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CABLEGRAM DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1950 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND TO THE SECRETARY-  
GENERAL CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT OF  
AGGRESSION UPON THE REPUBLIC  
OF KOREA

On 5 August 1950 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in protest against the crimes committed by the American interventionists in Korea in breach of the rules of International Law and of human morals, called upon the Security Council to take steps for the immediate cessation of those criminal acts of the American interventionists. However, the representatives of the Anglo-American bloc in the Security Council are striving to prevent the discussion of the statement of the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, with the result that the Security Council has hitherto taken no steps towards the cessation of the foul crimes of the American armed forces in Korea. Meanwhile, enraged by their reverses at the front, the American imperialists with redoubled brutality are annihilating the peaceable population and industry of Korea. During the period succeeding the date of the submission of the first statement of the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic on this question, numerous fresh instances of barbarous deeds by the American air force against the peaceable population of Korea have taken place: bombings, shootings-up and complete destruction of towns and villages where no military targets have ever been, deliberate firing upon the civil population, and the systematic annihilation of the national property of Korea. Daily from 7 August to 7 September American bombers and dive-bombers have raided Pyongyang, dropped innumerable bombs on the residential districts of the city and promiscuously machine-gunned them. In particular, on 7 August 51 B-29 bombers raided Pyongyang and in the space of six hours dropped 574 heavy bombs on the densely-populated Southern area of the city. As a result of this bombardment 1945 houses

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were destroyed, 211 peaceful inhabitants were killed, and 75 persons were injured. In all, as a result of American air raids on Pyongyang during the period 7 August - 7 September 3232 houses have been destroyed, 450 peaceful inhabitants have been killed and 235 persons have been injured in the city. The residential districts of the Southern area of the city have been devastated. The buildings of the Polytechnic Institute, seven school buildings, a hospital, the Ministry of Communications, the hospital of Son Chon Suk, the hospitals of Nam and Byak (four hospitals in all) and many other buildings have been destroyed, some of which housed Government institutions and public institutions and organizations. The American air force also heavily bombarded the city of Chendin. On 19 August over 60 American bombers bombed the city, dropping upon it 1012 bombs, and as a result of that bombardment 2626 houses were destroyed, 1034 persons were killed and 2347 were injured, and hospitals, the industrial technical college, the Girls' High School and other schools, the People's Theatre and many other cultural institutions and a large number of buildings occupied by Government institutions and public organizations were destroyed. Such bombardments take place repeatedly, as a result of which nine-tenths of the city of Chendin with a population of 120,000 has been destroyed. American aircraft, taking advantage of their overwhelming aerial superiority, have recently carried out intensified their terror raiding, and shoot up and bomb by day and night the peaceful population of the whole territory of Korea. The American air force continues daily its barbarous shooting-up of roads, destroying peasants' carts, passenger omnibuses and light motor cars having nothing to do with the transport of munitions of war, and machine-gunning their passengers. On 27 August more than 10 American dive-bombers fired on the main highway between Pyongyang and Anju (in South Pyongyang Province) and burned up nine light motor cars, killing three passengers with machine-gun fire, destroyed dozens of peasants' carts, and killed over 20 women and children who were riding in these. On 16 August American dive-bombers attacked a passenger omnibus going from Senchen City (in North Pyongyang Province) and destroyed it, and shot down with their machine-guns a woman of 62 and her granddaughter of 15 who were unable to take cover. On 13 August American bombers dropped a bomb on a passenger steamer plying between

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the town of Nampo and Hwanhe, sinking it and killing 44 passengers and injuring 8 persons. On 20 August in the districts of Teden, Sunchon, Chunkyua, Kaise, Engan, Sanchen and Kandon (in South Pyongyang Province) 60 American dive-bombers carried out a raid and, flying low over the villages, machine-gunned and dropped bombs on peasants working in the fields or gathered in market places, and as a result 33 peasants were killed and 54 persons injured on that day. A large number of instances are available of brutal firing by American aircraft on peasants working in the paddy fields. As a result of these shootings on 6 August in the District of Phensan (in Kavankhe Province) 6 persons were killed and 7 injured. On 10 August in the community of Ando in Anben district (in Kanwon Province) 9 persons were killed and 4 injured. On 12 August in the district of Kusen (in North Pyongyang Province) 17 persons were killed. On 17 August in the district of Anben (in Kanwon Province) 19 persons were killed. In the district of Munchen 16 and in the district of Tikhonchen 13 persons were killed. On 16 August in the area of Budhta Simder, community of Tekhnan and district of Chersan (North Pyongyang Province) two American aircraft fired upon eight fishing boats on their way to the Fisheries; the American dive-bombers dived on them and machine-gunned the fisherman, killing three men and destroying four fishing boats. On 9 August two B-29 bombers dropped nine bombs on the village of Munrera in the community of Koan in the district of Chinju (North Pyongyang Province): two persons were killed and more than 2000 Pkhen of forest land was burnt. As a result of continual bombardment and shooting-up by American aircraft, all the villages and small towns in the Southern part of Korea, and also in a number of places in the Northern part of the country situated near the main roads, have been utterly destroyed. The American interventionists are systematically destroying the industry of Korea in an attempt to condemn the Korean people to unemployment, destitution and famine. The American air force is methodically destroying the whole of the industry of Korea, dropping dozens and hundreds of bombs on factories and mills irrespective of their produce. They have destroyed rice mills at Sariwon, Chendai, Wonsan, Nampo, and the largest metallurgical works in the country at Hwanhe (Kentsikho). They have destroyed sewing and knitting factories in Pyongyang, Sunan, Wonsan, and the largest chemical concern at Hynnam, which produces agricultural

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fertilizers for the whole country. They have destroyed soya and oil mills at Nampo, Wonsan, Pyongyang and Chendin, and a non-ferrous metal mill at Nampo. They have destroyed rubber boot factories in Huanan and Pyongyang, making the principal form of footwear required by the civil population of Korea, and a recently constructed glass factory at Nampo. Twenty bombs were dropped on the rubber boot factory at Pyongyang and 15 persons were killed and 23 injured. On the metallurgical works at Hwanhe (Kendsikho) 592 bombs were dropped; 73 persons were killed and 57 were injured. On the chemical combine at Huanam 1081 bombs were dropped; 120 persons were killed and 64 injured. On the non-ferrous metal mill at Nampo 750 (?) bombs were dropped and 67 persons were killed and 75 injured. Already all the heavy industrial undertakings and most of the medium and light industrial undertakings of Korea have been completely destroyed as a result of barbarous bombing by the American air force and the national wealth has been annihilated to the value of milliards of von. In order to hinder relief work and increase the number of victims among the peaceful population, a considerable number of delayed-action bombs are dropped which explode just as the population are coming out of their shelters after a raid and beginning to look for the killed and wounded among the ruins and to collect the remnants of their belongings. The American air force is deliberately setting on fire the ripening crops and turning them into vast squares of dusty soil. All these barbarous misdeeds of the American interventionists in Korea are a gross violation of the universally-recognized rules of International Law, and clearly display the cynical falsehood of Acheson's recent statement that the attacks of the United States air force on Korea were directed exclusively against military targets. The crimes of the American air force in Korea prove that the American imperialists, in their aggressive war against the Korean people, do not scruple to use the foulest and most brutal means. In communicating the foregoing facts, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea again instantly demands that urgent steps be taken immediately to put a stop to such crimes of the American interventionists in Korea. I request you to bring this statement to the notice of all Members of the Security Council and of the United Nations, and also to inform me of the steps to be taken in this matter.

PAK HEN EN Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Korean Democratic People's Republic,  
Phongyang, Korea

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