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STATEMENT DATED 18 MAY 1951 BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
COMMUNICATED BY THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

Pyongyang, 18 May 1951

I communicate herewith text of statement by Pak Hen En, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to President of United Nations General Assembly and President of Security Council dated 18 May 1951.

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has learned that at the beginning of May American Command in Korea submitted to the United Nations two documents purporting to be an Order issued by Second Branch of General Staff of North Korean Army and an Operational Order of Officer commanding Fourth Infantry Division of North Korean Army. I am empowered to state that both these documents are crude forgeries fabricated by the American Command with the object of deceiving world public opinion which is indignant at American lawlessness in Korea and is demanding cessation of United States armed intervention. The report by the competent military organ of the Korean People's Democratic Republic annexed to this statement completely exposes the spurious character of the North Korean Army orders submitted by the Americans. Any impartial person, even unversed in military affairs, will easily discern what a poor and clumsy concoction this latest American forgery is.

In actual fact the above-mentioned Orders refer to our Army, not as the Korean People's Army (KPA) but as the North Korean Army, although it is well known that this name is used only in those countries the Governments of which are hostile

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to the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Many Korean place-names in the said Orders are quoted in Japanese, although as long ago as 16 November 1945 the North Korean Department of Justice prohibited the use of Japanese terminology and names instead of Korean proper names, and on 24 March 1947 the People's Committee of North Korea decided to establish strict control to prevent the use of Japanese names and terminology. Hence neither geographical maps nor military orders or other documents issued in the Korean People's Democratic Republic can contain Japanese names, which were formerly introduced by the hated Japanese invaders with the object of suppressing the national consciousness of the Korean people.

The authors of the forgeries have displayed ignorance of the organizational structure of the Korean People's Army. There is no Second Branch in the General Staff of the North Korean Army nor are there four regiments in an infantry division or Korean artillery, which are referred to in the forged American orders. Moreover, these Orders contain many references which are in flagrant contradiction with the Field Orders and Regulations of the Korean People's Army, thus also exposing completely the true authors of these Orders.

It is noteworthy also that the forgeries were published only in the eleventh month of the war in Korea. Before that MacArthur had not ventured to publish a single such forgery even though he succeeded in occupying temporarily a considerable portion of North Korean territory. Ridgeway has apparently proved to be a more enterprising servant of his masters than MacArthur, and Washington's need for anti-Korean forgeries has latterly become much more acute. In its endeavour to justify its aggression against the Korean people the United States Government is attempting, not for the first time, to lay the blame for the outbreak of war in Korea on the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The authors of these forgeries are the American Imperialists and their Syngman Rhee agents in South Korea. In its statement of 28 September 1950 to the United Nations, the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, on the basis of materials from the secret archives of the Syngman Rhee Government which fell into the hands of the People's Army, revealed the entire history of the preparation by the Americans and Syngman Rhee followers of the attack on North Korea made on 25 June 1950. The said materials from the secret Syngman Rhee archives were published by the Government of the Korean People's

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Democratic Republic in a collection of documents and materials unmasking those responsible for the civil war in Korea. Neither the United States Government nor the Syngman Rhee Puppet Government dared to publish the authentic documents submitted by us to the United Nations, which exposed them as having attacked the Korean People's Democratic Republic, because this was impossible. The criminals were caught red-handed. Thus, those really responsible for the war in Korea have long been unmasked before the whole world, and they will be unable to evade responsibility for their crimes against the Korean people and all peace-loving mankind. Indignation felt by the peoples for the misdeeds of the American interventionists in Korea, the increasing difficulties encountered in the mobilization by the Americans of cannon fodder for the war against the Korean people, the discord in the Anglo-American bloc on the Korean question and the military failures of the American interventionists, this is what has compelled the United States Government to resort to shameful methods such as the fabrication of forged documents. It is attempting by these means to lead world public opinion astray and facilitate the success of its military ventures in the Far East. But however many forgeries the American Imperialists concoct, they will not succeed in justifying their criminal aggression in Korea, their bestial extermination of the freedom-loving Korean people and their destruction of Korea's national treasures. These crimes cannot be concealed by any forgeries, and the criminals must be brought to justice.

PAK HEN EN,

Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Korean People's
Democratic Republic.

/ANNEX

ANNEX

To: Pak Hen En, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Document No. 50.16.5.51.

With reference to the documents submitted by the United States Command to the United Nations and alleged to be an Order of the Second Branch of the General Staff of the North Korean Army and an Operational Order of the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Infantry Division of the North Korean Army, the General Staff of the Korean People's Army begs to state as follows. Both these documents are crude forgeries fabricated by the United States Command for the purpose of justifying the United States aggression against the Korean people. The analysis of these documents given below fully reveals their falsity and unmasks the miserable scoundrels of Ridgeway's staff.

1. In the documents referred to a number of populated localities are named in the Japanese style. For example, Shseifu, Bosu, Riofukuin, Fukokuri, Sookiori, Sekkio, Sodoru etc. In addition, the authors of these forgeries imprudently referring in the text of these orders to the 1:50,000 Map, 1949 edition. Actually, there is not a single Japanese name for a Korean population centre on the map in question, because the Japanese names for Korean geographical concepts have been withdrawn from use in the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and population centres on Korean maps published in the Korean People's Democratic Republic are named exclusively in Korea.

2. The authors of the forgeries are ill-acquainted with the organizational structure of the Korean People's Army. One of the forgeries, Reconnaissance Order No. 1, contains the official designation: General Staff of the North Korean Army. It is a matter of general knowledge that no such title is used in the Korean People's Democratic Republic, because our Army is called the Korean People's Army, and not the North Korean Army. The General Staff of the Korean People's Army has no Second Branch, and consequently no orders could have been given by such a branch. The American forgers, ascribe the above-mentioned Reconnaissance Order No. 1 to the Second Branch of the General Staff. The falsification is obvious. Similar distortions of the truth are to be found in the other forged Order ascribed to the Commander of the

Fourth Infantry Division. Thus, from the assignments given to units in paragraphs 5,6 and 7 of the Order, it would appear that the Fourth Infantry Division had four infantry regiments, the 18th, 16th, 5th and 6th Infantry Regiments, whereas in fact there never were and are not now four infantry regiments in an infantry division of the Korean People's Army. In paragraph 9 of the same Order, reference is made to a corps artillery battalion, although actually at the time of the American interventionists' invasion of Korea the Korean People's Army had no corps and consequently there was no corps artillery.

3. Many statements in the forged Orders are contrary to the existing Orders and Regulations of the Korean People's Army, and this constitutes a further proof of the spurious nature of these Orders. We give below a number of examples from the so-called Operational Order No. 1 of the Commander of the Fourth Infantry Division.

(a) Paragraph 1 of the Order gives only the numbers of the Regiment and Division supposed to be in defence positions in front of the Fourth Infantry Division. No other information is given, although Article 43 of the Field Service Manual of the Korean People's Army requires that the first paragraph of Operational Orders of this kind should give a concise indication of the enemy's grouping and operations, as deduced from the latest reconnaissance reports. This is known to every platoon Commander, not to mention Divisional Commander, of the Korean People's Army.

(b) After a confused description of the Division's objective, paragraph 2 of the Order, indicates that the plan provides for the completion of preparations by 23 June 1950. As shown on the Order itself, the Order was issued at 14 hours on 22 June. Consequently, six hours of daylight are allowed for preparing the Division's operations. If allowance is made for the time needed for executing the Order, then practically no time is left for the preparation. This contradicts the Field Order of the Korean People's Army which lay down that no less than twelve hours of daylight are required for preparing a Division (Article 214 of the Field Orders). According to Article 50 of Field Orders of the Korean People's Army, paragraph four of an Operational Order sets forth the objective of prospective operations in accordance with the assignment given to Senior Commanders, the

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precise operational objective of an action which a Commander wishes to achieve in battle. The general objective is divided into immediate and subsequent objectives and the directions of the main attack and subsidiary attacks are indicated. In that paragraph of the forged order, however, only the direction of the main attack is given and even that not clearly. Fearing they might get mixed up, the authors of the forgery evaded the drafting of that paragraph and declared that some words in it were illegible.

(c) In paragraph 9 of the Order it is indicated that Artillery preparation is to be made for fifteen minutes concentrated fire and fifteen minutes volleys. That is contrary to the firing instructions for field artillery of the Korean People's Army, (Article 374), which fixes the duration of concentrated fire in artillery preparation at no more than five to ten minutes. With regard to volley fire for fifteen minutes, such an independent method of artillery fire does not exist in the Korean People's Army. Instead of basic and subsidiary fire positions, as provided for in the Orders and Regulations of the Korean People's Army, the spurious order refers to some kind of temporary and permanent fire positions (paragraph 9). The order does not lay down any method of artillery fire for supporting an attack, and without this the artillery could not successfully support the attacks, firing systems defined in Article 189 of the Field Orders of the Korean People's Army. The third phase of an artillery attack is termed in the orders of the Korean People's Army covering the action of infantry tanks deep in the enemy's defence (Article 186 of Field Orders of the Korean People's Army). In the forged Order, this phase is described as a kind of final phase of the operation, which is incorrect for two reasons: Firstly, the term "final phase of the operation" does not conform with the terminology in the orders of the Korean People's Army, and, secondly, a Division, in view of its size, does not in general undertake an independent operation. The Order directs that preparations for concentrated artillery fire should be completed by 2400 hours on 23 June 1950 (paragraph 9), whereas the Order was received, as noted on it, at 0512 hours on 24 June. When, it may be asked, did the artillery get ready to carry out its assignment? It is clear that the authors of the forgery did not tie up all the loose ends. It follows from the above

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that the Orders of the North Korean Army submitted by the Americans to the United Nations do not stand up to criticism, since they represent an unsuccessful and crude forgery by the bankrupt leaders of American intervention in Korea. The General Staff of the Korean People's Army forwards herewith for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea material and documents which confirm the above statements, namely, a topographical map of Korea, scale 1:50,000, 1949 Edition, and the relevant extracts from the Orders and Regulations of the Korean People's Army.

Nam Ir
Chief of the General Staff
of the Korean People's Army