea.

The plan gives the names of those who are to be the immediate superiors of the spies. For instance for each of the towns of P'yongyang, Wonsan, Cheju, 5 "responsible bandits" were named; for the town of Ch'olwon, three.

The plan makes it clear that ~~Kim Yong-guk~~ ^{Kim Yong-guk} has been given the task to carry out the subversive activities against the South Korean Labor Party, and 2,400,000 Won were allocated to him for the purpose. The same sum was allocated to Pak Chan-Kun to organize "work" in the People's Assembly of

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the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. One million two-hundred thousand Won were allowed to No Myon-U for subversive activities within the ~~G~~overnmental Departments of the Republic. A certain Yim Cho was assigned such extremely important bendit tasks, that his name was not even mentioned in the document, but that he was only known under the English initials "R. N.". It is interesting to note that many points are designated in the English manner. Although the entire document is written in the Korean language, yet its style and general treatment, show American influence, American guidance, and American way of thinking. In commenting on this document, the Korean Press declares frankly: "No doubt exists that this document has been compiled from instructions and under direct tutelage of the American Imperialists."

The truly American business acumen in money matters is especially evident. The American ~~G~~angsters know to the penny the price of murder, arson, poison. The spies have clearly been promised a "high reward for a 90% fulfillment of their tasks." They are told to use any and all means to reach their goal, including unscrupulous bribing. The American authors of the document state quite openly: "the best way to murder an important person, is to bribe his secretary." For the successful demolition of a ~~G~~overnmental installation the guard should be bribed, and for an attack upon a plant or factory, an engineer should be reached. Altogether it was planned that the dollars, converted into Korean Wons, were to be used to change towns and villages of North Korea into rubble, to interrupt communications between districts and municipalities, to kill thousands of human beings by poisoning with death-dealing bacilli, to sow disorder and confusion into the peaceful pursuits of the people.

From where the capsules with the bacilli were secretly obtained -- whether from the small American town Camp Detrick [Detrick], or from the Japanese storehouses of Hirohito -- is not known. However it is clear that everything was ready.

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However, the Americans, who are so well trained in gangster ways, do not know the character of the Korean people. They did not believe that there are human beings who will not sell their homeland for mere dollars.

This inhuman plan is now in the hands of the people. The chief bandits Kim Yong-Suk, Pak Chan-Kun, No Myon-U, Yim-Oho and others have not yet been apprehended. The hour is not far, however, when they will stand before the People's courts and be forced to divulge the names of their American masters who planned murders and attacks, and who conducted a secret war against North Korea with traitorous hands.

Pravda presents the following documentary evidence of American aggression in Korea:

8 August 1950 -- Dispatches by V. Kornilov regarding a map found in the safe of the staff of the ground troops of the Ministry of Defense in Seoul showing plans for an advance against North Korea.

10 August 1950 -- TASS reports that the North Korean press in Seoul obtained and published secret documents of the South Korean Government, and it coordinates the details of the entries on the map found in Seoul with the march against North Korea.

19 August 1950 -- TASS published an article by V. Kornilov from P'yongyang regarding a secret document obtained from the files of the American Advisor to the Commanding Officer of the 2d Brigade of the South Korean Army, Major of the Infantry Arno P. Mouziz. It is^a report regarding the execution by shooting on 2 January 1949 near Taejon of 69 Communist prisoners. All those killed were from Yosu-Sunch'on; their average age was 18 years.

1 September 1950 -- TASS reports from New York, that a group of American Prisoners of War in North Korea have sent a request to the Security Council of the UN, demanding that the war in Korea be stopped. The signatures are those of: 4 Majors, 6 Captains, 17 First Lieutenants, and 10 Second Lieutenants.

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On 21 September 1950 Pravda submits documents obtained from the archives of the South Korean Government. They are thought to furnish proof of the preparations for the Aggression in Korea.

1. A letter to Yi Sung-man from Pyong Ku-yon, his advisor in questions of Foreign Relations, dated 3 December 1948:

To the President of the Republic of Korea, Yi Sung-man,
Chancellery of the President, Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. President:

I received your radiogram early this morning and wish to thank you for allowing me time to recuperate from my wounds by postponing my return to duty until the beginning of Spring so that I can again serve you and my Country.

With regard to the international questions and the fight against the Communist danger for Korea and China, I wish to repeat what I have said about it earlier: the die is cast.

East Asia, as well as every other place in the world which is in immediate danger, must either bow without resisting to conquest by the Communists, or else get ready for the fight for its own existence, and for this every honest patriot in America, Korea, Japan, and China, must be ready to offer his efforts. However, in order to conduct to a victorious end the fight which is ahead, it will be necessary that the forces of defense, the armies of America, Japan, China, and Korea, coordinate their efforts and that the Supreme Commander apportion to each of them one of three directions for action: The Japanese to advance over the north-east projection (of the peninsula) and through Vladivostok; The Korean and American Armies, after freeing our northern territory, to march past the Liao-tung peninsula to Shantung; the re-activated Chinese Nationalist Army to regain the territory lost by China, including the province of Liao-tung.

After victory, the Korean and American Armies must occupy Manchuria until the cost of the liberation has been paid by developing the national resources of this part of East Asia through cooperation of both Capital and

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Labor of Manchuria, Korea, and America, and until democracy and peace are well established.

The next stage of the reorganization of the Far East must bring assurance to Japan of its influence there, giving to Japan Vladivostok and a part of Siberia, but no part of Korea or of Manchuria, for the simple reason that, if Japan were permitted to again become an imperialist nation, its desire for revenge would be rekindled and the hearts and souls of the Japanese would again become filled with the desire to escape the humiliating conditions of capitulation ... and they would again wish to conquer the world. In order to keep such a dangerous situation from developing it would be necessary that both Korea and China be made exactly as strong as Japan. The three countries would thus counterbalance each other but would, in the case of a Russian attack, be able to cooperate with America and form a united front.

I do not doubt but that you have an even better plan for the future of Asia, however I am herewith submitting my views anew so that I -- and not you, the Chief Leader of 30 million Koreans -- may become the target of attacks and ridicule of our enemies, in case our plans should be discovered by them.

Yours,

Pyon Ku-yon

2 2. The next document is a letter of the "President" of South Korea, Yi Sung-man, to his special envoy in the US, Cho Pyon-ok, dated 10 April 1949. It reads as follows:

Dear Dr. Cho:

In my opinion your radio message regarding the value of an open request for military help is very timely. However I do not feel that I should proceed openly in this matter because it might interfere with some confidential matters undertaken by Muccio, who, according to information he gave me when he called on me together with Mr. Dulles, has been able to obtain something. I asked him casually what the situation was, and he answered:

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"Military help has been promised and the President has signed a document to that effect." I do not know if by that he meant the President's signing of a suggestion for a law regarding military assistance or the agreement on economic aid. He then said that an open request for further military help might endanger this plan. What we, you and I, must do, is to persuade the world that we are more intelligent than we are given credit for. We must show that we can manage our own affairs as well as any other well organized nation can do. This is the most important direction in which our propaganda work must proceed. The Americans are beginning to know us better and their esteem of our power and our possibilities is rising higher every day.

However, it would not be wise to submit an open request for weapons and ammunition so long as we are not quite sure of the support of the United States papers. This is the reason why I regarded your mission as confidential. At the same time I want to explain to you why it is not necessary for you to be too timid in submitting this matter to the proper authorities. Because of the conditions laid down for us by the Great Powers, we are more in need of weapons and equipment than any other country. At the same time it is more advantageous for the US to arm us than any other nation. If we consider the obligations under which the United States stands to us, we, more than any other nation, have reasons to ask for weapons.

We are able to produce documents which will prove that we have predicted the coming events and that we have warned of a repetition of earlier mistakes. No matter if our American friends understand this or not, it is our duty to warn them and to present our requests.

I am of the opinion that you should discuss the situation very confidentially but very frankly with high-ranking persons of the UN and the US. Acquaint these people with my plans for the unification of the North and South. As a whole we are ready for unification with the exception of only two things: weapons and equipment.

As far as the expulsion of the Communists is concerned, the civilian population of the North will be on our side; those who are of one mind with us are completely ready to proceed even without our help.

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You ask us to give you the go-ahead signal by radio or in any other secret manner and to state the day and hour. In fact you demand that we do so. However we insist that you must wait for the simple reason that we do not have enough weapons and ammunitions. We must have sufficient fighting forces to procede north to unite with the army which is friendly to us, to push back the Iron Curtain from the 38th parallel to the Yalu River, and to guard the border there. For this we need two war ships of 8,000 tons each, with heavy guns, in order to defend the Yalu and Tumen rivers. We need swift patrol boats to watch the coast line against Communist underground activities. We need 200,000 trained and organized soldiers to protect our northern borders. We need aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. And all this we need now. Many Americans are worried in regard to our lack in technically trained personnel, but they do not know that we have 10 or 12 flyers, who were the best flyers of Japan. Three of them were rated the outstanding flyers of the Far East. We have Sea Captains who can command our Merchant Marine. We can raise 200,000 men for our army in a very short time. We have some 100,000 soldiers who have served in the army during the war. They are war veterans. The Japanese put them into the front lines and many of their fellow soldiers have died on the Pacific islands and in Manchuria. Most officers were trained in Japanese Military schools. The people as a whole know little about them because they keep themselves in the background, being afraid that they might otherwise be called Japanese sympathizers. They are reliable citizens and ready to give their lives for their country. As soon as we have enough weapons, we can train them within a short time.

All this will show you why I wish to keep our correspondence secret and why I am suggesting to you to procede in such a manner that your discussions with the officials of the US and the United Nations will be successful.

The mistake made during the war, namely that the Koreans were not allowed to arm, must not be repeated. I shall await your confidential

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report regarding the attitude of the high officials towards you, and we shall try from this end to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,
Yi Sung-man

To Dr Cho Pyon-Ok, Washington.

The paper published the photostatic copy of the last part of this letter, written in English.

3. The following document is a letter from Cho Pyon-Ok to Yi Sung-man dated 12 October 1949:

Dear Mr President:

In the General Assembly of the UN at Lake Success some important questions are being hotly discussed: the question of Greece, of the Italian colonies, Human Rights, Religious Freedom, the China problem, the question of the control of atomic energy.

There is no doubt that the resolution regarding the Korean question which is being handled by a special political committee, will be ratified by a great majority in the General Assembly.

I have read with great interest your letter to Dr Oliver (American professor who undertakes secret missions for Yi Sung-man regarding the removal, or rather the liquidation, of the Puppet Government of North Korea.) Under the present conditions your proposition in this letter is the only logical and practical way to realize the desired unification. Considering all factors I feel inclined to think, however, that the time has not yet come to carry out such a plan. First of all I doubt that we are sufficiently prepared and it seems to me that international public opinion would not condone such action. We must remember that the friendly powers have persuaded the Greek Government not to wage war against Albania. I cannot imagine what Oliver could do with this complicated question under the present circumstances. I am convinced that he could not write it up in the papers as the established policy of our Government. Neither do I believe that it

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would be advisable for him to come into the open with such a delicate ^{matter} ~~ques-~~
tion. I have discussed this question with Ambassador Chang and Dr Oliver
and we are in complete agreement that this is the basic plan of our Govern-
ment, to be realized when we are ready and the moment is just right.

My ^{dear} Dear Mr President, please forgive me that I so openly state my
opinions, but rest assured that I consider it my duty to be frank in order
to serve you faithfully.

Yours,

Cho Pyon-Ok

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