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Internal Affairs of Korea

1955-1959

Records of the U.S. Department of State
Relating to
Internal Affairs of Korea 1955-1959

Department of State Decimal Files 795, 895, and 995

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The materials in the Department of State file have been microfilmed in the exact order and condition in which they appear in the holdings of the National Archives and Records Administration. Those documents that have not yet been declassified were removed prior to filming and replaced with notices identifying the item and the reason for its removal.

Purport cards for Decimal File material after 1949 remain under classification and are therefore unavailable. The researcher is referred instead to the *Guide to the SR Microfilm Edition of the Records of the U.S. Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Korea, 1955–1959*, immediately following.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This publication is produced with the cooperation of the National Archives and Records Administration.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RELATING TO INTERNAL AFFAIRS
OF KOREA, 1955-1959

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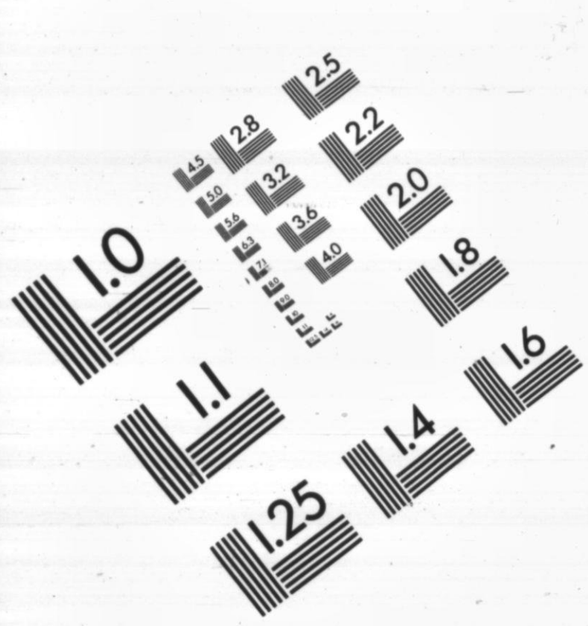



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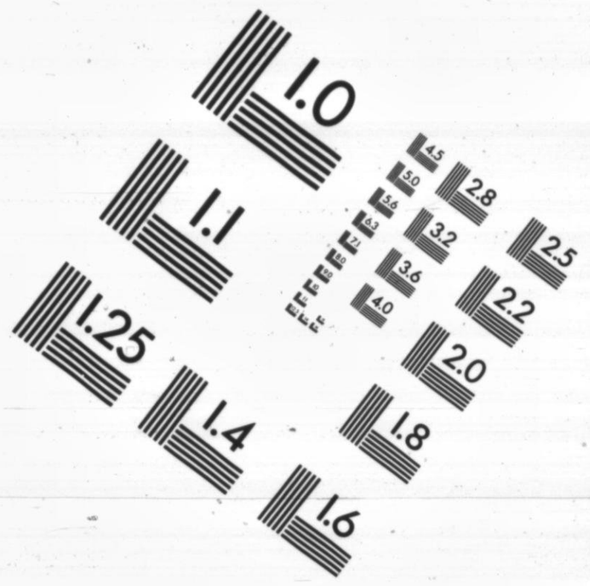

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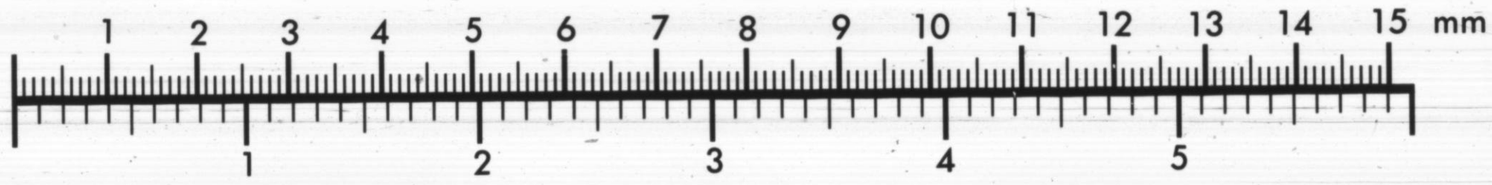

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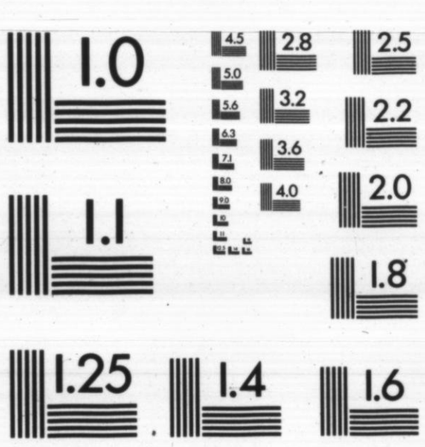

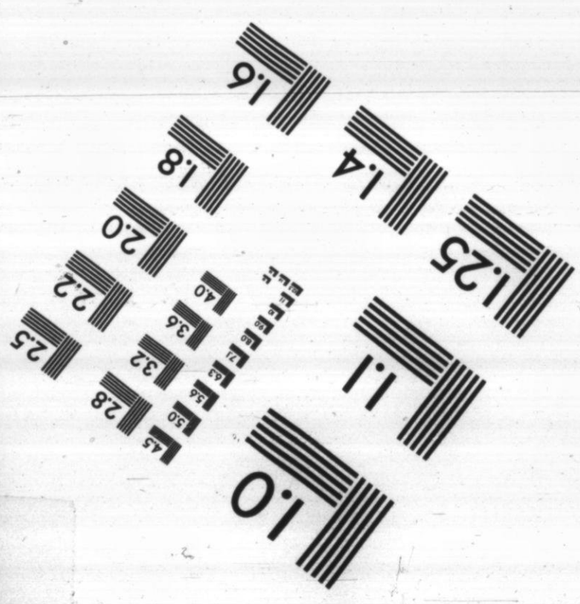

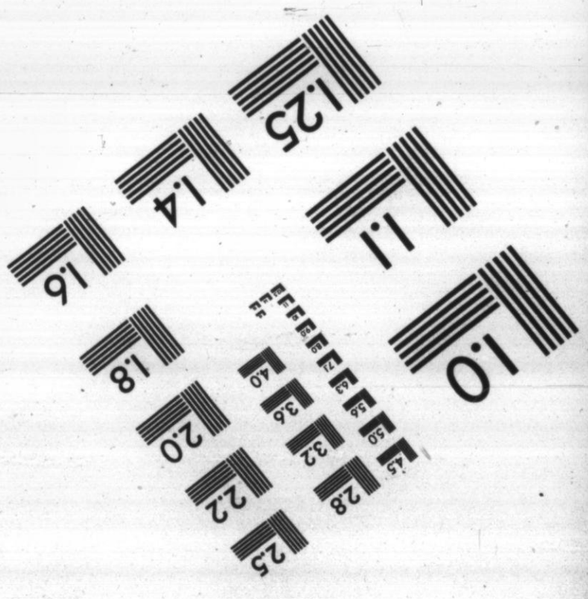

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By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

R/MR

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 1, 1956

SUBJECT: Political Developments in Korea

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Pyo Wook Han, Minister, Embassy of Korea

Mr. Howard L. Parsons, Deputy Director, Office of Northeast Asian Affairs

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During the course of a luncheon, Mr. Parsons asked Minister Han for his interpretation of the current political developments in Korea, particularly the recent riots involving assemblymen on the streets in Seoul. Minister Han responded that the opposition members who led the fight in this case included some very competent men but there were also roughnecks in the crowd, including some of the leaders whom he assessed as being capable men. He thought it most unfortunate that the incident had occurred and stated in his opinion the matter could have and should have been settled in the National Assembly. Mr. Parsons commented that such incidences, if they continue, could have a serious effect upon the thinking of the various countries around the world toward Korea, since the whole world is watching with great interest the development of the democratic processes in the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Parsons then asked Minister Han for his explanation for the apparent shift in the voting May 15 election as compared with 1952, particularly with respect to a percentage vote which President Rhee and Yi Ki-Bung obtained during the recent election. Minister Han attempted to explain the reduction in the percentage popular vote by the Liberal Party by means of a combination of fortuitous circumstances. He said that the death of Shinicky undoubtedly played an important role in the decisions of the voters and took votes away from the Liberal Party. With respect to the vice-presidency, he explained that most of the minor party candidates were supporters of President Rhee and therefore took votes away from Yi Ki-Bung. Consequently, had the race between between Yi Ki-Bung and Chang Myun, it is most likely that Yi Ki-Bung would have won the vice-presidential election.

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Mr. Parsons said that observers around the world were inclined to feel that the drop in the percentage of popular vote for the Liberal Party from '52 to '56 was an expression of dissatisfaction with the policies of President Rhee and his government. Minister Han stated that there is reason for dissatisfaction since for a variety of reasons it has not been possible to push ahead rapidly on economic development. As a result, businessmen, farmers, and consumers are not as satisfied with their lot as they could be and the election undoubtedly reflected some of these dissatisfactions. He attempted to explain the drop in President Rhee's popular vote from 74.5 in 1952 to approximately 55 percent in 1956 as the difference between active war in 1952 and a more peaceful situation in 1956, stating that in war-time the entire country was united behind the leaders in the interest of successful execution of the war. This particular unifying force was absent in 1956 and permitted many voters to register their dissatisfaction with developments. Mr. Parsons thought that there might be some possibility of evaluating the validity of this particular thesis by looking at the presidential returns in the U. S. elections in war-time and in peace-time. Even in 1944, which was the peak of the war-time activity in the U.S., during World War II, and which was a period in which the U.S. population was united in the interest of the successful execution of the U.S. participation in the war, the percentage popular vote for the winning presidential candidate was certainly much lower than that polled by President Rhee in 1952. Minister Han then said he thought the editorial in the "New York Times" shortly after the May 15 election, had put its finger on a very significant factor, namely, that the election was a demonstration of democracy at work in Korea. Mr. Parsons indicated that all of us concurred in that assessment and certainly all of us are hopeful that future developments in Korea would bear out that explanation. However, a recent newspaper report in Seoul indicated the possibility of a constitutional amendment which would probably run contrary to the further early expansion of the democratic processes in Korea. According to the newspaper account, this amendment not only includes provisions for developing a parliamentary system with a Prime Minister and with the power of dissolution of the National Assembly but also included a provision which would preclude a vice-president from a party different from that of the president succeeding the president in event of his death. Should such a constitutional amendment be passed in Korea it could lead to extensive disillusionment throughout the world and certainly the volume of correspondence which the State Department would receive both from the United States Congress and the American public would be extensive.

Mr. Han said that he thought it would be an impossible situation to have a vice-president of another party with very different policies and programs in mind succeed a president upon his death. Certainly such a development would lead to a most difficult if not chaotic situation. Mr. Parsons stated that although this prediction probably was very sound, the fact remained that the whole world considers that the Korean public elected by popular vote a vice-president from a party different from that of the president in a free election and therefore is a demonstration of further development of the democratic process. Should the popular vote be reversed by an edict of the government or by a constitutional

amendment

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amendment which could be interpreted as running contrary to the wishes of the people, the entire world would consider that the democratic processes had suffered a set-back in the Korean situation. Such an interpretation around the world would undoubtedly have the consequence of reducing the support of the various countries around the world for the Government of the Republic of Korea in its struggle during the coming months. Mr. Parsons concluded by saying that even with the maximum support of the various countries around the world the task ahead of all of us in Korea will require great efforts and without the support of the various countries around the world the task would become frought with even greater difficulties.

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8/2/56

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SENT TO: AMEMBASSY, Seoul 82
RPT INFO: " Tokyo 233

Origin
Info:

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC

Korean press reports indicate ROK Government transmitted letter General Lemnitzer July 23 proposing ROK General be appointed Deputy CINCUNC. Appreciate confirmation and status this proposal. Department's initial reaction we cannot concur because UN character of Command, and anticipated objections other allies.

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Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: MA - Howard L. Parsons
Clearances:
Defense - Mr. McCormick (substance)
UNP - Mr. Sisco

S/S-CR
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August 3rd. 1956
Control 382
August 1st. 1956

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RPTD INFO: AMEMBASSY, TOKYO 233

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The serial number of this CONFIDENTIAL message recorded as 92 to SEOUL should be corrected to read 82

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

UNCLASSIFIED

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : NA - Mr. Parsons

DATE: August 2, 1956

FROM : NA - Mr. Ockey

SUBJECT: ROK Procedures for Treaty or Agreement Ratifications.

In connection with a phone call this afternoon from a Mildred Hughes regarding a negotiation between oil companies and an agency of the Government of Korea, you asked about the process for ratification of an agreement in the ROK:

(a) Government-to-government agreement;

(b) Agreement between the ROK or one of its agencies and a private foreign firm.

I do not think I can give you a definitive answer to either (a) or (b), any more than a definitive answer could be given for the U.S. In general, a government-to-government agreement would require ratification by the ROK National Assembly. However, exceptions to this apparently are frequent, eg., I do not believe that the Agreed Minute of Understanding of November 1954 or its August 1955 Amendment ever was subjected to the ratification process. Ordinarily, an agreement between a ROK agency and a private foreign firm would not require Assembly ratification. However, certain agreements of this type, depending upon the extent of public welfare involved, presumably would be submitted for ratification.

Article 42 of the Constitution of the ROK is the sole legal provision I can find regarding treaty ratification:

> "The National Assembly shall have the right to consent to treaties concerning international organizations, peace treaties, treaties pertaining to mutual aid, commercial treaties, treaties financially incumbent on the state or the people, treaties related to legislative affairs, and declare war against a foreign state."

Presumably "consent" means by majority vote since the Constitution usually specifies whenever more than a simple majority is required.

I gather there probably is no specific provision in Korean law which differentiates between categories of agreements, i.e., treaty, executive agreement, convention, etc. Where the Constitution provides specifically for ratification of a particular type of treaty, it is submitted to the Assembly for its consent. Other cases are treated on an ad hoc basis just as the U.S. Government might label a borderline case a treaty and submit

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submit it to the Senate, or label it an executive agreement and not submit it for ratification.

You might mention to Miss Hughes that we could give her a better opinion if she gave us a specific example of the agreement which interests her. If you tell her this you had better add the reservation that this merely would be an opinion, one which would not be checked with the ROK unless she requested that we do so, and obviously subject to different interpretation by the ROK itself.

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S420

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICIAL--INFORMAL

CONFIDENTIAL

American Embassy,
Bern, Switzerland,
August 2, 1956.

Dear Bruce:

Thank you for your letter of July 25, 1956, on the subject of the NNSC. A telegram has also just come in relayed from Dowling in Seoul.

As I understood it, the housing, housekeeping, transportation, etc. of the members of the NNSC in South Korea were the responsibility of the United Nations Command and, therefore, of the American military authorities in the last analysis. As the Swiss have so often pointed out to us and did so most recently in the Aide Mémoire of July 24, they are there at the invitation of the parties to the armistice. The procedure outlined by Dowling appears to me to transfer to the South Korean Government rather than to the United Nations Command authority in this matter. That, however, is my first reaction. I do not even have the telegram before me.

Minister Zehnder mentioned to me in the course of our conversation on July 24 that the Swiss Minister at the head of the Swiss Delegation had also been prevented from accepting the invitation of the French Ambassador in Seoul to attend the reception on the French National Holiday, July 14.

Especially for the reasons pointed out in my letter of April 23, 1956 to General Lemnitzer, of which I sent you a copy under cover of a letter of the same date, I hope the Swiss who are there now will not come away with

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Bruce M. Lancaster, Esquire,
Office of Swiss-Benelux Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

(1)

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Sincerely,

Frances E. Willis

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

too unhappy a recollection of their experience. With young Feldmann there, not to mention Fritz Real, the treatment the Swiss received during this period may have considerable influence on the Swiss attitude toward the United States for some time to come. Naturally we are concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Frances E. Willis

Frances E. Willis
American Ambassador

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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Bureau of
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AUG 10 1956
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Department of State

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

RECEIVED
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RM/R

DATE: August 2, 1956

SUBJECT: Treatment of Swedish NNSC Personnel

PARTICIPANTS: Count Douglas, Minister Plenipotentiary, Counselor, Swedish Embassy
Mr. William J. Sebald, Deputy Assistant Secretary, FE
Mr. C. A. Norred, Acting Officer in Charge, Korean Affairs, NA
Mr. Edwin D. Crowley, BNA

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G (cc 1)	" Stockholm (1)		
L/UNA (cc 1)	UNP (1)	EUR (1)	
	BNA (1)	ONI (2)	

13

Count Douglas said that he had not yet received the detailed information concerning the treatment of Swedish NNSC personnel at Kimpo Air Field which Mr. Sebald had requested in their previous conversation, but that he had received further information from his Government concerning the problem of entering South Korea. The Swedish NNSC chief had received a letter of July 16 from UNCMAC proposing that Swedish NNSC personnel wishing to enter south Korea present a request addressed to the ROK Foreign Ministry which would be conveyed to the ROK via UNCMAC. The Swedish Government takes the position that the NNSC is to deal with the UN Command and the Military Armistice Commission and has nothing to do with the ROK. Accordingly, Swedish NNSC personnel will not submit requests addressed to the ROK Foreign Ministry. Count Douglas said that the Swedish Government does not recognize the ROK. He was asked whether the Swedish Government had not signed a treaty with the ROK and UNKRA a few months ago. He said that he believed this had been done by private agencies.

Mr. Sebald said that he appreciated the Swedish point of view, but that at the same time the ROK naturally had something to say concerning the entry of people into its territory. He said that he assumed that the Swedish Government was protesting to the U.S. in its capacity as the Unified Command. Count Douglas said this was true. Mr. Sebald then explained the distinction between the

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Unified Command and the UN Command, in response to questions from Count Douglas, and pointed out that the ROK is not a party to the Armistice Agreement.

Count Douglas expressed the personal view that a solution might be found by separating the procedures into two compartments. The Swedish NNSC personnel might hand requests, not addressed to the ROK Foreign Ministry, to the UN Command. The UN Command could then secure ROK agreement and in its own behalf approve the Swedish request.

Mr. Sebald said that the U.S. Government was very concerned about the Swedish protest and that the Swedish NNSC personnel should not have been treated as the Swedish Government says they have been treated. We are looking into the matter. Count Douglas said he expected to receive the details Mr. Sebald had requested shortly and would inform him.

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Memorandum of Conversation

Bureau of FE
Far Eastern Affairs
AUG - 6 1956
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Department of State

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3517

DATE: August 2, 1956

SUBJECT: Korean Developments.

PARTICIPANTS: Ambassador You Chan Yang, Korean Embassy
Mr. Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, FE
Mr. George M. Barbis, Korean Affairs, NA

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After discussion on another subject, Mr. Robertson asked Ambassador Yang about the demonstration by opposition Assemblymen reported in the newspapers. He said it was a matter of curiosity that led him to ask this question. The Ambassador replied that there was one Assemblyman who has "very, very communistic leanings" who organized it. This Assemblyman was arrested and the matter is being investigated. There are some "bad eggs" in the opposition who cause trouble. He said the demonstration, though in the neighborhood of the Embassy, was not directed against the U.S. It was not a serious matter in the Ambassador's opinion.

Mr. Robertson then asked about the proposed Constitutional amendment which would preclude a vice president of a different party from that of the president from succeeding to the presidency. Ambassador Yang replied he was sure this amendment would not go through. He then related, confidentially, approaches that had been made to him that he run for the vice presidency in the election last May. He refused to do so, although he was told Yi Ki-pung would then be nominated and would lose because several other pro-Rhee candidates would run, splitting the vote. This in fact happened, he said, and now he was being approached and encouraged to return to Korea, by Liberals and opposition leaders, to become Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. He was told the Constitution would be amended to reestablish a prime ministerial system with the Prime Minister possessing many of the powers the President now has. Ambassador Yang said he had turned this offer down too. In any case, he concluded, he did not think the proposed amendment to the Constitution on succession would be adopted.

At the end of the discussion, Ambassador Yang said he was leaving for Korea next Tuesday to attend President Rhee's Inauguration. Mr. Robertson told him we were preparing to send a delegation.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

RMR

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE - Mr. Robertson

DATE: AUG 2 1956

FROM : NA - Mr. Hemmendinger HH

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Ambassador Yang Today, 5:00 p.m.

During your meeting with Ambassador Yang on the question of Korean membership in the UN, you may also wish to indicate to him that the U.S. has been concerned about recent internal developments in the Republic of Korea.

We have noted in an unofficial schedule of the Inauguration ceremonies given to us by Minister Han, that there is no reference to the taking of the oath as Vice President by Chang Myon. Yi Ki-pung, the unsuccessful vice presidential candidate, is scheduled to give the "principal address" at the Inauguration. The only reference to the Vice President in this schedule is in connection with the presentation of a "bouquet of flowers" to the President and Vice President.

There is widespread feeling in Korea, and elsewhere, that the results of the May election were an expression of dissatisfaction with the Government and its policies. The decline in President Rhee's vote as compared to 1952 is of particular significance in this connection. Developments since the election, particularly recent charges by opposition Assemblymen of interference in the local elections and the tension that has resulted from police actions against these Assemblymen, tend to confirm this belief in the minds of many people. Reports from Embassy Seoul this morning indicate that the Liberal Party and opposition Assemblymen are attempting to reach a compromise on their recent differences and the arrested Assemblyman has been released by the police.

Even if a satisfactory compromise is achieved, it is not unlikely that this recent tension will be repeated, particularly in view of reports regarding a proposed constitutional amendment. The reported amendment would reestablish a modified parliamentary system with a prime minister, thus strengthening the position of the Liberal Party Assemblymen, and prevent Vice President Chang Myon from succeeding President Rhee because he is not from the same political party.

In a conversation with Mr. Parsons yesterday, Minister Han referred to the editorial in the "New York Times" shortly after the May 15 election which he said he thought had put its finger on a very significant factor, namely, that the election was a demonstration of democracy at work in Korea. Mr. Parsons indicated that all of us concurred

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concurred in that assessment and certainly all of us hoped that future developments in Korea would bear out that explanation. He then referred to the possibility of a constitutional amendment, reported in the Korean press, which would change the provisions regarding succession and would probably run contrary to the further early expansion of the democratic processes in Korea. Should such a constitutional amendment be passed in Korea it could lead to extensive disillusionment throughout the world and certainly the volume of correspondence which the State Department would receive both from the U.S. Congress and the American public would be extensive.

I believe it would be useful to have Ambassador Yang's reactions to these matters. The discussion on UN membership could easily lead into such a discussion.

Recommendation

That you talk to Ambassador Yang along the lines suggested in the attached paper.

Attachments

1. Outline paper. (Tab A)
2. Inauguration schedule. (Tab B)

FE:NA:GMBarbis:mlr
August 2, 1956

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Schedule for Inaugural Ceremony of President Rhee and Also for the Independence Day Celebration

1. Inaugural Ceremony for President Rhee will be at 10:00 a.m.

2. The Ceremony will probably be held in front of the Capitol Building.

3. Two Ceremonies will be combined, taking one hour.

(a) Opening

(b) Musical interlude performed by three branches of the ROK Armed Forces

(c) Salute to the Flag

(d) National Anthem

(e) Principal address by the Speaker of the National Assembly

(f) Administration of the Presidential Oath

(g) Inaugural address by President Rhee

(h) Congralutory messages by:

Chief Justice of ROK Supreme Court
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps
Chairman of UNCURK

(i) Chrus "Our President"

(j) Presentation of bouquet of flowers to the President and Vice President

(k) Singing of the "Song of Independence"

(l) Three cheers (to be led by Senior member of the ROK Government)

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/89

(m) Musical interlude

(n) Finis

4. Other activities relating to the Inaugural Ceremony and the Independence Day Celebration.

(a) Reception at the Duk Soo Palace (time not given)

(b) Three branches of our Armed Forces Parade -- 2:00 p.m.

(c) Concert

(d) Fireworks

(e) Distribution of Posters celebrating the occasions

(f) Issuance of commemorative stamps

(g) Masquerades

(h) Contest for show window displays

(i) Farmers' musical contest, to be participated by representateves of provinces and cities.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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Control: 3636
Rec'd: August 6, 1956, 2:28 p.m.

FROM: Belgrade

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 196, August 6, 2 p.m.

Reference Belgrade Circular 892, June 19.

No public reaction Yugoslavia removal UN inspection teams June 9[illegible]. Though BORBA July 31 complained about neglected Panmumjon July anniversary as example peaceful international settlement nothing mentioned about problems since 1953 Korean Truce.

HOOKER

DS/16

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Action Assigned to CA

Action Taken none required

Date of Action August 7, 1956

Action Office Symbol NA

Name of Officer C A Norred Jr.

Direction to DC/R file

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Bureau of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS AUG - 6 1956 ASSISTANT SECRETARY Department of State

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Bureau of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS ASSISTANT SECRETARY Department of State

TO : FE - Mr. Sebald

FROM : NA - Mr. Hemmendinger

DATE: August 6, 1956

SUBJECT: Transmission of the Report on the NNSC to the UN Secretary General.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Murphy have approved the draft Unified Command Report to the UN on the NNSC, which had been concurred in by Defense. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Murphy at the same time approved giving copies to all of the Sixteen, but to the Commonwealth countries slightly in advance of others of the Sixteen. At our request Defense subsequently transmitted it to CINCUNC for his information, in order that he might have opportunity to comment if he wished before it was transmitted to the UN Secretary General. It was transmitted by pouch on July 26, and should arrive August 2. CINCUNC will have opportunity therefore to send in his comments if the transmittal to the UN is made after the middle of this week.

~~I suggest that we give the draft report to~~ We are giving the report to today the Commonwealth ~~as soon as possible~~, and to the others of the Sixteen ~~on the following day~~, informing Seoul and Tokyo with the attached telegram that this is being done and that the report will be transmitted to the UN Secretary General on about August 10.

In view of the Swiss and Swedish interest in this report, it appears desirable to give them copies at the same time we present copies to the others of the Sixteen. There would be no likelihood of leaks in giving it to the Swiss and Swedes and they are less likely than the Commonwealth to suggest changes in the report or the timing of delivery. Giving it to the Sixteen has been approved but no specific mention has been made of the ROK. I recommend giving it to them along with the others since they took equal part in the consultations on the NNSC action.

Recommendations

1. That you approve the above schedule, and giving the draft report to the Swiss, Swedes, and ROK.

2. That you approve the attached telegram.

Approve ✓
Disapprove

DC/R
Anal 16
Rev
Cat 9

Clearances

FE - Miss Bacon (cav) UNP - Mr. DePalma (cav) EUR - Mr. Roberts (cav)

FE:NA:CANorred:mlr: maf
8/3/56

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AMEMBASSY, ADDIS ABABA

28
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

August 6, 1956
DATE

REF :

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION FE-4	DEPT. INFO RM/R-2, NEA-4, IO-4, OCI-6
	REC'D 8/16	OTHER CIA-7, OSD-4, ARMY-4, NAVY-3, AIR-3

SUBJECT: Withdrawal of Ethiopian Troops from Korea.

FE-OCI-EUR-IO w/copies
OSD-OCB-AF-A

There is annexed hereto a copy of a Note from the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs formally communicating the information, which was transmitted to the Department by other means some time ago, that the Ethiopian Government does not intend to maintain its company in Korea but will continue only a token force.

Joseph Simonson
United States Ambassador

Enclosure:
IEG Ministry of Foreign Affairs Note No. 9079/32/48.

Copies to:
American Consulate, Asmara.
American Embassy, Paris - for CINCEUR.

Action Assigned to NA
Action Taken instruction sent
Date of Action 8/21/56
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer Gamb
Direction to DC/R Fole

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Page 1 of
Encl. No. 1
Desp. No. 28 8/6/56
From Addis Ababa

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Page _____ of
Desp. No. _____
From _____

(C O P Y)

the 3rd August, 1956.
Addis Ababa

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. 9079/32/48

company

My dear Mr. Chargé d'Affaires:

I refer to the Embassy's Aides-Mémoire of the 2nd July and the 26th June regarding the Ethiopian battallion in Korea.

The Imperial Ethiopian Government very much appreciate the decisions taken by the Government of the United States of America as indicated in the Aides-Mémoire under reference, but in the interests of clarity in this matter I have to recall for your attention my letter of the 23rd May No. 6939/32/48 addressed to you, and more particularly to the Vice-Minister's Note No. 204/3A/48 of the 17th February addressed to the Ambassador and communicating the formal decision of the Imperial Ethiopian Government in this matter.

I have now further to inform you that there has been no change in the decision of the Imperial Ethiopian Government that the battallion now in the process of returning to Ethiopia will not be replaced in full. Ethiopia's participation in the staff at the U. N. headquarters for Korea will be maintained by continuing a token force of some ten officers and men at the headquarters.

I avail myself, my dear Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

Assistant Minister

(signed) Ketema Yifru

Paul B. Taylor, Esq.,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.,
Embassy of the United States of America,
Addis Ababa.

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1956 AUG 7 PM 1

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SENT TO: Amembassy, SEOUL 109
RPT INFO: " TOKYO 278

790.5 1

Origin

Info:

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC

Draft Unified Command report to UN on NNSC pouched Seoul July 23 and pouched CINCUNC by Defense July 26 is being given UK, Australia, Canada and New Zealand and shortly thereafter rest Sixteen, Swiss Swedes and ROK. Tentative transmittal UN Secretary General is August 10.

DULLES

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Anal 52
Rev.
Cat.

S/S-CR
AUG 7 - 1956 P.M.

Drafted by: FE:NA:CANorred:mlr 8/3/56

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by FE - Mr. Sebald

Clearances:

UNP - Mr. DePalma EUR - Mr. Roberts FE - Miss Bacon

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTION

908

908

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(Security Classification)

NO.: A- 39 August 8, 1956

SUBJECT: Transmittal of UNC Report on the NNSC to the UN

TO: USUN - New York

Enclosed are 20 copies of the UNC Report on the United Nations Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, together with five attachments. It is requested that the report, together with attachments, be transmitted to the Secretary General for distribution to Members of the UN as an "A" document. The Mission is requested to be prepared to transmit the report on Friday, August 10, 1956, but to confirm the date of transmittal with the Department on August 10.

We have given advance copies to the UK, Australian, Canadian and New Zealand Embassies and plan to give copies to others of the sixteen toward the end of this week. There is a possibility that the Commonwealth countries may suggest modifications which we would be willing to accept and which may result in some delay in transmitting the Report to the UN.

We have considered the suggestions made by Mr. Ramsbotham (UK) to Mr. Barco, as reported in Mr. Barco's memorandum of July 23, 1956 to Mr. Bond, and have decided that the report should appear as an "A" document in keeping with our normal practice and that it should be transmitted to the UN as soon as possible in order to reduce the likelihood of a full-fledged debate in the General Assembly. The Mission may wish to inform Mr. Ramsbotham that the Department has discussed these matters with the UK Embassy in Washington. We wish to confine the consultations on this matter to Washington if possible so that we can continue to deal with representatives of the sixteen who are thoroughly familiar with the NNSC problem.

It is also requested that the Mission not issue a press release when the report is transmitted since we do not wish to provoke unnecessary press speculation at this time. We assume that the press will be informed by the UN when copies are distributed to Members.

Attachments:

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DRAFTED BY: IO:UNP:SDePalma

APPROVED BY: UNP - Mr. DePalma

CLEARANCES: ~~NEA~~ NEA-Can

EUR

S/S-CR

AUG 8 1956 P.M.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

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Enclosures: all 5

1. Unified Command Report on the NNSC
2. Text of Note Received by British Charge d'Affaires April 9, 1956
3. Text of Note Delivered by British Charge D'Affaires May 28, 1956
4. Statement by UNC Representative in the MAC at Panmunjom May 31, 1956
5. Statement by UNC Representative in the MAC at Panmunjom July 5, 1955
6. Statement by UNC Representative in the MAC at Panmunjom July 14, 1955

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Control: 6147
Rec'd: August 9, 1956
2:49 p.m.

Action Assigned to
Action Taken tel. reply #129 + #130
Date of Action August 13, 1956
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer
Direction to DC/R

FROM: Seoul

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 165, August 9, 6 p.m.

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 165; REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 70 PRIORITY BERN 2, PRIORITY STOCKHOLM 2, CINCFE 44, COMFEAF 44, CGAFFE/AREIGHT (REAR) 44, CGAFFE/AREIGHT 44, COMNAVFE 44, SRMBR UNCMAC 44

1. On August 3, General Lemnitzer and I discussed DEPTEL 86 August 1 and we agreed it would be preferable have Swedes and Swiss hest procedure outlined EMBTEL 125 before any approach to President.

2. Subsequently, I received DEPTEL 21 August 1 which reported Swedes declined address ROK Foreign Ministry but suggested compartmenting request procedure. After discussion between Embassy and AFFE/8 army headquarters, I confirmed to latter on August 7 my view it would be impossible carry out agreed procedure as set forth paragraph 1 above, and my recommendation that we try procedure suggested by Count Douglas.

3. Unfortunately, I did not communicate my view in paragraph 2 above directly to CINCFE and he may not have been aware my recommendation before despatch of FE 802215, August 1 to Secretary Defense, which I have now seen.

4. I do not agree with conclusion set forth paragraph 4 of FE 802215. There would seem to be some logic in Swedish position that NNSC officers should address their requests to UNC, and if these requests were subject to ROK approval then ROK sense of sovereignty should be met. Moreover, action of UNC and Embassy referring requests to ROK need not be regarded as seeking favors.

5. Re paragraph 6 of FE 802215, my view remains that it would be preferable to accept Swiss and Swede requests addressed UNC, and for Embassy to refer these to ROK Foreign Ministry for approval. If latter refuses permission, I consider it would be appropriate to bring to President Rhee's attention considerations set forth DEPTEL 86.

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SENT TO: Amembassy, SEOUL 129
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" BERN (by pouch) EMC
" TOKYO 327

Origin

Info

795.00/8-956

TOKYO ALSO PASS CINCUNC
Your 165 repeated Tokyo 70 Bern 2 Stockholm 2

1. Agree procedure paragraph 5 your 165.

2. Department considers ~~[illegible]~~ questions of form to such as whom entry should be left to your discretion. requests addressed ~~[illegible]~~

3. Major consideration this stage should be show of evidence Swiss and Swedes U.S. is responsive their needs. Swiss and Swedes have been very helpful throughout long course NNSC problem and their Governments now appear genuinely concerned re U.S. attitude toward their NNSC personnel.

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(in draft)
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Drafted by: FE:NA:CAMorred:mlr 8/13/56

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: NA - Howard L. Parsons

Clearances: EUR - Mr. Reinstein (by phone) UNP - Mr. DePalma L/UNA - Mr. Runyon

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AUG 13 1956 P.M.

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Origin

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Our 129. 795.00/8-956

795.00/8-956

State discussed with Defense your 165 and CINCFE's FE 802215 and there is general agreement problem entry of Swiss and Swedes into ROK is primarily responsibility State and Embassy. Defense reluctant concur instruction running counter CINCFE's recommendation in absence CINCFE comment your 165. Suggest you discuss with General Lemnitzer Seoul. ~~xxx xxxx joint or separate message~~

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Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: NA - Howard L. Parsons

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

NA/~~NNSC~~ ~~FE~~ CA

TO : FE - Mr. Sebald

DATE: 8/13

FROM : NA - Mr. Parsons

SUBJECT: Canadian Embassy Suggestion For Change in Unified Command Report on the NNSC.

The Canadian Embassy informs us that the Canadian Government offers no objections to the Unified Command Report since it is a U. S. document rather than one of the Sixteen. The Canadian Government points out, however, that it does not subscribe to the legal doctrine on which the U. N. Command action is based. The Canadian Embassy was authorized to suggest one substantive change if its comments were requested. The last sentence of the fourth paragraph of the draft stated that "the Communist authorities repeatedly rejected these reasonable proposals". The Canadian Government believes that this sentence may be somewhat misleading and contend that the April 9, 1956 note and accompanying statements do not clearly indicate that the Chinese Communists had rejected the latest Swiss and Swedish proposals.

I believe the Canadian comment can be accommodated by amending the sentence to read "the Communist authorities did not accept these reasonable proposals". The change is not of any great importance, but it would indicate to the Canadians that we are giving every consideration to their point of view.

The British, Australian and New Zealand Embassies have no comment on the report.

The Canadian Embassy has been informed that its comment is being considered, and the other three Embassies have been informed that transmittal of the report will be delayed another day to Wednesday, August 15.

Recommendation:

That you approve the change in the last sentence of the fourth paragraph of the draft report, as indicated in paragraph two above.

795.00/8-1356

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DC/R
Anal 16
Rev
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Enclosure:

Draft Unified Command Report on the NNSC.

Approve WRR
Disapprove

Clearances: EUR - Mr. Roberts (CAN) U/NP - Mr. DePalma (CAN)
L/UNA - Mr. Rumpler (CAN)

FE:NA:CANorredJr:vn 8/13/56

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By LWN, NARA, Date 1/17/79

M-567

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

RECEIVED
1956
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RM/R

DATE: August 14, 1956

SUBJECT: 1. Unified Command Report on the NNSC.
2. New Terms of Reference for the NNSC.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Guy Beaudry, First Secretary, Canadian Embassy
Mr. Norred, Acting Officer in Charge, Korean Affairs, NA

(14)

COPIES TO:

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NA (cc 4)	" Bern (1)	BNA (1)		
G (cc 1)	" Ottawa (1)	EUR (1)		
L/UNA (cc 1)	" Stockholm (1)	WE (1)		
UNP (cc 1)	Mr. McCormick, Defense, Rm. 2E837, Pentagon (1)			

AUG 21 1956

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1. Unified Command Report on the NNSC

Mr. Beaudry said that he had been instructed to make the following statement with respect to the Unified Command Report on the NNSC. The Canadian Government notes that the report is a Unified Command document and not one of the Sixteen. It therefore has no objection to the draft, even though it states again the doctrine of the counter violations with which the Canadian Government has found itself unable to agree. The Canadian Government believes that it can support the fact that the NNSC teams are no longer operative in south Korea without having to support this particular document. If comments are requested, however, the Canadian Government calls attention to the last sentence of the fourth paragraph of the draft which states that the Communists had repeatedly rejected the Swiss and Swedish proposals. It is questionable whether the Communists rejected the Swedish proposal of March 10, 1965, which is referred to later in the Report.

Mr. Norred said that the U.S. believed that the Canadian comment had merit and accordingly the language had been changed to indicate that the Communists did not accept the Swiss and Swedish proposals. He informed Mr. Beaudry that the Report would be given to the others of the Sixteen and would then be presented to the United Nations on August 15. He reviewed for Mr. Beaudry the reports received by the U.S. concerning world reaction regarding the removal of the NNSC teams from south Korea, which indicated that the action had received little public attention, and practically no unfavorable comment.

2. New Terms

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NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

2. New Terms of Reference for the NNSC

Mr. Beaudry asked whether we had heard from the Swiss of their desire to secure new terms of reference for the NNSC. Mr. Norred said that we had not. Mr. Beaudry said that the Canadian Government understands that the Swiss have been troubled about lack of freedom of their movement and that they are desirous of raising officially in the Military Armistice Commission a proposal for new terms of reference to establish a statistical bureau. The Canadian Government would appreciate knowing the U.S. views on this last possibility, and hopes that it would not be rejected without consultation with the Sixteen, and is inclined to believe that consultation with the Sixteen would be a good preliminary for a response to the Swiss proposal.

With respect to the Swiss concern about freedom of movement, Mr. Norred said that the Swiss and Swedes had not been satisfied with facilities afforded their NNSC personnel and with the difficulties in entering the Republic of Korea on unofficial matters since the removal of the NNSC teams. We have looked into their complaints and believed that the problem of facility has already been resolved and that of entry into the Republic of Korea will soon be resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Norred said he would report the possibility of a Swiss proposal of new terms of reference for the NNSC and would shortly give the Canadian Embassy the U.S. reaction.

Mr. Norred offered some comment pointing out that no detail was given regarding the possible Swiss problem other than that which would establish a statistical bureau in the Demilitarized Zone. Mr. Norred said that in his personal opinion the NNSC now in fact serves as a statistical bureau collating the reports on equipment and personnel given to it by the two sides. It cannot verify these reports and was not in a position to do so in the north before the teams were removed to the Demilitarized Zone. If the new terms of reference simply establish a statistical bureau they would not change the present situation. The U.S. would probably be reluctant, however, to agree to new terms of reference, since it is the considered view of the U.S. Government that the NNSC does not serve any useful function. Agreeing to new terms of reference would imply that the U.S. considers that the NNSC does have a real function. Moreover, consideration of new terms of reference within the near future might arouse discussion and controversy over the removal of the NNSC teams which thus far has not been protested strongly by the Communists or attracted much public attention.

FE:NA:CANorred:mlr 8/17/56

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Control: 12349
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11:10 AM

FROM: SEOUL

31

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 189, AUGUST 20, 3 PM

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RE DEPTEL 130.

AFTER DISCUSSION GENERAL LEMNITZER AND ME, SENIOR MEMBER UNCMAC INFORMED SWISS AND SWEDES AUG 20 THAT REQUESTS TO VISIT ROK MAY BE ADDRESSED UNC IF THEY DESIRE, AND THAT EMBASSY WOULD TAKE UP WITH ROK FOREIGN MINISTRY FOR APIROVAL.

I INTEND VISIT SENIOR MEMBER UNCMAC AUG 26 AND WILL URGE SWISS AND SWEDES INITIATE EARLY REQUESTS IF THEY HAVE NOT RPT NOT DONE SO BY THAT TIME.

DOWLING

RNS

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Date of Action

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Name of Officer

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1956 AUG 20 PM 3 26
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTION

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(Security Classification)

1910

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NO.: CA-1566 August 20, 1956

SUBJECT: Suggested Reply to the Swiss Aide-Memoire of July 24, 1956 on Treatment of NNSC Personnel in Korea.

19300 / T-2454

TO: The American Embassy, BERN

Repeat Information: SEOUL, STOCKHOLM, TOKYO, CINCUNC

Reference is made to Bern's despatch No. 66, CINCUNC's FE 802209, Department of State's telegram No. 229 to Bern, repeated information to Tokyo No. 311, to Seoul No. 121, and to Stockholm No. 162.

The Embassy is requested to make a written reply to the Swiss Government's Aide-Memoire of July 24, 1956, concerning the treatment of its NNSC personnel at Kimpo Air Field, paralleling the informal reply in the reference telegram. In oral discussion the Embassy may wish to cite particular efforts of the United Nations Command enumerated in the Department of Army's telegram FE 802209, which is being sent under separate cover. In particular, the Embassy may wish to refer to the construction undertaken within the Demilitarized Zone in as much as Secretary General Zehnder raised this point orally in presenting the Aide-Memoire. The following language is suggested for the substance of the Embassy's written reply:

1. The Government of the United States deeply regrets conditions which led the Government of Switzerland to complain regarding the treatment of its NNSC personnel at Kimpo Air Field. The United Nations Command has thoroughly investigated the complaints made by the Swiss Government. Efforts had already begun as a result of discussions in the area about the facilities and treatment of NNSC personnel in transit between Tokyo and Panmunjom. Construction of additional facilities will shortly be completed. Effort is being made to insure that escort personnel afford the NNSC personnel the privileges and courtesies ordinarily enjoyed by diplomatic personnel. The Government of the United States sincerely believes that the conditions about which the Swiss Government complained will fully be corrected within the very near future, if indeed they have not already been corrected.

2. The Government of the United States, in its capacity as the Unified Command, wishes to express again appreciation to the Swiss Government for the service of Swiss personnel in the NNSC in Korea.

HOOVER, ACTING

CONFIDENTIAL

(Security Classification)

DRAFTED BY: FE:NA:CANorred:mlr 8/20/56

APPROVED BY: NA - Noel Hemmendinger

CLEARANCES:
S/S-CR
L/UNA - Mr. Runyon
Defense - Mr. McCormick
EUR - Mr. Lancaster
UNP - Mr. DePalma

AUG 20 1956 A.M.

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OS/T 795.00/8-2056

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyml, NARA, Date 1/17/29

...n Subj. File KT1.1/1

This document consists of 2 pages
No 1 of 4 Copies, Series A

(21)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE LEGAL ADVISER

August 21, 1956

SECRET

TO: L - Col. Raymond

FROM: L/UNA - C. Runyon

SUBJECT: Replacement of combat equipment under paragraph 13(d) of Korean Armistice Agreement

Under paragraph 13(d) of the Korean Armistice Agreement, both sides undertake to

"(d) Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition; provided, however, that combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type. Such combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition shall be introduced into Korea only through the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof. In order to justify the requirements for combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition to be introduced into Korea for replacement purposes, reports concerning every incoming shipment of these items shall be made to the MAC and the NNSC; such reports shall include statements regarding the disposition of the items being replaced. Items to be replaced which are removed from Korea shall be removed only through the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof. the NNSC, through its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, shall conduct supervision and inspection of the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition authorized above, at the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof." (Underscoring supplied)

In suspending performance under the provisions of the Agreement regarding the activities of the NNSC south of the Demilitarized Zone, the Unified Command unequivocally affirmed its intention to continue reporting to the MAC and NNSC and otherwise to abide by the terms of the Agreement. We also made it clear to the sixteen that the problems of replacement and the NNS were separate.

This Office has at no time agreed that any particular item proposed for the replacement and modernization program comes within the general formula for lawful replacement embodied in DEF 983878 (Tab C of accompanying papers). Mr. Phleger has made it perfectly clear that we were not prepared to agree to the introduction of Honest John, or other new weapons of atomic capabilities.

Defense

SECRET

L:L/UNA: C Runyon:lms

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Defense seeks our agreement to introduction of the items listed in Tab B of the accompanying papers. They are prepared to send an officer of G-3 to describe the items in light of the criteria of type, effectiveness and obsolescence. I recommend that we withhold judgment on the non-atomic items listed until the information and comments to be requested from General Lemnitzer and Ambassador Dowling are before us. At that time, we should also welcome the opportunity to hear from G-3 and request the opinion of Defense's General Counsel.

In discussion with FE, we should also make it clear that we have not moved from the position previously taken, and should reaffirm Mr. Phleger's very strong concern about weapons of atomic capability.

The attached draft memorandum and telegram are the result of discussion and some give and take with NA. I believe they are consistent with the foregoing observations, and respectfully submit them for your concurrence.

L:L/UNA:CRunyon:ems

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTION

2248

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
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2248

FOR DC USE ONLY

NO.: CA-1672 August 22, 1956

SUBJECT: Expression of Appreciation for Ethiopian Troop Contribution to the UN Command in Korea.

TO: The American Embassy, ADDIS ABABA

Repeat Information: SEOUL, TOKYO PASS CINCUNC, PARIS FOR CINCEUR, ASMARA, USUN, NEW YORK

795.00

Reference is made to Addis Ababa's despatch No. 28, August 6, 1956.

The Embassy is requested, if it has not already done so, to reply to IEG Ministry of Foreign Affairs Note No. 9079/32/48 expressing the appreciation of the Government of the United States, in its capacity as the Unified Command, for the troop contributions and efforts of the IEG in support of the United Nations action in Korea. Appreciation should also be expressed for continued IEG representation to the United Nations Command through the IEG contingent, consisting of ten officers and men.

MURPHY, ACTING

This telegram is returned to the Department of State

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S/S-CR
AUG 22 1956 P.M.

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DRAFTED BY: FE:NA:GMBarbis:db

APPROVED BY: NA - Noel Hemmendinger

CLEARANCES:
AF - Mr. Beard UNP - Mr. Sisco Defense - Mr. McCormick

795.00/8-2256

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LGW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Bureau of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
AUG 23 1956
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Department of State

TO : FE - Mr. Sebald

DATE: AUG 23 1956

FROM : NA - Mr. Hemmendinger

SUBJECT: Your Meetings with the Swiss and Swedish Chargés Concerning Treatment of NNSC Personnel at Kimpo Air Field.

Swedish Chargé von Sydow will be in to see you August 24, Friday, at 3:00, and Swiss Chargé Schnyder will be in at 3:45 the same day to give details regarding the treatment of Swedish NNSC couriers at Kimpo Air Field.

On July 24, the Swiss presented us an Aide-Memoire in Bern complaining of the treatment of their NNSC personnel at Kimpo Air Field in Korea. On August 9 you replied to their complaints informally when Swiss Chargé Schnyder came in to complain about the inability of Swiss NNSC personnel to enter the ROK. Embassy Bern was subsequently directed to make a written reply (Tab D). CINCUNC and Seoul (Tab C) enable us to make a response now to the Swiss complaint concerning entry of their NNSC personnel into the ROK.

Swedish Chargé Douglas made strong oral complaint to you July 26 concerning the inability of Swedish NNSC personnel to enter the ROK. He mentioned also discourteous treatment of Swedish NNSC couriers, and you asked that he supply details. He saw you again on August 2 and said that the Swedish Government would not have its NNSC personnel apply to the ROK for entry. He said he was still trying to secure the details of discourteous treatment which you requested, and which Chargé von Sydow apparently is now ready to supply. We have not yet made any response to the Swedish complaints, since they were primarily concerned with the problem of entry into the ROK. It would be appropriate to receive the details of discourteous treatment from Chargé von Sydow, and at the same time make a final response to him on the Swedish complaints.

Recommendation

That you approve the attached talking papers for use in your meetings with the Swiss and Swedish Chargés.

Attachments

1. Talking paper with Chargé von Sydow. (Tab A)
2. Talking paper with Chargé Schnyder. (Tab B)
3. CINCUNC and Seoul telegrams. (Tab C)
4. Aide-Memoire. (Tab D)

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Clearances

L/UNA - Mr. Runyon (gut) UNP - Mr. Sisco (WE - Mr. Lancaster (gut) BNA - Mr. Crowley (gut)
Defense - Mr. McCormick (talking papers only) (gut)

FE:NA:CANorred:mlr
August 23, 1956

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By LGW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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TALKING PAPER FOR USE WITH CHARGE VON SYDOW

1. If Chargé von Sydow presents the details you requested on the discourtesies shown Swedish couriers, it would be appropriate to state that it will be transmitted to the United Nations Command.

2. The U.S. Government deeply regrets conditions which led the Swedish Government to complain regarding the treatment of its NNSC personnel at Kimpo Air Field. The United Nations Command has thoroughly investigated the complaints made by the Swedish Government. Efforts had already begun as a result of discussions in the area about the facilities and treatment of NNSC personnel in transit between Tokyo and Panmunjom. Construction of additional facilities will shortly be completed. Effort is being made to insure that escort personnel afford the NNSC personnel the privileges and courtesies ordinarily enjoyed by diplomatic personnel. The U.S. Government sincerely believes that the conditions about which the Swedish Government complained will fully be corrected within the very near future, if indeed they have not already been corrected.

3. The U.S. Government, in its capacity as the Unified Command, wishes to express again appreciation to the Swedish Government for the service of Swedish personnel in the NNSC in Korea.

4. The United Nations Command and the United States Embassy have actively interested themselves in finding a solution to the problem of the entry of Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel into the ROK on unofficial matters. The United Nations Command on August 20 wrote the chiefs of the Swiss and Swedish NNSC delegations that they could address their requests

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By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

requests for entry to the United Nations Command if they wished. The August 20 letter did indicate, however, that the approval of the ROK Government would be necessary for the entry of these personnel. The U.S. Government hopes that the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel will soon test this arrangement. The U.S. Government regrets the inconvenience caused the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel by their inability to enter the ROK on unofficial visits following the removal of the inspection teams in early June 1956. We do not anticipate further difficulties, and ~~as much as the Government of the ROK has never been hostile to the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel.~~ We will recommend and support the requests of the Swiss and Swedish personnel for entry. We will observe the effects of these arrangements, and unless further difficulties arise, do not believe further action is required.

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TALKING PAPER FOR USE WITH CHARGE SCHNYDER

The United Nations Command and the United States Embassy have actively interested themselves in finding a solution to the problem of the entry of Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel into the Republic of Korea on unofficial matters. The United Nations Command on August 20 wrote the chiefs of the Swiss and Swedish NNSC delegations that they could address their requests for entry to the United Nations Command if they wished. The August 20 letter did indicate, however, that the approval of the Government of the Republic of Korea would be necessary for the entry of these personnel. The United States Government hopes that the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel will soon test this arrangement. The United States Government regrets the inconvenience caused the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel by their inability to enter the Republic of Korea on unofficial visits following the removal of the inspection teams in early June 1956. We do not anticipate further difficulties, and ~~in as much as the Government of the Republic of Korea has never been hostile to the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel~~. We will recommend and support the requests of the Swiss and Swedish personnel for entry. We will observe the effects of these arrangements, and unless further difficulties arise, do not believe further action is required.

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NND 867400
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OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1956
OFFICE
WE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(2)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JPW
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OFFICIAL--INFORMAL

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

American Embassy,
Bern, Switzerland,
August 24, 1956

(3)

Bern
Willis
August 24, 1956

Dear Turner:

In order to carry out the instruction contained in the Department's CA-1566 of August 20, 1956, I saw Minister Zehnder this morning and left with him an Aide-Mémoire based on the text given in the Department's airgram on the subject of the NNSC. 795.00

Mr. Beitzel is arriving this afternoon and there is a certain amount of work I must get through before he arrives. I am, therefore, dictating three rough memoranda and enclosing them with this letter so that you may have the gist of what Minister Zehnder said to me on the three topics which we discussed. There will not be time before my departure on leave for me to write official communications on any but the NNSC, but I would like to get at least the important points on paper before I leave.

754.5511

The memoranda are on the following subjects: (1) The NNSC, (2) Interhandel, and (3) Military Service.

611.54231

(6)

The American Express has finally worked out reservations at second best hotels, etc. and we are leaving Sunday morning and plan to return on Thursday, September 6.

As there is an airmail pouch for official use only communications leaving today, I am making this letter and the memoranda official use only. They would not leave Bern until next Thursday if they had to go by courier pouch. Perhaps you could raise the classification to confidential after you receive them. Actually they are no more than rough drafts as there will not be time for me to revise them before my departure.

Sincerely yours,

Frances E. Willis

Frances E. Willis
American Ambassador

3 Enclosures

Turner C. Cameron, Esquire,
Chief, Swiss-Benelux Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

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NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

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EMBASSY
AMERICAN LEGATION BERN

Draft Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 24, 1956

SUBJECT: The NNSC 795.00

PARTICIPANTS: Minister Zehnder and F. E. Willis

COPIES TO:

I opened the conversation by giving Minister Zehnder a resumé of the substance of an Aide-Mémoire dated August 24, 1956 based on the Department's CA-1566 of August 20, 1956, in reply to the Swiss Aide-Mémoire of July 24, 1956 on the treatment of NNSC personnel in Korea. I likewise gave Minister Zehnder the details of the improvements planned at Kimpo and in the Demilatarized Zone outlined in the Department of Army message FE-802209.

Minister Zehnder thanked me for this communication and for the efforts being made to ameliorate the conditions in the Demilatarized Zone and at Kimpo. He pointed out that it was not only the conditions and the physical arrangements which were involved. He added that all the Swiss who had been in Korea who had done their military service realized conditions were those prevailing "in the field" and could take them more or less in their stride. He added quite off the record that the treatment which was given the Swiss and the Swedes had inevitably raised the question as to whether the military was attempting to make the situation so intolerable that the Swiss and the Swedes would withdraw. He said he thought it would be unfortunate if the tratement given the members of the Neutral Nations Commission were made so intolerable and that it would be far better to communicate through the State Department about the matter.

Minister Zehnder in the course of the conversation likewise informed me that Minister Real had brought up in the NNSC the question of the functions of the reduced NNSC. Minister Real had proposed that a communication be sent by the NNSC to the MAC raising this question and possibly suggesting that a new definition was in order. The communists in the NNSC would not agree to sending a communication to the MAC on this subject but Minister Real had indicated that he intended to continue to bring the subject up at the meetings of the NNSC.

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Minister Zehnder stated that despite all the difficulties, some consolation could be found in the fact that the Swiss personnel attached to the NNSC had been reduced to 12. A year ago it had been seven or eight times that and so some progress had been made.

He referred briefly to the matter of obtaining permission for the Swiss members of the NNSC to visit Seoul. The Swiss Government does not recognize the Government of South Korea and has no relations with it. The members of the commission, therefore, cannot request permission from the ROK Government for permission to go to Seoul. However, the Federal Political Department would not raise any objection to having a ROK visa put in the passports of the Swiss members of the commission if this were necessary. If the passports could be given to the U.S. Liaison Officer and he could obtain the Korean visas, it should be possible to work the matter out. I assured Minister Zehnder that I had a great deal of confidence in our new Ambassador, Mr. Dowling and I ~~hoped he~~ would do everything he could to find a satisfactory solution to this problem.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

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AMERICAN LEGATION BERN

Draft Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 24, 1956

SUBJECT: Interhandel 611.54231

PARTICIPANTS: Minister Zehnder and F. E. Willis

COPIES TO:

Minister Zehnder referred to the fact that the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Schnyder had delivered a note to the Secretary on the subject of Interhandel. The Swiss realize that sometime might elapse before a reply could be received, as it would be necessary to have consultations within the administration. The Swiss were not so much concerned about the delay as about the possibility that the General Aniline and Film Company might be sold. A short time thereafter a law might be passed by Congress returning German assets. Such a situation would undoubtedly create difficulties for the Swiss.

Minister Zehnder stated that in 1948 when the Interhandel case first became active it was given to Minister Stucki to handle. It was only since Minister Stuck's retirement that Minister Zehnder had undertaken, at the request of Monsieur Petitpierre, to make a profound study of the Interhandel case. He had read every word of the dossier and examined the voluminous documents in possession of the Swiss Government. There was nothing whatever in any of the documentation available to the Swiss to indicate that Interhandel was German. Everything available to the Swiss proved that it was Swiss. Under the circumstances, there was no alternative for the Swiss Government to do anything but defend effectively as possible the Swiss interests.

Minister Zehnder said that Mr. Duttweiler had come to see him yesterday and told the Minister that he, Duttweiler, intended to interpellate the Government in the September session of parliament on the subject of Interhandel. It was his intention to attack the Government for defending German interests. Minister Zehnder said that it had not been possible for him to learn from Mr. Duttweiler what information he presumably had which indicated German ownership. In

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exploring the motives for Mr. Duttweiler's attack on the Swiss Government on the Interhandel case, Minister Zehnder and I arrived at no definite conclusion. Minizer Zehnder offered the explanation that Duttweiler in general is opposed to concentrations of wealth and is full of ideas. Once an idea becomes firmly fixed in his mind, he becomes fanatical about it and loves nothing better than to do battle for it.

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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AMERICAN EMBASSY LEGATION BERN

Draft Memorandum of Conversation

754.56A1

DATE: August 24, 1956

SUBJECT: Military Service

PARTICIPANTS: Minister Zehnder and F. E. Willis

COPIES TO:

Minister Zehnder informed me that instructions would shortly go to Washington to the Chargé d'Affaires to make a formal protest to the Department on the subject of the violation of the Treaty of 1850 involved in requiring military service of Swiss nationals who enter the United States with immigrant visas. Minister Zehnder expressed regret that the Swiss Government felt compelled to take this action. The violation of the treaty, however, could no longer be ignored. Now that the requirements under American law had been clarified and the liability of Swiss nationals entering the United States with immigrant visas to military service up to the age of twenty-six was clearly established, there was a definite conflict between Swiss and American law based on a difference of principle. The Swiss principle is based on nationality and the United States principle on locality. The requirement that Swiss nationals serve in the United States armed forces is contrary to the provisions of Swiss law could no longer be overlooked.

Minister Zehnder stated that Schnyder could not say when protesting that the Swiss hoped that the protest would not lead to a denunciation by the United States of the treaty. He could, however, say as much to me in the hope that the persons dealing with this question in the Department might know that the Swiss hoped that their action would not lead to a denunciation of the treaty. Minister Zehnder said that it was one of the oldest treaties, that it had served us both well, and that it would be a pity to have it set aside. He went so far as to say that the conflict of laws could probably only be remedied by a change in Swiss legislation which, however, would take two or three years or more. It might be possible to have a change in Swiss legislation which

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would no longer make it illegal for a Swiss citizen under the age of twenty-six going to the United States on an immigration visa to be guilty of a breach of Swiss law.

The Advocate General of the Swiss Army has now decided that it is not only the service in the American armed forces which is a breach of Swiss law but in view of the obligations under American law entailed in obtaining an immigrant visa the mere act of applying for one is an indication on the part of a Swiss citizen to break Swiss law. Theoretically, an arrest could be made therefore of a Swiss male in the military age bracket when he applies for an American immigrant visa.

Under existing circumstances ~~where~~ Swiss citizens who go to the United States on an immigrant visa and serve in the American armed forces and who are condemned in absentia by a Swiss court ~~they~~ cannot expect to return to Switzerland and avoid serving the jail sentence.

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

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CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 24, 1956

SUBJECT: 1. Treatment of Swedish NNSC Personnel in Korea.
2. Entry of Swedish NNSC Personnel into the Republic of Korea.

Bureau of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
AUG 31 1956
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Department of State

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Erik von Sydow, Charge, Swedish Embassy
Mr. William J. Sebald, Deputy Assistant Secretary, FE
Mr. C. A. Norred, Acting Officer in Charge, Korean Affairs, NA
Mr. Crowley, BNA

COPIES TO: Stockholm Embassy/~~Korea~~ (cc 1) (11)
FE (cc 1)
NA (cc 4)
G (cc 1)
L/UNA (cc 1)
BNA (cc 1)
Embassy Seoul (1) (8)
" Bern (1)
Mr. McCormick, Defense Rm. 2E837, Pentagon (1)
EUR (1)
UNP (1)
OLI (2)
WE (1)

SEP 5 1956

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1. Treatment of Swedish NNSC Personnel in Korea.

Mr. von Sydow said that he had at last received from General Bergenstrohle the details of the discourteous treatment to which the Swedish NNSC couriers had been subjected at Kimpo Air Field. (Count Douglas had made oral complaint about this on July 26 and Mr. Sebald had asked for details to facilitate investigation.)

General Bergenstrohle cited three cases: (1) 2nd Lt. Ebert, on July 2, 1956, was made to wait in a dark room for an hour, with a U.S. Air Policeman standing outside with his back turned. (2) 1st Lt. Himmelstrand, on July 10, 1956, was first refused permission to go to the lavatory, and one hour later was permitted to go only when accompanied by the escort and the three other members of the party. The Air Policeman explained that it was implicit in his orders that he was not to let any of them out of his sight. (3) Major Nilsson, on July 14, 1956, had the door of his room opened several times during the night, apparently for a check, and on the following night was placed in a room next to the Air Police who observed him through an aperture in the wall.

Mr. von Sydow said that his report did not complain against the Air Police, who were apparently only following orders. He had provided the details in response to Mr. Sebald's request. He asked whether the U.S. investigation had been completed.

Mr. Sebald

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Mr. Sebald thanked Mr. von Sydow for providing the requested details, and said he would of course inform General Lemnitzer. He said that the U.S. had completed the investigation. We are confident such incidents will not recur. General Lemnitzer personally looked into the situation. U.S. personnel have been explicitly instructed to show every courtesy and consideration to the Swedish NNSC personnel. New facilities have been constructed at Kimpo Air Field which should also alleviate these difficulties. We believe the matter has been completely taken care of, and regret the misunderstandings that arose.

2. Entry of Swedish NNSC Personnel into the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Sebald then referred to the problem of entry of Swedish NNSC personnel on unofficial visits into the ROK. He said that General Gard, at General Lemnitzer's instruction, had informed the Chief of the Swedish NNSC delegation by letter on August 20 that requests for such entry could be addressed if he wished to the United Nations Command. The letter also indicated that ROK Government approval would have to be secured. The U.S., in its capacity as the Unified Command, cannot guarantee that the requests will be approved by the ROK, but it will support the requests and do all it can to secure approval.

Mr. von Sydow expressed appreciation and said he would report these statements to his Government.

FE:NA:CANorred:mlr 8/27/56

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/24

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~~FE~~
RM/R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 24, 1956

SUBJECT: Entry of Swiss NNSC Personnel into the Republic of Korea.

Bureau of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Department of State

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Felix Schnyder, Counselor, Swiss Legation
Mr. Claude Caillat, First Secretary, Swiss Legation
Mr. William J. Sebald, Deputy Assistant Secretary, FE
Mr. C. A. Norred, Acting Officer in Charge, Korean Affairs, NA
Mr. Bruce Lancaster, WE

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L/UNA (cc 1)
WE (cc 1)
Embassy Bern (cc 1)
Embassy Seoul (1)
" [redacted]
" Stockholm (1)
Mr. McCormick, Defense, Rm. 2E837, Pentagon (1)
UNP (1)
OLI (2)
EUR (1)
BNA (1)
FE (1)

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Mr. Sebald said he wished to talk briefly about the problem of entry of Swiss NNSC personnel into the ROK on unofficial visits, which the Swiss Charge had raised on August 9. General Gard, at General Lemnitzer's request, informed the Swiss NNSC delegation on August 20 that they might address such entry requests to the United Nations Command if they wish. He also informed them that ROK Government's approval would have to be secured. Mr. Sebald said the U.S., in its capacity as the Unified Command, could not guarantee approval of requests, but will ask on behalf of the Swiss and do all it could to secure approval. appropriately

Mr. Schnyder said that he believes this arrangement would be satisfactory to his Government. Mr. Caillat asked whether requests could be made for members of the NNSC delegation other than the Chief and was informed they could be. Mr. Schnyder expressed appreciation for the U.S. action, and said he would report it to his Government.

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8/27/56

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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Control: 15559
Rec'd: August 27, 1956
12:45 p.m.

FROM: Bern

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 206, August 27, 11 a.m.

Aide-memoire following text suggested in Department's CA 1566, August 20 delivered to Secretary General Zehnder today in reply to Swiss aide-memoire of July 24 on treatment of NS personnel in Korea. Efforts of UN Command as described army telegram FE 802209 to improve conditions coutlined orally to Minister Zehnder

BLUE

EOC:ALR-12

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RMC

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Action Assigned to NA/CA

Action Taken none required

Date of Action August 28, 1956

Name of Officer Ca Harred Jr.

Office Symbol NA

Direction to D/R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1956 PM 12 26

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FROM: SEOUL

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 226, AUGUST 30, 6 PM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SENT DEPT 226 RPTD INFO TOKYO 94, BERN 3, STOCKHOLM 3.

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.O

AUGUST 28 SENIOR SWISS DELEGATE TO NNSC, REAL, REQUESTED ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE PERMIT VISIT SEOUL FOR PURPOSE SEEING PLACES OF INTEREST THAT CITY AND TO ACCEPT INVITATION TO BE HOUSE GUEST BRITISH MINISTER OVER WEEKEND SEPTEMBER 1-2. THIS REQUEST FORWARDED EMBASSY BE SENIOR MEMBER UNCMAC, GENERAL GARD, AUGUST 29. SAME DAY THIRD PERSON NOTE TRUSTING "THAT THE VISIT OF MINISTER REAL WILL MEET WITH THE APPROVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY" WAS HANDED ACTING MINISTER FOREIGN AFFAIRS BY AMBASSADOR. CHIEF PROTOCOL, FOREIGN MINISTRY PHONED AFTERNOON AUGUST 30 TO SAY VISIT MINISTER REAL TO SEOUL WOULD BE WELCOMED BY ROK GOVERNMENT AND OFFER MADE ASSIST IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE MAKE VISIT PLEASANT. FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESUMED VISIT WOULD BE QUIET AND UNOBTRUSIVE.

BOWLING

GLS

Action Assigned to NA / CN
Action Taken None required
Date of Action Aug. 30, 1956
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer C. A. Norred Jr.
Direction to DC/R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1956 AUG 30 AM 3 45
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795.00

FROM: CGAFFE/ARMYEIGHT (REAR) CP ZAMA JAPAN FROM G2

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR ACSI 320.5 795b ~~400.5~~ 795b.5

NR: FM 917237 795b.5 310707Z AUG 56

Friendly str totals as of 31 Jul 56: Read in 3 colm.

A. Effective str, UN Forces, Katusa.

	1	2	3
1.	US Combt AFFE/Eight A Korea	3,964	8,632
	I Cor	1,721	896
	7th US Inf Div	17,478	2,453
	24th US Inf Div	17,803	2,195
	Total	40,966	14,176
2.	Other UN (except ROK) cmbt.		
	1st BCW Div (total)	1,800	

Note: Separate fig for Australia Canada New Zealand and UK forces not aval. Read in 2 colm.

	1	2
	Ethiopian--French	30
	Greek	18
	Thailand	253
	Turkish	5,667
	Total	7,268
3.	ROK	
	ROK Army	629,765
	Combat	(274,988)
	Svc	(316,931)
	Res div act pers	(23,566)
	Katusa	(14,176)
	Katcom	(104)
	ROK Marines	25,525
	Total	655,290
	Total UNC ground combt	703,524

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18 U.S.C. Sections 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

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Anal 47
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N 249613 C (31 AUG 56)

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NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
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NR: FM 917237

4.	AFFE/Eight A Korea	17,473
	UN Svc	496
	Total	17,969
	Total UNC ground cmbt and svc	721,493

ACTION: ACSI

DA IN 249613 C (31 AUG 56) rcz/

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OGS FORM 1 AUG. 51 375-2 REPLACES OGS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR. 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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Control: 62
Rec'd: September 1, 1956
2:16 a.m.

46
Action
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FROM: CINCUNC

TO: Secretary of State

NO: FE 203390, DTG 010426Z August (Army Message)

SENT DEPARTMENT OF ARMY; INFORMATION STATE DEPARTMENT, CHPROVMAAGK, CINCREP.

Reference: (A) DA 909134 August; (B) TOICA A-231 August.

FYI: Reference (B) reporting on 19th meeting CEB states Board informed ROKG now found way fund pork despite lack appropriation this purpose. No explanation given Board how now possible but heretofore impossible.

MAM:JB-6

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DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

SEP 1 1956

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Action Assigned to NA/SW.

Action Taken Noted

Date of Action 9/5/56

Action Office Symbol NA

Name of Officer SW

Direction to DC/R File

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1956 SEP 3 AM 8 15
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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

EUR INDEX

FROM : AmEmbassy, Bern

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE September 5, 1956

REF :

1956 SEP 13 AM 7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Files

	ACTION	DEPT.
For Dept. Use Only	EUR-5	Rm/R-2 FE-4 U/OP-1 IO-7 OCB-1
	REC'D 9-11	INFO OTHER CIA-7 USIA-10 OCB-1 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3 OSD-4

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SUBJECT: Appointment of New Head of Swiss Delegation in Korea

It was announced in the Swiss press on September 5 that Minister Fritz REAL, the present head of the Swiss delegation to the NNSC in Korea, would shortly return to Switzerland and that, in the light of the recent curtailing of the NNSC's activities and the reduction of the Swiss delegation to a membership of 18, the Federal Council had decided not to appoint a replacement of ministerial rank. His successor will be Jean de STOUTZ, who holds the rank of Counselor of Legation and has been serving since his return from the Swiss Legation in Moscow in the summer of 1955 as officer-in-charge of Korean affairs in the Federal Political Department. In recent months he has combined these duties with those of American desk officer in the Department.

Mr. de Stoutz, who is 43 years of age, is a highly intelligent and unusually well qualified career Swiss foreign service officer. He has an attractive personality and has invariably shown himself to be most cooperative in dealing with Embassy officers. He speaks fairly good English and has many American friends:-- his attitude towards the United States is believed to be one of sincere friendship and understanding.

For the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:

Anthony Clinton Swezey
First Secretary of Embassy

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1956 SEP 11 PM 12 56

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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File Designation 795.00/9-756

Memo w/att.

Date 7 Sept 1956

From NES

To Hemmendinger

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Action Taken 795.00/9-1156
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Date of Action SEP 25 1956
Action Office Symbol NA-K
Name of Officer
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FROM : Amembassy, Seoul

82
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE September 11, 1956

REF :

Received NA Sept 25 1956

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	REC'D 9/17	INFO OTHER	OSD ✓ CIA ✓ ARMY - 4 NAVY - 3 AIR - 3

SUBJECT: United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), Operations Report - July, 1956.

Five (5) copies of UNCMAC's operations report for the month of July, 1956, are forwarded attached as Enclosure 1 for the information of the Department. It is to be noted that like the report for June, this one is not classified.

July was a relatively inactive month for UNCMAC and the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) as a whole. During the period there were no meetings of the MAC, there were no meetings of the Joint Observer Teams, and the Secretaries of the MAC met only once (153rd meeting).

Remarks on matters pertaining to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) activities during July constitute the bulk of UNCMAC's report for that month. Recalling that NNSC inspection teams moved out of the Republic of Korea (ROK) on June 9, 1956, and withdrew from North Korea on June 12, 1956, the report notes that NNSC as a whole continued to operate at its Panmunjom headquarters during July; both sides to the Armistice submitted reports to the Commission as required by the Armistice Agreement. At its 265th Plenary Meeting, July 19, 1956, the NNSC took cognizance of the fact that the Korean Peoples Army/Chinese Peoples Volunteers (KPA/CPV) side had and the United Nations Command (UNC) side had not yet replied to the NNSC letter of May 12, 1956, informing the two sides that NNSC had concluded that the sides should provide compensation for loss or damage suffered by members of NNSC while serving in Korea. At NNSC's 266th meeting, held July 26, 1956, Minister Real, member from Switzerland, introduced the question of the present status, functions, duties and competence of the NNSC. He stated that the two sides to the Armistice view the June withdrawal of NNSC inspection teams to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in "a different . . . an opposite manner" and have attached to the withdrawal "certain conditions which by no means can be reconciled with each other". The Minister argued for clarification of the Commission's resultant status and introduced a draft of a letter from NNSC to the two sides designed to question them on the present situation; consideration of the Swiss proposal was evidently not concluded by the NNSC during July. UNCMAC's report for July takes note of the fact that the Swiss and Swedish members of NNSC sought permission to travel unofficially to points of interest within the ROK; UNCMAC informed the Senior Swiss and Swedish members that such requests should be directed to the Government of the ROK, inasmuch as military officials of the UNC are not

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

empowered to authorize such travel within the ROK. (NOTE: Developments since July have clarified this issue. UNCMAC later informed the Swiss and Swedes that requests would be directed either to the Government of the ROK or to the UNC, which Command would forward them to the U. S. Embassy, Seoul, for submission to the Government of the ROK. In fact, the Senior Swiss member of NNSC, Minister Real, directed such a request to UNCMAC during August; the Embassy submitted the case to the ROK Foreign Ministry, which approved the visit.)

According to the UNCMAC report, in the three years since the Korean Armistice was signed the KPA/CPV has alleged that the UNC side committed 36 ground and 504 aircraft violations, while the UNC has charged the KPA/CPV side with 15 ground and 60 aircraft violations.

For the Ambassador:

William G. Jones

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures: 1. Five (5) copies of UNCMAC's operations report for July, 1956.

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DEC 17 1956
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Department of State
4004

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

September 11, 1956

RMJR
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Participants

Defense	State
Admiral Radford	Mr. Walter S. Robertson
Gordon Gray	Mr. Francis O. Wilcox
Captain Robbins	Col. John M. Raymond
Captain Moote	Mr. Charles Runyon
Mr. Leigh	Mr. Howard L. Parsons
	Mr. David G. Nes

Copies to

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NA (cc 5)	IO (cc 1)
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795.00/9-1156

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In opening the discussion Mr. Robertson proposed that the group address itself to clear a telegram of instructions to CINCUNC along the lines proposed in a State Department draft.

Mr. Gray interrupted to say that in his opinion four major and very basic issues were at stake and should be dealt with: (1) Do we suspend paragraph 13(d) or introduce new equipment under a liberal interpretation; (2) do we report the new items or not; (3) do we proceed with the introduction of new equipment immediately or do we ask for the views of General Lemnitzer and Ambassador Dowling first; and (4) what do we do about atomic weapons?

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Admiral Radford contended that the entire question was a matter of reducing the cost of our military commitment in Korea, and that this could only be done by modernizing the forces there to include weapons of atomic capability.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that State and Defense had already agreed that new weapons would be introduced through an interpretation of paragraph 13(d) and that they would be reported to the NNSC. State had also supported the replacement of obsolete and worn out equipment with roughly equivalent items. The question raised by Admiral Radford was thus "Are we to implement policy already agreed upon or are we to set a new policy"?.

Admiral Radford

DC/R
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Rev 8
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Admiral Radford stated that he was not familiar with the policy outlined by Mr. Robertson with respect to interpretation and reporting, considered such a policy entirely unsatisfactory, and firmly believed that if such were the policy it should be changed. The Admiral maintained that it was impossible to do what had to be done under an interpretation of paragraph 13(d), and that so long as we were committed to replacing weapons with their equivalents, we could not reduce either the Korean forces or the American contingent.

Mr. Gray gave as his opinion that we could do what we wanted to through a liberal interpretation of paragraph 13(d) and by reporting in general terms. 795.00/6-2752

Mr. Robertson proceeded to read from the August 15 Unified Command Report to the United Nations and from Secretary McGuire's letter to Mr. Murphy of June 27, both of which he stated reflected Defense agreement with State on the basic questions involved.

Saying that the JCS had never considered the exchange of correspondence with State satisfactory, Admiral Radford contended that the policy was not definitive.

Mr. Gray asked whether there was anything inconsistent in the list of proposed weapons with the previous policy decision, and it was agreed that this question would have to be determined by Defense and State lawyers.

Mr. Robertson reviewed State's position and contended that we had always thoroughly recognized the intolerable situation created in Korea by Communist violations of the Armistice Agreement and that our purpose had been to find a formula for achieving a balance with the Communists while avoiding the onus of breaking the Armistice Agreement. We would, therefore, be very reluctant to take any action which would manifestly subject the U.S. to legitimate charges of having broken the Armistice.

In maintaining that the time had come for a new policy, Admiral Radford said that the removal of the NNSC was only the first step required and that the second was logically a suspension of paragraph 13(d).

Mr. Gray reiterated his view that perhaps the necessary action could be accomplished through an interpretation of paragraph 13(d) and said he was convinced that any agreement Defense had in the matter with State excluded any bar to atomic weapons. Accordingly, if State's interpretation of the policy excluded atomic weapons a new policy was needed.

After

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After Admiral Radford had read a September 1 JCS memorandum to Secretary Wilson on this subject, Mr. Robertson pointed again to the statements we had already made within the Military Armistice Commission and to the United Nations. How could we, in their light, now say something entirely different only a month later?

Admiral Radford again maintained that he had not known of the State-Defense decision, was not familiar with the Unified Command Report, and did not consider the position referred to therein as satisfactory. Mr. Gray interrupted stating that while Defense did clear these papers it did not think the position taken would preclude the introduction of atomic weapons.

Mr. Wilcox asked whether Defense assumed that atomic weapons could be introduced and unreported without becoming generally known. Admiral Radford admitted that the Koreans would probably announce such introductions.

In response to Mr. Robertson's question as to how the weapons we wished could be introduced under paragraph 13(d), Admiral Radford said that they could not. In his view, paragraph 13(d) is very specific and precludes the introduction of anything but equivalent materiel. Mr. Robertson interrupted to say that previously State and Defense had agreed that a liberal interpretation of paragraph 13(d) would be adequate.

Mr. Gray said that reduced to the simplest terms the JCS felt that "modernization" of forces in Korea required atomic weapons. The question was then whether this could be done under any reasonable interpretation of paragraph 13(d). If not, our previous policy must be reconsidered.

Referring to the question of interpretation, Mr. Leigh brought up the fact that the actions of the other side were relevant.

At this juncture, Admiral Radford had to leave for the White House, but prior to his departure he confirmed that Defense intended to introduce not only weapons of atomic capability into south Korea, but atomic warheads as well.

Mr. Wilcox said that with reference to the United Nations problem, he hoped that if the decision was made to introduce atomic weapons it could be shown not to violate the Armistice and would not be undertaken until after the next General Assembly.

Mr. Gray

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Mr. Gray agreed with the suggestion that State and Defense had never really discussed the types of weapons to be included in a modernization program and that it was now time to come to grips with this problem. In his opinion, Mr. Gray said he felt the most troublesome angle was that of reporting. This might be resolved through reporting in very general rather than specific terms.

At this point Mr. Robertson again reiterated his previous agreement with the philosophy of maintaining a military balance in Korea, but said the suspension of paragraph 13(d) and cessation of reporting after our previous commitments to the Sixteen and to the United Nations, would antagonize our allies and play into the hands of Communist propaganda which has all along been portraying the U.S. as violators of the Armistice Agreement.

Mr. Wilcox pointed out that while from a legal point of view, abrogation of an agreement by one party does entitle recourse to similar violations by the other party, it would nevertheless be extremely difficult to justify, especially in Asia, our introduction of atomic weapons based on Communist violations as we thus far knew them.

After discussing various possible lines of action, Mr. Gray and Mr. Robertson agreed that the next step was to get State and Defense lawyers together to decide what items could be introduced under a liberal interpretation of paragraph 13(d) and in what manner we should report such items. Once that determination is made by the legal experts then the policy question can be faced -- "Does the United States want atomic weapons in Korea"?

In terminating the meeting, Mr. Robertson raised the question of modernizing the Korean Army and pointed out the adverse repercussions in Korea which would result from our forces receiving new weapons with no comparable provision with respect to the Republic of Korea Army. Mr. Gray said that we did not intend to give atomic weapons to the Koreans. This was prohibited by law but that the matter of other equipment was under consideration.

FE:NA:DGNea:mlr
9/14/56

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY

September 13, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: FE - Mr. Robertson

In connection with your statement at the Secretary's Staff Meeting this morning regarding Article 13(d) of the Korean Armistice Agreement, there is quoted below an excerpt from the minutes of the State-JCS meeting of May 23, 1956, at which the subject was discussed. I was not present at that meeting and Mr. Murphy is, of course, out of town. However, G's records indicate that a summary of the discussion with the JCS was sent to FE on May 25 and the minutes as prepared by Mr. Finn are as follows:

FE-1185-1a
in NA

"ADMIRAL RADFORD inquired about Article 13(d) of the Armistice Agreement, noting that we are taking great risks because we are not able to keep the military efficiency of our forces in Korea at the necessary level. The Admiral suggested that perhaps we could get the Japanese to agree to lengthen runways in Japan if we could tell them that we were in a position to pull our air forces out and send them to Korea. He noted that General Taylor feels July 1 is the target date for favorable action on Article 13(d).

"MR. MURPHY said he thought it would be inadvisable to raise this matter with the UN group. ADMIRAL RADFORD agreed and said that he thought the UN commander in the field should take the necessary action as a military matter and that the subject of 13(d) should not be raised formally with other UN representatives. MR. MURPHY agreed and said we might use the theory that time had overtaken this aspect of the agreement. He added that the possibility exists that the communists might denounce the Korean Armistice Agreement if we should take any formal action on Article 13(d). ADMIRAL RADFORD said that he did not think this would be the result if we went ahead and brought in military equipment as necessary. ADMIRAL RADFORD and MR. MURPHY agreed that it would probably not be advisable to make reports of new equipment brought in to Korea.

"MR. MURPHY said the Department would look into the problem of Article 13(d)."

WTB.

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.
Special Assistant

795.00/9-1356
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[redacted]

FORM DS-747
10-7-55

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TOP SECRET COVER SHEET

[redacted]

1. TOP SECRET CONTROL NUMBER G-151

KT 1.1/7.1956
Problem of Para 13(d) of AA-
FE-1503-1a

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT(S) *(Origin, subject, reference no. or other pertinent data)*

TS Memo for FE - Robertson from G - Bennett dtd 9/13 re Article 13(d)

2. COPY INFORMATION

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5. FORWARDED

9/13/56 (Date)

Ellen Burton (Top Secret Control Officer)

3. DATE AND NAME OF PERSON PREPARING FORM

9/13/56 Valerie Deakin

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Mr. Robertson	FE	[signature]	9-13-56	10	10/11
Mr Sebold	FE	[signature]	10/11/56	10/12	10/12
Mr. Parsons	NA	[signature]	10/12	10/12	10/12
Mr Nes	NA		10/12		

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Control: 7595
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8:30 AM

FROM: SEOUL

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 282, SEPTEMBER 14, 8 P.M.

SENT DEPARTMENT 282, REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 108

REF TOKYO'S 623, RPTD INFO SEOUL 88.

CONCUR. HOWEVER, BELIEVE POSITION ON RHEE LINE SHOULD BE GIVEN IN CONFIDENCE JAPANESE AND PUBLICIZED ONLY WHEN STATEMENT ON CLAIMS PUBLISHED.

Received WA
Sept 14 '56
10:35 am

DOWLING

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Memo
Date 14 Sept. 1956
From Macsbrone
To Waddell

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[20]

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~FILE~~
BK
S420

OFFICIAL--INFORMAL

CONFIDENTIAL

American Embassy,
Bern, Switzerland,
September 19, 1956.

Dear Turner:

We have been encouraged by what we have heard about the recent improvement in the treatment of the Swiss in Korea. Your letter of August 31, 1956 on the subject showed another encouraging straw in the wind.

Before Jean de Stoutz departed, several of us saw him at various times. He indicated to me that the Swiss too had information indicating that things had improved. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have written to Red Dowling who is an old friend of mine, and who I am sure will do everything he can to see that the Swiss and Swedes receive as good treatment as possible under the circumstances.

795.00/9-1956

Upon my return, it was quite clear to me from reading some of the Army messages which had arrived in my absence that our military authorities are not fully cognizant of the full import of Section "(j)" of Article II of the Armistice Agreement which provides that the Commanders of the opposing sides shall "insure that all members and other personnel of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission . . . shall enjoy the freedom and facilities necessary for the proper exercise of their functions, including privileges, treatment, and immunities equivalent to those ordinarily enjoyed by accredited diplomatic personnel under international usage." Be that as it may, I hope the improvement in the treatment can be maintained.

We had

Turner C. Cameron, Jr., Esquire,
Chief, Swiss-Benelux Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

(1)

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BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sincerely,
Frances E. Willis

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By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

We had three glorious days in Dubrovnik. The first ten days after my return were far too strenuous, with separate expeditions to Vaduz, Zurich, Lausanne, Geneva and Utendorf. Now I shall try to settle down and get back into the groove, but I hope not into a rut.

Always sincerely,

Frances E. Willis

Frances E. Willis
American Ambassador

Enclosure:

Letter to Ambassador Dowling,
September 19, 1956.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

OFFICIAL--INFORMAL

CONFIDENTIAL

American Embassy,
Bern, Switzerland,
September 19, 1956.

Dear Red:

Since your arrival in Seoul, I have already been aware of an improvement in the treatment of the Swiss members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Needless to say it is a source of relief to us.

We here in Bern are not unaware of the circumstances which make it difficult for the Swiss and Swedes to be granted the "treatment and immunities equivalent to those ordinarily enjoyed by accredited diplomatic personnel under international usage" as provided in Section (j) of Article II of the Armistice Agreement. It is, of course, an anomalous situation to have or to have had the Swiss serving on the territory of a country the government of which the Swiss have never recognized. Furthermore, the fact that they are there at the invitation of the two sides to the Armistice Agreement places certain obligations upon us in Southern Korea. I have also heard recently from Turner Cameron much that confirmed what I had heard before about the stresses and strains of dealing with certain personalities. From some of the Army messages also I would say that there was not the fullest comprehension in some military quarters of the full import of Section (j) of Article II of the Armistice Agreement.

Aside from the question of entry into South Korea where the Swiss base their position on legal grounds the basis of their recent complaint, which our military never seemed to realize, was the indignity of the treatment given the Swiss members of the NNSC. They understood the reasons for giving "protection" to the members of the Delegations, but the surveillance exercised was in their view scarcely in

keeping

The Honorable
Walter C. Dowling,
American Ambassador,
Seoul, Korea.

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795.00/9-1956

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

keeping with the treatment and immunities equivalent to those accorded to accredited diplomatic personnel, to which the Armistice Agreement entitled them. The Swiss accepted the fact that the housing conditions more or less had to be those prevailing under "campaign conditions". They did not complain about the hardship or lack of facilities in general. On the other hand, the Army messages of which we have received copies appeared to indicate that the military view was that the situation could be remedied by some new furniture, a bit of paint here and there, and a paved parking space, among other things, for whose use I do not know.

In any event, I can well imagine that the combination of circumstances creates difficulties for you. However, it is reassuring to have you there to cope with them.

There were a number of reasons which prompted this letter: first to congratulate you on your new appointment; second to offer condolences because of your trials and tribulations; and third to let you know that the new head of the Swiss Delegation to the NNSC, Jean de Stoutz, is a good friend of many of us here at the Embassy in Bern. He is a stout friend but not very robust in health. I personally had certain misgivings about his taking this assignment which can prove quite arduous physically. The Swiss in general, however, are a sturdy lot and he set forth apparently without personal misgivings on the score of his health. You will have probably little personal contact with him, but I am sure that if you do, you will enjoy knowing him.

I need not tell you that it is of considerable importance to us and to what we are trying to accomplish here in Switzerland to have the Swiss who serve in Korea come back favorably impressed. I do not mean personally only, although that helps. In Korea they see the actions and implementation of U.S. policies in the broad international framework. They can judge first-hand the conduct of the United States as a World Power and their conclusions are of real consequence to us, not only within Switzerland, but elsewhere as well. Because of the objectivity of their judgments and the influence of their bankers and press beyond their own borders, we believe their good opinion is something worth having. Our motives for wishing you well in your difficult task are therefore not altogether disinterested.

Always sincerely,

Frances E. Willis

cc: Mr. Cameron
FEWillis:rej

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Subject File Copy

5420

August 31, 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ambassador Willis:

In view of Seoul's telegram 226 to the Department repeated to Bern as number 3, I was perhaps too pessimistic in my letter of August 27 concerning the arrangements being made for the entrance of Swiss NNSC members into the ROK. I hope Minister Real's visit will establish a satisfactory precedent.

Several days ago when Carl Strom who, as you know, was for a number of months our Chargé in Seoul introduced me to Mr. Sebald I had an opportunity to express to him your interest in this matter. During this conversation I reminded him that the Swiss President's son was currently on the NNSC Delegation and told him that the next Chief of the Delegation might very well be the foreign office official who is currently in charge of American affairs. Mr. Sebald took a very sympathetic attitude towards our interest in this matter. If for some reason the present arrangements do not work out I believe he will be glad to explore alternative procedures.

When I went through some of my effects I came across a book on Split and this brought back many pleasant memories of the Dalmatian coast. I hope you have enjoyed your trip.

Most sincerely,

Turner C. Cameron, Jr.

The Honorable
Frances E. Willis,
American Ambassador,
Bern.

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WE

S420

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

August 24, 1956

DATE

SUBJECT: Entry of Swiss NNSC Personnel into the Republic of Korea.

PARTICIPANTS:
Mr. Felix Schnyder, Counselor, Swiss Legation
Mr. Claude Caillat, First Secretary, Swiss Legation
Mr. William J. Sebald, Deputy Assistant Secretary, FE
Mr. C. A. Norred, Acting Officer in Charge, Korean Affairs, NA
Mr. Bruce Lancaster, WE

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NA (cc 4)
G (cc 1)
L/UNA (cc 1)
WE (cc 1)
Embassy Seoul (1)
" Bern (1)
" Stockholm (1)
Mr. McCormick, Defense, Rm. 2E837, Pentagon (1)
UNP (1)
OLI (2)
[illegible] (1)
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SEP 4 1956
OFFICE
WE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FW 795.00/9-1956

Mr. Sebald said he wished to talk briefly about the problem of entry of Swiss NNSC personnel into the ROK on un-official visits, which the Swiss Charge had raised on August 9. General Gard, at General Lemnitzer's request, informed the Swiss NNSC delegation on August 20 that they might address such entry requests to the United Nations Command if they wish. He also informed them that ROK Government's approval would have to be secured. Mr. Sebald said the U.S., in its capacity as the Unified Command, could not guarantee approval of requests, but will ask on behalf of the Swiss and do all it could to secure approval. appropriately

Mr. Schnyder said that he believes this arrangement would be satisfactory to his Government. Mr. Caillat asked whether requests could be made for members of the NNSC delegation other than the Chief and was informed they could be. Mr. Schnyder expressed appreciation for the U.S. action, and said he would report it to his Government.

WE:NA:CANorred:mlr 8/21/56

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

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WE
Lancaster
S420

FE - Mr. Sebald

NA - Mr. Hemmendinger

Your Meetings with the Swiss and Swedish Charges Concerning Treatment of NNSC Personnel at Kimpo Air Field.

Swedish Charge von Sydow will be in to see you August 24, Friday, at 3:00, and Swiss Charge Schnyder will be in at 3:45 the same day to give details regarding the treatment of Swedish NNSC couriers at Kimpo Air Field.

On July 24, the Swiss presented us an Aide-Memoire in Bern complaining of the treatment of their NNSC personnel at Kimpo Air Field in Korea. On August 9 you replied to their complaints informally when Swiss Charge Schnyder came in to complain about the inability of Swiss NNSC personnel to enter the ROK. Embassy Bern was subsequently directed to make a written reply (Tab C). CINCUNC and Seoul (Tab D) enable us to make a response now to the Swiss complaint concerning entry of their NNSC personnel into the ROK.

Swedish Charge Douglas made strong oral complaint to you July 26 concerning the inability of Swedish NNSC personnel to enter the ROK. He mentioned also discourteous treatment of Swedish NNSC couriers, and you asked that he supply details. He saw you again on August 2 and said that the Swedish Government would not have its NNSC personnel apply to the ROK for entry. He said he was still trying to secure the details of discourteous treatment which you requested, and which Charge von Sydow apparently is now ready to supply. We have not yet made any response to the Swedish complaints, since they were primarily concerned with the problem of entry into the ROK. It would be appropriate to receive the details of discourteous treatment from Charge von Sydow, and at the same time make a final response to him on the Swedish complaints.

FM

795.00/8-1954

Recommendation

That you approve the attached talking papers for use in your meetings with the Swiss and Swedish Charges.

Attachments

1. Talking paper with Charge von Sydow. (Tab A)
2. Talking paper with Charge Schnyder. (Tab B)
3. CINCUNC and Seoul telegrams. (Tab C)
4. Aide-Memoire. (Tab D)

Clearances

U/UNK - Mr. Runyon UNP - Mr. Sisco WE - Mr. Lancaster NEA - Mr. Crowley
Defense - Mr. McCormick

FE:NA:CMHorwood:mlr
August 23, 1954

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TALKING PAPER FOR USE WITH CHARGE VON SYDOW

1. If Charge von Sydow presents the details you requested on the discourtesies shown Swedish couriers, it would be appropriate to state that it will be transmitted to the United Nations Command.

2. The U.S. Government deeply regrets conditions which led the Swedish Government to complain regarding the treatment of its NNSC personnel at Kimpo Air Field. The United Nations Command has thoroughly investigated the complaints made by the Swedish Government. Efforts had already begun as a result of discussions in the area about the facilities and treatment of NNSC personnel in transit between Tokyo and Panmunjom. Construction of additional facilities will shortly be completed. Effort is being made to insure that escort personnel afford the NNSC personnel the privileges and courtesies ordinarily enjoyed by diplomatic personnel. The U.S. Government sincerely believes that the conditions about which the Swedish Government complained will fully be corrected within the very near future, if indeed they have not already been corrected.

3. The U.S. Government, in its capacity as the Unified Command, wishes to express again appreciation to the Swedish Government for the service of Swedish personnel in the NNSC in Korea.

4. The United Nations Command and the United States Embassy have actively interested themselves in finding a solution to the problem of the entry of Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel into the ROK on unofficial matters. The United Nations Command on August 20 wrote the chiefs of the Swiss and Swedish NNSC delegations that they could address their requests

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requests for entry to the United Nations Command if they wished. The August 20 letter did indicate, however, that the approval of the ROK Government would be necessary for the entry of these personnel. The U.S. Government hopes that the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel will soon test this arrangement. The U.S. Government regrets the inconvenience caused the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel by their inability to enter the ROK on unofficial visits following the removal of the inspection teams in early June 1956. We do not anticipate further difficulties, in as much as the Government of the ROK has never been hostile to the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel. We will recommend and support the requests of the Swiss and Swedish personnel for entry. We will observe the effects of these arrangements, and unless further difficulties arise, do not believe further action is required.

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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TALKING PAPER FOR USE WITH CHARGE SCHNYDER

The United Nations Command and the United States Embassy have actively interested themselves in finding a solution to the problem of the entry of Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel into the Republic of Korea on unofficial matters. The United Nations Command on August 20 wrote the chiefs of the Swiss and Swedish NNSC delegations that they could address their requests for entry to the United Nations Command if they wished. The August 20 letter did indicate, however, that the approval of the Government of the Republic of Korea would be necessary for the entry of these personnel. The United States Government hopes that the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel will soon test this arrangement. The United States Government regrets the inconvenience caused the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel by their inability to enter the Republic of Korea on unofficial visits following the removal of the inspection teams in early June 1956. We do not anticipate further difficulties, in as much as the Government of the Republic of Korea has never been hostile to the Swiss and Swedish NNSC personnel. We will recommend and support the requests of the Swiss and Swedish personnel for entry. We will observe the effects of these arrangements, and unless further difficulties arise, do not believe further action is required.

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

WE F-4661

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PRIORITY

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FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN SGD LEMNITZER

TO: SEC DEF WASH DC

INFO: DEPTAR WASH DC, CGAFFE/ARMYEIGHT KOREA, CGAFFE/ARMY-EIGHT (REAR) CP ZAMA JAPAN, COMFEAF (ADV) FUCHU AIR STA JAPAN, COMNAVFE YOKOSUKA JAPAN, SR MBR UNCMAC KOREA, USAMBASSADOR SEOUL KOREA, USAMBASSADOR TOKYO JAPAN

NR: FE 802323 201030Z AUG 56

Ref: A. FE 802215
B. State msg Seoul 91, Tokyo 250

1. After reviewing substance of recent heavy volume of message traffic in connection with possible visit to Seoul and other areas in ROK by members of Swiss and Swedish representation on NNSC, I find that the principal unresolved issue deals with manner in which requests for such visits should be addressed.

2. As indicated in ref A. This headquarters prefers that requests for such visits be addressed to ROK Government with UNCMAC and AFFE/Eight Army Korea lending all possible assistance in transmitting such requests (via AmEmb Seoul) to ROK Government. Ref B, however, contains information to effect that Count Douglas informed State that Swedish Government insists on dealing with UNC and MAC on this matter and will not submit request addressed to ROK Foreign Ministry.

3. I feel that far too much valuable time and effort of US Government officials, commanders and staffs, have already been devoted to this relatively unimportant and technical issue. Accordingly, on 16 August, during my recent visit to Seoul to attend ROK Presidential inaugural ceremonies, I directed General Gard, Senior US Member, UNCMAC to inform Minister Real and General Bergenstrahle, Senior Swiss and Swedish Representatives respectively on NNSC, that any requests for visits of Swiss or Swedish Members to ROK may be addressed either to ROK Government or to UNC as they desire. In so doing, however, General Gard was to make it clear that final authority for approving such requests rested

DA IN 246828 (20 AUG 56)

OCS FORM 1 AUG. 51 375-2 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR. 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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with ROK Government. General Gard has informed me that he has now notified Minister Real and General Bergenstrahle in writing as indicated above.

4. I hope that my action in this regard will completely dispose of this troublesome issue.

Note: 802215 is DA IN 244015 (8 Aug 56) OSD DCSOP 250 not identified

ACTION: OSD, DCSOP

INFO : OCS, CAMG, JCS, PSYWAR, AF, NAVY, CMC, SDLO, ACSI, OSA

DA IN 246828 (20 Aug 56) rk/1

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5420

Bureau of
Far Eastern Affairs
AUG - 2 1956
3478
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Department of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: July 26, 1956

SUBJECT: Treatment of Swedish NNSC Personnel.

PARTICIPANTS: Count Douglas, Minister Plenipotentiary, Counselor, Swedish Embassy
Mr. William J. Sebald, Deputy Assistant Secretary, FE
Mr. C. A. Norred, Acting Officer in Charge, Korean Affairs, NA
Mr. Edwin D. Crowley, BNA

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L/UNA (cc 1)	Mr. McCormick, Defense,		
UNP (cc 1)	Rm. 2E837, Pentagon (1)		

795.00/7-2656

Count Douglas said that he regretted having to come in to speak to us about the problem of treatment of the Swedish NNSC personnel in Korea, but the treatment had been recently unsatisfactory. His Government had asked him to make the following complaints:

1. Since the removal of the teams from south Korea in June, the members of the NNSC were encountering difficulty in visiting south Korea. For example, the chief of the Swedish NNSC delegation was refused permission to go to Seoul to attend the French National Day Celebration on July 14, to which he had been invited by the French Minister. A second example is that of the NNSC officer who in the past has had charge of the economic matters of both the NNSC and the Swedish Red Cross Field Hospital in Pusan. He has been refused permission to travel to Pusan from the Demilitarized Zone as he has in the past. The Swedish NNSC personnel have also been refused vacations in south Korea. 2. Swedish NNSC couriers have been treated in an insulting way at Kimpo Air Field.

Count Douglas said that personal relations between the Swedish NNSC personnel and General Gard continue to be excellent, but the Swedish Government agreed to work in the NNSC at the U.S. request and considers that its personnel should not be treated in this way.

Mr. Sebald said that he was sorry that the Swedish Government had found it necessary to make these complaints and that the U.S. would look into the matter carefully. He asked whether Count Douglas could give

specific

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Sent

S-4

July 25, 1956

CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Dear Ambassador Willis:

Your letter of July 19 and telegram of July 24 regarding the NNSC arrived almost simultaneously. As regards the treatment of the Swiss Delegation discussed in the telegram, everyone here is very much concerned and Defense is being pressed at all levels to rectify the situation immediately. The Department sent instructions to Tokyo to pass this telegram to CINCUNC (apparently Tokyo does not take such action automatically and because of past failures to pass things to CINCUNC, everyone here slugs all messages sent to Tokyo which should be seen by the military with the heading "for CINCUNC"). Defense states that General Lemnitzer went over personally to Korea during the removal of the NNSC teams and they believe that he will make a personal inspection of the facilities the Swiss have to use at Panmunjon and Kimpo and do everything possible to make them more comfortable. Mr. Sebald, who is just back from a tour of the Far East, says that all of our units within a certain number of miles of the Demilitarized Zone have orders to remain in combat-type quarters. Similar quarters, which apparently consist of 16' by 16' pyramidal tents with wooden floors, have been provided the Swiss. A quonset hut is available to them as a sort of lounge. Sanitary facilities are primitive. I know from my own experience that this sort of tent is almost unbearably hot during the daylight hours in summer and affords very little protection against the cold in winter. The contrast between what the Swiss and Swedes have and the neat, concrete buildings put up by the Communists for the Czechs and Poles is rather marked.

We do not know what General Lemnitzer will decide to do to make the Swiss more comfortable. This whole problem remains a military responsibility in which we have no means of direct intervention but we shall certainly do everything we can to change the present unhappy situation. David Nes, who is replacing Bill Jones on the Korean desk, is currently taking deferred home leave on the West Coast and will make a trip to Korea before returning here to duty. We are writing him to state that it is even more necessary than we had anticipated when we talked to him here that he go to Panmunjon and meet the Swiss and Swedish Delegations there and see how they live and work.

The Honorable
Ambassador Frances E. Willis,
American Embassy,
Bern.

The

FW 795.00/9-1956

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CONFIDENTIAL

The Swedes are coming in tomorrow to see Mr. Sebald to repeat what the Swiss said to you about conditions in Panmunjom and at Kimpo. They have said that they do not intend to present a note or aide-memoire on the subject.

As regards the explusion of the NNSC teams (your letter of July 19 and Bern's despatch No. 53 of the same date) we are all aware that both the act of expulsion itself and the manner in which it was handled gave some offense to the Swiss and the Swedes. I believe, however, that there is unanimous agreement among the senior officers of the Department that it was better to get the unpleasantness over with in one dose by expelling the teams rather than allowing them to remain as a constant thorn in the flesh. The press and other reaction to the expulsion in all parts of the Free World was extremely mild. There was, of course, some considerable unhappiness here-abouts at both the contents of the CINCUNC message discussed in your letter as well as the fact that we had first news of what happened from a North Korean radio broadcast.

I am afraid that all of the above is rather inconclusive but I thought that some of it was information that might be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Bruce M. Lancaster

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Memo

Date 27 Sept. 1956

From Maestrone

To Waddell

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Control: 963
Rec'd: OCTOBER 2, 1956
8:30 AM

FROM: SEOUL

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 335, OCTOBER 2

SENT DEPARTMENT 335; REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 130

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.

SHOOTING INCIDENT INVOLVING SMALL PATROL KPA/CPV AND UNC POLICEMEN OCCURRED IN DEMILITARIZED ZONE SEPTEMBER 20 AND RESULTED DEATH ONE KPA/CPV AND WOUNDING ONE ROK POLICEMAN.

JOINT OBSERVER TEAM INVESTIGATION ENDED SEPTEMBER 27 WITH TWO SIDES UNABLE AGREE ON FINDINGS. FOR DETAILS SEE UNCMAC PIO PRESS RELEASE MESSAGE 270600Z INFORMATION COPY TO USINFO WASHINGTON.

JPT

Received
NA
Oct 2, 1956
2 p.m.

DOWLING

Action Assigned to FE/DN

Action Taken Noted

Date of Action 10/2/56.

Action Office Symbol ND

Name of Officer Dowling

Direction to DC/R File

795.00/10-256

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October 5 1956

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795.00/10-556

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you very much for furnishing a copy of the revised portion of your manuscript dealing with the background of the Korean armistice (following pp. 366). Upon reading it I felt that while it represented a more accurate description of the situation at that time, there still appear to be several points at which the emphasis and perspective are wrong.

After consulting with Mr. Robertson, I am forwarding a proposed redraft which you may find useful.

To me your draft seems to imply that release of the prisoners was the main issue and the problem which brought about Mr. Robertson's mission to Korea. As a matter of fact the release of prisoners was merely an incident, a symptom of a much graver problem. President Rhee had taken the unequivocal stand that he would participate in no armistice and would, in fact, carry on the fight alone if necessary. While the principal issues had been settled between the United Nations and the Communists so that an armistice could otherwise be reached, the United States felt that it could not in good faith sign unless President Rhee could be persuaded to accept it, or at least not obstruct it. Thus, the issue was whether there could or could not be an end to hostilities; not simply whether the release of prisoners would enrage the Communists so that negotiations would be broken off.

I have attempted to make another point clear in the enclosed draft, although I have used considerable wordage to do it, and you probably will see ways to cut it. That suggestion relates to the second point agreed to by both sides on the question of prisoners. It seemed to me that your account put more emphasis on prisoner explanations during the post-armistice interval than it did on the period prescribed for arranging a political conference. Actually the explanation period was subordinate to the effort to obtain a political conference. Also, as I read your manuscript, there does not appear to be any distinction between the separate time periods.

President Rhee

795.00/10-556

CS/T

Mr. William L. White,
160 East 66th Street,
New York 21, N.Y.

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

President Rhee did not go about explaining his reasoning as your draft suggests; he has to this day confined his views to his letters to the President and Secretary of State, since he felt it best to keep the other side guessing as to his intentions.

You will note one or two minor changes designed to clear up what seems to me to be slightly ambiguous language, and I have done some re-arranging in the interest of chronology.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. I feel sure that your effort will result in a most valuable contribution to world understanding of these important problems.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Henderson
Public Affairs Adviser
Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs

Enclosure:

✓Redraft.

FE/P:JWHenderson:lh 10/5/56

Clearance: FE - Mr. Robertson
HKR

S/S-CR
OCT 5 26 1956 P.M.

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NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

On June 8th, both sides came out of secret session with an agreement: each had given a little.

(1) The Communist side had agreed that only India would bring a military force to control the prisoners, so that no Red flag would fly on South Korean soil. Those willing to go back (Big Switch) would be returned within 60 days of the signing.

(2) Both sides agreed on a formula for handling prisoners which assured that they would be given their freedom not later than 180 days from the signing of the Armistice Agreement. After the 60 days provided for repatriation of those who desired it, the remaining prisoners were to be handed over to the custody of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. During a 90-day period each side should conduct explanations to prisoners held by the other side. If all prisoners did not accept repatriation within 30 days from the end of this explanation period, they were to be given civilian status -- freedom. This final disposition was subject to decisions which might be reached sooner at a political conference of the governments concerned. The agreement had provided for a three-month period after the signing of the armistice in which such a political conference was to be arranged with a view to a peace settlement. The conference did not take place, however, before the date prescribed for the release of the prisoners, so they were finally freed.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Meanwhile, the mounting evidence that an armistice was in fact on the point of reality and that the United Nations was preparing to sign it produced a frenzy of righteous indignation in South Korea. This little nation which had taken the brunt of the war's losses in blood, treasure and captured soldiers, was still eager to go on fighting to unify the peninsula, and to it, armistice talks were a form of appeasement.

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By LgnJ, NARA, Date 1/17/29

But according to South Korea's viewpoint her more languid United Nations allies, huddling comfortably with the enemy, had struck a deal under which unification seemed an irridescent dream. President Rhee made it abundantly clear that he intended to fight on, armistice or no armistice.

South Korea had been nursing her grievances (who will say they were imagined?) and bided her time. In several huge mainland prison camps there were 27,000 north Korean prisoners, all of whom in several careful screenings had sworn to us they would never be sent back alive. While such camps had American commanders, they were lightly guarded by ROK soldiers. On June 18th, the Free World was amazed by the news of anti-Communist riots in East Berlin. Halfway around the world, South Korea staged an anti-Communist celebration of her own. Those ROK guards opened wide the prison gates. Instantly the 27,000 melted into the civilian population of South Korea, including 64 Chinese who happened to be in the hospital, but who now gleefully hopped off with the rest.

The ensuing diplomatic explosion can be measured only in nuclear megatons. The quessier of our European allies, suspecting that the Americans might have connived in this skulduggery (they had not), now trembled lest negotiations stop, and fighting resume.

On the Yalu, our prisoners in Communist camps were furious at Syngman Rhee, fearing he had indefinitely delayed their own release. Yet The Doctor remembers loyal leaders cautioning the others to show none of this feeling to the Chinese, however hard they might swear at Rhee among themselves.

At this juncture, the Communists threw a quick, tough offensive against the battle line which badly chewed up an ROK division, leaving a hole which had quickly to be plugged with American troops. It served as a reminder to Seoul that, whatever the spiritual shortcomings of her powerful United Nations allies,

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

South Korea was hardly in a position to go it alone.

South Korean troops at that time held two-thirds of the UN line in Korea. The United States and United Nations saw clearly that if Rhee persisted in his position, it would hardly be possible to sign an armistice in good faith, since the fighting could not in fact be stopped without the acquiescence of Rhee's armies as well.

Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson was despatched to Seoul, where he arrived on June 24 to begin a series of talks with President Rhee seeking to keep the negotiations for an armistice from flopping off the rails. On July 9th Rhee finally yielded to the U.S. position and agreed with Robertson that while he would not sign the armistice, he would take no action to obstruct it and would keep his forces under the UN Command. This pledge was confirmed in writing in letters from President Rhee to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles, under date of July 11th, which Robertson brought with him when he flew back to Washington.

The armistice talks had been broken off in a rage by the Communists as the result of a unilateral action by South Korea in releasing the prisoners on June 18.

The Communists returned to the armistice tents on July 10, but there were still some difficulties to solve.

Besides his opposition to any form of armistice, President Rhee's position was that no Communist -- neutral or not -- could enter South Korea. For the fiery anti-Communists of Seoul viewed Nehru's position as a calculatedly balanced political hermaphroditism not less detestable to them than open Communism. If an Indian soldier dared set foot on her soil, her troops would open fire!

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

According to a face-saving formula, worked out by Assistant Secretary Robertson and General Clark and accepted by President Rhee, the neutralist Indians would be wafted by helicopter to the neutral zone, which was 4 kilometers wide, up the delta of the demilitarized river Han. The Communist Czechs and Poles could enter from the Communist North.

Thus the hard-won soil of South Korea would neither be ground under any Communist heel, nor dented by neutralist toes.

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By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/39

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OCT 5 1956

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmEmbassy, Bern

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TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF : Department's CA-10, July 2, 1956.

Date of Action October 19, 1956
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer CA Norred Jr.
Direction to DC/R file

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D 10-15	INFO OTHER RM/R-2 OL 1-6 EUR-5 CIA-15 USIA-16

SUBJECT: Swiss Position Concerning NNSC Problem

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In compliance with the Department's instruction that a report be submitted by despatch on or about October 15 concerning the position Switzerland might be likely to take with respect to United Nations General Assembly debate on the NNSC problem, the Embassy knows of no particular statement or action presently contemplated by the Swiss Government in this field. The fact that Switzerland is not a member of the United Nations makes it unnecessary for the Swiss Government to prepare any position with respect to the debate itself, although this is in no sense intended to suggest that whatever debate may take place on this subject will not be followed with the closest attention and interest by the Swiss authorities.

For the Ambassador:

Rec NA-10/17/56
4:00 P.M.

Anthony Clinton Swezey
Anthony Clinton Swezey
First Secretary of Embassy

cc: American Embassy, Stockholm

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FROM : Amembassy STOCKHOLM — 435 DESP. NO. — Action Assigned to

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. — Action Taken October 15, 1956 DATE

REF : Department's CA-10, July 2, 1956 — none required

OCT 16 1956

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	FE-4	RM/R-2 OLI-6 EUR-5
	REC'D 10/19	OTHER CIA-12 USIA-10 OSD-4

Date of Action OCT. 25 1956
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer

SUBJECT: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) and the Forthcoming United Nations General Assembly Session

795.00/10-1556
Direction to DC/R

The above-referenced Departmental Circular Airgram requests that the Embassy report by despatch on or about October 15, 1956, on the position Sweden is likely to take with respect to the United Nations General Assembly debate on the NNSC problem.

According to Per LIND, Foreign Office Bureau Chief in charge of United Nations affairs, the Foreign Office has not come to a final decision about what to do concerning the NNSC problem at the forthcoming UNGA session. The present discussion is trending along the line that during the debate on Korea a Swedish representative will intervene with a speech which points out that Sweden is still represented on the NNSC by a small virtually nominal representation (now numbering 11), and which reiterates the Swedish position on the NNSC. In brief this speech will make clear that Sweden undertook an international responsibility by participating in the NNSC and it does not intend to unilaterally relinquish this responsibility, however, it will be noted that the Swedish group on the NNSC is not now performing a useful task. In short, according to Lind, the Swedish position is that they no longer believe their group with the NNSC is necessary, but unless the whole concept is legally terminated, the Swedes intend to continue their pro-forma representation. He stated once again that "if you kick us out we won't be disappointed, but we don't expect you to do this".

Lind noted further that the Swedish Foreign Office has been in touch with Switzerland on the NNSC problem and any approach taken will undoubtedly represent a joint point of view.

Lind also referred to the question of the cost of Swedish participation on the NNSC and recalled that the language of the instruments setting up this organ were by no means clear. Sweden reserved its position on what its stand would be on this matter, but he was inclined to think that ultimately Sweden would bear the cost of Swedish personnel as a part of its contribution to an international dispute.

The present head of the Swedish NNSC group, Carl BERGENSTRÅHLE, a diplomat

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

with the rank of general, will soon have completed his term of assignment in Korea. The Foreign Office does not intend to have a person of comparable rank succeed him, but probably will allow his second in command to take over his duties or split his functions with those of some Swedish diplomat in the area. This will constitute a further Foreign Office indication that the present function of the NNSC is not important.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim:

Joseph Sweeney

Joseph Sweeney
First Secretary of Embassy

copy sent to:

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

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October 29 1956

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

I have your letter of October 15 requesting information on the present status of the Korean Armistice. A search of our records has failed to locate your previous letter. I am sorry there has been a delay in writing you and hope the information will still be of help to you.

An armistice was signed on July 27, 1953, between the United Nations Command and the Communist forces. However, the Republic of Korea has not signed the Armistice Agreement and has often objected that the Communists, who profess adherence to it, have repeatedly violated it, most flagrantly in respect to paragraph 13(d) which governs the introduction of combat material into Korea. From July 27, 1953 to July 1, 1956, the Military Armistice Commission held 72 meetings for the purpose of administering the Armistice. There is enclosed a publication, "Armistice in Korea", which includes the text of the Armistice and selected statements. Also enclosed is a copy of "The Korean Problem at the Geneva Conference" which describes some of the efforts made to implement the Armistice Agreement.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Meagher
Chief
Public Services Division

Enclosures:

1. "Armistice in Korea".
2. "The Korean Problem at the Geneva Conference.

DC/R
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Rev
Cat

Mr. Charles S. Stevenson,
2505 Grand Avenue,
Kansas City, Missouri.

P:SEV:MEvKns:CR:pp 10/26/56 Info. from NA-Mr. Norred

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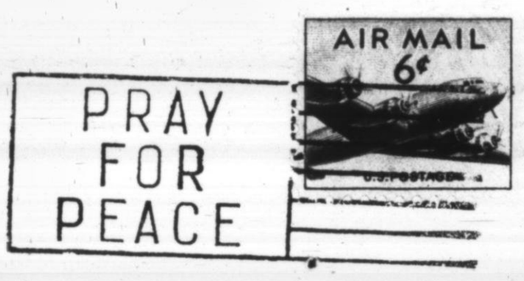
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CHARLES S. STEVENSON
CIVILIAN AIDE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
2505 GRAND AVE.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY MO
OCT 15
5:30 PM
1956



State Department
Public Relations Department
Washington, D. C.

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CIVILIAN AIDE
TO
THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

CHARLES S. STEVENSON
2505 GRAND AVE.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

October 15, 1956

State Department
Public Relations Department
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I wrote you on August 2 for information about the present status of the Korean armistice, but so far have not received an answer.

In my capacity of Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army, I occasionally write 800 word articles for our local Kansas City Star . . . for this Armistice Day I had in mind writing one with up to date information on the status of the Korean peace treaty.

I wanted to know what has happened that it hasn't been signed, with a few details as to the number of meetings held, a summary of the basic issues involved, and possibly the number of troops still there and the countries they represent.

Can you supply me with any literature which might bring me up to date . . . I will need it very shortly since the material for Armistice Day has to be turned in by November 1.

Sincerely,

Stevenson

Charles S. Stevenson

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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/89

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : NA - Mr. Parsons

DATE: October 18, 1956

FROM : NA - Mr. Nes

SUBJECT: Compensation for Injury or Damage to NNSC Personnel.

Attached is a file of various recommendations by Defense, L and NA/K on the issue of compensation for injury or damage to NNSC personnel. The issue arose from the helicopter accidents in late 1955 and early 1956, killing and injuring Polish NNSC personnel. The NNSC recommended that the two sides undertake to compensate for injury and damages without reference to fault. Although subsequently the NNSC teams were moved into the Demilitarized Zone, the NNSC has again raised the matter and considers it a live issue.

The latest draft, prepared in accordance with Mr. Hemmendinger's judgment, provides for an ex gratia payment by the UN Command. This is in accord with the original views of Mr. Runyon and Mr. Klaus of L. Miss Bacon refuses to clear the idea of such a payment. She holds that ex gratia payment would imply a responsibility or negligence on our part. (The facts of the major incident, in which three Poles were killed, are not clear: the plane was merely a light observation plane, and the pilot was inexperienced and did not show particularly good judgment in flying against the counsel of the weather officer, but we do not have adequate information here to judge whether there was real negligence.) Miss Bacon also believes that if payment is made, it should be made by the two sides. At her request we talked with SEA officers about parallels in Indochina. There is information that the Vietnamese paid for damages in the famous riots, but we do not have information on cases parallel to ours, such as an automobile accident injuring a Canadian. Miss Byrne suggested discreet inquiry to the Canadians and French, but I believe that they would quickly perceive the significance of such questions, and that we should not approach them in the absence of an agreed Department position.

We do not know Mr. Robertson's and Mr. Sebald's views on this issue. Defense and the UN Command will surely oppose any idea of paying compensation. Before proceeding further with the clearance of the latest draft providing for an ex gratia payment, I would appreciate your views on the issue. You may wish to raise it informally with Mr. Robertson and Mr. Sebald.

Attachments:

Four attachments.

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FROM : Amembassy BERN

260
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

October 18, 1956
DATE

REF : Embtel 206, August 24, 1956

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Action Taken
Date of Action OCT 25 1956

SUBJECT: NNSC

795.00/8-2756

Action Office Symbol NA

There is enclosed a memorandum of a conversation on the subject of the NNSC. Federal Councillor PETITPIERRE made the remarks reported in the course of a conversation with me on a number of subjects.

There are only two points made by Mr. Petitpierre which might be regarded as adding anything new. The first was that the Swiss appear to be relatively satisfied with the treatment which they are now receiving in Korea. Second, the Swiss do not appear at this time to be disposed to press for a re-statement or reformulation of the functions of the NNSC through the Military Armistice Commission.

Minister Real, former head of the Swiss delegation on the NNSC, has left Korea and Mr. de Stoutz has arrived. Minister Real has not yet returned to Switzerland as he is proceeding via the United States, where he has many friends.

Frances E. Willis

Enclosure:
Memorandum of Conversation

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 24 1956
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

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Page 1 of
Encl. No. 1
Desp. No. 260
From Bern

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

between

Federal Councillor Petitpierre

and Ambassador Willis

October 17, 1956

SUBJECT: NNSC

In the course of a conversation on a number of subjects Mr. Petitpierre remarked that reports from Minister Real before his departure from Korea indicated that the situation had improved. The system for obtaining permission for Swiss members of the NNSC to visit South Korea appeared to be working satisfactorily. I expressed the hope that the arrangements made for the application for visas to be submitted through the U.N. Command and the American Embassy would continue to prove satisfactory.

Mr. Petitpierre again referred to the fact that the Swiss member of the NNSC after the withdrawal of the inspection teams to the demilitarized zone had proposed that the NNSC should submit a communication to the MAC concerning the reduction of functions. The Czech and Polish members of the NNSC had opposed this suggestion and the Swiss member had taken no position. For the time being, therefore, Mr. Petitpierre stated there was no intention to reopen this question in the NNSC. He stated that he might be seeing Mr. Undén, the Swedish Foreign Minister, in the course of the winter and that they might examine the problem together. He repeated that the Swiss would be happy to have their task finished and that it would also be agreeable to Swiss public opinion. His position, however, had not changed, and he believed that it was not incumbent upon the Swiss to take action to bring the Commission to an end but rather upon the parties to the Armistice.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 24, 1956

SUBJECT: Article 13 (d) of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. J. R. Rowland, First Secretary, Embassy of Australia.
Mr. Howard L. Parsons, Director, Office of Northeast Asian Affairs.

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OCT 31 1956

Mr. Rowland stated that it was the understanding of the Australian Government that when it was decided to modernize weapons being furnished forces in the Republic of Korea, such items would be introduced under a liberal interpretation of Article 13(d). He asked whether the decision to introduce modern weapons would be discussed with the Sixteen or some part of the 16 nations, in particular, the UK, members of the British Commonwealth, and France.

Mr. Parsons stated that he was not sure this matter had been fully considered and could not answer the question completely. However, he promised to look into the matter and inform Mr. Rowland as soon as possible.

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

CHARLES E. BENNETT
MEMBER
2D DISTRICT, FLORIDA

J. W. NORMAN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

October 26, 1956

COMMITTEE:
ARMED SERVICES

SECRETARIES:
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JEANNETTE CHESBROUGH SOWERS
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L. MURIEL PICKLES

PLEASE REPLY TO:
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Department of State

Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have received the following request from a prominent constituent, Mr. Charles W. Joseph of Turpentine & Rosin Factors, Inc., P. O. Box 5, Jacksonville, Florida:

"It would be appreciated if you could give me additional information regarding the following question that I submitted to you yesterday at the S A R Meeting.

"'Don't you think that if another World conflict should occur that the U. N. would expect us to furnish most of the men and money, then tell us how to conduct same, as was the case in Korea?'

"As I recall your answer, you first stated that I was mistaken in that the U. N. pushed us in, but that the U. S. had pushed in the U. N. Now if this is correct, and we had not pushed them in, just what would have the U. N. done would they have sat idly by and watched the REDS overrun Korea? It was my understanding that one of the main purposes of the U. N. was to prevent such, however my question did not imply that the U. S. was pushed in but referred to the U. N.'s action during the conflict.

"I then referred to the fact that all of our Military leaders had made the statement that they could have won the Conflict if their hands had not been tied and had been allowed to bomb and destroy the Enemies supplies across the Yalu River. I believe you stated that it was not the U. N. that prevented this but that it was our Administration in Washington. This was indeed a surprise to me as I had understood that it was due to pressure from the U. N. If you are correct, just what was the reason behind the Administration's refusal to allow our Military leaders to follow their recommendations and thus preventing the destruction of the enemy supplies that were being used to kill off our men in the front lines?"

This letter (and its enclosures, if any) microfilmed for RM/R records

316654

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1956 OCT 29 PM 2 37

FILED
NOV 26 1956

795.00/10-2656

Reply drafted NA 11-1-56 CW

DC/R
Amdt 29
Item 1
Class Unclassified

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

0103

I will appreciate it very much if you will give me the answers to the questions which he asks so that I may inform him accurately. For instance, did the United Nations push the United States into the Korean War or did the United States take the first affirmative step and request U. N. intervention. The other big question which he asks is whether the tying down of the military power of the United States in the Korean War to prevent bombing of enemy supplies over the Yalu River was the result of the U. N. or other foreign pressure; or was it a decision made by our own government in the United States free from orders or pressure. Of course, I realize that there were undoubtedly many countries which attempted to assert pressure on the United States against going over the Yalu River to bomb enemy supplies, but I wish to determine as accurately as possible whether our decision not to bomb was the result of these foreign pressures or an independent decision by our leaders that the course followed was in the best interests of the United States regardless what the pressures may have been. I have always felt that we should have gone over the Yalu River but I was under the impression that the leadership in our country in these matters, in the White House, in the State Department, and in the Pentagon, took a contrary view. My constituent seems to feel that all of these Americans take the same position I took, but that our country reluctantly bowed to foreign pressures against our own best judgement. A clarification in this will be deeply appreciated. Also if the decision was by the White House, was it by President Eisenhower or with

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Bennett, M. C.

CEB:am

0 1 0 4

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

November 6 1956

In reply refer to
FE:MA 795.00/10-2656

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Your letter of October 26, 1956, requested further information as to the relative roles of the United States and the United Nations in the Korean hostilities, particularly with regard to the decision not to extend hostilities beyond the Yalu River. These issues were considered in detail in connection with the removal of General Douglas MacArthur as Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, in 1951, when joint hearings were held by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate.

At the outset of the Korean hostilities, on the request of the United States, the Security Council of the United Nations met immediately on June 25, 1950, and adopted a resolution which determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea constituted a breach of the peace, called for immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of north Korean forces to the 38th parallel, and requested all Members to lend every assistance to the United Nations in carrying out the foregoing provisions, and to refrain from giving assistance to the north Korean authorities. On June 27, pursuant to this resolution, the United States announced that air and naval forces were engaged in giving cover and support to the troops of the Republic of Korea.

The Security Council met again on June 27, at which time the United States Representative introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the Council, recommending that Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as might be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area. On June 30, this Government announced that, in keeping with the June 25 and June 27 resolutions, the United States had authorized specific action against the north Korean aggressors by land, sea, and air forces. In order to utilize the various offers of assistance in the most efficient way, and

to unify

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795.00/10-2656

795.00/10-2656 CFT

DS/A
Encl 50
Rev
Cat DP

The Honorable
Charles E. Bennett,
House of Representatives.
envelope addressed to:
419 Federal Building,
Jacksonville, Florida
CR/Zikmund

0 1 0 5

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw NARA, Date 1/17/29

to unify operations in defense of the Republic of Korea, on July 7 the Security Council adopted a resolution requesting that Members providing military forces and other assistance make them available to a unified command under the United States. Consequently, this Government directed all further military operations in Korea.

With respect to responsibility for the decision to limit hostilities to Korea and not to bomb targets beyond the Yalu River, I would suggest that your constituent consult the testimony at the so-called MacArthur Hearings (published in five volumes under the title "Military Situation in the Far East"). Two of the most pertinent statements were made by General Omar Bradley (Volume II, pages 731-732) and Secretary of State Acheson (Volume III, pages 1730, 1732-3, 1879 ff). In brief, the record shows that, while the views of our Allies were naturally one important factor, the decision to confine hostilities to Korea was made by President Truman with the advice of responsible officials of this Government, both military and civilian.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

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to H to sign 11/5

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NOV 6 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

NND 877408
Box 3990

Tab 9
1/1/5

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The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 795.00/10-3056
Tel 414
Date 30 Oct 1956
From Seoul
To State

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

☑ Security-Classified Information

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State
Authority

2 Feb 1988
Date

(9)

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

NND 877408
BOX 3990

(9A)
1/3/5

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation: 795.00/10-3056
TEL 315
Date: OCTOBER 31, 1956
From: STATE
To: SEOUL

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4/26/88
Date

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

macy 146 X-209

SECRET FE

This document consists of 2 pages
No. 1 of 7 Copies, Series A.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE - Mr. Robertson

Long, but well worth reading. WJY

DATE: NOV 1 1956

NA 6316

FROM : NA - Mr. Parsons

SUBJECT: Robert Macy's Report on Korea.

Bureau of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
NOV 1 1956
4887
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Department of State

Mr. Robert M. Macy, Bureau of the Budget, has returned from his month's visit to Korea and has provided us with the attached report, the principal observations, conclusions, and recommendations of which are:

Observations

1. Considerable progress has been made since 1953 -- consumption has returned to the 1949-50 levels, the economy is more stable and the ROK Army has developed into an effective fighting force.

2. Many of our activities, nevertheless, are still based on the assumption that Korea is an "active theater of war."

3. The objectives of the present program for the ROK forces are not clear. There are widely divergent views among our own military as to the objectives and capabilities of these forces.

4. There is great dissatisfaction among the Americans in OEC due to their inability to bring their dependents to Korea and poor housing.

Conclusions

1. There is no agreed economic plan for south Korea.

2. Economic "viability" is not possible in the foreseeable future.

3. The ROK forces are too weak in the air to meet the U. S. objective of being "capable of defending ROK territory short of attack by a major power." On the ground they are stronger than necessary to preserve internal order and provide border defense.

4. The danger of a new Communist attack is no greater in Korea than in a number of other spots around the world.

5. Chang

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

5. Chang Myon will succeed to the presidency if he is not assassinated meanwhile.

6. Unless ROK forces are sharply curtailed, military expenditures will rise over the next few years.

7. The dollar trade gap is tending to widen rather than decrease.

8. NSC review of Korean policy is urgently needed.

Recommendations

1. There should be a conscious shift in our programs from concentration on defense to greater emphasis on the internal situation.

2. More emphasis should be placed on small business and especially on restoration of full commercial relationships with Japan.

3. The objectives of the military forces in south Korea should be restated in more specific terms after which their levels and character can more easily be determined.

Attachment:

Report on Korea.

FE:NA:DGNes:mml 10/29/56

FE - Mr. Sebald

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

NND 877408
Bx. 3990

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File Designation 795.00/11-656

Memo

Date 6 Nov. 1956

From Parsons

To Robertson

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SEP 2 1987
Date

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(9)

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

November 6 1956

Dear Senator Dirksen:

I refer to the telephone request from your office on October 30 for information which you may use in replying to petitions you have received from some of your constituents concerning American servicemen unaccounted for under the terms of the Korean Armistice Agreement. The Department of State has received a number of similar petitions and has replied to the petitioners along the following lines:

XR
711.551

The United States Government has made and will continue to make every effort to secure from the Communists a complete accounting for all otherwise unaccounted for prisoners of war in Korea. Contrary to the news reports attached to the petition, however, the Communists do not admit holding any prisoners of war taken in the Korean hostilities. In fact they have asserted both in the talks with United States Ambassador Johnson at Geneva and in the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom, that they hold no prisoners of war.

However, there are 450 American military personnel and a larger number of individuals from the forces contributed to the United Nations Command by other countries and from the Republic of Korea for whom the Communists have never satisfactorily accounted. The United Nations Command is continuing to demand an accounting from the Communists for these individuals, of whom there is reason to believe the Communists should have some knowledge. Under the provisions of Public Law 490 (Missing Persons Act), the Department of Defense, which has primary responsibility for these personnel and makes a continuing examination of all reports and evidence available to the United States Government on them, has made findings that the United States personnel are presumed dead. The Department of State knows of no facts controverting these findings. The United Nations Command, nevertheless, has insisted that the Communists must fulfill the obligation they undertook at the time of the Korean Armistice to account for all United Nations personnel who fell into their hands.

The

The Honorable
Everett M. Dirksen,
United States Senate.

DO/R
Accd. 50
Rev.
Cat.

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795.00/11-656

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

The petitions propose that, in the absence of a satisfactory accounting by the Communists for missing military personnel, this Government first, refuse all economic aid to nations trading with the Chinese Communists and all aid funds to Allies who trade in strategic materials with Iron Curtain countries, and, second, demand that the President of the Republic of Korea cooperate at once, in the exchange of Communists that he holds in south Korea, for the return of our Four Hundred and Fifty Fighting Men, should such action also prove necessary. This Department does not regard either of the two recommended actions as being in the best interests of the United States for the reasons given below.

The United States Government has made appropriate efforts in the United Nations and elsewhere to discourage international intercourse with the Chinese Communists and trade in strategic materials with the Soviet bloc countries. The threat of sanctions against our Allies to enforce our policy probably would not be effective. Far from exerting pressure upon the Communists to account for the prisoners of war, these economic sanctions would undoubtedly be helpful to the Communists because they would tend to produce dissension in the free world.

The demand made in the petition that the Government of the Republic of Korea cooperate in the exchange of Communists prisoners it holds for the United States personnel is based on mistaken information. The Republic of Korea does not hold any Communist prisoners of war. The Chinese prisoners who refused to be turned over to the Chinese Communists went to Taiwan in early 1954, and the north Korean prisoners who refused to go back to north Korea were set free and are now intermingled with the populace in the Republic of Korea.

The United States Government will continue to press most vigorously in Panmunjom and Geneva, and through other channels, for a satisfactory accounting for missing military personnel and in this way expose the derelictions of the north Koreans and Chinese Communists to the pressure of world opinion so as to force them eventually to make

an accounting

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

an accounting. You may be sure that this Government carefully investigates every report of detention of American personnel in Communist areas and takes every practical action to bring about the release of any Americans who may be held by the Communists.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

P:SEV:MEvans:mm 10/31/56

S/S-CR
NOV 5 1956 P.M.

NOV 6 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LyW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

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UNCLASSIFIED

Control: 6582
Rec'd: November 9, 1956
4:43 a.m.

FROM: CINCUNC Japan

TO: Secretary of State

NO: FE204540 DTG 090820Z November (Army Message)

FOR ASD (ISA) ASSISTANT SECRETARY GRADY

The KPA/CPV side requested that a meeting of the MAC be held at 1400 hours KST, 10 November 1956 to discuss alleged "UNC violations of the armistice agreement" senior members UNCMAC has accepted and the meeting is scheduled for that date and time.

EOC:PLH-12

Action Assigned to NA/K

Action Taken

Date of Action 10/9/56.

Action Office Symbol NA.

Name of Officer

Disposition to DC/R File

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1956 NOV 9 AM 10 33
FILE-ALL OF AIR-ARMY AFFAIRS

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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FROM: SEOUL

TO: **Secretary of State**

NO: 445, NOVEMBER 9, 2 PM

1/11

P R I O R I T Y

SENT DEPT 445 TOKYO 174

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC, CG AFFE/ARMY EIGHT (REAR), COMNAVFE, FEAF, FIFTH AIR FORCE AND CAG.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION WILL MEET 2 P.M. KST RPT KST NOVEMBER 10 UPON CALL KPA/CPV. AIR INCIDENT NOVEMBER 7 IS EXPECTED SUBJECT.

SEE AIR ATTACHE MESSAGE C-37 NOVEMBER 9 TO D/I USAF FOR DETAILS INCIDENT MORNING NOVEMBER 7 IN WHICH TWO ROKAF RPT ROKAF UNARMED MIG-51 TRAINING AIRCRAFT LOST ON TRAINING FLIGHT, ACCIDENTLY OVERFLEW ARMISTICE LINE INTO NORTH KOREA, WERE PURSUED AND ATTACKED BY TWO NORTH KOREAN MIGS RPT MIGS WHILE RETURNING SOUTH ALONG WEST COAST ROK RPT ROK. POINT OF CONTACT (BS 2385) AS IDENTIFIED BY RADAR WAS IN WEST END HAN RIVER ESTUARY. ONE ROK AIRCRAFT FAILED RETURN. OTHER DAMAGED.

Action Assigned to NPAK
DOWLING
Action Taken Noted

Date of Action 10/9/56
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer
Direction to DC/R

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Date 11-7-56

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NOV 27 1956

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By tgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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31-B

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Control: 7598 NAIK
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 10, 1956
7:16 AM

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AIR

FROM: SEOUL

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 455, NOVEMBER 10, 7 PM

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 455 REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 180

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.

PRESIDENT RHEE MET WITH CABINET, CHIEFS OF STAFF, ASSEMBLY SPEAKER YI KI-BUNG, OPI RPT OPI DIRECTOR IN SPECIAL SESSION KYONGMUDAE RPT KYONGMUDAE TODAY. ACCORDING G-2 CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE (REPORT EVALUATED B-3) YI HYONG-GUN, ROKA C/S, STATED INTELLIGENCE REPORTS ON NK RPT NK INDICATE HEAVY TRAFFIC TO FORWARD AREAS IN LAST MONTH AND COMMUNISTS STOCKPILING THREE MONTHS' SUPPLY AMMUNITION, POL RPT POL AND OTHER SUPPLIES IN AREA ADJACENT DMZ RPT DMZ. NO IMMEDIATE PLAN INVADE ROK INDICATED BUT NK RPT NK PREPARING DEFENSES IN FEAR INVASION FROM SOUTH. YI RPT YI OPINIONED ROK FORCES UNABLE TAKE INITIATIVE THIS TIME VIEW LACK AIR AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT BIT CONFIDENT UNIFICATION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IF NK RPT NK TAKES INITIATIVE, AS WILL BRING UN RPT UN ACTIVE SUPPORT OF ROK.

SOURCE REPORTED RHEE SAID HOLDING BACK ON UNIFICATION AS DID NOT WANT JEOPARDIZE POSITION FREE NATIONS BUT BELIEVED ROK HAS WAITED LONG ENOUGH. ASKED MINISTERS AND GENERALS PLAN ACCORDINGLY, ALL NATIONAL POLICIES BE DRAWN IN ACCORDANCE UNIFICATION GOAL AND EVERY RESOURCE MOBILIZED REINFORCE ROK COMBAT READINESS.

NO CONFIRMATION SPECIAL SESSION HELD CONSIDER INCIDENT DMZ RPT DMZ AS REPORTED PRESS.

DOWLING

VMM

Note: FE Message Center notified 11/10/8:39 a.m. EMB

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

INCOMING TELEGRAM 47 *Department of State*

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Control: 7697
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 10, 1956
9:15 AM

FROM: SEOUL

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 456, NOVEMBER 10, 8 PM

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 456; REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 182.

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC, CG AFFE/ARMY EIGHT (REAR), COMNAVFE, FEAF, FIFTH AIR FORCE AND CAG.

73RD MEETING MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION CALLED BY KPA/CPV [illegible] KPA/CPV SIDE HELD NOVEMBER 10TH AS SCHEDULED LASTED 1-3/4 HOURS. OF-

FOLLOWING BRIEF SUMMARY MEETING BASED PRELIMINARY INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM UNCMAC RPT UNCMAC WHICH HEADQUARTERS REPORTING FULLY TO CINCUNC RPT CINCUNC AND UPON REPORTS USIS RPT USIS PRESS OBSERVER PRESENT SITE MAC RPT MAC MEETING:

HBS

AS EXPECTED, KPA/CPV USED AIR INCIDENT NOVEMBER 7TH BASIS CHARGING UN RPT UN VIOLATED ARMISTICE. ACCORDING COMMUNISTS: 2 ARMED F-51 PROPELLER-DRIVEN AIRCRAFT UNC RPT UNC SIDE FLEW OVER NORTH KOREA NOVEMBER 7TH AND ATTACKED NORTH KOREAN AIRCRAFT, COMPELLING NORTH KOREAN AIRCRAFT ACT IN SELF DEFENSE, WITH RESULT ONE F-51 SHOT DOWN VICINITY CHUNG-SAN-NI. KPA/CPV SAID INCIDENT PLANNED IN KEEPING WELL KNOWN ROK CLAMOR FOR "MARCH NORTH." REPORTEDLY, COMMUNISTS ALSO REFERRED REPORTS PRESIDENT RHEE HAD OPENLY STATED OCTOBER 31ST, "MILITARY ACTION WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST NORTH KOREA AFTER UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION". STATED ACTS PRESIDENT RHEE ARE ENCOURAGED BY HIGH-RANKING AMERICANS WASHINGTON AND KOREA, AND ALSO SAID ROK TRYING CONDUCT ADVENTUROUS PROVOCATIONS IN KOREA AGGRAVATING CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. KPA/CPV FURTHER CHARGED ROK SENT TWO ARMED VESSELS INTO NORTH KOREAN WATERS OCTOBER 29TH, INJURING NK RPT NK FISHERMAN, AND REPEATED FAMILIAR CHARGE UNC RPT UNC SIDE HAS VIOLATED ARMISTICE SINCE SIGNING BY INTRODUCING LARGE QUANTITIES COMBAT MATERIEL TO ARM ROK ARMY.

Confidential File

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

IN REPLY SENIOR MEMBER UNCMAC PRESENTED "TRUE FACTS" THAT TWO UNC SIDE UNARMED AIRCRAFT ON ROUTINE TRAINING FLIGHT, MADE "SLIGHT" PENETRATION AIR OVER NORTH KOREA BECAUSE NAVIGATIONAL ERROR, AND WERE ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING BY NORTH KOREAN AIRCRAFT, WITH RESULT ONLY ONE RETURNED UNC SIDE. SENIOR MEMBER CALLED NK ATTACK INHUMAN AND UNWARRANTED AND CHARGED COMMUNISTS WITH MORE SERIOUS VIOLATIONS ARMISTICE BY INTRODUCTION MIG RPT MIG JET PLANES. UNC SIDE DENIED HAVING KNOWLEDGE OCTOBER 29TH VESSEL INCIDENT, AND DISMISSED OLD FAMILIAR CHARGES VIOLATI S.

UNCMAC DEMANDED ROK PILOT AND AIRCRAFT HOLD DOWN BE RETURNED IMMEDIATELY UNC SIDE. KPA/CPV SAID RETURN OF BODY MUST AWAIT UNITED NATIONS INSPECTION TEAM INSPECTION AT SITE. TO THAT SENIOR MEMBER UNCMAC REFERRED KPA/CPV TO UNC POSITION STATED LAST MEETING MAC. (EMBTEL 1210 JUNE 19).

DOWLING

VMM

NOV 20 1956

0119

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

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☐ CHARGE TO

Department of State

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1956 NOV 10 PM 4 31
DC/T

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334

SENT TO: Amembassy SEOUL NIACT

Origin

Info:

AP ticker from Seoul states that reliable government source said north and south Korean ground troops clashed at armistice line early today and that Army Chief Staff would not RPT not comment. Need know urgently whether clash occurred. If did happen need details.

Hoover
ACTING
(HP)

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Drafted by: FE:NA:HParsons 11/10/56

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: Howard Parsons

Clearances:

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NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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47-N

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 8034
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 11, 1956
1:39 AM

Action
FE

Info
RMR
L
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ARMY
NAVY
AIR

FROM: SEOUL

TO: **Secretary of State**

NO: 457, NOVEMBER 11, 2 PM

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 457, REPEATED INFORMATION TIKYO 183.

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.

REFERENCE EMBTEL 456 RPTD INFO TOKYO 182 NOVEMBER 10, FOR OFFICIAL INITIAL SUMMARY 73RD MEETING MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

SEE UNCMAC MESSAGE MAC 6-11-14 TO CINCUNC WITH UNITED STATES INFORMATION WASHINGTON AS INFORMATION ADDRESSEE.

DOWLING

HER

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Action Assigned to NA/14
Action Taken
Date of Action 11/12/56
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer
Direction to DC/R

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1956 NOV 12 AM 9 19
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By LyN, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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47-N
Action

Control: 8071
Rec'd: November 11, 1956
5:06 a.m.

FE
Info
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FROM: Seoul

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 458, November 11, 6 p.m.

NIACT

Reference: Department telegram 334, our telegram 455.

Embassy, UNCMAC and G-2, AFFE/Army Eight have no,(repeat no) indication ROK-NK clash. Believe AP report result speculation significance special Cabinet session reported our 455.

DOWLING

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JH-5

Mr. Parsons notified NSA/K
Action Assigned 8:30 a.m.
Action Taken

Date of Action 11/12/56
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Name of Officer
Direction to DC/R

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INCOMING TELEGRAM 42 *Department of State* **ACTION COPY**

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Action
FE
Info

Control: 8771
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 13, 1956
7:06 AM

Action Assigned to NA/K
Action Taken dated
Date of Action 11/13/56
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer EM
Direction to DC/R

FROM: SEOUL

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 461, NOVEMBER 13, 6 PM

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TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.

REF EMBTELS 456 (TOKYO 182) AND 457 (TOKYO 183) REPORTING SUMMARY 73RD MEETING MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

UNCMAC RPT UNCMAC HAS SHARED WITH EMBASSY FOLLOWING INFORMATION OBTAINED ON INFORMAL BASIS:

FOLLOWING MAC RPT MAC MEETING NOVEMBER 10 KPA/CPV RPT KPA/CPV DELIVERED REQUEST TO NNSC RPT NNSC EARLY HOURS NOVEMBER 11 ASKING FOR DESPATCH INSPECTION TEAM CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT SITE CRASH ROK AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN BY KPA/CPV NOVEMBER 7. NNSC CONSIDERED REQUEST AT EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY MEETING NOVEMBER 12 AND WILL CONSIDER AGAIN AT REGULAR MEETING NOVEMBER 15. ON BASIS FRAGMENTARY INFORMATION TO DATE SWISS AND SWEDE MEMBERS NNSC UNDERSTOOD BE AGAINST GRANTING REQUEST. SWISS MEMBER REPORTEDLY STATED HE WAS GUIDED BY LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CRITERIA ("LEAVING ASIDE FUTILITY OF ANY INVESTIGATION") AND FELT IN VIEW UNC RPT UNC SUSPENSION PROVISIONS ARMISTICE RELATING NNSC INSPECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA. NNSC CANNOT RPT NOT CARRY OUT INSPECTIONS IN NORTH. SWEDISH MEMBER EVIDENTLY ALSO HAD UNC RPT UNC SUSPENSION AND NEUTRAL CHARACTER OF NNSC IN MIND AND SAID GRANTING PRESENT REQUEST OF KPA/CPV WOULD BE UNILATERAL ACTION AND IN POINT OF PRINCIPLE A DEVIATION FROM NEUTRALITY.

DOWLING

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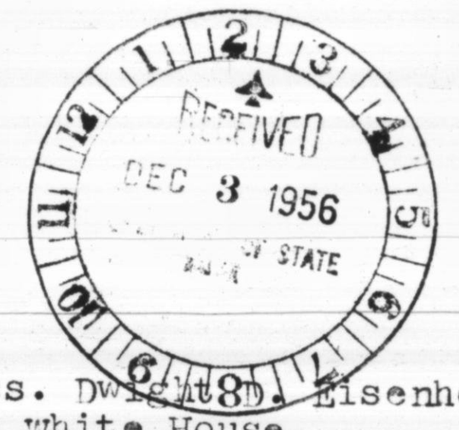
ACTION
is assigned to

F E Knight 12/3

RM/R

MRS. J. H. HOCKENBERRY, 115 Freeport Road, Butler, Pa.



Nov. 14, 1956

Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear President:

Enclosed is a portion of a letter which I received yesterday from my son in Korea. I am sending it to you in the hopes that it may be of value in this time of crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs J. H. Hockenberry
Pres. W.C.T.U., Butler, Pa.

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Headquarters & Headquarters Company
17th Infantry Regiment
APO 7

4 Nov 56

Dear Mom -

I recived your letter with the picture from the Eagle to-day. I want to show him the picture and letter to-morrow. They have started an "Operation Santa Claus" here now, I'll send one of the bulletin the Chaplin put out on it.

The South Koreans have been staging demonstration this past week trying to persuade South Korea to rebel against communism following Poland and Hungary. So far there has been no trouble and no one here look for any. If South Korea should start anti-communist uprising I look for Syngman Rhee to try to get troops in to help them out and if that happens the U.S. will find itself on the spot here.

It rained yesterday afternoon and turned cold last night, we looked for a snow last night but it cleared off. Were about due a good snow on of these days.

I went down yesterday to see if your suit had come in yet but it still hasn't arrived. It is being

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By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

fear of a global war caused the premier's change of mind.

South Korea Fears Attack

Huge Red Buildup In North Reported

SEOUL, Nov. 10 (UP)—The Republic of Korea reported a Communist military buildup along the truce line in North Korea today and government leaders met in emergency session to decide whether a new attack threatens.

Gen. Lee Heng Kun, South Korea's army chief of staff, reported trucks had been moving southward in North Korea for two weeks carrying weapons and ammunition for the 700,000-man Chinese-North Korean army.

South Korea's army, navy and air force stayed on war-alert for the fourth successive day. All leaves have been canceled for the armed services and national police.

The republic's state council met with the chiefs of staff to study intelligence reports. They refused to comment afterward but high officials took Saturday afternoon off, apparently indicating they did not expect an immediate attack.

Education Week

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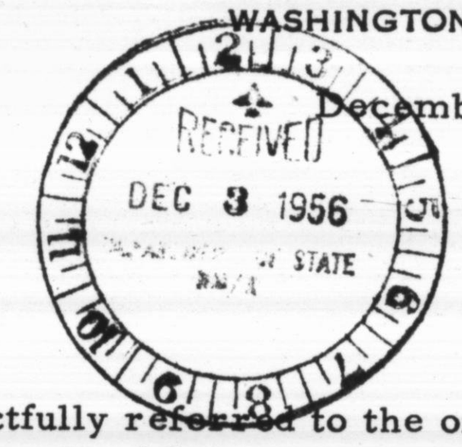
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~63~~ 12/6/56

December 1, 1956



Respectfully referred to the officials of the Department of State.

SHERMAN ADAMS
The Assistant to the President

X 711.00/12-656

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RM/R

attached noted, there appears to be no need for Department action.

File. ✓

GWB, NA/IC

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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CORRECTION ISSUED
11/15/56 6 PM

Control: 10449
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 15, 1956
8:44 PM

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Action
SS
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FROM: SEOUL (CORRECTED COPY)

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 473, NOVEMBER 15, 6 PM

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

Bureau of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
NOV 16 1956
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Department of State

Reply drafted 11/16/56
To RM/R fld

473

PRIORITY

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

FOLLOWING IS TEXT REFERRED TO IN EMBTEL 472.

"THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD IS LOOKING TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES EXPECTANTLY, HOPEFULLY, CONFIDENT THAT HE WILL DO SOMETHING IN THIS GREAT HOUR OF CRISES, AND ALSO THIS GREAT HOUR OF OPPORTUNITY, TO SAVE THE SITUATION. THIS EXPECTATION IS THE RESULT OF GENERAL RECOGNITION THAT, DESPITE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S TREMENDOUS EFFORTS IN THE PAST TO SETTLE THE COMMUNIST PROBLEM BY PEACEFUL MEANS, THE STATE OF AFFAIRS HAS COME TO A MOMENT OF DECISION.

"PRESIDENT EISENHOWER DID WHAT HE COULD IN ALL SINCERITY. EVEN THE COMMUNIST SATELLITES HAD BUILT UP THEIR HOPES THAT IN TIME HE WOULD BECOME CONVINCED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WILL NEVER ABANDON ITS IDEA OF WORLD CONQUEST. BUT AS TIME PASSED, HOPE WANED, AND ONE AFTER ANOTHER, OF THESE COUNTRIES BEGAN TO FEEL THAT THEY MUST LOOK TO THEMSELVES FOR THE ANSWER. RADIO FREE EUROPE ENCOURAGED THEM AND MADE MANY FEEL THAT ONCE THEY STRUCK A BLOW FOR FREEDOM THEY COULD DEPEND ON HELP FROM FRIENDLY NATIONS. PERHAPS SIMULTANEOUS UPRISINGS MIGHT BE THE BEGINNING OF THE DEFEAT OF COMMUNISM AND FREEDOM FOR ALL. OTHER NATIONS MIGHT RESPOND IN SUCH A SITUATION AS WAS THE CASE IN 1950.

"AND SUCH REASONING LED TO THE PRESENT TRAGIC SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(1) AMERICA MUST RETAIN HER POSITION AS A WORLD LEADER FOR FREEDOM

794.00/11-1556

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/39

SECRET

IF THE FREE WORLD IS TO SURVIVE. THIS CANNOT BE DONE BY TRYING AGAIN TO CONVINCE THE SOVIET UNION BY WORDS AND OTHER PEACEFUL MEANS TO CALL HOME HER TROOPS. REALIZING THAT NO ONE HAS TRUST OR FAITH IN SUCH A POLICY AND THAT IT WILL NOT DETER THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS, PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SHOULD TELL THE ANXIOUS WORLD THAT HE IS AT LAST CONVINCED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA HAS NO INTENTION OF CHANGING HER AGGRESSIVE WAYS, IN FACT IS MORE COMMITTED TO THEM THAN EVER. HE SHOULD SAY THAT HE HAS DONE EVERYTHING HE COULD, HOPING THE SOVIETS WOULD BE INFLUENCED TO ABANDON THEIR IDEA OF WORLD CONQUEST, BUT IS NOW FORCED BY RECENT SOVIET ACTIONS TO GIVE UP THE POSITION THAT OUTLAWING THE USE OF FORCE IS THE MEANS TO BRING ABOUT WORLD PEACE.

"AS A STEP TOWARD SOLVING THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION, SOVIET RUSSIA SHOULD BE TOLD TO WITHDRAW HER FORCES FROM HUNGARIAN SOIL, AND TO ALLOW ECONOMIC AND EVEN MILITARY HELP TO BE GIVEN IMMEDIATELY TO THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS.

"IF THE SOVIET UNION REFUSES TO WITHDRAW HER FORCES FROM HUNGARY, ALL FREEDOM-LOVING COUNTRIES SHOULD SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, AND WITH THOSE NATIONS THAT MIGHT SIDE WITH HER.

"ANOTHER IMPORTANT STEP FOR FREEDOM WOULD BE FOR THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE THE LEAD IN THE UNITED NATIONS IN EXPELLING SOVIET RUSSIA AND OTHER COMMUNIST NATIONS FROM MEMBERSHIP, THAT THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY ALONG THE LINES EXPRESSED IN ITS CHARTER.

"SOVIET RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE IN THE SUEZ CANAL CONTROVERSY, AND IN THE ARAB WORLD SHOULD BE EXPOSED, THAT PEOPLE EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD MIGHT SEE THE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY FOR WORLD POWER.

"REORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD FOLLOW. IT SHOULD MAKE REVISIONS TO GUARANTEE THAT DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES PREVAIL,

[redacted]

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

THAT IT FUNCTION AS AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE TRIBUNAL, SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THE OLD WORLD COURT AT THE HAGUE, AND EXERCISE PUNITIVE MEASURES AS SET FORTH IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT IN ADDITION TO POLICE ACTION POWERS SO NEEDFULLY ADDED WHEN IT CAME INTO EXISTENCE IN 1945.

"ALL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. EVEN AT THE FAMILY LEVEL, THERE CAN BE NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE. ALL NATIONS, LARGE OR SMALL, WEAK OR STRONG, MUST BE ASSURED OF EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW.

"ANY NATION DELIBERATELY VIOLATING THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND PEACE WILL STAND BEFORE THE OTHERS AS GUILTY AND SUBJECT TO THE PENALTIES OF EXPULSION AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS.

"THE SPIRIT OF SUCH AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION SHOULD REST ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT ALL NATIONS HAVE THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF GOVERNMENT, UNDER PROTECTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THIS WILL HELP THE IDEA OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY OF ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL BECOME THE GUIDING PRINCIPAL OF WORLD SOCIETY."

DOWLING

TT:AB/

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10 - 19 destroyed 1/8/57 Jark

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Date November 15, 1956

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OTHER ~~#4 S/S Pres Correspondence~~ (Hagerty)

~~#20 S/S Pres. File~~

~~#5 Hagerty~~

EYES ONLY

This message to Pres on Hungary

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NEA ~~✓ #12~~

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Number 473

Date November 15, 1956

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President ✓ #2

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CIA ✓ #13

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Control: 10412
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 15, 1956
7:04 AM

FROM: SEOUL

TO: **Secretary of State**

NO: 474, NOVEMBER 15

SENT DEPARTMENT 474, REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 192

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.

REF EMBTEL 461 (TOKYO 185).

ACCORDING INFORMATION UNCMAC RPT UNCMAC OBTAINED INFORMALLY, NNSC RPT NNSC STILL SPLIT ON KPA/CPV RPT KPA/CPV REQUEST SEND INSPECTION TEAM INTO NORTH KOREA WITH NO DECISION REACHED AT NNSC MEETING NOVEMBER 15, WHICH APPARENTLY REHASHED ARGUMENTATION USED MEETING NOVEMBER 11. NNSC WILL MEET AGAIN NOVEMBER 16 TO CONTINUE CONSIDERATION PROBLEM.

DOWLING

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Action Assigned to NA/K

Action Taken

Date of Action 11/15/56

Action Office Symbol NA

Name of Officer

Direction to DC/R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1956 NOV 15 AM 11 21
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Control: 11363
Rec'd: November 16, 1956
8:44 a.m.

FROM: Seoul

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 482, November 16, 5 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 482, REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 194

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.

Reference: EMBTELS 461 (Tokyo 185) and 474 (Tokyo 192).

According information UNCMAC obtained informally: NNSC evidently decided at November 16 meeting not send inspection team into North Korea as KPA/CPV had requested.

DOWLING

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Action Assigned to L/K/K

Action Taken Noted

Date of Action 11/16/56

Action Office Symbol NA

Name of Officer

Direction to DC/R

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AIR

FROM: SEOUL

TO: **Secretary of State**

NO: 488, NOVEMBER 19, 2 PM

SENT DEPT 488 RPTD INFO TOKYO 199

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.

REF: EMBTEL 482, TOKYO 194.

ACCORDING UNCMAC RPT UNCMAC: MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION SECRETARIES WILL MEET 1430 HOURS KST RPT KST NOVEMBER 19 UPON CALL KPA/CPV RPT KPA/CPV TO DISCUSS ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN BODY AND PLANE DOWNED NOVEMBER 7. THIS FOLLOWS REPORT NNSC RPT NNSC HAS REFUSED SEND INSPECTION TEAM INTO NORTH KOREA AS REQUESTED BY KPA/CPV.

DOWLING

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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This document consists of 2 pages
No. 1 of 7 Copies, Series A.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE - Mr. Robertson

DATE: NOV 20 1956

FROM : NA - Mr. Parsons

~~F 1.1/3~~

SUBJECT: CINCUNC Views on NNSC and Paragraph 13(d) of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In a routine report dated November 16 (attached) on the MAC meeting of November 10 concerning the F-51 incident, CINCUNC estimates that the KPA/CPV will attempt to use the incident to reopen the NNSC issue, and recommends positive action on CINCUNC's past recommendations for dissolution of the NNSC and suspension of paragraph 13(d) of the Armistice Agreement. Although the telegram is routine and not signed from General Lemnitzer to Assistant Secretary of Defense Gray or the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Defense or CINCUNC may follow it up with new requests to the Department of State.

The Swiss and Swedish members of the NNSC on November 16, subsequent to this telegram, rejected the KPA/CPV request that a Neutral Nations Inspection Team inspect the wreckage of the ROK F-51 shot down November 7 north of the Demilitarized Zone. We do not believe the KPA/CPV will press the issue further, lest they encourage the Swiss and Swedes to withdraw, which would in effect dissolve the NNSC.

The reminder by CINCUNC of past recommendations to dissolve the NNSC is surprising. The ROK has not pressed us further since our action of May 31, 1956, suspending our performance of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the operations of the NNSC in our area. We see no real basis for concern about the NNSC in the future. The Swiss and Swedes may ultimately withdraw. Meanwhile, its continued existence seems to be doing no harm to us. Our Allies would surely see no justification for further action on our part. Moreover, for procedural reasons, it is difficult to understand what CINCUNC's recommendation amounts to. Formal dissolution of the NNSC would require agreement of the NNSC members, including Poland and Czechoslovakia, and the agreement of the KPA/CPV. Our only real power to act unilaterally in the situation would be through such indirect and questionable tactics as ending transportation and logistic support of the Swiss and Swedes.

On the 13(d) problem, our recent correspondence with Defense has effected a tentative agreement that the problem of obsolescence of equipment would be solved through a liberal interpretation of paragraph 13(d), and an authorizing telegram to CINCUNC to introduce new equipment

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/39

equipment awaits the approval of Admiral Radford. We do not understand CINCUNC's continued insistence on suspension of the paragraph. Early in 1956, CINCUNC did indicate his opposition to reporting the new types of equipment we planned to bring in and indicated also that, due to inaccuracies shortly after the Armistice, we have not maintained our credits on destroyed and worn-out equipment as we should have. From our point of view, however, paragraph 13(d), which governs introductions of combat equipment and prohibits reinforcement, is except for the cease-fire provisions the most important part of the Armistice Agreement. Its suspension would permit the Communist side legally to introduce without reporting any amounts and types of combat equipment they wish. Suspension of the paragraph would seem required only if the Communists were staging a sharp build-up in Korea and we needed to augment greatly our own combat equipment, which is not now the case. The stated requirements of Defense can be satisfied by interpretation of paragraph 13(d), and there seems to be no justification for suspension of the paragraph at this time.

Our action on the NNSC problem in May and consideration of action on the 13(d) problem seem to have encouraged Defense and CINCUNC to seek further modification of the Armistice Agreement. In taking the NNSC action, however, we stated that "the UNC continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and limits its action to the particular suspensions described..." If we should follow the courses of action recommended by CINCUNC, our Allies and world opinion would almost surely consider that our action of May, 1956, and our general posture toward the Armistice Agreement show bad faith.

Attachment:

DAIN 271535.

Clearances:

UNP - Miss Brown L/UNA - Mr. Runyon (in draft) Mr. Nunley
FE - Miss Bacon
Mr. Sebald

FE:NA:CANorred:mml 11/19/56

SECRET

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Memorandum of Conversation

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DATE: November 23, 1956

SUBJECT: Canadian Report of MIG-17s in North Korea.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. J. R. Maybee, First Secretary, Canadian Embassy
Mr. Christopher A. Norred, Jr., NA
Mr. George M. Barbis, NA

DEC 1 1956

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Rm. 2E 837, Pentagon

Mr. Maybee said he had called merely to inform us of intelligence the Canadian Government had received that 50 MIG-17s were brought into north Korea in April 1956. He asked whether the U. S. Government could confirm this information. Mr. Norred said he would check our information on this point and call Mr. Maybee. It was his recollection that intelligence had been received that MIG-17s were in north Korea and that at least one shipment of jet aircraft was brought in in crates in the spring. Mr. Norred asked whether Mr. Maybee had received any evaluation of the Canadian intelligence, and Mr. Maybee said he had not.

In this connection, Mr. Norred and Mr. Barbis briefed Mr. Maybee on the plane incident of November 7 and consideration of that incident by the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and called his attention to the late news reports of arrests of certain high military officers in the Republic of Korea in connection with the assassination of the commander of the ROK Army CIC.

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Mr. Crockett

RM/R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

TELEPHONE/

DATE: November 27, 1956

SUBJECT: Latin American Contributions to United Nations in Korean War.

PARTICIPANTS: Mrs. Bennett, Library of Congress (Code 173, extension 266);
Miss Elizabeth McGrory, Office of Mexican Affairs.

COPIES TO: American Embassy, México, D. F.; RPA - Mr. Sayre, Mr. Litsey; UN/P

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Mrs. Bennett inquired what assistance Mexico had rendered to the United Nation's cause in the Korean War. After reviewing MID/M's file, I was in a position to inform her that Mexico had provided no military assistance, but that an offer of Mexican products (alcohol, rice, chickpeas, beans, medical supplies) to a value of three to four million pesos for Korean relief had been accepted.

In the conversation, Mrs. Bennett revealed that this information was to be included in a study being made for the Senate Disarmament Committee on the general subject of Latin America's attitude towards, and contributions to, collective security. I understood her to say that a similar study had been made for the Far Eastern area, which had been sent to the State Department for clearance, and that, when completed, the Latin American study would receive similar attention. She referred to the difficulties she has encountered in locating any usable information. She has reviewed published United Nations documents without satisfactory results, and is attempting to obtain information on the piecemeal basis indicated by her telephone call to Mexican Affairs.

4

I suggested that she might make an inquiry of Miss Brown in UN/P, and said I would inquire within ARA and ask an officer to call her if a useful compilation is available.

Thereafter, I gave the foregoing information verbally to Mr. Litsey.

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TO : DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CINCPAC PEARL HARBOR TH, CGAFFE/ARMYEIGHT (REAR)
CP ZAMA JAPAN

NR : FE 803329 DEC 4 PM 1956 NOFORN 041100Z DEC 56

1. The matter of the retention of the Thailand Company in Korea was recently brought to my attention by Col Viteon, Chief of the Thai Liaison Group, who indicated that the Thai Government was considering withdrawing the Thai Company now in Korea and substituting a fifteen man therefor.

2. During the visit of General Chulayudh Yanyong, Chief of Staff, Thai Army, on 27 November 1956, I took the opportunity to talk to him about the significant importance of Thailand's contribution to the United Nations Command and the benefits that accrue to Thailand through participation in the United Nations Command.

3. At the conclusion of our conversation, I handed him an aide memorie that I had prepared on the subject, which reads as follows:

"1. The following points are important factors to consider with respect to the contribution of the Thailand Infantry Company in Korea to the United Nations Command:

"A. The contribution of the Thailand Company to the United Nations effort in Korea is very important in establishing and maintaining and international character to the United Nations Command.

"B. The international character of the United Nations Command is one of the most effective deterrents to Communist agression in Korea.

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"C. The Thailand Company enjoys a noteworthy reputation as being a competent and soldierly unit.

"D. There is a state of suspended war in Korea. The Thailand Company adds to the combat ready forces available to the United Nations Command in Korea should the Communists renew hostilities in that area.

"E. The Company is attached to one of the units of the United States Army, which is forward of the 38th parallel and in direct support of the main battle position. The Thailand personnel are highly respected for their professional competence by all United Nations troops with whom they work and associate.

"F. The Thailand Company, and hence the Thailand Army, derives great benefits from its assignment with the United Nations Forces in Korea, through its participation in combined training and Command post exercise.

"G. In the event hostilities should again break out in Korea and the requirements of the United Nations Command should increase, the Thailand Company would become an important nucleous around whichadditional Thailand forces could be expeditiously integrated into a larger combat force.

"H. Finally, the Thailand Company today represents the contribution of the last Asiatic country to the United Nations effort in Korea. The continued participation therefore, of the Thailand Company as an integral part of the United Nations Forces in Korea is of the greatest importance to the United Nations Command and to the maintenance of the security of the Free World Nations of Asia."

4. Should the matter of retention of the Thai Company in Korea be brought up, I recommend that every effort be made by United States officials in Washington and Bangkok to dissuade the Thailand Government from withdrawing its company from the United Nations Command or reducing its contribution to the United Nations Command below the present company size unit.

ACTION : ACSI

INFO : OCS, OSA, DCSOP, SPWAR, CONARC LN, ASA, JCS, AF, NAVY, CMC, OSD, ACSI (STATE,CIA,NSA)

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DEC 6 - 1956 P.M.
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U. S. has vigorously resisted all previous withdrawals or reductions UN forces contributed UNC. Further withdrawals or reductions would tend destroy international composition UNC thereby weakening deterrent effect renewal Communist aggression. Current contributions addition Thai company are British Commonwealth composite battalion and Turkish Brigade. Company considered smallest unit of real tactical value by Army.

Request you attempt determine discreetly whether Thai Government actively considering withdrawal company Korea. If so, in discussing with Thai officials refer General Lemnitzer's aide memoire to Chief Staff Thai Army reftel emphasizing point F regarding training benefits derived by Thai troops under close supervision U. S. personnel. Also may wish recall reports during visit Korea 1955 that Prime Minister promised Rhee Thai troops would be maintained Korea as long needed (Seoul despatch 249, April 21, 1955). Suggest any approach to Thais this matter be coordinated with MAAG chief.

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Drafted by: FE:NA:GMBarbis:mml 12/7/56
Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: NA - Howard L. Parsons

Clearances:
SEA - Mr. Bushner
Defense - Mr. McCormick (in substance)
UNP - Miss Brown

S/S-CR
DEC 10 1956 P.M.

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Action Officer
Name of Officer
Direction

SUBJECT: United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), Operations Report -- August, 1956

NOTE: In addition to this regular series of despatches forwarding UNCMAC reports, the Embassy transmits Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) evaluation reports regularly by separate despatches. At this time the Embassy is making a year-end effort to transmit an accumulation of other documents believed useful for the overall historical record on Korean Armistice Agreement matters. These have not been heretofore forwarded regularly, but the substantive matters which they record have previously been reported to the Department. The additional documents will be transmitted in three series--reporting meetings of the NNSC, the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Secretaries and the MAC, respectively.

Five (5) copies of UNCMAC's Operations Report (Unclassified) for the month of August, 1956, are attached as Enclosure No. 1 for the information of the Department.

August was another relatively inactive month for UNCMAC and the MAC as a whole. No meeting of the MAC was held during the period, the last (72nd) having taken place on June 7, 1956 (Embassy Despatch 32 dated July 25, 1956). Operations and negotiations were limited to one meeting of the MAC Secretaries and four Joint Observer Team (JOT) meetings during the month.

NNSC Activities

UNCMAC's report treats in some detail matters during the month of August pertaining to activities of the NNSC. Referring to the fact that NNSC inspection teams were removed from the territory of the two sides to the Armistice during early June, 1956, the UNCMAC report notes that the NNSC as a whole continued to operate at its headquarters in the Demilitarized Zone (DZ), receiving reports from both sides to the Armistice and submitting evaluation reports to the MAC as required by the Armistice Agreement (AA).

During August the NNSC, on the basis of data supplied by the two sides, reported that during June and July, 1956, neither the United Nations Command (UNC)

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side nor the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) side had violated the provisions of the AA concerning the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition. NNSC letters to this effect are included under TAB C of UNCMAC's report (Enclosure No. 1).

At its 267th and 268th plenary meetings held in August, the NNSC continued its consideration of the question introduced by the Swiss member during the 266th meeting in July (see Embassy Despatch 82, September 11, 1956) concerning the present status, functions, duties, and competence of the NNSC. The question arose in the NNSC as a consequence of the fact that NNSC inspection teams ceased functioning at ports of entry in Korea as of midnight June 8, 1956, thereby curtailing NNSC operations considerably.1/ Pages 3 through 6 of UNCMAC's August report summarize those discussions: Neither the Czech nor Polish members could support the Swiss proposal that the MAC be queried as to the present status of the NNSC; the member from Czechoslovakia held that clarification was not necessary and also expressed a conviction that a query to the MAC would produce "an opposite result" than that desired. At the end of August the matter was held in abeyance by the NNSC pending future discussion.

The August UNCMAC report also notes that UNC authorities were still considering the issue, raised by a NNSC letter of May 12, 1956 (see Embassy Despatch 32, July 25, 1956), of compensation for loss or damage suffered by members of the NNSC while in Korea.

The report also includes texts of UNCMAC letters to the Swiss and Swede members of the NNSC advising them of procedures to follow to request authority to visit the Republic of Korea (ROK).

During August UNCMAC advised the NNSC and the KPA/CPV side that in the future the UNC side reports would employ new nomenclature in reporting on items of ordnance supply to reflect recent U.S. Army revisions of ordnance supply catalogs. See UNCMAC report, TABS C and F, respectively, for UNCMAC's letters on this matter, and Enclosure No. 2 hereto provides an additional copy of UNCMAC's letter to NNSC, dated August 15, 1956.

MAC Secretaries Meeting

Page 9 of UNCMAC's August report relates that the MAC Secretaries met on call of the KPA/CPV side August 23, 1956. During that 154th meeting the KPA/CPV side charged the UNC side with five (5) air violations of the DZ during August. The UNC side agreed to investigate those charges and, in turn, charged the KPA/CPV side with "discrepancies" in reporting working parties in the DZ. Enclosure No. 3 to this despatch is a press release issued by UNCMAC following the meeting.

JOT Meetings

Three meetings of the JOT during August (page 7, UNCMAC report) were held

1/ The Embassy reported the development telegraphically at the time. For additional information, see Embassy Despatches 32 dated July 25, 1956, and 35 dated July 27, 1956.

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for the purpose of recovering and transferring the remains of UNC personnel from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side, and one meeting was held to repair Military Demarcation Line (MDL) markers. As usual, agreement could not be reached within the JOT and, in each case, both components submitted separate, unilateral reports to the MAC. Enclosures Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 to this despatch are UNCMAC minutes of those JOT meetings held August 10/11, 17, 22 and 30, respectively; they provide interesting evidence of the rigid, formal, stylistic relations maintained between representatives of the two sides to the AA.

UNCMAC Organization

Enclosures Nos. 8 and 9 are UNCMAC press releases of late August reporting changes in membership of the UNCMAC and the citation of the UNCMAC Chief of Staff for meritorious service.

POW Matters

The chronology of events forming a part of UNCMAC's report for August includes note of the fact that an officer representing the Secretary of Defense, officers from Headquarters Far East Command, and the staff of UNCMAC, conferred on matters pertaining to the POW problem. It is the Embassy's understanding that the visitors acquainted the UNCMAC staff with the work of the Embassy Prisoner of War Information Board (EPWIB) at Ft. Holbird and other high agencies of the U.S. Government in evaluating POW lists, UN and enemy, in preparation for the time when the POW issue may again be reopened in the MAC.

Armistice Violations

According to the UNCMAC report, in the period from the signing of the AA on July 27, 1953, through the end of August, 1956, the KPA/CPV alleged 36 ground and 509 aircraft violations against the UNC, while the UNC charged the KPA/CPV with 15 ground and 60 air violations. The UNC had admitted 44, as appropriate, whereas the KPA/CPV had admitted only 2, denying all 60 of the air violations charged.

Enc - in Bulky File
1/10/57 att'

For the Ambassador:

William G. Jones

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:
Five (5) copies each of:

1. UNCMAC's Operations Report -- August, 1956
2. UNCMAC's letter to NNSC, August 15, 1956
3. UNCMAC's press release, August 23, 1956
4. Minutes of JOT Meeting held August 10/11, 1956
5. Minutes of JOT Meeting held August 17, 1956
6. Minutes of JOT Meeting held August 22, 1956
7. Minutes of JOT Meeting held August 30, 1956
8. UNCMAC's press release, August 30, 1956
9. UNCMAC's press release, August 31, 1956

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Enclosure 1 to desp. 197
to Seoul dtd Dec. 10, 1956. from.
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UNCMAC

OPERATIONS REPORT
OCTOBER 1956

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

AG 00.4

SUBJECT: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Operations Report (RCS: FEC-CJ-8)

TO: Commander-in-Chief
United Nations Command
APO 500

Transmitted herewith is the United Nations Command Military Armistic Commission Operations Report for the period 1-31 October 1956.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

A. L. MECCA JR.
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

1 Incl
Opns Rpt (1-31 Oct 56)

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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

OPERATIONS REPORT
(RCS: FEC-CJ-8)

1-31 October 1956

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	-Armistice Agreement
CCK	-Commonwealth Contingent Korea
DMZ	-Demilitarized Zone
JOT	-Joint Observer Team
JSA	-Joint Security Area
KPA/CPV	-Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers
MAC	-Military Armistice Commission
MDL	-Military Demarcation Line
NNSC	-Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
ROK	-Republic of Korea
ROKA	-Republic Of Korea Army
UNC	-United Nations Command

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TAB A:

1. Credentials of Lt Col Chenault as Asst Secretary.

TAB B:

1. UNC Members of the MAC, October 1956.
2. Staff Roster, UNCMAC, October 1956
3. Roster of UNCMAC Advisory Group, October 1956, and List of Officers Negotiating with KPA/CPV, October 1956.

TAB C:

1. NNSC Evaluation Report for the month of August 1956, 4 October 1956. (Less Annex)
2. Ltr, NNSC to Senior Member UNCMAC concerning compensation, 25 October 1956.
3. Ltr, Senior Member UNCMAC to NNSC concerning compensation, 27 October 1956.

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INTRODUCTION

This report covers the operations of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) during the month of October 1956. Negotiations between the UNCMAC and the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) consisted of one meeting of the Secretaries, called by the United Nations Command (UNC) to discuss a ground violation by KPA/CPV on 20 Sep 56. At this meeting, Nr 155, the UNC Secretary charged the KPA/CPV with a ground violation. The charge was denied by the KPA/CPV, who alleged that the UNC had violated the Armistice Agreement (AA). Liaison between UNCMAC and KPA/CPV was maintained by the Joint Duty Officers at the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) continued to receive and evaluate reports from both UNC and KPA/CPV concerning the arrival and departure of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition. The evaluation of these reports, based on the data supplied by both sides to the NNSC, did not establish any violation of the provisions of the AA.

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CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organizational Changes During Period

During the month of October there were no organizational changes within UNCMAC.

2. Personnel Changes Within UNCMAC

a. During the month of October there were no changes in the UNC membership of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC).

b. Within the UNCMAC Staff, Capt Erdman, Plans Officer of the Operations Division, was assigned additional duties as PIO, vice Major Reilly, who departed UNCMAC on 30 October 1956.[1]

3. Personnel Matters

a. Lists of UNC Members of the MAC, UNCMAC Staff Roster, members of UNCMAC Advisory Group, and a list of officers negotiating with KPA/CPV are attached at TAB B.

b. Personnel Strength:[2]

UNCMAC Strength (US) 31 Oct 56		Net Change Since 30 September 1956
Officers	36	0
Enlisted Men	57	-1
Dept of Army Civilians	2	0
Dept of Air Force Civilians	4	0
Critical Military Specialists (Indigenous)	8	0
Totals	107	-1

There were seven additional United Nations and Republic of Korea Army personnel assigned or attached to UNCMAC.

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[1] VOCG

[2] Daily Journal, P&A Division, 31 October 1956

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CHAPTER II

NEGOTIATIONS AND OPERATIONS

1. Military Armistice Commission Meetings

The MAC did not meet during the month of October. The last MAC meeting, the 72nd, was held on 7 June 1956.

2. Secretariat Meetings

Both components of the Secretariat met on 5 October 1956. At this meeting, Nr 155, the UNC Secretary denied the five charges that UN aircraft intruded into the airspace over the territory of the KPA/CPV as alleged by the KPA/CPV during the 154th meeting of the Secretaries. He then charged the KPA/CPV with a ground violation on 20 September 1956; that a KPA/CPV patrol, without any provocation or warning, fired on a Civil Police patrol of the UNC in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The KPA/CPV Secretary denied the UNC charge and alleged that the UNC patrol had provoked the incident and that the UNC had violated the DA. The meeting was adjourned when it became evident that the KPA/CPV would not accept the evidence as presented by the UNC Secretary.

3. Joint Observer Team Meetings

There were no Joint Observer Team (JOT) meetings during the month of October 1956.

4. Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

a. The NNSC continued their operations from their Headquarters in the DMZ. During this period the NNSC continued to meet in plenary session each week and to analyze reports from both sides concerning the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition. The evaluation report for August 1956 was approved by the NNSC on 4 October and forwarded to the MAC. On the basis

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[1] Minutes, 155th Meeting of the Secretaries, 5 October 1956

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of data supplied by both sides, the NNSC did not establish any violation of the AA.[1]

b. During the 278th Plenary Meeting the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions was again discussed by the commission. It was proposed by Minister Brzostowski, Senior Polish Member, that a letter be dispatched to the Senior Member UNCMAC requesting information as to when a decisive reply could be expected. The draft prepared by Minister Brzostowski called attention to the fact that the KPA/CPV side had submitted a positive reply to the NNSC letter of 12 May 1956 in which the question of compensation for damages was first officially brought to the attention of the two sides, and that as of 18 October, no positive answer had been received from the UNC. All members of the commission agreed that a letter should be dispatched to the Senior Member UNCMAC. However, Mr. de Stoutz, Senior Swiss Member, proposed an amended draft which excluded any reference to the fact that the KPA/CPV had submitted a positive answer to the NNSC letter and which was more moderate in tone. All members of the NNSC agreed to the proposed amendments made by Mr. de Stoutz, and it was decided to entrust the NNSC Secretaries with the preparation of a draft letter. In the 279th Plenary Meeting of the NNSC the proposed letter was approved and dispatched to the Senior Member UNCMAC.[2] On 27 October an interim reply was dispatched to the NNSC which stated that the matter had been referred to higher authority and that the NNSC would be advised upon receipt of a reply.[3]

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[1]Ltr, NNSC to the MAC, 4 October 1956, copy appended at TAB C.

[2]Ltr, NNSC to Senior Member UNCMAC, 25 October 1956, copy appended at TAB C.

[3]Ltr, Senior Member UNCMAC to NNSC, 27 October 1956, copy appended at TAB C

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/24

5. Violations of the Demilitarized Zone

a. During the month of October the UNC charged the KPA/CPV with a ground violation on 20 September 1956. The KPA/CPV denied this charge and alleged that the UNC had violated the AA.

b. Recapitulation[1]

Summary of Alleged Violations*

GROUND

Against UN Forces		Against KPA/CPV Forces	
Charged	37	Charged	16**
Admissions	12	Admissions	2
Denials	25	Denials	11

AIRCRAFT

Against UN Forces		Against KPA/CPV Forces	
Charged	509	Charged	60
Admissions	32	Admissions	0
Denials	477	Denials	60

*This summary of alleged violations includes only those violations which have been formally alleged in either MAC or Secretariat Meetings.

**Three of these violations occurred in 1953 and it is assumed that no reply will be made by the KPA/CPV.

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[1] Violations File, Opns Br., Opns Div, 31 October 1956

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CHAPTER III

CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT
2 Oct 56	Approval by Republic of Korea Government (ROKG) for Gen Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, to visit Gen AHN, ROKA, was received from U S Embassy.
3 Oct. 56	UNC component of the Secretariat proposed a meeting of the Secretaries to discuss a violation of the AA by the KPA/CPV on 20 September 1956.
	Col Wells, Army Attache, Korea, visited Base Camp and was briefed on organization and function of UNCMAC.
4 Oct 56	KPA/CPV agreed to UNC proposed meeting of the Secretaries.
	Gen Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, visited Gen AHN, ROKA, at the Chosen Hotel in Seoul.
5 Oct 56	One hundred fifty-fifth meeting of the Secretaries held at MAC Hq Area, Panmunjom, Korea.
7 Oct 56	Senior Member UNCMAC departed Base Camp for visit to UNCFEC, Japan.
11 Oct 56	Senior Member UNCMAC returned to Base Camp from visit to UNCFEC, Japan.
19 Oct 56	Lt Gen Trudeau, CG ICorps, visited Senior Member UNCMAC at Base Camp.
21 Oct 56	KPA/CPV advised UNC by telephone that the UNC had violated the AA by allowing a driver of a military vehicle to enter the JSA on 21 October 1956 while armed with a pistol

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

DATE	EVENT
23 Oct 56 (Cont'd)	KPA/CPV was advised that the incident of 21 October was noted and that an investigation was being conducted.
	Col Wang Tze Ching, Nationalist Chinese Military Attache to Korea, accompanied by Lt Col KO, visited Base Camp and was briefed on organization and function of UNCMAC.
29 Oct 56	Major General Matthew K. Deichelmann, USAF, newly assigned Senior Member, UNCMAC, arrived at Base Camp.
	KPA/CPV proposed a meeting of both components of JOT Nr 4 in vicinity of MDL Marker 0748 on 31 October 1956.
	UNC proposed that JOT Nr 4 meet on 2 November 1956.
	KPA/CPV agreed to the proposal that JOT Nr 4 meet on 2 November 1956.
30 Oct 56	Ambassador Dowling, U S Embassy, Seoul; General Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC; Mr. de Stoutz, Senior Swiss Member, NNSC; and Brigadier General Bonesteel, USA, visited Base Camp.
31 Oct 56	Major General Harmony, CG KAAG (Prov) and General Paik, CG 1st ROK Army, visited Base Camp.
	Lieutenant General Barnes, COFS, UNCFEC, and Major General Ward, DCOFS, Plans, UNCFEC, visited Base Camp.
	Brigadier General Bonesteel visited Base Camp.

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31 Oct 56 (Cont'd) A briefing for Major General Deichelmann on organization and function of UNCMAC was conducted by the UNCMAC Staff.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

L. C. Quiggle

L. C. QUIGGLE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 4/17/29

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

5 OCT 1956

SUBJECT: Credentials

TO: Lieutenant Colonel James K. Chenault
United States Army

A

You are hereby accredited as the United Nations Command Assistant Secretary of the Military Armistice Commission, vice Lieutenant Colonel Allan R. Lawrence, United States Army.

R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

A TRUE COPY:

A. M. PERRY
Major, Infantry
Historian

TAB A.

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

October 1956

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MEMBERS

of

THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Major General Robert G. Gard, USA

Brigadier General Thomas J. Gent, Jr., USAF

Brigadier General AHN Kwang Ho, ROKA

Rear Admiral Lynne C. Quiggle, USN

Brigadier V. W. Barlow, DSO, OBE, CCK

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UNCMAC STAFF ROSTER

October 1956

CHIEF OF STAFF

Rear Admiral Lynne C. Quiggle, USN
Deputy Chief of Staff - Lt Col John G. Sisak, Arty
Staff Secretary - Lt Col John G. Sisak, Arty
Aide to Senior Member - Capt William L. Daugherty, Arty

OPERATIONS DIVISION

Chief - Col Richard A. Broberg, Arty

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Chief - Lt Col Omer O. Wilder, Inf

LOGISTICS AND LIAISON DIVISION

Chief - Col Ralph S. Hardiman, QMC

UNC COMPONENT OF SECRETARIAT

Secretary - Capt John B. Fellows, Jr., USN
Assistant Secretary - Lt Col Allan R. Lawrence, Inf (1-4 October)
- Lt Col James K. Chenault, Inf (5-31 October)

UNC COMPONENT OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAMS

Team Nr 1 - Cdr Raymond A. Hubbard, USN
Teams Nr 2-5 incl - Lt Col James H. Dyson, Arty

UNC COMPONENT OF COMMITTEE FOR
ASSISTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED CIVILIANS

Senior Member - Lt Col James K. Chenault, Inf
Member - Major Choi Yong Chun, ROKA

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

PIO - Maj Christopher F. Reilly, Inf (1-20 October)
Acting PIO - Capt Alexander E. Erdman, AGC (30-31 October)

TAB B2

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By Lyon, NARA, Date 1/17/29

UN ADVISORY GROUP

United States	Cdr Raymond A. Hubbard, USN
British Commonwealth Forces	Maj R. S. Rudkin (Australia)
Canada	Maj P. E. Gower
Ethiopia	Lt T. Baye (non-resident)
France	Maj Francois Perron (non-resident)
Republic of Korea	Maj CHOI Yong Chun

LIST OF OFFICERS CONDUCTING
NEGOTIATIONS WITH KPA/CPV

Capt John B. Fellows, Jr., USN	Secretary	155th Meeting of the Secretaries, 5 Oct 56
Lt Col James K. Chenault, Inf	Asst Secretary	155th Meeting of the Secretaries, 5 Oct 56

TAB B3

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 319/SR 276
4 October 1956
Original ENGLISH

4 October 1956.

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Evaluation for the month of August 1956

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission submits hereby to the Military Armistice Commission the following evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the month of August 1956.

On the basis of the data supplied by the Sides, as compiled in the annexed Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement regarding the above subject of evaluation by either the United Nations Command side or the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

.....	.....
Mr. de Stoutz	Colonel Lejnar
Swiss Member	Czechoslovak Alternate
.....	.....
General Bergenstrahle	Mr. Antonowicz
Swedish Member	Polish Acting Alternate

RY/CZ

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NND 867400
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc 325/SR279
25 October 1956
Original: ENGLISH

25 October 1956

TO: Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

FROM: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has hereby the honour to address itself to the Senior Member, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, with reference to its letter of 12 May 1956 concerning the question of compensation for infuries and damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

In reply to this the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission received your letter dated 14 May 1956, notifying that the matter had been forwarded to the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, to have the views of this Command determined.

As several months have elapsed and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has not yet received any further information in this matter, this Commission again approaches the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission with a view to obtaining a definite reply.

.....	....
Minister Brzostowski Poland	Mr. de Stoutz Switzerland
.....	.....
General Chyle Czechoslovakia	General Bergenstrahle Sweden

jk/CZ

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

27 October 1956

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

The receipt of your letter of 25 October 1956 concerning the principle of compensation for injuries and damage is acknowledged. I am informed that the proposal you originally made in your letter of 12 May 1956 is being given careful consideration.

When the views of the United Nations Command have been determined you will be promptly informed.

/s/ R. G. Gard
/t/ R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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NND 867400
By LGW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 2 of desp. 199
of Dec. 10, 1956 from Seoul
2 of 5

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 28 - 56
September 27, 1956

FROM PIO UNCMAC FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: Testimony of three United Nations Command witnesses has placed responsibility upon the Communists for creating a shooting incident in Korea's Demilitarized Zone on September 20 in which one Republic of Korea enlisted man was painfully wounded and, the Communists allege, one Chinese soldier was killed.

The three ROK soldiers made their statements to the Military Armistice Commission Joint Observer Team which conducted an on-the-spot investigation about five miles northwest of Kumhwa on September 22 and 23. The Team met again today at Panmunjom to complete the investigation.

According to the UNC witnesses they were invited by two Chinese and two North Korean DMZ civil policemen, whom they met while on patrol on September 17, to meet with them on the morning of September 19, the Korean "Moon Festival" which corresponds to Thanksgiving Day in the United States. This was agreed to and the three ROK DMZ civil policemen kept the appointment at the designated military demarcation line marker, but the Reds failed to appear. However, while on routine patrol the next day, September 20, the same three ROK soldiers met three Chinese soldiers at the spot where the previous day's meeting was to have been held. The Reds suggested a get-together and produced some food and wine. All six sat down, each on his own side of the military demarcation line, about six feet apart. At the suggestion of the Chinese, some laid aside their rifles to create a more friendly atmosphere, but each Communist retained his pistol. Among the ROK soldiers only the patrol leader carried a pistol and that was inside his shirt, because his holster was broken.

Around noon, after about an hour's conversation, the ROK patrol leader arose, turned his back towards the Chinese and said, "Let's go," to his men. At that moment a fourth Communist, who was hiding among some trees about 30

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

yards in the rear of the Chinese, opened fire on the ROK patrol and wounded one in the right side of his back. Hearing the shot, the ROK patrol leader turned and saw his wounded comrade. The patrol leader then quickly drew his pistol and fired two rounds into the Communist group. As he ran for safety he fired five more rounds in the direction of the Chinese. During the exchange of fire the other two ROKs scrambled into the nearby brush.

The UNC witnesses further testified that after the Reds fired the first shot the ROKs also received rifle and pistol fire from the Chinese with whom they had been conversing. They also insisted that no other ROK personnel were involved and that only their patrol leader did any shooting in the brief fire-fight.

Although the UNC witnesses stated that four Communists were involved in the incident, the Reds disclaimed more than three. Of these only one appeared as a witness. The Communists claimed a second survivor was wounded and unable to appear and that a third was killed.

The story related by the Communist witness conflicted sharply with the later testimony of the UNC witnesses. However, the Chinese soldier did admit that the Communists brought food and wine to the September 20 meeting. He denied that a fourth Communist soldier was near the scene at the time of the incident and insisted, repeatedly and mechanically, that the ROKs fired the first shot. He also admitted using his pistol and rifle in the ensuing fire-fight.

Unlike the attitude of the UNC witnesses, the Communist witness was evasive and insolent. U. S. Army Lt. Col. James H. Dyson, Senior Member of the UNC component of the Joint Observer Team, frequently demanded that the Senior Member of the Communist side of the Joint Observer Team require the witness to answer the UNC questions. These demands usually were ignored.

Apparently the Reds did not intend to provide more than one witness at the investigation. They offered no explanation until Colonel Dyson called for their other witnesses. He was then informed by his Communist counterpart that their remaining witness was wounded and unable to appear. This was later disproved in further questioning of the lone Communist witness when Colonel Dyson drew from the Chinese soldier that his second companion was

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By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

not wounded. At that point the Communist Senior Member attempted to change his previous explanation as to the whereabouts of the missing witness by claiming he originally said the man was ill.

Colonel Dyson immediately referred to the record and reminded the Communists that their Senior Member's original statement indicating the man was wounded was clearly heard by UNC Korean interpreters and other Koreans present and no error was made by the Communist English interpreter in his translation of that statement.

Despite Colonel Dyson's insistence, the Communists steadfastly refused to identify their witness, and the dead Chinese, as being bona fide DMZ civil police except for the fact that they wore Communist DMZ civil police armband insignia and their Senior Member's statement that they were DMZ civil police.

The Saturday and Sunday sessions of the joint meeting were frequently marked by intense arguments. Even before any of the witnesses were heard or evidence presented the Communists announced their conclusion that one of their DMZ civil police had been shot to death by UNC DMZ civil police. Colonel Dyson vigorously objected to the statement and pointed out that no conclusion could be drawn until the facts had been presented. He stated further that the purpose of the meeting was to investigate the incident as a whole and to determine who provoked it. The Reds then withdrew their statement and agreed to investigate the entire incident.

During the investigation at the scene, the wounded UNC witness gave his testimony from a stretcher and was attended by a ROK Army surgeon and other medical personnel.

Only one of the three Chinese was present at both the September 17 and 20 meetings. He was the one who was alleged to have been killed in the fire-fight.

Colonel Dyson, who recently arrived in Korea, is a resident of Sanford, Florida and Sodus, New York.

When violations of the Armistice Agreement are reported to have

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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/89

occurred within the DMZ it is the responsibility of the appropriate MAC Joint Observer Team to make investigation and to report its findings of fact to the MAC. At the present time there are five such teams, four land and one water. Each team is authorized not less than four nor more than six officers of field grade, half of whom are appointed by each side. Joint Observer Team Number Three is conducting the investigation into the September 20 incident.

END

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By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 3 of Desp. 199
of Dec. 10, 1956 from Seoul
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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES

HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

- 5 October 1956 -

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

CAPT J B FELLOWS JR., USN
LT COL J K CHENAULT, USA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS

COL YUN TAI HYONG, KPA
COL KIM KYUN, KPA

* Meeting convened - 1000 *

CAPT FELLOWS: I have a statement to make.

I introduce at this time, sitting at my right hand, Lieutenant Colonel James K. Chenault, United States Army, who succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Allan R. Lawrence, United States Army, as Assistant Secretary of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission. I now present his credentials.

I have another statement.

The United Nations Command has investigated thoroughly your charges presented at the 154th meeting of the Secretaries, that aircraft of our side crossed the Military Demarcation Line and intruded into the air space over the territory of the KPA/CPV on 2, 3, 8, 9 and 21 August 1956. The investigation showed conclusively that no aircraft of the United Nations Command intruded into the air space over the territory of your side at the alleged times and dates. Your charges are therefore denied.

I have another statement.

Your side has committed a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

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The Armistice Agreement was signed in good faith by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on one hand, and the

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CAPT FELLOWS: (Cont'd) Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the other hand.

Paragraph 17 of the Armistice Agreement states in part, and I quote:

"Responsibility for compliance with and enforcement of the terms and provisions of this Armistice Agreement is that of the signatories hereto and their successors in command."

Further, paragraph 6 of the Armistice Agreement clearly states, and I again quote:

"Neither side shall execute any hostile act within, from or against the Demilitarized Zone."

And still further, paragraph 13e of the Armistice Agreement states that the Commanders of the opposing sides shall:

"Insure that personnel of their respective commands who violate any of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement are adequately punished."

The preamble of the Armistice Agreement binds the Commanders of the opposing sides, and their successors under the terms of the Agreement, to accept and be governed by the conditions and terms of the armistice.

Despite the signatures of your side's Commanders on this internationally recognized document, despite your side's continual pronouncements of good faith, despite your side's unending propangandizing for friendship and good will between the peoples of north and south Korea, your side has again fully demonstrated your complete disregard for human life.

On 20 September 1956, personnel of the civil police of our side were on routine patrol duty near Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0634 when hailed by personnel of the civil police of your side. After a brief conversation the civil police of our side turned away to continue their patrolling activities and they were fired upon, without any provocation or warning whatsoever, by personnel of your side, forcing our patrol to take immediate action to protect their lives. As a result of

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CAPT FELLOWS: (Cont'd) this unprovoked and cowardly attack upon the civil police of our side by personnel of your side, one of our civil police was wounded and the lives of the entire patrol endangered.

This unwarranted and insidious attack constitutes a cold-blooded attempt at murder. This criminal act of firing upon the civil police of our side by personnel of your side was clearly a hostile act on the part of your side and a grave calculated violation of the preamble and paragraphs 6 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement.

This act lucidly indicates that your personnel are not adequately indoctrinated and disciplined. Apparently your commanders cannot control the personnel of your side.

Our side demands that all the personnel of your side who are involved in this outrageous violation of the Armistice Agreement be punished, as required by the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

LT COL YUN: Your statement is a sheer distortion of the real state of affairs of the incident.

On the proposal of our side components of the Joint Observer Team No. 3 conducted a joint investigation into the incident which occurred in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634 on September 20, 1956, and on the basis of the results of this investigation Lt. Col. Kim Chul Sun, Senior Member of our side, submitted a special report to the Military Armistice Commission on September 27, 1956. As the report of Lt. Col. Kim Chul Sun, and the records of the investigation, substantiate, the real state of affairs of the incident is as follows:

Around 1030 hours our time, on September 20, 1956, Lee Yong Ki, Wang Ji Wha and Lu Sang Yong, civil police of our side, had their rest in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line Marker No. 0634, while carrying out their routine patrol duties. At that time three civil police of your side approached the

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By lyml, NARA, Date 1/17/29

LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) above mentioned civil police of our side and set down in front of them, also for a rest. About twenty minutes later one of the civil police of your side stood up, pulled out his pistol, hidden on his body, and fired at Lee Yong Ki, Wang Ji Wha and Liu Sang Yong, civil police of our side. Before he fired at them, none of the aforesaid civil police of our side had ever taken hold of weapons in their hands or conducted firing.

Having been struck by the bullets suddenly fired by your side, the civil police of our side, Lee Yong Ki, fell down into a ditch to the west where he died. When Lee Yong Ki fell down into the ditch, Wang Ji Wha and Liu Sang Yong were obliged while retreating to fire back for self defense. The three civil police of your side fired more than twenty bullets, in coordination with four others hiding in ambush behind them, and then ran away behind the hill south of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634.

The above mentioned facts were confirmed as irrefutable by the testimony of Liu Sang Yong, the witness provided by our side, and those of Nam Choong Sil and Cha Sang Kwon and Im Che Chea, the witnesses provided by your side, as well as the material evidence on the spot, including the body of Lee Yong Ki, civil police of our side.

As mentioned above, facts are very clear. During the investigation, however, Lt. Col. Dyson of your side did not admit the facts, but on the contrary fabricated the so-called "fourth man", a fictitious character with no foundation whatsoever, in an attempt to make it appear as though our side had first fired. Moreover, during the discussion on the special reports to be submitted to the Military Armistice Commission he rejected outright the reasonable proposal of our side, taking the unwarranted attitude of hastily insisting on submitting separate reports. On October 4 he submitted to the Military Armistice Commission a report which distorted the facts entirely.

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LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) This very attitude taken by Lt. Col. Dyson of your side, exposes the fact that the purpose of your side was not to clarify the real state of affairs of the incident, and not to settle the matter properly on this basis, but to deny it outright from the beginning.

Today, by reiterating the unwarranted assertion of Lt. Col. Dyson and his distorted reports you denied the facts according to premeditated plan of your side and charged our side. I entirely deny our allegation. The real state of affairs of the incident, provoked by your side, is clear. The intention of the provocateurs is extremely clear. In order to aggravate tension in the Demilitarized Zone and deceive the soldiers of your side, particularly the officers and soldiers of the South Korean army, who are more and more favoring peace and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, your side provoked this incident which has caused the loss of precious life, in serious violation of the Armistice Agreement.

I am instructed to lodge a serious protest with your side against provocative firing conducted by your side in violation of the preamble and paragraphs 6 and 12 of the Armistice Agreement, in which a civil police of our side was killed. Your side must admit the evident facts instead of assuming the unjustified attitude of distorting the facts in an attempt to evade its responsibility. At the same time your side must seriously punish, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, the instigators who had organized this incident, and all the personnel of your side involved in this incident. In order to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents your side must take necessary practical measures, bearing entire responsibility for this incident. I demand that your side to do this.

I acknowledge receipt of the credentials for the newly appointed Assistant Secretary for your side. It will be returned to your side later through the Duty Officers.

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By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT FELLOWS: I have a statement to make.

Your side has charged our side with distortion of facts and with provoking the incident in the DMZ. This irresponsible charge is without foundation and is completely at variance with the testimony given by members of both sides at the joint investigation conducted by Joint Observation Team No. 3, from 22 September to 27 September 1956.

Let us review the testimony obtained from the witnesses at this joint investigation, which clearly reveals that your side must bear the full responsibility for the incident. According to the official minutes of the meetings held by Joint Observer Team No. 3, the following facts have been firmly established:

1) On 20 September 1956 a patrol of civil police of your side hailed a patrol of civil police of our side, beckoning to them to the Military Demarcation Line, in the vicinity of marker No. 0634.

2) A member of your side's civil police offered the members of our side's civil police wine and food, ostensibly to effect a belated celebration of the Moon Festival. The men of both patrols placed their rifles on the ground.

3) Members of our side's civil police patrol accepted token morsels of food but refused the offer of wine.

4) A short time later the civil patrol of our side, turning their backs to the civil police of your side, prepared to depart. They rose to pick up their weapons, whereupon they were fired upon by a fourth member of the civil police patrol of your side, without warning or provocation, from a hidden location within the territory under the control of your side, approximately thirty yards to the rear of the position occupied by the two groups. It is to be emphasized that the backs of the members of the patrol of our side were turned to the members of the patrol of your side at the time the shot was fired.

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT FELLOWS:
(Cont'd)

5) This shot, fired from ambush by a member of the patrol of your side, was the first shot fired by either side. The testimony concerning this point, which was given Joint Observer Team No. 3, is irrefutable.

6) This first shot, fired from ambush by a member of the civil patrol of your side, struck a civil policeman of our side in the back. This is a concrete example of what an individual should expect when he deals with your side - a friendly exchange was rewarded with a shot in the back.

7) One member of the civil police of our side fired his pistol in self defense as he withdrew from the scene. No other member of the patrol of our side fired a weapon of any type at any time.

8) At least two members of the civil police of your side continued to fire as the men of our side escaped from the attempted ambush. During the exchange of shots between the sides, Lee Yung Chi, now deceased, rose from his sitting position, into the line of cross-fire, and ran away to the west. The fact that he arose in the line of fire of both sides during the firing, taken together with the position and angle of the two wounds found on his body, justifies the finding that the bullets of either side could have inflicted the fatal wound.

9) At the meetings of the Joint Observer Team our side produced the three witnesses of our side who were involved in this incident, including the man who had been shot in the back. However, your side only produced one witness, whose testimony was obviously well-rehearsed, and who flatly refused to answer material questions put to him by our side. His mechanical delivery of his version of the incident, in addition to his consistent evasions of material questions, clearly indicate that your side has something to hide.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT FELLOWS: (Cont'd) The United Nations Command denied your malicious charge. The preponderance of evidence revealed by the investigation by Joint Observer Team No. 3 clearly shows that a man of your side fired the first shot. Therefore, your side must bear the full responsibility for the incident.

It is clear that the charge of your side is without foundation and it is therefore rejected.

LT COL YUN: Instead of admitting the facts and adopting a responsible attitude of trying to take measures to prevent recurrence of the similar incident, you still reverse right and wrong to slander our side in distortion of the truth. This proves that your side is not willing to take necessary measures for preventing provocative acts against our side. This attitude taken by your side fundamentally contradicts the Armistice Agreement. In order to prove to what extent the allegation fabricated by your side to evade the responsibility has distorted the truth, I deem it necessary to revert to some facts. As your side admits Nam Choong Sil, civil police of your side, himself testified that he fired first at Lee Yong Ki, Wang Ji Wha and Liu Sang Yong, civil police of our side, before they took hold of their weapons, In spite of this fact your side manufactured a "fourth" man to distort the fact. However, your side will see for itself how false the allegation of your side is if your side does not overlook the following facts:

Except for testimonies of the witnesses offered by your side pertaining to the so-called "fourth" person, your side failed to bring up any grounds to prove these facts. On the other hand the witness of our side testified that before Liu Sang Yong, Wang Ji Wha and Lee Yong Ki, civil police of our side, took hold of weapons, Nam Choong Sil, the civil police of your side, fired first against them. The testimony of our witness was also confirmed by Nam Choong Sil, the witness of your side, when he stated that "he saw the three nearest Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers personnel

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NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) (Lee, Liu and Wang) reaching for their weapons, the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers man, Lee, was attempting to draw his pistol from the holster on his chest. In fear of his own life, Nam drew his pistol and fired a total of seven pistol shots at the three Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers man who had been sitting opposite."

Who fired first, without being provoked, is clear, as mentioned above, and it is also clear that the deceased Lee Yong Ki, civil police of our side, was struck by the bullet fired by your side.

In attempting to fabricate the facts and to evade this responsibility your side manufactured the so-called "fourth" person, a fictitious person. If a fictitious person is to be manufactured through such a measure, it is possible to manufacture not only "fourth person" but also fifth and sixth persons. If I allege here that you have fired at me it cannot prove that you have fired at me. In the same way, if your side turned about the fourth" person merely by words, it cannot prove the existance of the "fourth" person.

I reject the ridiculous allegation of your side, only aimed at shirking its responsibility. It appears that your side, thinking as if the wound of Cha Sang Kwon can prove the allegation of your side. However, the wound failed to justify the allegation of your side, but on the contrary brought about an adverse effect to expose the entire falseness of the allegation of your side.

If you look at this photograph you will see how ridiculous the allegation of your side is.

(Produces photograph and continues to illustrate therewith while speaking.)

This is the hole where the bullet entered and this is the hole where the bullet went out. They show a big inclination like this. The inclination means that the bullet did never come horizontally but came from either above or below. Accordingly,

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) if it was fired downward from the hill, as alleged by your side, the inclination should on the contrary become like this. If we do not intend to deny the logic that a bullet cannot follow a wave-like trajectory in the air, it is utterly inconceivable that the bullet - not a balloon floating in the air - which was fired downward from above turned this direction by itself and went upward, raising its head when it reached the waist of Cha Sang Kwon. It is therefore clear that Cha Sang Kwon was not hit by a bullet fired from the hill, as your side alleges, but by another bullet, that is, by a bullet fired from another place like this.

From the above mentioned iron clad facts we can draw the conclusions that if the wound of Cha Sang Kwon was really caused by the bullet fired by the personnel of our side, he was undoubtedly hit while running away by a bullet which had been fired upward by Liu Sang Yong and Wang Ji Wha, civil police of our side, in self defense.

Therefore, it has become self-evident that the allegation of your side, that Cha Sang Kwon was hit by a forrth bullet, and that the so-called "fourth" person of our side fired downward from the hill at him is entirely false. Your side is attempting to capitalize on the fact that Wang Ji Wha, witness of our side, was not therefore a witness in order to slander our side. It is regrettable that Wang Ji Wha, the witness of our side, could not be present because he was in the hospital due to his sudden illness, and could not establish together with Liu Sang Yong - but it would be an advantage of your side. Therefore, the allegation of your side is intolerable and ridiculous, as has been proven by the above mentioned facts. That our side fired first is a fabrication. Therefore, your side must flatly admit its violation of the Armistice Agreement and take practical and responsible measures to prevent the recurrence of the similar incident.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 4/17/99

LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) I again demand this of your side. Your side bears the unavoidable responsibility to do so.

CAPT FELLOWS: Your statement is noted and your charges have already been refuted by the evidence.

If you have nothing further to discuss I propose that we adjourn.

LT COL YUN: You repeated the preposterous allegation which has nothing in common with the truth. Such a statement of your side is so preposterous that your side probably may not believe it, even so though you have made it. Therefore, I demand and advise you that although you have denied the facts already you should take practical measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

I agree to adjourn.

- Meeting adjourned: 1110 -

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 4 to desp. 199
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 30 - 56
October 5, 1956

FROM PIO UNCMAC FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today charged the Communists with a "cold-blooded attempt at murder" in creating the September 20 Korea Demilitarized Zone shooting incident in which one UNC DMZ civil policeman was wounded and a Chinese Communist was killed.

U. S. Navy Captain John B. Fellows, Jr., Secretary of the UNC component of the Military Armistice Commission, made the accusation in the UNC-proposed 155th meeting of the MAC Secretariat at Panmunjom.

In making the charge, Captain Fellows told the Communists that "this unwarranted and insidious attack constitutes a cold-blooded attempt at murder." He further described the ambush as "a grave, calculated violation" of the Armistice Agreement, and demanded that the Reds punish the offenders.

The Communists denied the UNC accusation and counter-charged that UNC personnel were responsible for inciting the brief fire-fight. Captain Fellows rebutted this allegation by referring to the minutes of the meeting of the MAC Joint Observer Team which investigated the incident. He pointed out that the preponderance of evidence and the testimony of witnesses were "irrefutable" in establishing that the Communists were first to open fire. Captain Fellows also stated that the shooting was "a concrete example of what an individual should expect when he deals with your side - a friendly exchange was rewarded with a shot in the back."

During the Joint Observer Team investigation on September 22 and 23, the UNC produced as witnesses the three Republic of Korea soldiers, including the wounded man, who were ambushed by the Reds. Although the UNC witnesses stated that four Communists were involved in the incident, the Reds disclaimed more than three. Of these one appeared as a witness; a second was reported as having been killed, and a third was unable to appear allegedly because of physical disability.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

During the meeting, Captain Fellows denied Communist allegations made on the 154th meeting of the Secretaries on August 23. At that time the Reds claimed that UNC aircraft on five separate occasions in August, 1956, intruded into the air over Communist-controlled territory. The UNC Secretary informed the Communists that detailed investigations proved that no UNC planes were over the specified areas at the times and dates alleged.

In other business discussed during the 66 minute meeting, which ended at 1106 (KST), U. S. Army Lieutenant Colonel James K. Chenault was introduced as the UNCMAC Assistant Secretary. He succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Allan R. Lawrence who has been assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division in Japan.

- END -

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 5 of desp. 199
dated Dec. 10, 1956 from Seoul

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Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc 325/SR279
25 October 1956
Original: ENGLISH

25 October 1956

TO: Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

FROM: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has hereby the honour to address itself to the Senior Member, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, with reference to its letter of 12 May 1956 concerning the question of compensation for infuries and damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

In reply to this the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission received your letter dated 14 May 1956, notifying that the matter had been forwarded to the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, to have the views of this Command determined.

As several months have elapsed and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has not yet received any further information in this matter, this Commission again approaches the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission with a view to obtaining a definite reply.

.....	....
Minister Brzostowski Poland	Mr. de Stoutz Switzerland
.....	.....
General Chyle Czechoslovakia	General Bergenstrahle Sweden

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 6 2 desp. 199
dated Dec. 10, 1956. from
Seoul
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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

27 October 1956

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

The receipt of your letter of 25 October 1956 concerning the principle of compensation for injuries and damage is acknowledged. I am informed that the proposal you originally made in your letter of 12 May 1956 is being given careful consideration.

When the views of the United Nations Command have been determined you will be promptly informed.

/s/ R. G. Gard
/t/ R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 34 to desp 202
of Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul

795.00/12-1056 6/6

Panmunjom, 17 May 1956.

To: Military Armistice Commission

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

Submitted herewith are the names of the Members and Alternate Members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as of 17 May 1956.

M e m b e r s :

General Vaclav Taus, Czechoslovakia
General Carl Bergenstrahle, Sweden
Minister Albert Morski, Poland
Minister Fritz Real, Switzerland

A l t e r n a t e M e m b e r s :

Colonel Jiri Lejnar, Czechoslovakia
Lt. Colonel Rene Belding, Sweden
Mr. Zdzislaw Szewczyk, Poland (acting Alternate)
Colonel Jacques Bullet, Switzerland

795.00/12-1056

Minister Real
Switzerland

General Taus
Czechoslovakia

General Bergenstrahle
Sweden

Minister Morski
Poland

Incl 1

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

D-202
12/10/56

Encl 2

(2 of 6)

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

31 May 1956

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission

1. I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, to inform you that because of obstructions and violations of the terms of the Armistice on the part of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, and the obstructive conduct of the Czech and Polish Members of the NNSC and NNITS, the United Nations Command is hereby notifying the NNSC and its subordinate teams at Inchon, Pusan, and Kunsan that the United Nations Command will provisionally suspend, during the time that the communist side continues in default, performance on its part of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the operations in the area under the control of the United Nations Command of the NNSC and NNITS.

2. You are informed that this suspension will be put into effect in about one week and the United Nations Command will expect withdrawal of the teams from the area to be effected at that time.

3. The United Nations Command is taking only such steps as are indispensable to protection of its rights under the Armistice Agreement. The United Nations Command continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and limits its action to the particular suspensions described above.

4. Finally, since for the reasons above stated the NNSC Teams in the North have not been able to accomplish their purpose, we see no purpose in their remaining there.

R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

Incl 1-3

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Encl. 3

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12/10/56

(3 of 3)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

31 May 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

The United Nations Command today advised the Communist side of the Military Armistice Commission that it "will provisionally suspend" UNC performance of the Armistice Agreement provisions which govern operations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the area under control of the UNC.

The Communists were informed that this action became imperative because of continued Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers obstructions and violations of the Armistice Agreement and the flagrantly unneutral conduct of the Czech and Polish members of the NNSC and its inspection teams.

The suspensions will become effective in about one week. They will continue until the KPA/CPV comply with all provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement particularly those regulating the introduction into Korea of combat materiel and equipment. Compliance with these provisions is expected to include corrected Communist reports of every incoming shipment of combat materiel and combat aircraft they have illegally introduced into Korea since the signing of the Armistice Agreement; further, they must definitely cease such illegal introductions, and, finally, remove all items illegally introduced.

Except for the indicated suspensions, the UNC will continue to adhere scrupulously to the Armistice Agreement.

Withdrawal of NNSC personnel and equipment to the demilitarized zone is expected to be completed at an early date. Movement to the NNSC camps in the Panmunjom area will be accomplished principally by UNC aircraft.

My complete opening statement in today's MAC meeting, the 70th, is attached for your information. It amplifies the above summary.

/s/R. G. GARD
/t/R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

A TRUE COPY

C. F. REILLY, Major, Inf.
Public Information Officer

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LyM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Encl. 7

NNSC letter file

(2 of 6)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 277/PV 257
4 June 1956
Original ENGLISH

June 4, 1956

To: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

Since the Armistice, our side has consistently and strictly adhered to the Armistice Agreement and rendered full assistance to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. On the contrary, however, the United Nations Command side in violation of the Armistice Agreement has introduced large quantities of reinforcing combat material to arm the South Korean army, obstructed by every means the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and has long since perpetrated all sorts of plots to eliminate the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Owing to the obstruction of the United States and other countries concerned on the United Nations Command side, the question of peaceful unification of Korea, particularly the question of withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, has long remained unsettled. Therefore, all the difficulties encountered by the member nations on the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in its work have been fundamentally created by the United Nations Command side.

The work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, particularly the work of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams stationed in the territory of the United Nations Command side, has become more and more an obstacle to further sabotage of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S.Government and the Syngman Rhee clique of the United Nations Command side. This is the reason why the United Nations Command side alleges that the work carried out by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in South Korea in accordance with the Armistice Agreement has become a sort of "burden" for the United Nations Command side.

The United Nations Command side repeated the same old tune by reversing right and wrong to slander our side on May 31 when it unilaterally announced that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams should withdraw in a week from South Korea. This is solely aimed at justifying another illegal act of the United Nations Command side in serious violation of the Armistice Agreement and shifting the responsibility to our side.

The United Nations Command side can in no way justify its unilateral act to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams under any pretext. Such an act constitutes another gross violation of the Armistice Agreement on the part of the United Nations Command side which creates a serious threat to the Armistice Agreement.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyd, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Accordingly, the unilateral announcement made by the United Nations Command side on May 31 that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams should withdraw from South Korea in a week is entirely illegal and invalid.

Even though the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has encountered various obstructions of the United Nations Command side from the inception of its establishment up to now, it has played and is playing a positive role in its work of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission should continue to perform its functions in accordance with the Armistice Agreement as long as the peaceful unification of Korea, particularly the question of withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea remains unsettled owing to the objection of the United Nations Command side.

Having in mind the current situation as well as the practical difficulties of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission members created by the United Nations Command side, our side agrees that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission proceeds with the implementation of the proposal of the Swedish Government dated March 10, 1956 concerning the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams stationed at the designated ports of entry, while retaining its right to dispatch these teams to the respective designated ports of entry. These temporary measures will not change the functions and organization of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission under the Armistice Agreement in supervising the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, and are in conformity with the basic spirit of the relevant provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

The United Nations Command side should bear the responsibility of enabling the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to continue in the future to play its role of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice by rendering positive assistance to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in conformity with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement. Our side firmly demands and will continue to demand firmly in the future that the United Nations Command side carry out this responsibility. Furthermore, as a matter of course, our side will continue as before torespect and support consistently the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the work of its members, rendering full assistance to the.

Jung Kook Rok
Major General
Korean People's Army
Senior Member
Korean People's Army
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Encl. 9

Morski letterfile

Panmunjom, 5 June 1956

(276)

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
To: Military Armistice Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has the honour to submit to the Military Armistice Commission the following:

Authorized by the Military Armistice Commission on 29 August 1955 the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in September 1955 carried out a partial reduction which, however, by some delegations to this Commission was regarded as a temporary solution only.

The question of further reduction of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has been informally discussed between the four delegations, followed by consultations among the Governments concerned.

Furthermore, the Senior Member UNC MAC, Major General R.G. Gard, in his letter of 31 May 1956 informed this Commission that the United Nations Command will provisionally suspend the performance on its part of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the operations of the NNSC in the area under the control of the United Nations Command. In view of this it is obviously not possible for the NNIST:S to operate any longer in the territory in question.

The Senior Member of the KPA/CPV Side, Major General Jung Kook Rok, in his letter of 4 June 1956 informed the NNSC that his Side agrees that the NNSC should proceed with the implementation of the proposal of the Swedish Government of 10 March 1956, concerning the temporary withdrawal of the Inspection Teams stationed at the designated ports of entry while retaining its right to dispatch these Teams to the said ports of entry.

Having considered the aforementioned situation and the letters referred to at its 256th and 257th Plenary Meetings on 4 and 5 June 1956, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, based on Armistice Agreement Paragraph 49, unanimously decided to ~~recommend~~ to the Military Armistice Commission to agree to the provisional ~~withdrawal~~ of the Neutral Nations Inspection Subteams stationed in the territory under military control of the two Sides.

This provisional withdrawal shall expeditiously be carried out upon receipt of the authorization from the Military Armistice Commission.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission considers that this withdrawal is provisional and does not change the legal status of the NNSC, unless and until a mutual agreement in this respect is reached by both Sides of the Military Armistice Commission.

Signed.....
Minister Morski
Polish Member NNSC

Signed.....
Minister Real
Swiss Member NNSC

Signed.....
General Taus
Czechoslovak Member NNSC

Signed.....
General Bergenstrahle
Swedish Member NNSC

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Encl 11

(2 of 6)

NNSC letter file

Distr.GENERAL
NNSC Doc.282/VR 259
7 June 1956
Original ENGLISH

June 7,1956

To Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

I have received the letter of your Commission to the Military Armistice Commission dated June 5,1956.

On April 9,the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China proposed to the Governments of the United States and the other countries concerned on the United Nations Command side that a conference of the countries concerned be convened to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea,the peaceful unification of Korea and other related questins.This proposal of the Korean and Chinese Governments is a very reasonable and constructive one under the present condition in which the peaceful settlement of the Korean question has not been achieved as yet owing to the persistent obstructions of the United Nations Command side although nearly three years have elapsed since the Armistice.Accordingly,this proposal should have been accepted.However,the United Nations Command side,opposing the withdrawal of the American troops from Korea and obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea,has refused to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea,the peaceful unification of Korea and other related questions.Furthermore,the United Nations Command side unilaterally declared at the 70th Military Armistice Commission meeting held on May 31 that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams should withdraw from South Korea in a week.

Therefore,at the 71st Military armistice Commission meeting held on June 4,our side could not but take initiative to put forth the proposal of the Swedish Government for the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams stationed in the designated ports of entry while the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission retains its right to dispatch these teams again to the designated ports of entry.Our side has agreed to this proposal of the Swedish Government with a view to maintaining the status and the functions and authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its inspection teams as stipulated by the Armistice Agreement and to preventing the Armistice Agreement from being wrecked over the question of the inspection teams.

It is regrettable that on June 5,1956 the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission,under the flagrant pressure of the United Nations Command side,recommended to the Military Armistice Commission a temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams.

Taking the present situation into consideration,I have the honour to give the following reply to the recommendation contained in the letter of your Commission to the Military Armistice Commission dated June 5,1956:

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

1. There should be no change on the functions and authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its inspection teams which are inseparable part and parcel of the Armistice Agreement.

2. The withdrawal of the inspection teams both from the North and the South is a temporary measure.The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has the right to dispatch again the inspection teams to station in the designated ports of entry,in case either side of the parties to the Armistice brings a well-founded charge against any violation of the Armistice Agreement by the other side.

Based on the above-mentioned two points,our side agrees to the recommendation of your Commission dated June 5,1956 concerning the temporary withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Sub-teams.

Jung Kook Rok
Major General
Korean People's Army
Senior Member
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

ke/CZ

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

D-202 Dec 10, 1956 Encl. 13

(2 of 6)

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

8 June 1956

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission

1. With reference to Paragraph 2 of my letter dated 31 May 1956, you are hereby informed that the United Nations Command is suspending performance on its part of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing operations of the NNSC and the NNISTS in the area under the control of the United Nations Command effective 9 June 1956. The United Nations Command will expect withdrawal of the teams to the DMZ on that date.

2. Administrative details incident to this move will be provided through normal liaison channels.

R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

Encl 13

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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Encl. 16

(2 of 6)

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

9 June 1956

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission

In regard to the unanimous recommendation of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission transmitted to me by letter dated 5 June 1956, it is regretted that the Military Armistice Commission was unable to agree to authorize the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to carry out its recommendation.

The record of the Seventy-second Military Armistice Commission Meeting held 7 June 1956, and my letter of 8 June 1956, constitute the reply of the United Nations Command side to your letter of 5 June 1956.

I have received and noted the contents of your letter of 9 June 1956 to the Military Armistice Commission.

R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

Encl 13

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Encl. 15

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12/10/56

(2 of 6)

Panmunjom, 9 June 1956.

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has the honour to confirm the receipt of the letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV Side, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated June 7, 1956, and from Senior Member UNC Side, Major General R.G. Gard, dated June 8, 1956.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission reserves itself the right to return to these letters and to the problems connected with them at a later date.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission wishes to advise you that it has decided to instruct the NNIST:S that they are to suspend their supervisory, inspection and control activities in the respective ports of entry effective June 9, 1956, 0001 hours local time and to return to Panmunjom as soon as transportation facilities requested by this Commission can be made available to them.

/s/ A Morski
.....
Minister Morski
Polish Member NNSC

/s/ Fritz Real
.....
Minister Real
Swiss Member NNSC

../s/..G Lejnar.....
Colonel Lejnar
Czechoslovak Alternate Member NNSC

./s/ Carl Bergenstrahle.....
General Bergenstrahle
Swedish Member NNSC

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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Enclosure 1 of
Desp. 197 dated Dec. 10,
1956, from Seoul

2 of 5

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UNCMAC

OPERATIONS REPORT

AUGUST 1956

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

AG 00.4

20 SEP 1956

SUBJECT: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Operations Report (RCS: FEC -CJ-8)

TO: Commander-in-Chief
United Nations Command
APO 500

Transmitted herewith is the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Operations Report for the period 1-31 August 1956.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

A. L. Mecca Jr.

A. L. MECCA JR.
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

1 Incl
Opns Rept 1-31 Aug 56

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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

OPERATIONS REPORT
(RCS: FEC-CJ-8)

(1-31 August 1956)

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INTRODUCTION

This report covers the operations of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission during August 1956.

Membership of the UNC component of the MAC remained unchanged during August.

The NNSC, whose sub-teams were removed to the DZ during June, 1956, when UNC provisionally suspended their activity within the ROK, continued to operate from their headquarters at Panmunjom. Both sides are submitting reports, as required by the Armistice Agreement, to the Analytic Branch of the NNSC.

NNSC submitted its Evaluation Reports to the MAC for June and July, 1956.

JOT activity was confined to three meetings for the purpose of recovering and transferring the remains of UNC personnel from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side and one meeting to repair Military Demarcation Line markers.

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CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Staff Organization

On 16 August 1956 Colonel R. A. Broberg, USA, was appointed Assistant Chief, Operations Division.[1]

On 17 August 1956 Lt Col A. R. Lawrence, USA, was appointed Senior JOT Member vice Lt Col W. B. Van Hook.[2]

On 18 August 1956 Lt Col J. H. Dyson, USA, was appointed Chief, Operations Branch, Operations Division, vice Lt Col W. B. Van Hook.[3]

On 18 August 1956 Lt Col J. H. Dyson, USA, was appointed Senior Member Joint Observer Team vice Lt Col A. R. Lawrence.[3]

Personnel Matters

A list of UNC Members of the MAC, an UNCMAC Staff Roster, a roster of the Advisory Group, and a list of negotiating officers are appended at TAB B.

Personnel Strength

UNCMAC Strength (US) 31 August 1956:[4]		Net Change Since 31 July 1956:
Officers	35	0
Enlisted Men	55	±3
Dept of Army Civilians	3	0
Dept of Air Force Civilians	4	0
Critical Military Specialists (Indigenous)	8	0
Total	105	±3

Additionally, other UN and ROKA personnel totalled 8.

[1]SO No. 33, Hq UNCMAC, 16 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB A.

[2]SO No. 34, Hq UNCMAC, 17 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB A.

[3]SO No. 35, Hq UNCMAC, 18 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB A.

[4]Journal File, UNCMAC, P&A Division, 31 August 1956.

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CHAPTER II

NEGOTIATIONS AND OPERATIONS

During August 1956 there was one meeting of the Secretaries, convened at the request of KPA/CPV.

There were no meetings of the Military Armistice Commission during August 1956.

There were four Joint Observer Team meetings during August 1956.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO NNSC

On 9 June 1956, Eighth Army, on orders from CINCUNC, transported all personnel, with impedimenta constituting the NNI-Subteams in the Republic of Korea to NNSC Headquarters at Panmunjom. Withdrawal of NNI-Subteams from the territory under the military control of the KPA/CPV was completed on 12 June 1956.[1]

Since withdrawal of the NNI-Subteams to the DZ both sides have continued to furnish reports, as required by the Armistice Agreement, to the Analytic Branch of the NNSC at their headquarters at Panmunjom.[2]

Because the present activity of NNSC is restricted to the DZ, Minister Real, Member from Switzerland, at the 266th Plenary Meeting on 26 July 1956, introduced the question of the present status, functions, duties, and competence of the NNSC.[2]

Minister Real indicated that the critical point lies in the fact that the two sides of the Armistice Agreement view the withdrawal of the NNSC in a different manner; that the two sides have attached to the withdrawal certain conditions that cannot be reconciled with each other. He stated the NNSC was faced with the fact that the scope of the functions of the commission were not clear. Minister Real suggested that the NNSC address a letter to the MAC to have the scope of its mandate clearly formulated. Minister Real handed out a proposed letter to the MAC. Since no agreement

[1]UNCMAC Opns Report, June 1956.

[2]Minutes, 266th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, 26 July 1956.

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could be reached, it was agreed to study the proposal and reconsider the question at the next meeting.[1]

At the 267th Plenary Meeting of the NNSC on 2 August 1956, General Chyle, Member from Czechoslovakia, indicated that Minister Real's statement and letter discussed during the 266th Plenary Meeting had been carefully studied.[2]

General Chyle stated, ".....when confronting the letter received from KPA/CPV side on 7 June 1956 with the two ultimata from the UNC side dated 31 May and 8 June 1956, respectively, that there exists a contradiction between both sides of the MAC, the consequences of which Minister Real has subjected to a careful analysis drawing his conclusions for NNSC."[2]

General Chyle continued that, ".....both sides have recognized that the NNSC retained its rights, which, as it appears from the statement of Minister Real have been misinterpreted? I had in mind the following. Neither the KPA/CPV side, nor the UNC side in their separate communications to the NNSC's letters of 5 June and 9 June 1956, respectively, did notify that they have ceased henceforth to recognize the validity of the respective provisions stipulated by the Armistice Agreement. The KPA/CPV side in its statement limited itself to the acceptance of the platform of the well known Swedish Memorandum of 10 March 1956. On the other hand the UNC side limited itself to the statement that provisionally - I quote its wording - 'during the time that the Communist Side continues in default', I repeat, only provisionally suspends the performance of NNSC activities, i.e. the activities of the NNSC Inspection Teams in the area under the control of the United Nations Command."[2]

He continued, "In view of the fact that NNSC continues - with cooperation of both sides of the MAC - to carry out one of its main tasks, i.e. to analyse reports and data supplied by the two signatories of AA, as stipulated by para 13, lit. c) and d), there is no need for the NNSC to approach the Military Armistice Commission requesting clarification of a matter which even without any further explanation is crystal clear. The legal status of the NNSC

[1]Minutes, 266th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, 26 July 56.

[2]Minutes, 267th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, 2 Aug 56.

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and its competence is anchored in the Armistice Agreement, the validity of which - I stress it once more - neither of the two sides to MAC has repudiated as yet."[1]

He continued by saying, "I am deeply convinced that the sending of a joint letter to MAC as proposed by the Honorable Swiss Colleague, Minister Real, would bring about quite an opposite result, than it should be wished for. And for this reason, I would highly appreciate if the Swiss Delegation kindly subjected its proposal to a further consideration."[1]

General Bergenstrahle, member from Sweden, was unable to announce an opinion as concerned the Swiss proposal.[1]

Mr. Brzostowski, acting member from Poland, indicated that he could not support the Swiss proposal. He agreed to discuss the matter at a later meeting.

Minister Real indicated he would make a careful examination of the statement of the Czechoslovak member and added a few comments indicating the functions of the NNSC were still not defined.[1]

During the 268th Plenary Meeting of the NNSC on 9 August 1956, Minister Real, Member from Switzerland, again brought up the question of the status and functions of the NNSC. Minister Real indicated that he had studied the arguments offered by General Chyle, Member from Czechoslovakia, during the 267th Plenary Meeting on 2 August 1956. Minister Real summarized the standpoints of the Polish and Czechoslovak delegations as being based on the fact that neither side of the Military Armistice Commission had notified the NNSC that the Armistice Agreement or any of its provisions had been modified, abrogated, or become invalid. That the suspension of the NNSC activities, effected on 9 June 1956, being of provisional character, carried no consequences as to the legal status of the NNSC.[2]

Minister Real maintained that though the Armistice Agreement had not been modified, it was clear the NNSC could not exercise some of its rights under the agreement because the performance of the provisions on which these rights are based had been provisionally suspended by one side. He indicated that the two sides to the Armistice Agreement disagree as to the extent of the legal competence of the NNSC as well as with regard to the scope, duties, and functions of NNSC. He advocated the NNSC reach a practical solution in

[1]Minutes, 267th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, 2 August 1956.

[2]Minutes, 268th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, 9 August 1956.

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this important matter.[1]

Other discussion took place concerning the need for additional study of the problem. The matter was held in abeyance pending future discussion.[1]

Changes In Membership

Lt Col Rene Belding, alternate Swedish Member NNSC, remains accredited to NNSC while serving with the Swedish Legation in Tokyo.[2]

Monthly Evaluation Reports for June and July 1956

On 2 August 1956 the NNSC submitted letters to the MAC evaluating the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition for the periods 1 June through 8 June 1956 and 9 June through 30 June 1956.[3&4]

On 30 August 1956 the NNSC submitted a letter to the MAC evaluating the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition for month of July 1956.[5]

The NNSC reported that: "On the basis of the data supplied by the sides and the findings of the organs of the NNSC the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.....by either the United Nations Command or by the KPA/CPV side."[3,4&5]

Compensation Issue

The issue of compensation for loss or damage suffered by members of NNSC while in Korea is still being considered by UNC authorities. No reply has yet been received concerning the official UNC opinion on this matter.[2]

NNSC Unofficial Travel Within the ROK

On 17 August 1956 the Senior Member UNCMAC forwarded identical letters to General Bergenstrahle and Minister Real, Swedish and Swiss members of NNSC, respectively, advising them of procedures to follow to request authority to visit the ROK. The letters indicated the Swiss and Swedish Delegation could

[1]Minutes, 268th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, 9 Aug 56.

[2]UNCMAC Opns Report, July 1956.

[3]Letter, NNSC to MAC, 2 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB C.

[4]Letter, NNSC to MAC, 2 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB C.

[5]Letter, NNSC to MAC, 30 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB C.

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send requests for visits to the ROK Government or to UNC or one of its agencies.[1&2]

On 28 August 1956, Minister Real, Member from Switzerland, NNSC, requested the Senior Member UNCMAC to obtain permission for him to visit Seoul.[3]

The above letter was forwarded to the American Embassy by letter from the Senior Member UNCMAC to the American Ambassador, Seoul.[4]

Mr. Jones, American Embassy, Seoul, informed the Senior Member UNCMAC, per telecon on 30 August 1956, that the visit of Minister Real had been approved by the Chief of Protocol, Government of Korea.[5]

JOT ACTIVITIES

Meetings

Both components of JOT No. 2 met in the vicinity of MDL marker No. 0225 on 10 August 1956 at the request of the KPA/CPV.[6]

The meeting was convened for the purpose of transferring the bodies of deceased UNC personnel from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side. Due to the number of remains discovered, it was necessary to adjourn the meeting at 1550 hours 10 August and reconvene at 1050 hours 11 August 1956. A total of five bodies were turned over to the UNC side.[6]

Unilateral reports were submitted by both components of the JOT to the MAC.[7&8]

Both components of JOT No. 2 met in the vicinity of MDL Marker No. 0225 on 17 August 1956 at the request of UNC.[9]

[1] Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Gen Bergenstrahle, 17 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB D.

[2] Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Minister Real, 17 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB D.

[3] Letter, Minister Real to Senior Member UNCMAC, 28 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB D.

[4] Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Ambassador Dowling, 29 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB D.

[5] Record of telephone conversation, Staff Secretary's file, UNCMAC, Aug 56.

[6] Minutes, Meeting of JOT No. 2, 10-11 Aug 56.

[7] Letter, UNC component of JOT No. 2 to the MAC, 11 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB E.

[8] Letter, KPA/CPV component of JOT No. 2 to the MAC, 11 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB E.

[9] Minutes, Meeting of JOT No. 2, 17 Aug 56.

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The meeting was convened for the purpose of transferring the bodies of deceased UNC personnel from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side. These bodies were discovered by JOT No. 2 during the joint meeting held on 10-11 August 1956. Two bodies were turned over to the UNC side, and it was agreed that the joint JOT would meet in the following week to search for more bodies.[1]

Unilateral reports were submitted by both components of the JOT to the MAC.[2&3]

Both components of JOT No. 2 met in the vicinity of MDL Marker No. 0225 on 22 August 1956 at the request of the UNC.[4]

The meeting convened for the purpose of transferring the bodies of deceased UNC personnel from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side. The bodies were discovered by JOT No. 2 during the joint meeting held on 17 August 1956. Portions of the remains of two bodies were turned over to the UNC side.[4]

Unilateral reports were submitted by both components of the JOT to the MAC.[5&6]

Both components of JOT No. 3 met in the vicinity of MDL Marker No. 0361 on 30 August 1956 at the request of UNC.[7]

[1]Minutes, Meeting of JOT No. 2, 17 Aug 56.

[2]Letter, UNC component of JOT No. 2 to the MAC, 17 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB E.

[3]Letter, KPA/CPV component of JOT No. 2 to the MAC, 17 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB E.

[4]Minutes, Meeting of JOT No. 2, 22 Aug 56.

[5]Letter, UNC component of JOT No. 2 to the MAC, 22 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB E.

[6]Letter, KPA/CPV component of JOT No. 2 to the MAC, 22 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB E.

[7]Minutes, Meeting of JOT No. 3, 30 Aug 56.

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The meeting was convened for the purpose of supervising and jointly inspecting the repair and re-erection of MDL Markers No. 0358, 0359, and 0361, which had deteriorated or been destroyed by the weather. The repair and re-erection of MDL Markers No. 0358, 0359, and 0361 was completed. Both sides agreed that the repair work completed on the markers was correct and that the markers had been re-erected at the original locations.[1]

Unilateral reports were submitted by both components of the JOT to the MAC.[2&3]

MEETINGS OF THE MAC

There were no meetings of the Military Armistice Commission during August 1956. The last meeting, 72d, was held on 7 June 1956.

SECRETARY NEGOTIATIONS

154th Meeting

The 154th meeting of the Secretaries was held on 23 August 1956, convened at the request of the KPA/CPV.

The KPA/CPV Secretary introduced Colonel Kim Kyun as the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the KPA/CPV and presented his credentials.

After introducing the Assistant Secretary, the KPA/CPV Secretary charged UNC with five air violations of the DZ on 2 August, 3 August, 8 August, 9 August, and 21 August 1956.

The UNCMAC Secretary charged the KPA/CPV side with discrepancies in reporting the time, size, and locations of KPA/CPV working parties in the DZ. The KPA/CPV denied the charge.

The KPA/CPV Secretary charged UNC with exceeding the time limit on submission of Controlled Combat Materiel Reports.[4]

[1]Minutes, Meeting of JOT No. 3, 30 Aug 56.

[2]Letter, UNC component of JOT No. 3, to the MAC, 30 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB E.

[3]Letter, KPA/CPV component of JOT No. 3, to the MAC, 30 Aug 56, copy appended at TAB E.

[4]Minutes, 154th Meeting of the Secretaries, 23 August 1956.

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The UNCMAC Secretary informed the KPA/CPV side that every effort is made to submit timely and accurate reports and that the record speaks for itself.[1]

VIOLATIONS OF THE DZ

August

During August 1956, the KPA/CPV charged the UNC with five air violations of the DZ. The five allegations are under investigation.[1&2]

The UNCMAC Secretary denied the two air violation allegations made by the KPA/CPV Secretary at the 153d Meeting of the Secretaries on 6 July 1956.[1]

Recapitulation

Recapitulation of alleged violations from 27 July 1953 through 31 August 1956: KPA/CPV has alleged 36 ground and 509 aircraft violations against UNC. As of 31 August 1956, UNC has admitted 12, and denied 24 ground violations; has admitted 32, denied 472, and is investigating five of the air charges. In addition UNC has admitted 3 ground and two aircraft violations before they were charged.[2]

UNC has charged the KPA/CPV with 15 ground and 60 air violations during the same period. KPA/CPV has admitted 2, denied 10, and three of the ground charges are left unanswered; has admitted none and denied all 60 of the air charges.[2]

[1]Minutes, 154th Meeting of the Secretaries, 23 Aug 56.

[2]Violations File, Opns Br, Opns Div, UNCMAC, 31 Aug 56.

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CHAPTER III

CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT
1 Aug 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Seoul. Col Hardiman, Chief, Log & Ln Div, and Capt Conway, Combat Materiel Reporting Officer, UNCMAC, returned to Base Camp from conferences and from escorting UNCFEC team on inspections at Ports of Entry in the ROK. Copy of letter, KPA/CPV Senior Member to NNSC, extending greetings to NNSC on third anniversary of NNSC, received from NNSC.
3 Aug 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Seoul.
4 Aug 56	Lt Col Snider, USA, escorted Gen Bergenstrahle and Col Grunholzer to the 24th Inf Division. Senior Member UNCMAC visited Panmunjom.
9 Aug 56	Col Campbell, FEC, Lt Col Monroe, Office of Secretary of Defense, and Lt Col Christiansen, FEC, arrived at Base Camp to discuss the POW situation.
10 Aug 56	Meeting of JOT No. 2, convened at the request of KPA/CPV. Conference was conducted for purpose of discussing matters pertaining to POW problem. Personnel attending: Maj Gen Gard, Brig Gen Guyer, Col Wells, Lt Col Lawrence Maj Millar, and Capt Erdman, UNCMAC, and Col Campbell, FEC, Lt Col Monroe, Office of Secretary of Defense, and Lt Col Christiansen, FEC. Col Campbell, Lt Col Monroe, and Lt Col Christiansen departed Base Camp for Japan. Credentials of Colonel Yoon Tae HYONG, newly appointed Secretary of KPA/CPV, were delivered to UNCMAC through the Joint Duty Officers. Copy of letter, KPA/CPV Secretary to NNSC, concerning appointment of KPA/CPV Secretary was received from NNSC.

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DATE	EVENT
11 Aug 56	Credentials of Colonel Yoon Tae HYONG, were returned to the KPA/CPV through the Joint Duty Officers.
12 Aug 56	Senior NNSC Member from Sweden, Gen Bergenstrahle, visited Base Camp.
13 Aug 56	Col R. A. Broberg, USA, assigned as Assistant Chief, Operations Division, UNCMAC.
14 Aug 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Chinese Embassy, Seoul, Korea.
	Letter from UNC component of JOT No. 2 was forwarded to the MAC through the Joint Duty Officers.
15 Aug 56	Lt Col Snider, USA, escorted Minister Real, Senior Member Swiss Component NNSC, to 121st Evacuation Hospital.
	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Seoul.
	Letter concerning revised Ordnance Supply Catalogs was forwarded from Senior Member UNCMAC to NNSC.
16 Aug 56	Letter concerning revised Ordnance Supply Catalog from UNCMAC Secretary to KPA/CPV Secretary was forwarded through Joint Duty Officers.
	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Seoul.
17 Aug 56	Meeting of JOT No. 2 was convened at request of UNCMAC.
	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Eighth Army Headquarters and the American Embassy, Seoul.
	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Panmunjom.
	Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC was forwarded to Minister Real, Swiss Member NNSC, concerning procedures for requesting travel in ROK.
	Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC was forwarded to Gen Bergenstrahle, Swedish Member NNSC, concerning procedures for requesting travel in ROK.
18 Aug 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Seoul.

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DATE	EVENT
18 Aug 56 (Cont'd)	Letter, KPA/CPV component of JOT No. 2 was forwarded to the MAC through the Joint Duty Officers.
	Capt Nederberg, Lt Ebert, WO Lann, and WO Ekestrom, members Swedish component NNSC, departed Panmunjom via North Korea on PCS.
20 Aug 56	Capt Conway, Combat Materiel Officer, Log and Ln Div, visited 314th Air Division to discuss problems in reporting Combat Aircraft.
	Lt Col Darseer, G-3, AFFE/8A (Rear) per Telecon with Log and Ln Div, discussed funds for commercial travel of NNSC personnel returning to home stations.
	Senior Member UNCMAC visited K-55.
21 Aug 56	Letter, UNCMAC component of JOT No. 2 was forwarded to the MAC through the Joint Duty Officers.
22 Aug 56	Col E. J. McNally, Deputy Chief of Staff, Administration, AFFE/8A (Rear) was briefed by Col Wells, Chief, Operations Division, UNCMAC.
	Meeting of JOT No. 2 was convened at the request of UNCMAC.
	Senior Member UNCMAC visited 24th Division.
23 Aug 56	Rear Admiral Lynne C. Quiggle reported for duty with UNCMAC.
	154th Meeting of the Secretaries was convened at the request of KPA/CPV.
24 Aug 56	Capt Conway escorted Col Areskoug, Swedish Member NNSC, to 121st Evacuation Hospital.
	Letter, UNCMAC component of JOT No. 2, was forwarded to the MAC through the Joint Duty Officers.
	Letter, KPA/CPV component of JOT No. 2 was forwarded to the MAC through Joint Duty Officers.
25 Aug 56	Senior Member UNCMAC departed Base Camp for Panmunjom.
	Senior Member UNCMAC and Ambassador Dowling, American Embassy, Seoul, and party arrived at Base Camp.

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DATE	EVENT
25 Aug 56 (Cont'd)	Ambassador Dowling and party departed Base Camp for Seoul.
	Credentials of Colonel KIM, Kyn, newly appointed assistant Secretary of KPA/CPV were returned to KPA/CPV through the Joint Duty Officers.
27 Aug 56	Senior Member UNCM'C visited Seoul.
	Chief of Staff UNCM'C visited Seoul.
28 Aug 56	Capt Breunig and Capt Ballou, Combat Materiel Control Section, Hq Eighth Army Support Command, visited Base Camp for purpose of discussing Combat Materiel reporting procedures.
	Maj McLaughlin, Log & Ln Div, acted as escort officer for Col Grunholzer, Swiss component NNSC, to K-14.
	Letter, Minister Real, Swiss Member NNSC was forwarded to the Senior Member UNCM'C, requesting permission to visit Seoul.
29 Aug 56	Senior Member UNCM'C visited Seoul.
	Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC, was forwarded to the American Ambassador, Seoul, transmitting the request of Minister Real to visit Seoul.
30 Aug 56	Meeting of JOT No. 3, was convened at the request of UNCM'C.
	Senior Member UNCM'C visited Turkish Brigade, Korea.
	Senior Member and Chief of Staff UNCM'C visited Panmunjom.
31 Aug 56	Brig Gen Guyer, Chief of Staff, UNCMAC, departed PCS to FEAF.
	Letter, KPA/CPV component of JOT No. 3 was delivered to UNCM'C through the Joint Duty Officers.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

L. C. Quiggle

L. C. QUIGGLE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

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NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	-Armistice Agreement
AAOPE	-Armistice Agreement Officer, Port of Entry
AFFE/ARMY EIGHT	-Army Forces Far East and Eighth Army
CCK	-Commonwealth Contingent Korea
CINCFE	-Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command
CINCUNC	-Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command
COMFEAF	-Commander Far East Air Forces
COMNAVFE	-Commander Naval Forces Far East
CPV	-Chinese People's Volunteers
DZ	-Demilitarized Zone
FEAF	-Far East Air Forces
FEC	-Far East Command
JOT	-Joint Observer Team
KPA	-Korean People's Army
KPA/CPV	-Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers
MAC	-Military Armistice Commission
MDL	-Military Demarcation Line
NNSC	-Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
NNI-Subteams	-Neutral Nations Inspection Subteams
PCS	-Permanent Change of Station
POW	-Prisoner of War
ROK	-Republic of Korea
ROKA	-Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF	-Republic of Korea Air Force
TDY	-Temporary Duty
UNC	-United Nations Command
UNCMAC	-United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission

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NND 867490
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/19

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 33

16 August 1956

EXTRACT

1. COL RICHARD A BROBERG 021272 Arty, is apt Asst Div Chief Operations Div, MOS 2162.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

OFFICIAL:

L M GUYER
Brigadier General, USAF
Chief of Staff

A. L. MECCA JR
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

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By LgnJ, NARA, Date 1/17/29

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 34

17 August 1956

1. CAPT ROBERT B WILSON 01686621 TC is asg Chief, Language Branch, Secretariat, (PDY) (MOS 9330).

2. CAPT JAMES E FITZPATRICK 0983215 Inf is asg Language Control Officer, Secretariat, (PDY) (MOS 9330) vice CAPT GLENN E MOORE 0983377 Armor, eff 20 Aug 56.

3. LT COL ALLAN R LAWRENCE 0305208 Inf is asg Senior Member, Joint Observer Team, Secretariat vice LT COL WARREN B VAN HOOK 0372263 Armor.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

OFFICIAL:

L M GUYER
Brigadier General, USAF
Chief of Staff

C J Bonney

C J BONNEY
Capt, AGC
Asst Adj Gen

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 35

18 August 1956

1. LT COL JAMES H DYSON 033799 Arty is announced Chief, Operations Branch, Operations Division vice LT COL WARREN B VAN HOOK 0372263 Armor.

2. LT COL JAMES H DYSON 033799 Arty is announced UNC Senior Member, Joint Observer Team vice LT COL ALLAN R LAWRENCE 0305208 Inf.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

OFFICIAL:

L M GUYER
Brigadier General, USAF
Chief of Staff

C J Bonney

C J BONNEY
Capt, AGC
Asst Adj Gen

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August 1956

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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MEMBERS

OF

THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Major General Robert G. Gard, USA

Brigadier General Frank C. Croft, USMC

Brigadier General AHN, Kwang Ho, ROKA

Brigadier General Lawrence M. Guyer, USAF

Brigadier R. G. F. Frisby, DSC, MC, CCK

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UNCM'C STAFF ROSTER

August 1956

CHIEF OF STAFF

Brigadier General Lawrence M. Guyer, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff - Lt Col John G. Sisak, Arty
Staff Secretary - Lt Col John G. Sisak, Arty
Aide to Senior Member - Capt William L. Daugherty, Arty

OPERATIONS DIVISION

Chief - Col Clayton W. Wells, Armor

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Chief - Lt Col Omer O. Wilder, Inf

LOGISTICS AND LIAISON DIVISION

Chief - Col Ralph S. Hardiman, QMC

UNC COMPONENT OF SECRETARIAT

Secretary - Capt John B. Fellows, Jr., USN
Asst Secretary - Lt Col Allan R. Lawrence, Inf

UNC COMPONENT OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAMS

Team No. 1 - Cdr Raymond A. Hubbard, USN
Teams No. 2-5 incl - Lt Col Warren B. Van Hook, Armor (1-16 August)
- Lt Col Allan R. Lawrence, Inf (17 August)
- Lt Col James H. Dyson, Arty (18-31 August)

UNC COMPONENT OF COMMITTEE FOR
ASSISTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED CIVILIANS

Member - Lt Col CHOI, Duk Bin, ROKA

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

PIO - Major Christopher F. Reilly, Inf

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UN ADVISORY GROUP

U. S. Member	- Cdr Raymond A. Hubbard, USN
British Commonwealth Forces	- Maj. R. S. Rudkin (Australia)
Canada	- Maj P. E. Gower
Ethiopia	- 1st Lt T. Baye
France	- Maj Francois Perron
Republic of Korea	- Lt Col CHOI, Duk Bin

NEGOTIATING OFFICERS

1. Staff Officers leading UNC negotiations with the KPA/CPV, other than at MAC Meetings were:

Capt. J. B. Fellows, Jr., USN, 154th Meeting of the Secretaries

Lt Col W. B. Van Hook, USA, Meeting of JOT #2, 10 August 1956

Lt Col A. R. Lawrence, USA, Meeting of JOT #2, 17 August 1956

Lt Col A. R. Lawrence, USA, Meeting of JOT #2, 22 August 1956

Lt Col J. H. Dyson, USA, Meeting of JOT #3, 30 August 1956

2. Staff Officers participating in negotiations with the KPA/CPV, other than at MAC Meetings were:

Maj. P. E. Gower, Canada, 154th Meeting of the Secretaries

Maj. R. S. Rudkin, Australia, 154th Meeting of the Secretaries

Maj. C. F. Reilly, USA, 154th Meeting of the Secretaries

Lt Col A. R. Lawrence, USA, Meeting of JOT #2, 10 August 1956

Maj R. S. Rudkin, Australia, Meeting of JOT #2, 10 August 1956

Maj R. S. Rudkin, Australia, Meeting of JOT #2, 17 August 1956

Lt Col J. H. Dyson, USA, Meeting of JOT #2, 22 August 1956

Maj R. S. Rudkin, Australia, Meeting of JOT #2, 22 August 1956

Cdr R. A. Hubbard, USN, Meeting of JOT #2, 22 August 1956

Cdr R. A. Hubbard, USN, Meeting of JOT #3, 30 August 1956

Maj R. S. Rudkin, Australia, Meeting of JOT #3, 30 August 1956

Maj P. E. Gower, Canada, Meeting of JOT #3, 30 August 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 303/PV 267
3 August 1956
Original KOREAN

August 1, 1956

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, I, on behalf of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Delegation on the Military Armistice Commission and in my own name, extend wholehearted greetings to the honourable Members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as well as all their staff members.

During the past three years, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as an institution of peace for supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice, has been playing a positive role in consolidating the Armistice in Korea. These efforts made by your Commission constitute a great contribution not only to the consolidation of the Korean Armistice but also to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

I am convinced that your Commission through mutual cooperation will continue to achieve fruitful successes in its future work.

Jung Kook Rok
Major General
Korean People's Army
Senior Member
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

A TRUE COPY

ROBERT T. CARTY
Captain, Infantry
Historical Officer

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

2 August 1956.

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the period of June 1st through 8th 1956.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission submits hereby to the Military Armistice Commission the following evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition, based on the annexed Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission for the period of June 1st through 8th, 1956, i.e. until the provisional withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Subteams.

On the basis of the data supplied by the Sides and the findings of the organs of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement regarding the above subject of evaluation by either the United Nations Command side or the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

/s/ Brzostowski
.....
Mr. Brzostowski
Acting Polish Member

/s/ F. Real
.....
Minister Real
Swiss Member

../s/. Chyle.....
General Chyle
Czechoslovak Member

/s/ Carl Bergenstrahle
.....
General Bergenstrahle
Swedish Member

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

2 August 1956

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the period of June 9th through 30th 1956.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission submits hereby to the Military Armistice Commission the following evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition, for the period of June 9th through 30th, 1956, i.e. since the provisional withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Subteams.

On the basis of the data supplied by the Sides, as compiled in the annexed Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement regarding the above subject of evaluation by either the United Nations Command side or the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

/s/.....
Mr. Brzostowski
Acting Polish Member

/s/ .....
Minister Real
Swiss Member

/s/.....
General Chyle
Czechoslovak Member

/s/.....
General Bergenstrahle
Swedish Member

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 305
16 August 1956
Original KOREAN

August 10, 1956

To: Secretariat
Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is hereby notified that Colonel Yoon Tae Hyong, Korean People's Army, has been appointed as secretary of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side of the Military Armistice Commission.

Yoon Tae Hyong
Colonel
Korean People's Army
Secretary
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

A TRUE COPY

ROBERT T. CARTY
Captain, Infantry
Historical Officer

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission 15 AUG 1956

FROM: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission

The United States Army has recently revised its ordnance supply catalogs in order to standardize the nomenclature of items of ammunition. For example, ammunition items which consist of an integrated assembly of shell case, primer, propellant and projectile are now designated "cartridge." Some of these have in the past been known as "shell." Also, certain items previously known as "shell" have been redesignated "projectile." It should be noted that the items, themselves, have not been changed.

In order to avoid confusion of nomenclatures in reporting such items to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Military Armistice Commission, the new nomenclature will be used on future reports. Existing credits should be transferred to the new designations. To assist you, inclosure 1 indicates the changes made in nomenclature.

1 Incl
Changes in
Nomenclature

/s/R G Gard
/t/R G GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

0230

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE OF
AMMUNITION ITEMS

ITEM NO*	FORMER NOMENCLATURE	NEW NOMENCLATURE
15	Shell, 155mm, HE	Projectile, 155mm, HE
16	Shell, 155mm, Smk & Ill	Projectile, 155mm, Smk & Ill
17	Shell, 240mm, HE	Projectile, 240mm, HE
23	Shell, 8", HE	Projectile, 8", HE
24	Shell, 60mm Mortar, HE	Cartridge, 60mm Mortar, HE
25	Shell, 60mm Mortar, Smk & Ill	Cartridge, 60mm Mortar, Smk & Ill
28	Shell, 4.2" Mortar, HE	Cartridge, 4.2" Mortar, HE
29	Shell, 4.2" Mortar, Smk & Ill	Cartridge, 4.2" Mortar, Smk & Ill
30	Shell, 81mm Mortar, HE	Cartridge, 81mm Mortar, HE
31	Shell, 81mm Mortar, Smk & Ill	Cartridge, 81mm Mortar, Smk & Ill

* Item Number used in NNSC Monthly Evaluation Report.

Incl 1

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 311/ R 271
30 August 1956
Original: ENGLISH

30 August 1956.

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Evaluation for the month of July 1956

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission submits hereby to the Military Armistice Commission the following evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the month of July 1956.

On the basis of the data supplied by the Sides, as compiled in the annexed Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement regarding the above subject of evaluation by either the United Nations Command side or the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

.....	.....
Mr. Brzostowski	Minister Real
Acting Polish Member	Swiss Member
.....	.....
Colonel Lejnar	General Bergenstrahle
Czechoslovak Alternate Member	Swedish Member

kg/PO

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

17 August 1956

My Dear General Bergenstrahle,

I have occasion to refer further to the subject of visits in the Republic of Korea, other than to UNC military installations north of Seoul, for such purposes as attending social functions, visiting places of interest, et cetera.

The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command has directed me to amplify my letter to you of 16 July on this subject by informing you that written requests for authority to make specific visits of this nature may be addressed either to the Government of the Republic of Korea or to the United Nations Command or one of its agencies, such as the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission.

No matter to whom such a request is addressed, I will be most happy to assist you by expeditiously effecting the delivery of the request to the American Embassy in Seoul which will insure its consideration by the proper agency of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Please accept my best regards.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

Major General Carl Bergenstrahle
Senior Member, Swedish Delegation
Panmunjom, Korea

A TRUE COPY

ROBERT T. CARTY
Captain, Infantry
Historical Officer

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

17 August 1956

My dear Minister Real,

I have occasion to refer further to the subject of visits in the Republic of Korea, other than to UNC military installations north of Seoul, for such purposes as attending social functions, visiting places of interest, et cetera.

The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command has directed me to amplify my letter to you of 16 July on this subject by informing you that written requests for authority to make specific visits of this nature may be addressed either to the Government of the Republic of Korea or to the United Nations Command or one of its agencies, such as the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission.

No matter to whom such a request is addressed, I will be most happy to assist you by expeditiously effecting the delivery of the request to the American Embassy in Seoul which will insure its consideration by the proper agency of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Please accept my best regards.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

Minister Fritz Real
Senior Member, Swiss Delegation
Panmunjom, Korea

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ROBERT T. CARTY
Captain, Infantry
Historical Officer

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
for Korea
Swiss Delegation
Fritz Real, Minister

Panmunjom, 28 August 1956.

My Dear General Gard,

With reference to your letter of August 17, 1956, on the subject of visits in the Republic of Korea I have the honor of submitting to you a request for myself to visit Seoul for the purpose of seeing some of the places of interests of that city, such as the Kings' Tombs and the Palace. At the same time I should like to accept an invitation from the British Minister to be his guest over the weekend.

Since my stay in Panmunjom is coming to an end before long, I would like to make my trip to Seoul over the coming weekend with the possibility of leaving Panmunjom after lunch on Saturday September 1st and returning to the DMZ on Sunday September 2nd in the afternoon.

I should greatly appreciate it if you would kindly arrange through proper channels the necessary clearance for my visit to Seoul for the time period indicated above.

Please accept my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRITZ REAL, MINISTER

Major General R.G. GARD
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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R. T. Carty

ROBERT T. CARTY
Captain, Infantry
Historical Officer

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NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 4/17/99

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

29 August 1956

My dear Ambassador Dowling,

I am enclosing herewith in duplicate the request addressed to me by Minister Neal for authority to visit Seoul on first and second September. I am having it delivered by my aide so that you may have it presented for consideration by the Government of the Republic of Korea as we agreed. I am also informing Headquarters Eighth Army.

Please accept my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

Ambassador Walter C. Dowling
American Embassy
Seoul, Korea

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Robert T Carty

ROBERT T. CARTY
Captain, Infantry
Historical Officer

0236

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 4/17/29

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 11 August 1956
Place: Korea, Vic MDL Marker 0225
38° 00' 10" N,
126° 49' 12" E
Ser No: JOT 2

From: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Return of bodies to UNC

E

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of Joint Observer Team Number Two met in the vicinity of MDL Marker number 0225 at 1330 hours UNC time, 1300 hours KPA/CPV time on 10 August 1956 for the purpose of transferring the bodies of deceased UNC personnel from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side.

2. Due to the number of remains discovered and the amount of work required to recover them it was necessary to adjourn the meeting at 1600 hours 10 August and reconvene at 1050 hours UNC time 11 August 1956.

3. A total of five (5) bodies were turned over to the UNC side by the KPA/CPV side. The transfer being completed at 1315 hours UNC time 11 August 1956.

/s/ Warren B. Van Hook
/t/ WARREN B. VAN HOOK
Lt Col Armor
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

0237

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 11 August 1956
Place: Vicinity of MDL Marker No. 0225
Ser No: No. (2) 3

From: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Report on Delivery of Bodies belonging to the UNC Military Personnel which were found in the Demilitarized Zone under the military control of KPA/CPV side.

By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of this JOT met at 1300 hours, 10 August 1956 and 1020 hours, 11 August 1956 in the vicinity of MDL marker No. 0225. During these meetings the KPA/CPV component delivered to the UNC component five (5) bodies of UNC military personnel which were found in the vicinity of Madam-Ni (38° 00' 10" N, 126° 49' 12" E). These bodies belong to UNC Military Personnel who were killed during the hostilities.

s/Kim Sang Kun
t/KIM SANG KUN
Lt Col KPA
Senior Member
KPA/CPV Component

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 4/17/29

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 17 August 1956
Place: Korea, in the vicinity of MDL Marker Number 0225 38° 00' 10" N, 126° 49' 12" E
Ser No: JOT 2

From: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Recovery of the Remains of UNC Military Personnel

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of Joint Observer Team Number Two met at 1030 hours UNC time, 1000 hours KPA/CPV time, on 17 August 1956 near Military Demarcation Line marker number 0225 for the purpose of recovering and transferring the remains of two deceased UNC military persons from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side.

2. The bodies were transferred to the UNC side at 1500 hours UNC time, 1430 hours KPA/CPV time, 17 August 1956.

/s/ Allan R. Lawrence
/t/ ALLAN R. LAWRENCE
Lt Col, Inf
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 17 August 1956
Place: MDL Marker No. 0225
Ser No. JOT (2) No 4

From: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Report on Delivery of Bodies belonging to the UNC Military Personnel which were found in the Demilitarized Zone under the military control of KPA/CPV side.

1. As directed by the Military Armistice Commission, both components of this Joint Observer Team met at 1000 hours 17 August 1956 in the vicinity of MDL marker No. 0225.

2. During this meeting the KPA/CPV component delivered to the UNC component two (2) bodies of UNC Military Personnel which were found in the vicinity of Madam-Ni (38° 00' 10" N, 126° 49' 12" E). These bodies belong to UNC Military Personnel who were killed during the course of fighting.

/s/t/ Kim Sang Kun
KIM SANG KUN
Lt Col, KPA
Senior Member
KPA/CPV Component

A TRUE COPY

ROBERT T. CARTY
Captain, Infantry
Historical Officer

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 22 August 1956
Place: Korea, in the vicinity of MDL Marker number 0225
38° 00' 10" N
126° 49' 12" E
Ser No: JOT 2

FROM: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

TO: The Military Armistice Commission

VIA: The Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission

SUBJECT: Recovery of the Remains of United Nations Command Military Personnel

1. Both components of Joint Observer Team number Two met at 1030 hours UNC time on 22 August 1956 near Military Demarcation Line marker number 0225 for the purpose of recovering and transferring the remains of deceased United Nations Command personnel from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side.

2. A portion of the remains of two bodies were transferred to the UNC side at 1400 hours UNC time 22 August 1956.

s/
t/ALLAN R. LAWRENCE
Lt Col, Infantry
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

0241

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 22 August 1956
Place: Vicinity of MDL Marker No. 0225
Ser No: JOT (2) No. 5

From: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Report on Delivery of Bodies belonging to the UNC Military Personnel which were found in the Demilitarized Zone under the military control of KPA/CPV side.

As directed by the Military Armistice Commission, both components of this Joint Observer Team met at 1000 hours, 22 August 1956, in the vicinity of MDL marker No. 0225. During this meeting the KPA/CPV side delivered to the UNC component two (2) bodies of UNC Military Personnel which were found in the vicinity of Madam-Ni (38°00' 10" N, 126°49'12" E). These bodies belong to UNC Military Personnel who were killed during the hostilities.

s/ Kim Sang Kun
KIM SANG KUN
It Col KPA
Senior Member
KPA/CPV Component

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 30 August 1956
Place: Korea, in the vicinity of MDL Marker number 0361
38° 09' 15.1" N
126° 57' 04" E
Ser No: JOT 3

From: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Three

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Re-erection of Military Demarcation Line Markers 0358, 0359, and 0361

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of Joint Observer Team number three met at 1000 hours UNC time, 0930 hours KPA/CPV time, on 30 August 1956 near Military Demarcation Line Marker number 0361 for the purpose of supervising and jointly inspecting the repair and re-erection at the correct location of Military Demarcation Line Markers 0358, 0359, and 0361 which had deteriorated or were destroyed by the ravages of the weather.

2. The repair and re-erection work was completed at 1330 hours UNC time, 1300 hours KPA/CPV time 30 August 1956.

/s/ James H. Dyson
/t/ JAMES H. DYSON
Lt Col Arty
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Three

0243

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

DATE: 30 August 1956
PLACE: Vicinity of MDL Marker #0361
SER NO: JOT(3) No. 2

FROM: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component Joint Observer Team Number Three

TO: Military Armistice Commission

VIA: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

SUBJECT: Report on Joint Investigation of MDL Markers Re-erected by UNC Component

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of this JOT met at 0900 30 August 1956 in the vicinity of MDL marker No. 0361.

2. Both components of this JOT acknowledged that MDL markers No. 0358 and No. 0359, which had been washed away by flood and MDL marker No. 0361 which had fallen down due to the same cause had been re-erected by the UNC side at their original locations.

s/ Kim Sang Kun
KIM SANG KUN
Lt Col KPA
Senior Member
KPA/CPV Component

0 2 4 4

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LGM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Colonel Yun Tae Kyong
Korean People's Army
Secretary, Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

15 Aug 1956

I have been instructed to transmit the attached copy of a letter from the Senior Member of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, dated 15 August 1956, to you for delivery to the Senior Member of your side.

J. B. FELLOWS, JR.
Captain, USN
Secretary, United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

1 Enclosure
Copy of letter, dated 15 August 1956, from
Senior Member, United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission to
Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

A TRUE COPY

ROBERT T. CARTY
Captain, Infantry
Historical Officer

F

0 2 4 5

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 8 of Desp. 197
dated Dec. 10, 1956 from
Seoul
2 of 5

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 24-56
August 30, 1956

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: Brigadier General Lawrence M. Guyer, U. S. Air Force Member and Chief of Staff of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission, today was awarded a Certificate of Achievement for "exceptional meritorious service" by Major General Robert G. Gard, USA, Senior Member, UNCMAC.

The presentation took place at headquarters here and was witnessed by UNCMAC staff officers and enlisted personnel.

General Guyer's citation reads in part as follows:

"Through General Guyer's skill at analyzing the Communist charges leveled at the United Nations Command and his ability to rapidly determine the courses of action to be taken, countless allegations of armistice violations made by the enemy were effectively rebutted and Communist propaganda efforts nullified."

General Guyer, who assumed duties with UNCMAC last April, soon will leave for a new assignment in Japan. His successor will be announced later.

General Guyer is a native of Brookings, South Dakota.

END

0246

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 9 of Desp. 197
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from
Seoul

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 25-56
August 31, 1956

FROM PIO UNCMAC FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: Rear Admiral Lynne C. Quiggle, USN, and Brigadier General Thomas J. Gent, Jr., USAF, have assumed duties as new members of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission, Major General Robert G. Gard, USA, Senior Member, UNCMAC, announced today.

Admiral Quiggle, former Commander of Transport Amphibious Squadron EIGHT, Atlantic Fleet, succeeds Marine Brigadier General Frank C. Croft, who has served as U. S. Navy Member since May, 1956. Admiral Quiggle also will be Chief of Staff, UNCMAC.

General Gent, Commanding General of the 314th Air Division in Korea, replaces Brigadier General Lawrence M. Guyer as U. S. Air Force Member. General Guyer has served in that capacity as well as being Chief of Staff, UNCMAC since last April. He will report to Headquarters, Far East Air Forces for duty in Japan.

Others serving as UNC members of the MAC are Brigadier General Ahn Kwang Ho, Republic of Korea Army, and Brigadier R. G. F. Frisby, DSO, MC, of the British Commonwealth Contingent, Korea. Of the five UNCMAC members only General Gard and Admiral Quiggle are in residence at Base Camp here. The others are available "on call".

END

0247

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure 5 to Desp. 197
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from
Seoul 295

MEETING OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAM TWO

MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE MARKER NUMBER 0225
38° 00' 10" N
126° 49' 12" E

17 August 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

LT COL ALLAN R LAWRENCE, USA
MAJ RAYMOND S RUDKIN, ARA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

LT COL KIM SANG KUN, KPA

Meeting convened at 1030 hours.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I have a statement to make.

I am Lt Col Allan R Lawrence, Senior Member of the United Nations Command component of Joint Observer Team Number Two. This is Major Raymond S. Rudkin, who is also a member of the United Nations Command component of Joint Observer Team Number Two. I now hand you our credentials.

(Hands credentials to Lt Col Kim.)

LT COL KIM: I have noted the credentials. I am returning the credentials. I have already presented my credentials to your side. My name is Lt Col Kim Sang Kun.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I have seen the Colonel on the previous JOT meeting and have noted that he is a member of Joint Observer Team Number Two.

During the meeting of Joint Observer Team Number Two on 10 and 11 August 1956 in the vicinity of MDL marker number 0225 the remains of additional bodies were observed at two locations in the immediate vicinity of the area where the remains of five deceased United Nations Command personnel were recovered on 10 and 11 August 1956. Due to the danger of mines, no attempt was made at the time to recover the remains. The purpose of this meeting is to recover the remains located in the territory of your side. Is that your understanding of the purpose of this meeting?

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

LT COL KIM: That is also my understanding. I understand that this meeting is to recover the remains which were discovered by your side. We are ready to go to the place.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I have Engineer personnel from our side for the purpose of clearing the area of mines on your side where the bodies were observed. After the area has been cleared, the Graves Registration personnel of our side will attempt to recover the remains. Will you guarantee safe conduct to the personnel of our side while we are in the territory of your side?

LT COL KIM: The security of your personnel over the walk in the territory of our side will be guarenteed by the security police of our side.

LT COL LAWRENCE: We are ready to proceed to the area where the remains are located.

LT COL KIM: All right. We will go to the place if your side is ready.

LT COL LAWRENCE: We are ready.

(proceeded to site of remains at 1035 hours, and arrived thereat at 1040 hours.)

LT COL LAWRENCE: I would like our Engineer personnel to start clearing this area here, and after they have cleared the area, our Graves Registration personnel will proceed to recover the remains.

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I would now like to show you to the area where additional remains were observed the other day. We can proceed to that area now if you like.

LT COL KIM: All right, let's go to that place.

(Proceeded to second site at 1045 hours.)

(1055 hours.)

LT COL LAWRENCE: We will have our Graves Registration personnel search the area in the immediate vicinity here for the remains of any bodies that may be in this area.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

LT COL KIM: I agree to your proposal.

(Graves Registration personnel proceeded with searching for remains.)

(1350 hours.)

LT COL KIM: I would like to say that it would be better to make our civil police investigate this area to find out the bodies of the military personnel of your side because the personnel of your side has made investigations to find out the bodies of your personnel today. So, in my opinion, after the investigation made by the civil police of our side, we will notify your side. After today, the bodies found by the personnel of your side will be delivered to your side and the work of recovery will be completed. I would like to know your opinion.

LT COL LAWRENCE: Your statement is noted. Our personnel have discovered other locations which indicate that the remains of other military personnel may be located there. We plan to finish searching the present location where our personnel are now digging, and this will be completed about 1500 hours our time today. Our personnel will have to return at a later date to search the new locations where evidence of bodies were discovered today.

LT COL KIM: Then I would like to say that I would like to go to the place where the bodies of your personnel have been discovered by your side today.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I presume you mean at the new locations.

LT COL KIM: Yes.

LT COL LAWRENCE: We will proceed.

(1403 hours.)

LT COL LAWRENCE: This is one of the locations which we plan to come back to search. You will notice there are several bones lying on the ground here. And here is a field

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/24

LT COL LAWRENCE: (CONT'D) jacket, a raincoat, and two boots. It is apparent that other remains may be discovered in this area.

This is another area that we plan to search. You will notice another bone lying there. We do not know if it has been washed down from a position on the top of the hill or not. However, we would like to satisfy ourselves if there is a body here or not.

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL LAWRENCE: Those are the two locations that we know of at this time that we would like to return to later and make a search of the area.

LT COL KIM: I would like to say that those new-found locations, the bodies will be discovered in these new-found locations will be found today for the sake of saving time. So, I would like to know your opinion about this.

LT COL LAWRENCE: The work that will be necessary to accomplish the search of these two locations where some remains have been found can not be completed today. Therefore, it will be necessary for our side to return to complete the work next week.

LT COL KIM: If your side deems it necessary to return to this location again next week to recover these remains, our side will agree to your proposal.

LT COL LAWRENCE: We will proceed with our work.

LT COL KIM: I agree to your proposal that we will meet at this place again next week. I would like to settle the date and time of that meeting today.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I will arrange a meeting time when we finish our work here today.

LT COL KIM: All right. (1414 hours)

(1453 hours)

LT COL LAWRENCE: I have a statement to make. We have completed the recovery work at the locations which our side searched today.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL LAWRENCE: (CONT'D) I have a receipt for the two bodies which were found today. I will read it to you, and if it is acceptable, I will hand it to you.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 17 August 1956

Place: In the vicinity of MDL marker number 0225
38° 00' 10" N,
126° 49' 12" E

Ser No: JOT 2

From: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component Joint Observer Team Number Two

Subject: Receipt

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the remains of two United Nations Command military persons which have been recovered by the United Nations Command side from the territory of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

/s/ Allan R Lawrence
/t/ ALLAN R LAWRENCE
Lt Col, Infantry
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

LT COL KIM: I acknowledge receipt of the receipt which was delivered by your side to our side.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I will now read the draft report of the proceedings of this meeting to be submitted to the Military Armistice Commission through the Joint Duty Officer at Panmunjam.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 17 August 1956
Place: Korea in the vicinity of
MDL marker number 0225
38° 00' 10" N,
126° 49' 12" E
Ser No: JOT 2

From: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: The Military Armistice Commission

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL LAWRENCE: (CONT'D)

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Recovery of the Remains of UNC Military Personnel

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of Joint Observer Team Number Two met at 1030 hours UNC time, 1000 hours KPA/CPV time, on 17 August 1956 near Military Demarcation Line Marker Number 0225 for the purpose of recovering and transferring the remains of two deceased UNC military persons from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side.

2. The bodies were transferred to the UNC side at 1500 hours UNC time, 1430 hours KPA/CPV time, 17 August 1956.

/s/ Allan R. Lawrence
/t/ ALLAN R. LAWRENCE
Lt Col, Inf
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

LT COL KIM: I agree to the report prepared by your side to be submitted to the Military Armistice Commission by your side. I am going to read the report to be submitted to the Military Armistice Commission which has been prepared by our side.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: August 17, 1956
Place: Vicinity of MDL Marker Number 0225
Ser No: JOT 2-4

From: The Components of Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Side Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Report on the Delivery of Bodies of the United Nations Command Side Which were Discovered in the Area Under the Jurisdiction of Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers in the Demilitarized Zone.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL KIM: (CONT'D)

1. Both components of the Team met at 1000 hours on August 17, 1956 in the vicinity of the MDL Marker Number 0225 under the instructions of the Military Armistice Commission.

2. The Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side delivered to the United Nations Command side two bodies of the members of the United Nations Command side deceased during the wartime which were discovered in the vicinity of Madam-Ni, 38° 00' 10" N, 126° 49' 12" E.

/s/ Kim Sang Kun
/t/ KIM SANG KUN
Lt Col
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers
Component Joint Observer Team
Number Two

LT COL LAWRENCE: The substance of the draft report is noted. If you have nothing further, I propose we recess this meeting and that this Joint Observer Team Number Two meet again at MDL marker 0225 at 1030 hours our time, 1000 hours your time, 22 August 1956 to continue the search for the remains of United Nations Command personnel.

LT COL KIM: I will submit the report through the Joint Duty Officer at Panmunjam to your side.

LT COL LAWRENCE: Your statement is noted.

LT COL KIM: I agree to your proposal that we will meet again at 1000 hours our time and 1030 hours your time on August 22, 1956 in the vicinity of MDL marker 0225. I agree to recess this meeting.

LT COL LAWRENCE: Will your military police escort us to the MDL marker?

LT COL KIM: The security of the personnel of your side will be guaranteed by the civil police of our side until you go back to the Military Demarcation Line marker.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

LT COL LAWRENCE: Let us proceed.

Meeting recessed at 1500 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Endosure 6 of Desp. 197
dated Dec. 10, 1956 from
Seoul 285

MEETING OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAM TWO

MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE MARKER NUMBER 0225
38° 00' 10" N
126° 49' 12" E

22 August 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

LT COL ALLAN R LAWRENCE, USA
MAJ RAYMOND S RUDKIN, ARA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

LT COL KIM SANG KUN, KPA

Meeting convened at 1030 hours.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I have a statement to make.

I am Lt Col Allan R. Lawrence. This is Major Raymond S. Rudkin. We are both members of the United Nations Command Component of Joint Observer Team Number Two. We have previously presented our credentials to you.

LT COL KIM: I know you already because you have already introduced yourself to us at the meeting on the 17th.

LT COL LAWRENCE: The purpose of this meeting today of both components of Joint Observer Team Number 2 is the recovering and transferring of United Nations Command personnel located in the territory of your side.

Is that your understanding?

LT COL KIM: Yes. I understand the purpose of todays meeting is to deliver the remains of the military personnel to your side.

LT COL LAWRENCE: We will have two representatives of the press of our side in attendance at todays meeting.

LT COL KIM: Yes. I agree.

LT COL LAWRENCE: Will your side guarantee the safe conduct of the personnel of our side while we are in the territory of your side.

LT COL KIM: During the operation you will be conducted by our personnel in our territory. The civil police of our side will guarantee the safety of your personnel of your side in the vicinity of the spot where the operation is to take place. Let us proceed.

LT COL LAWRENCE: Let us go.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(Proceeded to spot at 1035 hours, and arrived there at 1045 hours)

(Graves Registration personnel proceeded with searching for remains.)

(1350 hours)

LT COL LAWRENCE: Our side has completed the recovery work and it appears that we have recovered a portion of the remains of two United Nations Command personnel.

I have prepared a draft report of this meeting and I will read it to you.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 22 August 1956

Place: Korea - In the vicinity of MDL marker number 0225 38° 00' 10" North 126° 49' 12" East

Ser. No: JOT 2

From: United Nations Command Component Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Recovery of the Remains of UNC Military Personnel.

1. Both components of Joint Observer Team No 2 met at 1030 hours UNC Time on 22 August 1956 near MDL marker 0225 for the purpose of recovering and transferring the remains of deceased UNC personnel from the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side.

2. Portions of the remains of two bodies were transferred to the UNC side at 1400 hours UNC time 22 August 1956.

/s/ Allan R. Lawrence
/t/ ALLAN R. LAWRENCE
Lt Col, Inf
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

LT COL KIM: I have noted the report prepared by your side.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/19

LT COL LAWRENCE: Our side will forward the report to the Military Armistice Commission through the Joint Duty Officer at Panmunjom.

LT COL KIM: That is good.

LT COL LAWRENCE: I have prepared a receipt for the remains of the UNC personnel which our side has recovered. I will read it, and if it is acceptable I will give it to you.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 22 August 1956.

Place: In the vicinity of MDL marker number 0225 38° 00' 10" North 126° 49' 12" East

Ser. No: JOT 2

From: United Nations Command Component Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component Joint Observer Team Number Two.

Subject: Receipt

I hereby acknowledge receipt of a portion of the remains of two UNC persons which have been recovered by the UNC from the territory of the KPA/CPV.

/s/ Allan R. Lawrence
/t/ ALLAN R. LAWRENCE
Lt Col, Infantry
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

LT COL KIM: I hereby acknowledge receipt of your receipt for the portions of the remains of two military personnel of your side.

Now I am going to read a report prepared by our side.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: August 22, 1956

Place: The vicinity of MDL Marker Number 0225

Ser No: 5

From: Components of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side Joint Observer Team Number Two

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

To: Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Report on the delivery of the remains of Military Persons of the UNC side found in the territory under the control of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side in the Demilitarized Zone.

Both components of Joint Observer Team were instructed by the Military Armistice Commission to hold the meeting in the vicinity of MDL marker 0225 at 1000 hours on August 22, 1956. The component of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers delivered to the UNC side the remains of two military persons of the United Nations Command who were killd during the war which were found in the vicinity of 38° 00' 10" North, 126° 49' 12" East.

/s/ Kim Sang Kun
/t/ KIM SAN KUN
Lt Col
Korean People's Volunteers
Component Joint Observer
Team Number Two.

LT COL LAWRENCE: The substance of your draft report is noted.

LT COL KIM: This report prepared by our side will be forwarded to your side through the Duty Officers at Panmunjom.

LT COL LAWRENCE: Your statement is noted. If you have nothing further I propose we adjourn.

LT COL KIM: I agree to your proposal to recess.

LT COL LAWRENCE: We are now ready to return to the territory of our side.

LT COL KIM: I will escort you up to the spot you get out of our place.

LT COL LAWRENCE: Let us go.

Meeting adjourned at 1410 hours.

0259

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 7 to Desp. 191
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from
Seoul
2 of 5

MEETING OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAM THREE

MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE MARKER NUMBER 0361
38° 09' 15.1" N
126° 57' 04" E

30 August 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

LT COL JAMES H. DYSON, USA
MAJ RAYMOND S. RUDKIN, AUS

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

LT COL KIM SANG KUN, KPA

Meeting convened at 1000 hours.

LT COL DYSON: (From East Bank of River) Will you guarantee the safety of our people while on your side?

LT COL KIM: (From West Bank of River) The security of your personnel will be guaranteed by the civil police of our side while the construction by your working detail is in our territory.

LT COL DYSON: In that case, I will leave my civil police on this side.

(Proceeded across the river and arrived at 1020 hours.)

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make.

I am Lt Col James H. Dyson, Senior Member United Nations Command component of Joint Observer Team Number Three. This is Major Raymond S. Rudkin, who is also a member of the United Nations Command Component of Joint Observer Team Number Three.

I now hand you my credentials, and those are Major Rudkin's.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your credentials. I now return your credentials to your side.

I am Lt Col Kim Sang Kun, for the Korean People's Army, the Senior Member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, component of Joint Observer Team Number Three.

I now present my credentials to your side.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/39

LT COL DYSON: I have noted your credentials and I note that they are not dated, however, I will return them to you.

LT COL KIM: I acknowledge receipt of my credentials.

LT COL DYSON: It is my understanding that today's meeting of the Joint Components is to supervise and jointly inspect the repair and re-erection of the Military Demarcation Line Markers Number 0358, 0359, and 0361 which have deteriorated or which have been destroyed by the ravages of the weather. Is that your understanding of the meeting?

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement. This is my understanding that the purpose of todays meeting is to make joint inspections on the elected Demarcation Line Marker by your side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I propose that we move from this spot to the place where Marker 0361 has fallen down and as soon as my construction people get to your side that we erect the marker in its original position and that we jointly inspect the marker.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

LT COL DYSON: Please lead us to the place.

LT COL KIM: Our civil police personnel will guide you to the place where the Military Demarcation Line Marker Number 0361 was located.

LT COL DYSON: Agreed. I have a statement to make. I observed that the marker is laying down on the side of the hill in this direction. (Points) I would like to be lead to the position that the marker was in before it fell down.

LT COL KIM: I have a statement to make. Did you mean in the place where the Military Demarcation Line Marker is laying down, means that is the Military Demarcation Line Marker Number 0361?

LT COL DYSON: I wish to examine the marker that is laying down to determine if it is Military Demarcation Line Marker Number 0361.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL KIM: Wait a moment. I am going to guide you to the place where the civil police of our side will make an inspection around the area for the sake of security questions.

LT COL DYSON: Please find the sign and lead us to it.

(Proceeded at and arrived at 1047 hours to position of Military Demarcation Line Marker Number 0361.)

LT COL KIM: I am going to guide you to the place where you did point out.

LT COL DYSON: Is the marker laying in that position.

LT COL KIM: On our side made investigation on the security question so that question remains up to us on the examination by us.

LT COL DYSON: From the other side of the river, I could see the marker laying down. All I want to do is to go to that marker that is laying down. If you have found it, we are ready to proceed.

(Proceeded to marker and arrived at 1055.)

LT COL DYSON: I propose that we erect this marker on this spot where apparently it originally stood.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

I would like to make a statement. We are going to go back to the place where our personnel are now and after the completion of the work we will come here again to make a joint investigation.

LT COL DYSON: Agreed.

(Work finished at 1120 hours.)

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. The re-erection of MDL Marker 0361 in its correct position is completed. I propose that we jointly agree that this has been done.

I also propose that we now move to the place from which MDL Marker 0359 has been washed away so that we can replace it in a like manner. Will you have your civil police to guide us to that spot.

0 2 b 2

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

LT COL KIM: I have a statement to make. I recognize the MDL Marker 0361 has been erected at the original place where it was. I am now going to guide you to it, and the civil police of our side, to the place where the MDL Marker 0359 was.

LT COL DYSON: Please proceed.

(Proceeded to 0359 at 1123 hours and arrived at 1126 hours.)

LT COL DYSON: We believe that it is in this vicinity.

LT COL KIM: I have a statement to make. Have you ever found the marker around this area?

LT COL DYSON: We have a statement to make. We have observed the Military Demarcation Line Marker standing in the vicinity of this rock wall just beyond where that man is standing.

LT COL KIM: Wait a moment, we will examine.

LT COL DYSON: Would you mind having a police to stand at MDL Marker Number 0357 so I can tell where it is?

LT COL KIM: I have a statement to make. You mean that our side will send a civil police of our side to the place where MDL Marker 0357 is, you can find out where the place of MDL Marker 0359 is in this area?

LT COL DYSON: No that is not the purpose. I merely asked that they point it out to us for our information. We know that the MDL Marker belongs here. It has no bearing.

LT COL KIM: If your side desires to dispatch one civil police of our side to the place where the MDL Marker 0357 is located, if your side thinks it will help your work, our side has the intention to dispatch our civil police to the spot.

LT COL DYSON: It is not necessary in order to assist us in our work. I merely desired to get an idea of the area. Disregard the request.

(Note: KPA/CPV police were dispatched to the location of MDL Marker 0357.)

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. This is the spot where the marker originally stood and we propose to place it one meter away because it is in the course of a waterway.

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By LgM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL KIM: I have a statement to make. Any place will do for our side and I think your side is considering this place was where MDL Marker was washed away. The place that you specify, we agree to place.

LT COL DYSON: We will proceed to place it at this spot.

LT COL KIM: We agree.

(Began construction of MDL Marker 0359 at 1136 and finished at 1226 hours.)

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. The re-erection of MDL Marker 0359 in its correct position is completed. I propose that we jointly agree that this has been done.

LT COL KIM: I acknowledge that the MDL Marker 0359 which was washed away by flood has been re-erected at the original place.

LT COL DYSON: We now intend to move to the other side of the river to re-erect MDL Marker 0358. I propose that you accompany us so that we may jointly inspect the work and, in order to save time, I propose that we prepare our reports there before we return you to this side. The security of the personnel of your side will be guaranteed by our civil police.

LT COL KIM: I have one question to make before accompanying you to the other side of the river. After the completion of the work, when we want to come back here, will your side arrange the transportation for our side?

LT COL DYSON: Certainly.

LT COL KIM: Then not more than 10 persons of our side will go on the other side of the river since you said the security of our personnel will be guaranteed by the personnel of your side.

LT COL DYSON: We will ferry the personnel across the river as rapidly as possible.

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(Proceeded to cross the river at 1233 hours and arrived at 1237 hours.)

LT COL DYSON: May we proceed.

LT COL KIM: Wait a little later.

(Waited for remainder of party to arrive.)

LT COL DYSON: This is the spot where MDL Marker 0358 stood and we propose to commence the re-erection of it on this spot. Do you agree?

LT COL KIM: I agree, if you think the original place of the MDL Marker 0358 is here.

LT COL DYSON: That is my understanding.

(Proceeded with erection of marker at 1255 and finished at 1330 hours.)

LT COL DYSON: The re-erection of MDL Marker 0358 is completed and I propose that we jointly agree that this has been done.

LT COL KIM: I acknowledge that the Military Demarcation Line Marker has been re-erected by your side at the original spot.

LT COL DYSON: We have completed the repair and re-erection of markers 0358, 0359, and 0361. Do you agree that the repair work completed on these markers is correct.

LT COL KIM: I also agree that the work of the re-erection of MDL Markers 0358, 0359, and 0361 which have been erected by your side.

LT COL DYSON: I will now read a draft report of the proceedings of this meeting to be jointly submitted to the joint duty officer at Panmunjom.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 30 August 1956

Place: Korea - In the vicinity of MDL marker number 0361
38° 09' 15.1" North
126° 57' 04" East

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DECLASSIFIED
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NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL DYSON:
(CONT'D)

Ser. No: JOT 3

From: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Three

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Re-erection of Military Demarcation Line Markers 0358, 0359, and 0361

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission both Components of Joint Observer Team Number Three met at 1000 hours United Nations Command time, 0930 hours KPA/CPV time on 30 August 1956 near MDL Marker 0361 for the purpose of supervising and jointly inspecting the repair and re-erection at the correct location of MDL Markers 0358, 0359, and 0361 which had deteriorated or were destroyed by the ravages of the weather.

2. The repair and re-erection work was completed at 1330 hours United Nations Command time, 1300 hours KPA/CPV time, 30 August 1956.

/s/James H. Dyson
/t/JAMES H. DYSON
Lt Col, Arty
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Three

Do you agree with this report?

LT COL KIM: I have noted the draft of the special report which was prepared by your side. I will now read the draft report prepared by our side.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: August 30, 1956

Place: Korea - In the vicinity of MDL marker number 0361

Ser. No: JOT 3-2

From: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteer's side Component, Joint Observer Team Number Three

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/19

LT COL KIM:
(CONT'D)

To: Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Report of the Joint Inspection on the Military Demarcation Line Marker Numbers 0358, 0359, and 0361 which have been Re-erected by the United Nations Command Side.

1. On the instructions of the Military Armistice Commission, both Components of Joint Observer Teams Number Three met at 0930 hours KPA/CPV time and 1000 hours UNC time in the vicinity of MDL Marker Number 0361.

2. Both Components of Joint Observer Teams Number Three acknowledge that the Military Demarcation Line Markers Number 0358 and 0359 which were washed away by floods and Marker Number 0361 which was laying down have been re-erected in their original spots respectively by the United Nations Command side.

/s/Kim Sang Kun
/t/KIM SANG KUN
Lt Col
Korean People's Volunteers
Component Joint Observer
Team Number Three

LT COL DYSON: The substance of your draft report is noted. If you have nothing further, I propose that we adjourn this meeting.

LT COL KIM: I am going to submit the special report through the Joint Duty Officer at Panmunjom to the Military Armistice Commission. I agree to the recessing of this meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 1335 hours.

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NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 3 to Desp. 197
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from
Seoul

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 23-56
23 August 1956

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today in denying Communist allegations that UNC aircraft flew over Red-held territory on July 1 and 2, 1956, accused the Communists in North Korea of "making false charges for propaganda purposes."

U. S. Navy Captain John B. Fellows, Jr., Secretary of the UNC component of the Military Armistice Commission, made the accusation during the 154th meeting of the Secretariat of the MAC at Panmunjom.

Captain Fellows stated, "The United Nations Command has conducted a thorough investigation which conclusively shows that there were no United Nations Command aircraft in the air at the times and vicinities your side alleged the violations to have occurred" on July 1 and 2, 1956. Continuing, Captain Fellows said, "Your charges are, therefore, denied. Your practice of making false charges for propaganda purposes again reveals your abuse of the Armistice Agreement."

On July 6, 1956, in the 153d meeting of the Secretariat of the MAC, the Communists alleged that one UNC jet aircraft flew over Communist-controlled territory north of Chorwon on July 1, 1956, and on the following day two other UNC jets, flying in a northwesterly direction from Munsan-ni, intruded into the air over Red-held areas south of Kaesong. These were the charges Captain Fellows refuted today.

In another matter discussed in today's meeting, the UNC Secretary pointed out that the Communists were not providing the UNC with correct information

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pertaining to Red working parties in the demilitarized zone. Captain Fellows indicated that timely and accurate information of this nature materially contributes to the proper implementation of the Armistice Agreement.

During the Communist-proposed meeting, the UNC agreed to investigate Red allegations that UNC aircraft intruded into the air over Communist-controlled territory on five separate occasions this month.

Administrative matters were also discussed during the one hour and 25-minute meeting which ended at 1155 (KDT).

END

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 4 of Desp. 197
dated Dec. 10, 1956 from
Seoul 275

MEETING OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAM TWO

MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE MARKER NUMBER 0225
38° 00' 10" N
126° 49' 12" E

10 August 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

LT COL WARREN B VAN HOOK, USA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

LT COL KIM SANG KUN, KPA

Meeting convened at 1330 hours.

LT COL KIM: I have a statement to make first.

I am Lieutenant Colonel Kim San Kun, the member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers component of the Joint Observer Team Number Two. I now present my credentials.

LT COL VAN HOOK: I have noted the Colonel's credentials. I am assured that he is a member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side. I am Lieutenant Colonel Van Hook, senior member of Joint Observer Team Number Two of the United Command component of Team Number Two. I have my credentials.

LT COL KIM: I have already seen your credentials.

It is my understanding that today's meeting of the joint components is to deliver bodies of military personnel of the United Nations Command side which were discovered in the area under the jurisdiction of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers side, in the Demilitarized Zone. What is your understanding?

LT COL VAN HOOK: It is my understanding that delivery will be made of the bodies of two military personnel, allegedly United Nations Command personnel, discovered in the zone under your control.

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By LyN, NARA, Date 1/17/29

LT COL KIM: The Civil Police of our side has discovered the bodies of two personnel of United Nations Command side while on patrol duty - which appeared on the ground after a recent rain. I propose to go to the place where the bodies are and deliver to your side the two bodies of the military personnel of the United Nations Command side.

LT COL VAN HOOK: Your statement is noted. Is this place very far from here?

LT COL KIM: It is not so far from here. It is just around the hill.

LT COL VAN HOOK: Will you guarantee our safe conduct while we are in your portion of the zone?

LT COL KIM: Of course, the security of the personnel of your side in the area under the control of our side is granted by the civil police of our side.

LT COL VAN HOOK: We are prepared to be escorted to the spot where the bodies are.

LT COL KIM: Then, let's go.

LT COL VAN HOOK: With your permission, I will have our Grave Registration people accompany us for the purpose of identifying and picking up the remains that you have discovered.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

(Party proceeds to location of bodies.)

(Examination of site of bodies began by Graves Registration at 1340 hours.)

LT COL VAN HOOK: Is there more than one body in there?

GRAVES REGISTRATION: Yes, sir.

LT COL VAN HOOK: We would like to send messengers back to the sign. Would you send an escort with them?

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL VAN HOOK: I have a statement to make.

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By LGW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL VAN HOOK: (CONT'D) It is apparent that there is more work here, and at the other place, than we can accomplish today, therefore, I propose that we adjourn this meeting now, and meet again at Sign 0225 on tomorrow at 1000 hours our time and 1030 hours your time to continue this project.

LT COL KIM: Wait a minute, please.

As you say, this job will take more time. I agree to adjourning this meeting until 1030 hours our time and 1000 hours your time on tomorrow. We will meet you at the position of Military Demarcation Line Marker 0225 and continue this project.

LT COL VAN HOOK: Very well, then, we will pick up what we have and if you will escort us to the meeting place, we will return on tomorrow morning.

(Meeting adjourned at 1550 hours.)

(Graves Registration picked up remains of bodies).

LT COL KIM: When you are ready we will immediately go to the Military Demarcation Line.

LT COL VAN HOOK: We are ready to go back now.

11 August 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
LT COL WARREN B VAN HOOK, USA	LT COL KIM SANG KUN

Meeting reconvened at 1050 hours.

LT COL VAN HOOK: I have a statement to make.

We are prepared to proceed to the spot and continue with the work of recovering the bodies, if it is agreeable with you.

LT COL KIM: Let us proceed to the place where the bodies are and continue with the recovery operations.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL VAN HOOK: I agree.

(Party proceeded to location of bodies at 1052 hours. Graves Registration began the operations of recovery of bodies at 1057 hours.)

LT COL VAN HOOK: I have a statement to make.

Today we have brought additional people. I would like to put one team here and one at the other spot and let them work there also.

LT COL KIM: I agree to work in separation.

(One Team remained at Spot 1 and the remainder of the group proceeded to next location at 1058 hours, arriving thereat at 1102, and began operation of recovery of bodies. Lt Col Kim requested that he see a dog tag that was found among the remains.)

LT COL VAN HOOK: I have a statement to make.

We have completed the recovery work of the bodies, and it appears we have found the remains of five United Nations personnel. I am prepared to read the proposed draft report that we will submit. Are you prepared?

LT COL KIM: I would like to say that our side has also prepared a report. Our side is ready to discuss the report prepared by your side.

LT COL VAN HOOK: I will read the report prepared by our side "Military Armistice Commission, 11th August 1956. Place: Korea (In the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line Marker 0225, 38° 00' 10" N, 126° 49' 12" E. From: Joint Observer Team Two. TO: The Military Armistice Commission. SUBJECT: Return of Bodies to UNC.

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of Joint Observer Team Nr. Two met in the vicinity of MDL Marker 0225 at 1330 hours UNC time, 1300 hours, KPA/CPV time, on 10 August 1956, for the purpose of transferring bodies from Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the United Nations Command side. Due to the number of remains,

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LT COL VAN HOOK: (CONT'D) and the amount of work required to recover them, it was necessary to adjourn at 1550, UNC time, and reconvened at 1030 hours, UNC time, 11 August 1956.

2. A total of five bodies were turned over to United Nations Command, the time of transfer being at 1315 hours, UNC time.

s/t/WARREN B. VAN HOOK
Lt Col, Armor
Senior Member,
United Nations Command
Component, Joint Observer
Team Nr. Two

LT COL KIM: I have heard the draft report prepared by your side and would like to read the draft report prepared by our side.

"Military Armistice Commission, DATE: August 11, 1956. PLACE: In the vicinity of MDL Nr. 0225, SERIAL NR: JOT 2.

FROM: The components of the KPA/CPV side of Joint Observer Team Nr. Two.

TO: Military Armistice Commission.

SUBJECT: Report of the Delivery of Military Bodies of United Nations Personnel which were discovered in the area under the jurisdiction of the KPA/CPV side of MDL.

Both components of Joint Observer Team Nr. Two met at 1300 hours, 10 August 1956 and 1030 hours, 11 August 1956, in the vicinity of MDL Marker Number 0225, under the instructions of the Military Armistice Commission, and the KPA/CPV side delivered to the United Nations side deceased during the wartime which were discovered in the vicinity of Madam-Ni.

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s/t/KIM SANG KUN
Lt Col, KPA
Senior Member
KPA/CPV Component
JOT Nr. 2

LT COL VAN HOOK: Your report is noted. I will forward my report through the Joint Duty Officer as is customary.

LT COL KIM: Our side will also forward the report prepared by our side to the Joint Duty Officer at Panmunjom.

LT COL VAN HOOK: I have here a receipt for the bodies which I have prepared and if satisfactory will hand to you.

"Military Armistice Commission, DATE: 11 August 1956. PLACE: In the Vicinity of DML Nr. 0225. SERIAL NR: JOT 2. FROM: United Nations Command Component Joint Observer Team Nr. Two. TO: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component, Joint Observer Team Nr. Two. SUBJECT: Receipt.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the remains of five members of the United Nations personnel which have been delivered to the UNC side from the KPA/CPV side.

s/t/WARREN B. VAN HOOK
Lt Col, Armor
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Component, JOT Nr. Two.

LT COL KIM: I acknowledge receipt of the letter. If the Civil Police of our side will find more remains of your side, our side will inform to your side. I propose that we recess this meeting if your side has no further questions.

LT COL VAN HOOK: Your statement is noted. I agree to recess this meeting and we will now return to our position at the MDL.

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By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL KIM: The Security Police of our side will insure personnel will be returned to the DMZ and met by the Security Police of your side. Your personnel will go back safely.

LT COL VAN HOOK: Your statement is noted. That is all.

Meeting recessed at 1322 hours.

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By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 2 of Disp. 197
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from
Seoul
2 of 5

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission 15 AUG 1956

FROM: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission

The United States Army has recently revised its ordnance supply catalogs in order to standardize the nomenclature of items of ammunition. For example, ammunition items which consist of an integrated assembly of shell case, primer, propellant and projectile are now designated "cartridge." Some of these have in the past been known as "shell." Also, certain items previously known as "shell" have been redesignated "projectile." It should be noted that the items, themselves, have not been changed.

In order to avoid confusion of nomenclatures in reporting such items to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Military Armistice Commission, the new nomenclature will be used on future reports. Existing credits should be transferred to the new designations. To assist you, inclosure 1 indicates the changes made in nomenclature.

1 Incl
Changes in
Nomenclature

/s/R G Gard
/t/R G GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE OF
AMMUNITION ITEMS

ITEM NO*	FORMER NOMENCLATURE	NEW NOMENCLATURE
15	Shell, 155mm, HE	Projectile, 155mm, HE
16	Shell, 155mm, Smk & Ill	Projectile, 155mm, Smk & Ill
17	Shell, 240mm, HE	Projectile, 240mm, HE
23	Shell, 8", HE	Projectile, 8", HE
24	Shell, 60mm Mortar, HE	Cartridge, 60mm Mortar, HE
25	Shell, 60mm Mortar, Smk & Ill	Cartridge, 60mm Mortar, Smk & Ill
28	Shell, 4.2" Mortar, HE	Cartridge, 4.2" Mortar, HE
29	Shell, 4.2" Mortar, Smk & Ill	Cartridge, 4.2" Mortar, Smk & Ill
30	Shell, 81mm Mortar, HE	Cartridge, 81mm Mortar, HE
31	Shell, 81mm Mortar, Smk & Ill	Cartridge, 81mm Mortar, Smk & Ill

* Item Number used in NNSC Monthly Evaluation Report.

Incl 1

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

One Set of 34 Encl.

Enclosure No. 1 to Dispatch No. 202
of December 19, 1956, from Seoul
(No. 2 of 4 copies)

FE

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC/VR 247
12 April 1956
Orig. ENGLISH

795.00/12-1056

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 247th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday
12 April 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Approval of the agenda of the 247th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 246th Meeting.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

4. Statement of the Swiss Member concerning the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their function.

5. Miscellaneous.
Farewell addresses to the departing Swedish Member General Lundborg.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Minister Morski,	Poland
	MEMBERS:	Minister Real,	Switzerland
		General Taus,	Czechoslovakia
		General Lundborg,	Sweden
	SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt Hagenbuechle, Executive Secretary	Switzerland

795.00/12-1056

1. Approval of the agenda of the 247th Meeting.

The agenda of the 247th Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC doc. No 253).

2. Approval of the record of the 246th Meeting.

The record of the 246th Meeting was adopted.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

Between 4 April 1956, 1700 hours and 11 April 1956, 1700 hours, a total of 45 routine reports had been received.

4. Statement of the Swiss Member concerning the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their function.

MINITER REAL: The question of compensation for loss or damage suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their function in Korea, is of considerable interest to all of us, and, I trust, also to our respective Governments. This, at least, is the case for my own government. For some time I have thought that this problem should be given attention in the Commission. If I raise the question today, I do

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

(Minister Real continued)
it detached from any particular case or cases. I have embodied my thoughts in a statement which I prepared and which, with your permission, I am going to read out to you here.

Since the beginning of its activity in the summer of 1953 the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission several times had to deal with accidents and occurrences in the field of transportation, which partly resulted in very severe consequences for the NNSC-personnel involved. At the same time, when approaching the problem realistically, the possibility of future accidents cannot be overlooked. The problem of personal safety, which is linked therewith, has therefore repeatedly been the earnest concern of the Commission and will, of course, continue to call the full attention of all four Members.

It may on the other hand be somewhat surprising that the financial and legal side of the problem has never been dealt with officially by the Commission. The course of events and in particular the special risks inherent in the activity of the NNSC-personnel, risks which will continue to be present also in the future, may, without further explanation deem in appropriate to raise the question of principle of compensation for loss or damage resulting especially from accidents in transportation and affecting the NNSC-personnel.

As far as the legal side of this problem is concerned, the Armistice Agreement gives no definite clue as to who should bear such costs. It contains certain provisions which, however, - to state it beforehand - hardly provide a convincingly clear answer. Paragraph 13 g & h imposes upon the two Sides the obligation of affording full protection to the personnel of the NNSC and of providing the manifold so-called "logistic support", including transportation facilities. Equally worth mentioning is Paragraph 18 of the Armistice Agreement. It states:

> "The costs of the operations of the Military Armistice Commission and of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and of their Teams shall be shared equally by the two opposing sides."

No direct reference, however, is to be found regarding indemnity for damage or injury suffered by NNSC-personnel. The question arises whether such damage and loss caused particularly by accidents of transport can be qualified as "costs" in the sence of the aforementioned paragraph, or whether this provision includes only the normal expenses of regular "logistic support", such as housing, food, transportation etc. Unfortunately the joint conference between NNSC and MAC in August 1953 which settled certain matters in this field, did not clarify this particular point.

Although, in the absence of a specific provision in the Armistice Agreement, a clear legal obligation for the Sides to compensate for losses and damage may not be established, there are nevertheless other important considerations that require a positive solution of this problem. In the first place we must consider the particular nature of the mandate which the members of the four nations have been entrusted with in the NNSC. They were asked by the two opposing Sides or parties to the Armistice Agreement to assume a specific role in the machinery of

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

(Minister Real continued)
supervision of the Armistice, a task which is being carried out in the interests of the Sides. It would therefore seem unreasonable if the NNSC-members or their home governments were to bear the possible consequences or risks - and they are not small ones - connected with the execution of the mandate. This indeed would hardly be compatible with the common sense of justice.

This all the more as the NNSC in the field of logistic support and especially with respect to transportation depends entirely on the facilities provided by the Sides. For the movement of its personnel, the Commission has to accept the means of conveyance which are put at its disposal.

Furthermore, in case of accidents the NNSC under the Armistice Agreement lacks the competence of conducting on its own investigations in the strict sense of the term. These investigations are carried out by the Side concerned which in turn informs the Commission of its findings. As there is no impartial third instance to review such findings or to decide upon the question of fault, guilt or negligence, the latter should not be decisive for the granting or not granting of compensation. Besides it only would lead to fruitless and undesirables controversies.

Considering all aspects one arrives at the conclusion that only reasons of fairness and equity can lead to a satisfactory solution of this problem. These principles ought indeed be given full recognition in connection with the question of compensating loss or damage suffered by NNSC-personnel in the fulfilment of their tasks in Korea. Based thereon we strongly feel that it is the responsibility of the Sides to bear the costs and to offer adequate compensation should a delegation sustain such losses.

As Swiss Member I should like to invite my Colleagues to examine the question of indemnity, in order that in due course we may formulate our opinion and subsequently approach in an appropriate manner the two Sides on the Military Armistice Commission.

GENERAL LUNDBORG: I wish to thank the Swiss Member for his having brought up this very important matter which concerns all of us. As far as I can see now, after having heard the statement, I think it is inclusive and in a very clear way has dealt with all the problems relevant in connection with the question of compensation. However, I think it is a matter of special interest to our Governments, who are primarily responsible to the individual members of our Delegations for compensation in connection with accidents suffered in the service of NNSC. I therefore have to submit the question to my Government and the Swedish Delegation will have the honour of dealing with the matter in due course.

MINISTER MORSKI: I have listened with great interest to the statement just made by the Honourable Senior Member for Switzerland. The problem of principle raised by him on the basis of interpretation of the Armistice Agreement as well as on the basis of equity, fairness and common justice has for our Delegation a very direct and practical meaning.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(Minister Morski continued)

I refer to the well known question of compensation in connection with the fatal air crash of 7 November 1955 which was mentioned by me on two previous occasions on 17 December 1955 at the 229th Plenary Meeting of the NNSC and on March 1st at the 241st Meeting.

I must admit that I expected some response and appropriate gesture in this connection from the authorities concerned, particularly that the principle of materiel responsibility for damage and losses incurred by the members of the NNSC during transportation in South Korea had been confirmed in two precedence setting cases concerning losses by the members of the Czechoslovak Delegation.

As to our claim it is sufficiently justified by the principles upon which rest the claims of all persons who suffer losses in airial transportation.

What has been said by Minister Real today confirms the justness of our claim also on other legal basis as well as on the basis of fairness and equity. I am still wondering if the settlement of the concrete case would not give the Swiss and other Delegations the desired assurance for any future eventuality which I hope will never arise, although I agree with Minister Real that it cannot be ruled out entirely.

However, as the problem raised by the Honourable Senior Member for Switzerland is more general in scope that the one raised by me in the sense that it embraces both the individual case in which our Delegation is primarilly interested as well as the question of principal character embracing any possible future cases, I shall give this problem all the considerations it deserves.

GENERAL TAUS: I have listened with great attention to the statement presented by the Honourable Colleague Minister Real concerning the problem our Commission has dealt with several times before. Owing to the fact that the statement is extensive and contains many quotation, references and personal observations, I am not in a position to comment fully on this question today. It is my intention to study this problem closely and fully.

Nevertheless at this moment I wish to voice my opinion that we should deal with the fully justified claim of the Polish Delegation for the compensation of the families left by the three Polish officers who had lost their lives in the Kunsan air-crash on 7 November 1955, while carrying out their duties. For this reason I back the stand of my Honourable Polish Colleague that from general and theoretic deliberations we should come over to a concrete case, rendering our support to the fully justified claim for compensation, submitted by the Polis Delegation. Even if we disregard the fact that it is in the interest of all Delegations participating in the NNSC to see the Polish claim settled, I feel that the NNSC resolution of 17 December 1955 wherein all Delegations expressed their willingness to support the case of the Polish Delegation, obliges us to do so.

As the Czechoslovak Member I wish to state that following this resolution the Czechoslovak Delegation - and I believe Swish and Swedish as well - will fully assist the Polish Delegation in its efforts to get the claim settled.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

MINISTER REAL: I have pointed out in the introductory remark to my statement that I raise this problem of compensation from a principal point of view. I therefore cannot at this time associate myself with the idea of dealing with an individual case. I can assure the Senior Member of the Polish Delegation that his case will have my full understanding, and that upon a conclusion about the matter of principle his claim may be reverted to. But I take it that no such claim has been advanced today or linked together with this statement.

5. Miscellaneous.
Farewell addresses to the departing Swedish Member General Lundborg.

MINISTER MORSKI: It is my pleasant duty as a Chairman of the week to be the first one to bid the hearty farewell and to extend best wishes to the departing Senior Member for Sweden, General Lundborg.

Individual contribution of each consecutive Member of the respective Delegations is judged on the basis of his approach to the tasks performed by the NNSC as well as on the basis of his personal merits which have such an important bearing, both, upon the work of the Commission and upon the relations between the Senior Members and all of our Delegations to the NNSC.

We shall miss General Lundborg at this green table as well as at the "white tables" during social functions because with melice toward none he always approached all problems in a calm, benevolent and friendly way.

Appreciating the high stabilizing value of this Commission in a divided Korea and in a still devided world he made his valuable contribution towards maintaining the prestige of this neutral peaceful body. For this reason alone, I think, our loss will be a gain in another at present even more acute trouble spot in the world where he will be posted.

But we shall miss General Lundborg even more for his genuine friendliness and high personal qualities which made his company a source of real pleasure.

Wishing General Lundborg the very best in his future career and personal life I only hope that he will carry with him similar impressions of us as we shall always hold about him.

MINISTER REAL: I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend a warm farewell to General Lundborg for myself and on behalf of the entire Swiss group of the NNSC. It has been a great privilege and a sincere pleasure for me to work together with General Lundborg around this conference table for the past two months. I have always greatly appreciated his deep sense of responsibility, of fairness and of measure with which he approached the problems of this Commission. By so doing and because of his wide understanding of our task in Panmunjom - altogether not an easy one - General Lundborg contributed in a large measure not only to the work and to the prestige of the NNSC but also to the atmosphere of companionship that prevails among the Members and the Delegations of the four nations. Inside and outside the Conference Room we enjoyed in him a friend and a Colleague in the true sense of the word.

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(Minister Real continued)

My best wishes accompany General Lundborg on his return to Europe and on the forthcoming reunion with his family and his friends. May he again find full satisfaction in diplomatic assignments. I sincerely wish him good luck and great success in all his endeavours, and that life in general be for him always as bright and satisfying as the morning of a beautiful spring day in Panmunjom.

GENERAL TAUS: Allow me to join the nice words of farewell the previous speakers addressed to General Lundborg. When someone is leaving for his homeland following the period of stay in Korea with the feeling that he has done his utmost within his power and possibility to ensure the Armistice in this beautiful but hard tried country, such a feeling is certainly pleasant.

This is now the position of the honourable Senior Member for Sweden, General Lundborg. We have had the possibility of meeting him officially in this Commission as well as at numerous social functions. His calm approach to various problems together with gay spirit in the social intercourse were impressive.

On the occasion of General Lundborg's departure I would like to thank him for the Czechoslovak Delegation and in my name for his kind assistance in promoting the friendly relations between both Delegations - in the official, cultural, social and sport activities. It was always pleasure to meet General Lundborg and these moments will therefore remain a nice and lasting memory. I wish you, dear General, a good health, very successful carrier, bon voyage and joyful reunion with your beloved ones.

GENERAL LUNDBORG: I wish to thank my dear Colleagues for the kind words and good wishes you have bestowed upon me on the occasion of my impending departure. May I on my part express my sincere gratitude to my fellow Members on the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission for the time I have had the privilege to serve in this Commission together with you. Although the Commission, for known reasons, is not such an effective instrument as it was hoped, I think that we all agree that we still have a common task. I have been very happy to work together with my Colleagues, and it has been a privilege for me to learn to know you personally. We have met and mutually understood each other in days of sorrow as well as in festive mood. I will miss your company very much, but I venture to hope we will meet somewhere in the future. May I also express the hope that you will receive my successor, Maj. Gen. Bergenstraahle, with the same kind spirit as you have received me. I thank you, Gentlemen.

I would also like to take this opportunity of thanking the four Alternates who so ably support the Members and give a special touch of their own to our private gatherings. I also thank the four Secretaries who, under their venerable Doyen, prepare our meetings and our documents with such efficiency. I shall not forget to mention here the officers of the four nations who run the Analytic Branch and the General Services. To them as well as to the stenographers of different nations and Sides I wish to extend my very best thanks.

Meeting adjourned at 1100 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure No. 2 to Dispatch No. 202
of December 10, 1956, from Seoul,
(No. 3 of 6 copies)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC / VR 248
19 April 1956
Orig.: English

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 248th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday
19 April 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:
1. Approval of the agenda of the 248th Meeting.
2. Approval of the record of the 247th Meeting.
3. Reports from NNIST:S.
4. Miscellaneous:
Discussion on transportation problems in the South.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN: Col. Bullet, Alternate, Switzerland

MEMBERS: Col. Hradec, Alternate, Czechoslovakia
Lt.Col. Belding, Alternate, Sweden
Mr. Szewczyk, Alternate, Poland

SECRETARIAT: 1/Lt. Fisera, Czechoslovakia,
Executive Secretary.

1. Approval of the agenda of the 248th Meeting.

The agenda of the 248th Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC doc. No. 254).

2. Approval of the record of the 247th Meeting.

The record of the 247th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

Between 11 April 1956, 1700 hours and 18 April 1956, 1700 hours, a total of 39 routine reports had been received.

4. Miscellaneous:
Discussion on transportation problems in the South.

Mr. SZEWCZYK: I wish to inform the Commission about certain shortcomings in the new organization of transport on the territory under control of the UNC side. A number of our officers as well as members of other Delegations experienced this. I wish to show it on my own experience of last week.

My flight to Pusan was duly reserved for the 13th of April 1956, and I got the confirmation of it from the Side. On April 13th I came by helicopter to the Kimpo airport together with another member of the Polish Delegation and a member of the Swiss Delegation who was also scheduled to fly to Kunsan by the same plane.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

However, at Kimpo the officer who met us expressed his surprise about our arrival and began questioning us about the place of our destination etc. He made it clear that he did not know anything about our flight.

Checking the clock I noticed that it was still a few minutes before 1300 hours and the airplane on which places were to be reserved for us was at the airport. According to the schedule it was to take off at 10 minutes past 1300 hours.

After few minutes of waiting we were informed that our names were not on the passengers' list and that it was too late to do anything about it. Such being the case we had to make our choice between waiting for three days at the Kimpo airport till the next flight or returning back to Panmunjom.

Disagreeing with such an attitude of the officer on duty I called his attention to the fact that the plane was still on the airfield and that according to assurances given the delegations to the NNSC by the UNC side we were entitled to priority.

However, this assurance of the UNC did not seem to impress the officer in the least. We were not admitted on board of the plane and at my request this fact was confirmed in writing by the airport authorities.

We were told that we should have come at least half an hour earlier and that the schedule we had in our possession which was signed by Maj. Mc Laughlin of Panmunjom was wrong because it did not take into account that at Kimpo Japanese and not South Korean time applies.

The airplane left for Pusan without us and after nearly three hours of waiting the helicopter arrived by which we came back to Panmunjom. When the Secretary of our Delegation took up this question with the UNC officers at Panmunjom they admitted that they did not take into account the difference in time obtaining at Panmunjom and Kimpo. It is strange that in spite of the fact that the new organization of transport has been in operation for three weeks, and during this period of time our as well as other delegations to the NNSC had experienced similar complications - nothing was done by the responsible authorities to correct this state of affairs.

I hope that the transportation arrangements in the future will be better than of late and that the assurance of priority given by the UNC side will be honored by the respective airport authorities.

COL. BULLET: With your permission I should like, as Swiss Delegate, to make the following statement. The Swiss Delegation faced the same problem on April 13th. Captain Gygax, who was to take up his work as new member in the subteam at Kunsan, was flying together with the Polish Alternate, and he equally had to return to Panmunjom. This induced me to make inquiries at the UNC/MAC transportation office. According to the informations received, the NNSC personnel arrived at K-14 with a certain delay which did not leave the airport authorities sufficient time to settle the necessary preparations and indispensable formalities.

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By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

For technical reasons the airbase authorities demand that our personnel has to be present on the airport an hour previous to the scheduled time of departure, in order to secure appropriate preparations for the flight, such as establishing the manifests, checking the luggage, loading, instructing the passengers and finally taxying the plane to the runway. Based on the experiences made since the introduction of the scheduled flights and after the happening of last Friday, the UNC/MAC transportation office has recently ordered that the respective time of departure at Panmunjom be advanced by half an hour. It is to be expected that the measures taken should prevent similar occurrences.

My statement is merely to further an adequate judging of the case. I especially want to make it clear, that the priority accorded to our personnel was not being disregarded but that there rather happened to be a wrong timing. It is certainly not necessary to mention the importance of the time-factor in connection with scheduled flights. As regards the question of priority, I am sure to express the unanimous opinion of the Commission, when saying that these rights of priority as mentioned in the letter of the UNC/MAC transportation office of March 23rd, 1956, are actually to be respected in practice. I should like to be quite frank about that.

COLONEL HRADEC: At the last Meeting the Czechoslovak Delegation voiced its dissatisfaction resulting from the experience with the new organization in transportation in South Korea. Following is the case of Czechoslovak members who were scheduled to depart from K-14 on 4 April. On that day the doctor of the Czechoslovak Delegation, Major Borek, was scheduled to leave K-14 for Kunsan, together with another member of the Czechoslovak Delegation; although the transportation had been reserved and confirmed in Panmunjom, they were notified that in the absence of necessary travelling documents they would not be permitted to proceed further. After more than two hours waiting at K-14 they found that the plane had already left K-14. After another hour they were taken by helicopter back to Panmunjom.

On the same day there were two other members of the Czechoslovak Delegation at K-14 scheduled to leave for Kunsan, but they were also taken back to Panmunjom, in spite of the fact that transportation was duly reserved and they were having the necessary documents. In this case they were told that they were not included in the Passengers' list and subsequently there was no reservation in the plane.

The Czechoslovak Delegation hopes that the UNC side will take the necessary measures to ensure coordination between the Liaison Officer in Panmunjom and K-14 and prevent similar occurrences.

LT.COL. BELDING: There was no Swedish representative in the transport which was originally the question here to-day, nor have we had any other negative experience of this problem; thus I should maybe not take the word here. However, I should like to say the following:

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By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

The case in question was presented to the Swedish Delegation in an official way only this morning. I do not think that I can take a definite standpoint on the basis of the Polish and Swiss reports only, but in spite of this fact, it seems to me worth observing that the local authorities at the airport K-14 have, as far as I can see, acted correctly according to their dispositions. It also seems to me worth noting that once the NNSC has induced the UNC side to change part of the system of transportation for NNSC personnel, and since the air transportation organization in the area of the UNC side is running a heavy traffic, as everybody knows, such a change in the system must involve certain initial frictions. Once a first time of adoption has elapsed. I am confident that these frictions will also disappear.

COLONEL HRADEC: I do not exclude the possibility that these difficulties may result from the new transportation policy in the territory under the control of UNC side. The practice of the airbase K-14 is of no concern to us. I believe, however, that the only authority which the NNSC approaches in matters of transportation is the Liaison Office in Panmunjom whose duty is to ensure it. Therefore I think that the UNC side should harmonize the operations of the Liaison Office and the air base.

COL. BULLET: I agree with the observation of our Czechoslovak Colleague, that it is above all the Liaison Office in Panmunjom which should coordinate the transportation with K-14.

CHAIRMAN: I propose that we take note of the statements and file the matter in the understanding that the UNC side will take the necessary steps to avoid a recurrence of such a situation in the future.

It is so decided.

Meeting adjourned at 1050 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 3 to despatch 202, of Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul, (2 of 4 copies)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC / PV 249
26 April 1956
Orig. ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 249th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday, 26 April 1956 at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. a. Welcome addresses to the new Swedish Member, Major General Bergenstrahle.
   b. Approval of the agenda of the 249th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 248th Meeting.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of March 1956.

5. Statement of the Swedish Member concerning the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their function.

6. Miscellaneous.
   Inquiry of the Polish Member into a press article published in "The Korean Republic" of 20 April 1956.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	General Taus,	Czechoslovakia
	MEMBERS:	General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Minister Morski,	Poland
		Minister Real,	Switzerland
	SECRETARIAT:	Lt.Col. Areskoug, Executive Secretary.	Sweden

1.a. Welcome addresses to the new Swedish Member Major General Bergenstrahle.

The Chairman and the other Members extended a kind welcome to General Bergenstrahle and assured him of their cooperation and support in his work.

General Bergenstrahle thanked for the kind words and stated that it would always be his endeavour to contribute with the best of his ability to the work of NNSC as well as to cooperate with the other Members in the common task.

1.b. Approval of the agenda of the 249th Meeting.

The Swedish Member expressed the wish to make a statement on the question of indemnity. Taking into account the importance of the issue, the Swiss Member proposed to have this statement made under a separate point 5 of the agenda, instead of under item "Miscellaneous" as suggested by the Chair.

The secretaries' draft agenda was adopted in the amended form. (NNSC Doc. No. 256).

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

2. Approval of the record of the 248th Meeting.

The record of the 248th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

Between 18 April 1956, 1700 hours and 25th April 1956, 1700 hours, a total of 41 routine reports had been received.

4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of March 1956.

The Executive Secretary read out the report (NNSC Doc. No. 255, 21 April 1956).

The Summary Reports for the month of March 1956 as presented by the Analytic Branch, were taken note of.
It was decided to entrust the Secretaries with the preparation of the draft evaluation for the month of March 1956.

5. Statement of the Swedish Member concerning the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their function.

MAJOR GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I have the honour to announce that I give my full support and adherence to the proposal put forward by the Honourable Delegate for Switzerland at the 247th NNSC Meeting here on the 12th of April 1956 in the indemnity question.

This means that I consider it proper that the question of indemnity in case of accidents occurring to NNSC personnel should be examined from a general point of view and that we in this Commission give a careful consideration to the Swiss proposal.

MINISTER MORSKI: I welcome the statement by the Honourable Swedish Member in the same spirit and for the same reasons as I have welcomed the statement on the same subject made 2 weeks ago by the Honourable Swiss Member. I hope to be able to make a detailed statement on the subject soon.

MINISTER REAL: I have learned with satisfaction the position of my Swedish Colleague on the question of principle regarding indemnity as raised by me at the 247th Plenary Meeting. The statement, in my opinion, is a substantial contribution in our efforts to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in this important matter. I understand that the Commission will, at one of the next meetings, revert to this problem.

GENERAL TAUS: As the Czechoslovak Member I have listened carefully to the statement of my Swedish Colleague. The Czechoslovak Delegation will study closely the problem and I am sure we will have an opportunity to revert to it at one of the next NNSC meetings.

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6. Miscellaneous:
Inquiry of the Polish Member into a press article published in "The Korean Republic" of 20 April 1956.

MINISTER MORSKI: I do not pay the slightest attention to the rumours that sometimes appeared in the press. But recently there appeared certain rumours concerning directly our Commission. I believe that there is no substance in them because the positions of the respective Governments interested in the NNSC are quite well-known to us. However, if the Delegations concerned would care to clarify their position in this respect we would welcome it.

MINISTER REAL: The Polish Delegate has brought up the matter of an article published in Seoul in the newspaper "The Korean Republic" of 20 April 1956. In the course of the existence of the NNSC since 1953, quite a few press articles on activities of the Commission have appeared - and probably will continue to appear - not only in Korea but also in other countries. I deplore the effect the editorial evokes. The article in question is misleading and does not correspond with the true facts. As far as Switzerland is concerned - and I believe the same thing is true for Sweden - I can say it has nothing to do with the publishing of such information. At no time in the past has my government declared that it will retire from the NNSC. Nor has it taken any kind of initiative aiming at the dissolution of the Commission. The Swiss government has, however, undertaken certain diplomatic steps - and they are well known to the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and also of the Chinese People's Republic - regarding a reduction of the NNSC effectives, and with the view of better adapting the tasks of NNSC to the real possibilities of action in the Commission.

MAJOR GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I have also with interest and surprise read the article in "The Korean Republic" of 20 April which we now have in mind. I must say that the contents of the article surprises me, as it does not seem to be quite correct.

I think it is quite well known that the Swedish government feels that the supervisory task out here which it has undertaken to fulfil, has come to last far beyond the time it had in mind when we came out here in 1953. As far as I am informed, no steps at this moment are considered concerning a sudden walk-out on the part of the Swedish Delegation from this Commission.

We have wondered what the reason might be for "The Korean Republic" to take up this question now. As far as I guess it is based on press reports that the Swedish foreign minister Unden has recently been in Berne and has had some discussions with the Swiss foreign minister M. Petitpierre. I think it is quite natural that the two ministers at that occasion discussed our common mission out here, the NNSC and its organization.

GENERAL TAUS: I have also read with mixed emotions the translation of the said article about the so-called withdrawal of the Commission. I guess this article has originated on the basis of serious negotiations on the NNSC which are under way. However, the contents and style of the article gives no evidence of the responsible approach to the problem. I have noted with satisfaction that the Swiss and Swedish Delegates do not associate themselves with the contents of this article.

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MINISTER MORSKI: In my opinion the article in question represents nothing more than the wishful thinking on the part of those whose attitude towards the NNSC and the question of peace in Korea is well known to all of us. I was glad to hear the statements just made by my honourable Swiss and Swedish Colleagues.

Meeting adjourned at 1050 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure 4 to Despatch 202
2 Dec. 19, 1956 from Seoul.
(2 of 6 copies)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC / SR 250
3 May 1956
Orig. ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 250th PLENARY MEETING
held at Headquarters, Panmunjom on Thursday
3 May 1956, at 1000 hrs.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 250th Meeting.
2. Approval of the record of the 249th Meeting.
3. Reports from NNIST:S.
4. Draft evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of March 1956 on the basis of the secretaries' report.
5. Letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC Rear Admiral W.E. Moore of 27 April 1956 in reply to the letter from NNSC of 17 February 1956 concerning changes in transportation of NNSC personnel.
6. Miscellaneous:
   Farewell addresses to the departing Czechoslovak Alternate Member, Colonel Hradec, and welcome addresses to the new Czechoslovak Alternate Member, Colonel Lejnar.

PRESENT:

CHAIRMAN:	Lt.Col. Belding, Alternate,	Sweden
MEMBERS:	Mr. Szewczyk, Alternate,	Poland
	Col. Bullet, Alternate,	Switzerland
	Col. Hradec, Alternate,	Czechoslovakia
SECRETARIAT:	Mr. Dobke, Poland, Acting Executive Secretary.	

1. Approval of the agenda of the 250th Meeting.

The agenda of the 250th Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. No. 259).

2. Approval of the record of the 249th Meeting.

The record of the 249th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

Between 25 April 1956, 1700 hours and 2 May 1956, 1700 hours a total of 41 routine reports had been received.

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4. Draft evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of March 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

The Executive Secretary read out the Secretaries' report (NNSC Doc. No. 257, dated 2 May 1956) and the draft evaluation (NNSC Doc. No. 258, dated 3 May 1956).

The evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of March was approved and signed by the four Alternate Members.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC Rear Admiral W.E. Moore of 27 April 1956 in reply to the letter from NNSC of 17 February 1956 concerning changes in transportation of NNSC personnel.

MR. SZEWCZYK stated that the changes, mentioned in Rear Admiral Moore's letter, had already been introduced by the UNC-side in March this year. He referred to the observations of the Polish Delegation, based on its own experiences, put forward at the 248th Meeting which had been the subject of mutual consideration. MR. SZEWCZYK was of the opinion that Rear Admiral Moore's letter only covered two of the six desiderata brought to the attention of the UNC-side in the letter of the Commission of February 17, 1956, and that the remaining points still remained open and required a positive settlement. With this reservation he proposed to take note of the letter and to file it.

COLONEL HRADEC declared that the Czechoslovak Delegation had received with satisfaction the letter of Rear Admiral Moore dated 27 April 1956 announcing the substantial changes in the transportation practice which apply to NNSC personnel. The Czechoslovak Delegation had voiced its opinion at one of the recent meetings that it was not appropriate to inform the NNSC about the compliance with some of its requests for the improvement of safety in transportation by means of a letter sent by the Liaison Office on 23 March. The reservations of the Czechoslovak Delegation regarding the new transportation policy had been formulated at the 248th Meeting and he reiterated the hope that the UNC-side would eliminate the existing shortcomings as early as possible. He stressed again that the introduction of ground transportation instead of helicopters would preclude to a considerable extent the recurrence of such unexplainable accidents as the helicopter crash-landing in Pusan of 27 January. He expressed his belief that the UNC-side would take this justified request of NNSC into consideration. He subscribed to the opinion of his Polish Colleague that the letter of Rear Admiral Moore dated 27 April be taken note of and filed.

COLONEL BULLET stated that the letter of Rear Admiral Moore was an answer to the NNSC's "desiderata" of 17 February, 1956, and in addition a confirmation of the measures taken towards the end of March, as notified by the UNC transportation office on 23 March, 1956. The introduction of multi-engined planes had promptly fulfilled one of the most important desires of the Commission - also the question of an escort officer had been settled. COLONEL BULLET further declared, that in view of the fact that the Air Force was now providing the transports,

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the paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 in the Commission's letter of 17 February, 1956, could practically be regarded as settled as well. Referring to the question of helicopter-transportation, which, according to the letter of Rear Admiral Moore, remained unchanged, COLONEL BULLET observed that it seemed advisable to keep a certain reserve regarding this delicate point, because the transporting side had the responsibility for the safety of the NNSC personnel. He noted that the NNSC would continue to follow the general problem of safety with due attention. Stating that the communication from Rear Admiral Moore expressed the sense of responsibility of the UNC-side towards the question of safety, COLONEL BULLET recommended to take note of the letter and to file it.

LT.COL. BELDING shared as Swedish Alternate the points of view of his Swiss Colleague. In his opinion the points number 3, 5, and 6 had been answered indirectly by the letter of Rear Admiral Moore. Through the fact that, instead of a new flight system, NNSC had been offered a system already existing, the desiderata under these points were no longer founded in the same way as when they were put forward. As to point 2 he subscribed entirely to the points of view expressed by Colonel Bullet.

As CHAIRMAN he resumed that the three proposals put forward, as well as his own, were unanimous in taking note of Rear Admiral Moore's letter and filing it. There was, however, a difference of opinion between the Polish and Czechoslovak statements on one hand and the Swedish and Swiss standpoints on the other, whether, in taking this decision, it should be said anything about the remaining points. He therefore invited the Polish and Czechoslovak Delegates to make a second statement, so that a decision could be reached.

COLONEL HRADEC wished to reserve the right to discuss this item further at the next meeting after having studied the observations of his Swiss and Swedish Colleagues.

MR. SZEWCZYK stated that he could not agree with the view, that the "desiderata" put forward in the letter of NNSC of February 17, 1956, under the points 3, 5, and 6 had now lost their original meaning. As an example he mentioned the problem of the decision to take off, i.e. "desideratum" No.5. The importance of this point had not changed as far as the transportation to Inchon was concerned. The Commission also did not know who actually had the power of discretion in this respect in the present organisation of transportation to Pusan and Kunsan. At any rate on these routes there was the possibility for unscheduled flights. In such cases, the above mentioned desideratum was as actual as it had been at the time when the letter of 17 February had been formulated by the Commission. The same in his opinion applied to the remaining desiderata of the NNSC.

COLONEL BULLET again pointed out that the letter of Rear Admiral Moore provided an answer to all items raised by NNSC on 17 February 1956. Also with regard to the problem of helicopter-transports the attitude of the UNC-side was evident. Concerning the pilot's decision to take off, the Air Force regulations requested clearance in advance by the port authorities. COLONEL BULLET added that if further information was deemed necessary, similar inquiries would have to be presented to both Sides. However, he did not consider such a step from NNSC appropriate, because the responsibility for the safety of NNSC personnel clearly rested with the Sides.

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COLONEL HRADEC declared that the different opinions did not prevent the Commission from taking note of and filing the letter. Disagreement on certain points might be discussed at a later stage on the Alternates' level.

THE CHAIRMAN resumed that there was a proposal to take note of the letter of Rear Admiral Moore and to file it. He asked if there was any objection to such a decision. The matter could always be taken up on mutual agreement later on.

MR. SZEWCZYK was of the opinion that the question under discussion might be fully clarified at the present meeting and suggested a short recess to discuss the point more closely.

COLONEL BULLET, expressing doubts as to the usefulness of a recess, could see no reason why the matter could not be debated further during the meeting. Besides, also the filing of the letter would not prevent the Delegations from reverting to the issue at a later date.

LT.COL. BELDING noticed that the Polish Alternate's doubts in particular seemed to concern paragraph five of the desiderata. He referred to the results of the investigation of the NNSC Special Aircrash Commission at Kunsan in November last year, which seemed to indicate that only Army pilots could make their own decision on take-off from Air Force airfields. From that followed logically that there was no risk of an Air Force pilot taking off without the final permission.

As CHAIRMAN - not wanting to refuse the right of a recess - he strongly doubted the need for a break. He was of the opinion that the small points of difference that might still prevail - if any - could very well be settled at this meeting.

<u>After some discussion it was decided to take note of the letter of Rear Admiral Moore and to file it, leaving the right to revert to the matter if so desired.</u>

6. <u>Miscellaneous:
Farewell addresses to the departing Czechoslovak Alternate Member, Colonel Hradec, and welcome Addresses to the new Czechoslovak Alternate Member, Colonel Lejnar.</u>

LT.COL. BELDING, as Chairman and Swedish Alternate Member, stressed that Colonel Hradec through his cooperative mind, intelligence and humour had largely contributed to the work of the Commission and the excellent atmosphere which had prevailed at the meetings of the Alternate Members. He wished him a pleasant journey back to Prague, a happy reunion with his family and every success in his future diplomatic work.

He also extended a hearty welcome and best wishes to the new Czechoslovak Alternate Member, Colonel Lejnar.

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The other Alternate Members joined the Chairman in thanking Colonel Hradec for his work in the Commission and wished him all success for the future.

They also extended their welcome to Colonel Lejnar.

COL. HRADEC thanked his Colleagues for their kind words and expressed his appreciation of the excellent atmosphere which had prevailed in the Commission, especially among the Alternates.

Col. LEJNAR thanked the Alternate Members for their hearty welcome and assured the Commission that he would always do his best in the work for the Commission and for the strengthening of the Armistice in Korea.

Meeting adjourned at 11.07 hrs.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 5 to Despatch 202
of Dec. 10, 1956 from Seoul.
(2 of 6 copies)

Distr. General
NNSC/PV 251
10 May 1956
Orig. English

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 251st PLENARY MEETING
held at Headquarters Panmunjom on Thursday,
10 May 1956, at 1000 hrs.

CONTENTS : 1. a. Introduction of the new Czechoslovak Alternate Member Colonel Lejnar.
b. Approval of the agenda of the 251st Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 250th Meeting.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

4. The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their function.

5. Miscellaneous.
a. Letter from UNCMAC Secretary dated 7 May 1956, submitting the names of Members of UNCMAC as of 2 May 1956.
b. Report of Minister Real on his trip to Kunsan.

PRESENT : CHAIRMAN : Minister Morski — Poland

MEMBERS : Minister Real, — Switzerland
General Taus, — Czechoslovakia
General Bergenstrahle, — Sweden

SECRETARIAT : 1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, — Switzerland
Executive Secretary.

1a. Introduction of the new Czechoslovak Alternate Member Colonel Lejnar.

General Taus introduced officially the new Czechoslovak Alternate Member Colonel Lejnar to the Members. The Chairman and the other Members welcomed Col. Lejnar and wished him a pleasant stay in Korea.

1b. Approval of the agenda of the 251st Meeting.

The agenda of the 251st Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 262).

2. Approval of the record of the 250th Meeting.

The record of the 250th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

Between 2 May 1956, 1700 hours and 9 May 1956, 1700 hours, a total of 41 routine reports had been received.

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

4. The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their function.

GENERAL TAUS: At the 247th Meeting of NNSC, held on April 12 of this year we all devoted our attention and interest to the statement of the Honourable Swiss Member, Minister Real, in regard to the problem of bearing responsibility for the consequences of the risks involved for the NNSC members in the execution of their duties. On that occasion I mentioned the actual case - namely the accident which resulted in the loss of lives of the three members of the Polish Delegation, in the vicinity of Kunsan on November 7, of the last year.

I promised to submit the statement in question to my close study. After a thorough inquiry into the problem as a whole let me put forward the view of the Czechoslovak Delegation in this way:

according to AA - the Sides are bound to warrant the NNSC personnel safety in travel so as to safeguard the proper function of NNSC in the spirit of AA. Our activities are being realized for the sake of and in the interest of the Sides - signatories to AA. In spite of lack of an explicite stipulation in AA it would appear only natural and appropriate for the Sides to bear the responsibility for the consequences of the risks, involved in the execution of our duties. The correctness of our view is moreover supported by the fact that in 1955 after a damage, caused to our delegation, the UNC-Side complied with the request of our delegation and granted us adequate indemnity for the loss. Even if we take into consideration that only material was concerned, yet it is evident that the UNC-Side recognized its obligation to grant an indemnity for the losses arisen. In this actual case we did not attempt to investigate the problem of the fault itself, but the Side paid off the indemnity of its own when the damage was reported.

Therefore it seems, when the aircrash near Kunsan had resulted in the loss of three lives, that the Side, on whose controlled territory, this accident had occured, would cover the loss by an adequate indemnity, the more so for the seriousness of such a case.

The evident case of indemnity for the loss of three lives has not been solved practically, on the contrary, a suggestion was made to solve this problem of indemnity in general as a matter of principle. As the Czechoslovak Delegation had arrived at the conclusion that the statement of the Honourable Swiss Member could, in its bearing, result in a partly or complete solution of the problem of indemnity for the loss of the lives three members of the Polish Delegation in NNSC, I associate myself with the statement of the Honourable Swiss Member with an amendment to make the necessary steps in this matter by approaching, in an appropriate manner, the Sides in MAC with the matter of principle in the indemnification problem, taken in general.

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/39

MINISTER MORSKI: It goes without saying that the Polish Delegation to the NNSC and the Polish Government are as deeply concerned as the remaining delegations and governments that the lives of their nationals sent to work in the ~~NNSC~~ in Korea be fully safeguarded and protected.

The natural and fully justified concern of our respective governments and our delegations has been in my opinion duly recognized by both Sides to the Armistice Agreement who have assumed full responsibility for protecting the lives of the personnel of the NNSC on the territories under their control.

There were occasions when we felt justified in complaining, for instance, that the UNC/MAC side was carrying its responsibility too far by introducing certain objectionable measures of security in regard to the personnel of the NNSC in South Korea. But we always recognized the principle of full responsibility of that or the other Side for anything that might happen to any member of the NNSC on the territory under their control. On this point we all share an unanimous opinion.

When therefore lives of our people were threatened and particularly when the lives of three of our members were lost in the tragic airplane accident of 7th November 1955 our Delegation as well as our Government have taken up this question with all the seriousness it deserved, stressing full, moral and material responsibility of the Side for what had happened. By so doing we have done what any self-respecting government or national delegation would do under the circumstances.

It is on the basis of the above considerations that I have welcomed the statement made by the Honourable Swiss Member at the 247th Plenary Meeting of the NNSC and particularly his clear and unequivocal conclusion which reads in part: "... we strongly feel that it is the responsibility of the Sides to bear the costs and to offer adequate compensation should a delegation sustain losses".

For the same reason I had welcomed the statement made by the Honourable Swedish Member at the 249th Plenary Meeting of the NNSC in which he fully associated himself with the view expressed by our Swiss Colleague.

Indeed, no other conclusion could be drawn from the clearly defined responsibilities of the Sides to the Armistice Agreement for full protection of lives of the personnel of the NNSC on the territory under their control.

Now that all three of my Colleagues have taken a clear stand on this issue and particularly that the principle involved in no way interferes with, but on the contrary, enhances the justness of our claim, I am prepared to join my Colleagues in drafting and signing an appropriate statement to be passed on to MAC, e.g. to the Sides of MAC.

As none of us has as yet a ready draft of a joint letter to the Sides which we could consider and accept at this Meeting I would suggest that we in accordance with our accepted practice and in view of the importance of this matter give a day or two to our Alternates to prepare a draft of an appropriate statement. We could then resume our Meeting, let us say, on Saturday, May 12 at the usual time with only this point on our agenda.

If this meets with your approval we could now pass on to the next item of our agenda for today.

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MINISTER REAL: I have listened with great attention to the statements presented today by my Czechoslovak and Polish Colleagues, and, with satisfaction, learned that they associate themselves with my statement of about a month ago. The Chairman just said that a letter should be drafted to the two sides of MAC. I can agree to this procedure. The letter in question would be drafted on the basis of the statements made here. There is only one point I want to raise. I may, because of the translation, have misunderstood the end of the statement of the Czechoslovak Member. Referring to a claim, he said that in our letter the Side should be asked for indemnity. I presume he meant to ask in principle for indemnity and not in a particular case. I want to make this clear so that the drafting of the letter will correspond to our mutual understanding. As to the suggestion of the Chairman that the letter be drafted by the Alternates, I just thought that, since we are all more or less in agreement, the Executive Secretary could also be connected with it. But I do not want to oppose the proposal of the Chairman. I only hope the Alternates will not have the same difficulties with the letter as they had with the record of the last meeting.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I would suggest that we have a reply to the question put forward by the Honourable Swiss Member before I make a short statement.

GENERAL TAUS: Let me clarify the end of my statement in this sense.- I would like to point out that I associate myself with the statement of the Honourable Swiss Member because I am of the opinion that the same can lead in its bearing to a practical solution of the indemnification question concerning the loss of lives of the three Members of the Polish Delegation.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: As I have already expressed, it is my opinion that the indemnity question should be examined and solved from a general point of view. It should be clarified, what body has to take the responsibility concerning indemnity in cases of the type we have in mind.

It is for this reason that I have with great interest and satisfaction listened to the statements made by the Honourable Czechoslovak and Polish Members and I am glad to hear that they share the opinion that the indemnity question should be examined in the said manner.

I associate myself with the proposal that we charge our Alternates with the task to elaborate the text of a letter containing our opinion and that such a draft should be examined by this Commission on Saturday, May 12, 1956.

In my opinion this letter should be indited in a very concise and stringent way, thus inviting the addressees to give a clear reply and clarification on an item which is of greatest importance to us all.

MINISTER MORSKI: I would like to make a few observations. I think that we are all in agreement that we are going to take up the question of principle in a brief and concise statement and address it to the Sides. I must say that we in the Polish Delegation are, naturally, interested in the practical solution of the question. Since, however, the matter of principle arose and all the Delegations are unanimous on it, I am prepared to see the settlement of the first thing first. Since we have agreed upon the course and are preparing a joint statement, our Delegation will proceed with the practical question immediately after this principle is settled.

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The reason why I suggested that the task be placed in the hands of the Alternates was that we usually charge the Secretaries with tasks of internal NNSC character. In this case we are addressing ourselves to the Sides of the MAC and therefore I thought it would be more appropriate if the Alternates were made responsible for preparing the draft. This does not mean that they are prevented from getting the assistance of the Secretaries.

It was so agreed.

5. Miscellaneous.

a) Letter from UNC/MAC Secretary dated 7 May 1956 submitting the names of Members of UNC/MAC as of 2 May 1956.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter. (NNSC Doc. 261).

It was decided to take note of the letter and file it.

b) Report of Minister Real on his trip to Kunsan.

MINISTER REAL informed the Commission that he had paid a short visit to the subteam in Kunsan on 2nd and 3rd May 1956. He found the Polish and Swiss Members there in good health and spirits, and could establish that the side cared in a satisfactory way for the team. Minister Real further stated that following a suggestion of his to the Base Commander, the subteam's area of movement for recreation had been somewhat extended, according to a communication Minister Real had received in the meantime.

CHAIRMAN thanked Minister Real for the report of his visit to the subteam at Kunsan.

Meeting adjourned at 1100 hours.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 6 to Despatch 202
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NNSC/VR 252
12 May 1956
Orig. ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 252nd PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Saturday,
12 May 1956, at 1100 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their function.

PRESENT : CHAIRMAN: Minister Morski, Poland

MEMBERS : Minister Real, Switzerland
General Taus, Czechoslovakia
General Bergenstrahle, Sweden

SECRETARIAT: 1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, Switzerland
Executive Secretary.

1. The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their function.

CHAIRMAN: The Alternates have prepared a draft of the letter concerning the question of compensation. We may either read it out, or perhaps, in view of the fact that many details are to be discussed we could recess and convene when we are ready to sign a letter acceptable to all of us.

MINISTER REAL: I too received the draft prepared by the Alternates. I have not seen it before it was circulated, and I want to state here that I am not fully in agreement with the present draft. In reading it through I have made notes and prepared another paper which I would be glad to circulate to the Members now. Thus we could either discuss it here or in a recess, or if the Chair decides to discuss the draft prepared by the Alternates, I would make my observations at that time. I am ready to distribute my new draft and, if you allow, the Executive Secretary then could read it out.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I am a newcomer in this Commission and perhaps I am wrong. As far as I understand, the Honourable Member for Switzerland made a statement in this question at the 247th Meeting to which we have later declared our adhesion. As far as I further understand, the Alternates should have followed the principles and the theory laid down in this Swiss statement, when they were building up the conclusions in their draft, but I cannot see they have done so. For this reason, I regret to declare that I do not either agree to the draft that has been presented to us by the Alternates. I have no objections that we now take a recess and discuss how the letter should read.

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

GENERAL TAUS: The issue we are dealing with has taken rather an unexpected course for me, because I presumed the Alternates had been granted a sufficient space of time for the preparation of the draft to do the job well.

The Honourable Swiss Member, Minister Real, seems to have brought in a new aspect to this matter. To my mind, such a serious problem of a new draft cannot be fully considered in only a recess. Therefore I suggest to assign some other date for this task.

CHAIRMAN: I should like to stress that I appreciate the work done by the Alternates. I think we should agree that they did not have much time to prepare the draft of the letter. We now have another draft prepared by the Honourable Swiss Member. I also have some ideas on this subject which I would like to present to my Colleagues. Unfortunately, I had no time to have it retyped. I would therefore agree to a recess, where we could bring our thoughts together and come to a joint conclusion.

MINISTER REAL: I would like to make one point clear. The Alternates were entrusted to prepare a draft-letter on the basis of statements made in the Commission. I have looked through the draft and I noticed that there was at least one important point brought in which does not clearly correspond with our discussion; for that reason I have made a new draft, reflecting the discussion more precisely, and particularly my statement which was referred to by all the other three Members. Therefore I do not bring a new element into the discussion as the Honourable Czechoslovak Member said I do. On the contrary, I would like to keep to the previous statements made in the Commission and propose to alter the two points in the draft-letter where it is stated that the Armistice Agreement itself contains already an obligation for the Sides to indemnify for losses or damage. If that were the case we certainly would not have to write a letter to the Sides.

GENERAL TAUS: I did not mean to stir up this matter into a discussion or controversy with the Honourable Swiss Member. I only wanted to state that the matter was a new proposition that I had not studied which requires a certain amount of time. Therefore I suggested to fix some other date for the final consideration of this matter. Notwithstanding, following the clarification of the Honourable Swiss Member, I can associate myself with his new proposal.

MINISTER REAL: Maybe it would help if I would here before the recess circulate my paper. We can consider it here or in the recess. If the Chair permits, the Executive Secretary could read it out.

CHAIRMAN: As the Alternates' draft was not read, we could read it in private and then decide.

(The draft of the Swiss Member was distributed.)

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CHAIRMAN: We have now all read the draft prepared by Minister Real. I am prepared to accept it as the basis for our considerations. I regard it as a better draft than the one presented by the Alternates.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I also agree with you that we take the Swiss draft as the basis for our discussion.

CHAIRMAN announces a recess for the purpose of working out the final text of the letter.

Meeting recessed at 1128 hours.

Meeting resumed at 1210 hours.

CHAIRMAN: We have considered and accepted the draft which I now request the Executive Secretary to read out. After that the letters will be prepared for signing by the Members and dispatched to the Sides.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

(text of draft)

Panmunjom, 12 May 1956

TO: Senior Member
Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers
Military Armistice Commission.

FROM: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

CHAIRMAN: May I interrupt? Identical letters will go to both Sides, therefore the addressing part will be different to each of the Sides, but we are concerned with the contents of the draft itself. I would therefore propose to omit the addressing part and read out the text.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

"The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has the honour to inform the Senior Member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Side (respectively United Nations Command Side) that, at its 247th, 249th and 251st Plenary Meetings, it had considered the question of principle of compensation for injuries and damages suffered by NNSC-personnel when carrying out their functions. At its 251st Plenary Meeting this Commission had decided to present its position on this subject to both Sides on the Military Armistice Commission.

The importance of this problem is evident in view of the course of events as well as of the special risks inherent in the execution of the mission of this Commission in Korea.

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 4/17/89

With regard to the legal side of this problem paragraphs 13g, h and 18 of the Armistice Agreement covering the questions of protection, logistic support and operational costs are worth mentioning. The Agreement, however, is lacking a direct reference regarding indemnity for injury or damage affecting the NNSC-personnel. As no definite interpretative competence is vested in this Commission, it is the more regrettable that the question of compensation had not been clarified during the joint conference between NNSC and MAC in August 1953.

Even in the absence of an explicit and conclusive provision in the Armistice Agreement, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission holds that important considerations require a positive solution to this problem. First of all it is the particular nature of the Commission's mandate, whereby the four delegations in the interests of the two Sides have assumed a specific role in the machinery of supervision of the Armistice. It would therefore not be equitable if the NNSC-personnel or their respective home Governments should sustain the consequences of risks involved in the discharge of the mandate. In this connection it also must be pointed out that for the execution of its mission this Commission is entirely dependent on the logistic support provided by the Sides, especially in the field of transportation. Furthermore, it has to be taken into account, that in case of accidents the investigation into the causes and circumstances is being carried out by the Side concerned. As no impartial third instance is at hand for reviewing the findings of investigation, it follows moreover that the question of fault or negligence cannot constitute a criterion for granting or not granting a compensation.

Considering these circumstances, and on reasons of fairness, equity and common justice, this Commission arrived at the conclusion that the Sides should provide adequate compensation for injuries and damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the fulfilment of their tasks in Korea.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission trusts that the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Side (respectively United Nations Command Side) will share this opinion. The Commission would appreciate receiving an early reply.

An identical letter has been addressed to the Senior Member United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (respectively Senior Member Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Military Armistice Commission).

Minister Morski
Poland

Minister Real
Switzerland

General Taus
Czechoslovakia

General Bergenstrahle
Sweden

The letter as read out by the
Executive Secretary was approved.
(NNSC Docs.263, 264, dtd.12 May 1956).

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NND 867400
By Dpw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

MINISTER REAL: Before the recess I stated that I was not in a position to accept entirely the draft of the Alternates. With this I did not want to minimize the work done by the Alternates. Their draft has served me as a basis for my subsequent draft and I join in the thanks of the Chairman to the Alternates for their efforts.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any further observations to the letter? As there are none I entrust the Executive Secretary with the task of preparing the letters to the Sides for signing by the Members.

Meeting adjourned at 1220 hours.

Hu/CH

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 7 to despatch 202
2 Dec. 10, 1956. from Seoul.
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NNSC / SR 253
17 May 1956
Orig. ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 253rd PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
17 May 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 253rd Meeting.

2. Approval of the records of the 251st and 252nd Meetings.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

4. Letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC Maj.Gen. R.G. Gard of 14 May 1956 in reply to the letter from NNSC of 12 May 1956 regarding the question of compensation.

5. Miscellaneous:
Letter to MAC submitting names of the Members and Alternate Members of NNSC, as of 17 May 1956.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Minister Real,	Switzerland
	MEMBERS:	General Taus,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Minister Morski,	Poland
	SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Fisera, Executive Secretary.	Czechoslovakia

1. Approval of the agenda of the 253rd Meeting.

The agenda of the 253rd Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 267).

2. Approval of the records of the 251st and 252nd Meetings.

The records of the 251st and 252nd Meetings were approved.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

Between 9 May 1956, 1700 hours and 16 May 1956, 1700 hours, a total of 45 routine reports had been received.

4. Letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC Maj.Gen. R.G. Gard of 14 May 1956 in reply to the letter from NNSC of 12 May 1956 regarding the question of compensation.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: 14 May 1956

"TO: The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: The Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

The receipt of your letter of 12 May 1956 regarding the principle of compensation for injuries and damages suffered by NNSC personnel in carrying out their functions assigned by the

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NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Armistice Agreement is acknowledged. Since this matter is outside the competence of the Military Armistice Commission, your letter has been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command.

When the views of the United Nations Command side have been determined you will be informed.

R.G. Gard
Major General, USA
Senior Member UNC/MAC"

The CHAIRMAN stating that the letter of NNSC dated 12 May 1956 had been forwarded to the UNC-Commander-in-Chief and that NNSC would be further informed at a later date, recommended to take note of the letter of Maj.Gen. Gard.

MINISTER MORSKI joined the Chair's motion. He pointed out, however, that contrary to the view expressed in Maj.Gen. Gard's letter, the matter of compensation equally lay within the competence of the Military Armistice Commission as the points raised during the joint MAC-NNSC meeting of August 1953. This was the unanimous opinion of the NNSC when it was decided to send the letter to the Sides.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE supported the proposal for filing the letter, it being an interim reply.

GENERAL TAUS expressed his feeling that the letter from Major General Gard was a routine way of polite notification about the receipt of NNSC communication of May 12, 1956. He declared he had not the intention to comment on the letter of UNC/MAC at the moment, and expressed his agreement to take note of it reserving the right to revert to the matter after receipt of the reply from the Senior Member of the KPA-CPV side.

MINISTER REAL referring to the remark of the Polish Member, stated that the question of competence of the Military Armistice Commission was primarily the concern of the two Sides and that for this reason he would abstain from further comments at the moment.

It was decided to take note of the letter and file it (NNSC Doc. 266, 14 May 1956).

5. Miscellaneous:

Letter to MAC submitting names of the Members and Alternate Members of NNSC, as of 17 May 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the draft letter.

The letter was signed by the Members (NNSC Doc. 268, 17 May 1956).

Meeting adjourned at 1025 hours.

Hu/CH

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NND 867400
By Lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 254th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday, 24 May 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 254th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 253rd Meeting.

3. Reports from NNIST:S

4. Reports from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of April 1956.

5. Corrections to the Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch, dated 22 May 1956.

6. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV MAC Major General Jung Kook Rok of 17 May 1956 in reply to the letter from NNSC of 12 May 1956 regarding the question of compensation.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	General Taus,	Czechoslovakia
	MEMBERS:	General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Minister Morski,	Poland
		Minister Real,	Switzerland
	SECRETARIAT:	Lt.Col. Areskoug, Executive Secretary	Sweden

1. Approval of the agenda of the 254th Meeting.

The agenda of the 254th Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. No 271, dated 24 May 1956).

2. Approval of the record of the 253rd Meeting.

The record of the 253rd Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

During the period from 16 May, 1956, 1700 hours to 23 May, 1956, 1700 hours, a total of 48 routine reports had been received.

4. Reports from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of April 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the report (NNSC Doc. No 270, dated 22 May 1956).

MINISTER REAL remarked that he had noted a certain difference between the northern and southern Summary Reports,

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as far as the sequence and wording of the subcategories under item "Ammunition" were concerned. He proposed that the Analytic Branch be entrusted to check whether, in the future, the subcategories "C" through "F" could be rearranged, so as to keep the same sequence and wording in the tabulations for both Sides.

It was so decided.

The Summary Reports for the month of April 1956 as presented by the Analytic Branch, were taken note of. It was decided to entrust the Secretaries with the preparation of the draft evaluation for the month of April 1956.

5. Corrections to the Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch, dated 22 May 1956.

It was decided to take note of the corrections, to incorporate them into the respective Summary Reports and to have them forwarded to MAC.

6. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV MAC Major General Jung Kook Rok of 17 May 1956 in reply to the letter from NNSC of 12 May 1956, regarding the question of compensation.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. No 272, dated 17 May 1956).

MINISTER MORSKI: I find the letter from the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV-Side, Gen. Jung Kook Rok, of 17 May 1956 to be a fully satisfactory answer to the letter of the NNSC of 12 May 1956 regarding the compensation and sent to both Sides of MAC.

In its prompt and positive reply the KPA/CPV-Side not only agrees with the unanimcus opinion of the NNSC on this important issue but also states that in case of an accident the NNSC "is competent to conduct investigations into the causes and circumstances if it so desires, and that both sides should render assistance for it in every way".

By their stand on the question of accidents and compensation the KPA and CPV have once more demonstrated their positive and friendly attitude towards the NNSC, towards the interests and wishes of all its delegations and individual members.

I trust that the reply from the UNC/MAC-Side which we are now waiting for, will also be satis factory and not too long delayed.

I propose to file the letter in the usual way.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I have with satisfaction read the reply we have received to our letter of 12 May 1956 in the indemnity question from the Senior Member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Side in the Military Armistice Commission, General Jung Kook Rok.

I note from that letter, that his Side is prepared to provide adequate compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the fulfilment of its tasks in Korea. I have further noted, that the NNSC, according to his opinion is - if it so desires - entitled to conduct investigations into the causes and circumstances in case of accidents causing damages to NNSC personnel and that his Side considers it should render assistance for these investigations in every way.

I am of the opinion that this Commission should with appreciation take note of the contents of the letter.

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MINISTER REAL: It is with great interest that I have read and studied the letter of the Senior Member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side on the MAC, General Jung Kook Rok, of 17 May 1956.

In this letter General Jung Kook Rok has expressed his agreement with the position of our Commission on the question of principle of compensation, as presented in the NNSC communication of May 12th to the Sides.

Joining my Polish and Swedish Colleagues, I wish to express my satisfaction on this positive reply.

General Jung Kook Rok in his letter also referred to the problem of investigation by the NNSC into the causes and circumstances of an accident resulting in damages to the personnel of our Commission. In this respect he is of the opinion that the Commission is competent to conduct such investigations if it so desires. I had the opportunity to express my views on this point in my statement at the 247th Meeting of April 12, holding that legally such competence for the Commission cannot be derived from the terms of the Armistice Agreement. I feel that I have nothing to add at this time. It goes without saying that I have duly noted the opinion of the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV-side regarding this aspect of the matter.

Provided my interpretation of General Jung's Letter is correct, he is of the opinion that indemnification for damage and loss resulting from accidents and affecting NNSC personnel does not come under Paragraph 18 of the Armistice Agreement, but that such compensation should be borne by the "Side concerned", words he used - and I presume used purposely - twice in his letter.

I join the proposal of my Polish Colleague to take note of the letter and to file it in the usual way.

GENERAL TAUS: I have carefully studied the letter addressed to our Commission by the Senior Member KPA/CPV MAC, in reply to the NNSC communication, dated May 12, 1956. The Czechoslovak Delegation welcomed the unequivocal attitude, taken so early by the Senior Member KPA/CPV, towards the problem of compensation for possible injuries or damage, sustained by the NNSC personnel in the discharge of their official duties. It was an approach wished for by NNSC in its letter of May 12, 1956.

The Czechoslovak Delegation welcomes this requested, early reply to our communication the better, as the KPA/CPV Side met our request and replied so early although on the territory under its control no such occurrences as to instigate our Commission to discuss the compensation principle and dispatch the above mentioned letter, have been recorded.

The Czechoslovak Delegation is fully satisfied by the unwavering stand adopted by the Senior Member KPA/CPV in respect of the problems related to the compensation issue, as this stand is in full agreement with the views contained in the NNSC communication.

The Czechoslovak Delegation also appreciates the standpoint expressed by the Senior Member KPA/CPV in his letter of May 5, 1956 where the KPA/CPV Side contends that NNSC be authorized to conduct investigation into causes and circumstances, if it so desires, and that it should be fully assisted by both the concerned Sides.

The Czechoslovak Delegation welcomes as well that the Senior Member KPA/CPV expressed his agreement with the conclusion, contained in the end of NNSC's letter of May 12, suggesting, the Side in question should grant an adequate compensation for injuries and damage sustained by the NNSC personnel in the discharge of their duties in Korea.

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I associate myself with the other Gentlemen to take note of and file the letter until the standpoint of the Commander-in-Chief UNC has been made clear, when both the replies are subject to full-dress discussion.

The Czechoslovak Delegation hopes to find the reply of the other opposing Side to MAC positive and prompt.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I beg to associate myself with the proposal made by the Czechoslovak, Polish and Swiss Colleagues that we file the letter. We will revert to the matter when we have the reply from the UNC/MAC Side.

MINISTER MORSKI: Referring to the expression "the side concerned" used in Gen. Jung Kock Rok's letter, and by oversight omitted in our letter of 12th May 1956, I wish to state that for my part I never interpreted our position as meaning that both Sides jointly should bear responsibility for an accident or accidents which have happened or may happen on the territory under the control of one of the Sides only.

My understanding of the Armistice Agreement has always been that the respective Sides who are responsible for the logistic support and transportation for NNSC personnel on the territory under their respective control should bear the costs and pay the compensation accordingly.

I do not for a moment doubt that this is the position of all concerned on this subject.

MINISTER REAL: I have carefully listened to what our Honourable Polish Colleague has said. Since the two Sides agree as to how they will share the costs for the Commission, I think that it is up to them to decide on the interpretation of paragraph 18. For us, here, the main point is that a practical solution to the problem of indemnity is found, and that our respective Governments will be compensated for eventual loss or damage.

It was decided to take note of the letter from the Senior Member KPA/CPV Side of 17 May 1956 and file it. (NNSC Doc.272, dtd.17 May 1956).

Meeting adjourned at 1050 hours.

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NNSC PV / 261
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 261st PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
21 June 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1.a. Welcome addresses to the new Polish Acting Member, Mr. Brzestowski.
b. Approval of the agenda of the 261st Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 260th Meeting.

3. Supplementary report from the Executive Secretary about the withdrawal of NNIST:S from the Southern and Northern ports of entry on 9 June and 12 June, respectively.

4. Statement of the Polish Member, Minister Morski, in connection with the statement of the Polish Government, dated 15 June 1956 concerning NNSC.

5. Miscellaneous.
Farewell addresses to the departing Member for Poland, Minister Morski.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	MEMBERS:	General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Minister Morski,	Poland
		Minister Real,	Switzerland
	SECRETARIAT:	Maj. Tell, Executive Secretary.	Sweden

1.a. Welcome addresses to the new Polish Acting Member, Mr. Brzestowski.

Minister Morski introduced his successor, Mr. Brzestovski, to whom the Chairman and the other Members extended a cordial welcome, assuring him of their cooperation and assistance.

Mr. Brzestowski thanked for the kind words of welcome and assured the Members that it would be always his endeavour to continue the present collaboration of the Polish Delegation with the other Delegations.

1.b. Approval of the agenda of the 261st Meeting.

The agenda as prepared by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 288).

2. Approval of the record of the 260th Meeting.

The record of the 260th Meeting was approved.

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3. Supplementary report from the Executive Secretary about the withdrawal of NNIST:S from the Southern and Northern ports of entry on 9 June and 12 June, respectively.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the report as follows :

" The Subteams have delivered to the Executive Secretary reports on the withdrawal from the ports of entry. At the same time documents belonging to the Subteams have been handed over. At the Secretaries' Meeting these reports and documents have been examined by the four Secretaries.

NNIST No 1 Sinuiju, No 4 Manpo and No 5 Sinanju received the urgent cable about the withdrawal from NNSC HQ on 9 June 1956 at about 0800 hours. The NNIST:S at Sinuiju and at Sinanju held extraordinary meetings at which decisions were taken concerning the execution of the instruction of NNSC HQ. At the NNIST No 4 Manpo it was decided not to hold a meeting but to entrust the Executive Secretary of the Subteam with the preparation of all the documents for the transport. The documentation of the above mentioned Subteam has been brought to Panmunjom.

The Liaison Officers at these ports of entry organized farewell parties for the Subteams. At Sinuiju and Sinanju the KPA/CPV- Side had organized performances of artistic groups for the Subteams. At the railway stations the Liaison Officers, representatives of the local authorities and population bid their farewell to the departing Subteams. The Subteams left their ports of entry by train on 10 and 11 June and arrived at Panmunjom on 12 June 1956 at about 1100 hours.

NNIST No 6 Inchon, No 8 Pusan and No 10 Kunsan received the cable about the withdrawal from NNSC early in the morning of 9 June 1956. The NNIST No 6 Inchon and No 10 Kunsan had been informed by the Executive Secretary of NNSC about the NNSC instruction of 8 June 1956 by telephone before they received the instruction-cable. The Subteams decided to prepare for leaving on the basis of this phone-call. The Subteam at Kunsan held an extraordinary meeting.

The Subteams had a few hours to prepare their departure and left the Southern ports of entry on 9 June 1956: Inchon at about 1015 hours, Pusan at about 1245 hours and Kunsan at 0930 hours and arrived at Panmunjom on the same day at about 1100, 1500 and 1300 hours, respectively.

Some photographers and film operators were present at the airfields and some journalists tried to get an interview with the Subteams.

All the documents belonging to the Subteams in the Southern ports of entry have been delivered to the Executive Secretary of NNSC except some documents from NNIST No 6 Inchon and No 10 Kunsan which have been burned after an unanimous decision by the members of the Subteams. Considering this fact the four secretaries want to point out that this burning of documents was not in accordance with the instructions to the NNIST:S issued by the Executive Secretary. This burning of documents, however, has, in the opinion of the secretaries,not caused any damage, because in Inchon the burned documents

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consisted of :

various records from NNSC Meetings,
various letters from the Analytic Branch
and PIR:S from 1953 to 1955, and
in Kunsan of documents of the same type.
They were only copies of original documents filed at NNSC HQ and also in the possession of every delegation and in some cases already studied and worked up by the Analytic Branch.

The NNIST No 8 Pusan has not burned any documents. The two components of the subteam filed their own copies and a third copy was filed by the Liaison Officer. After request from the Executive Secretary the Liaison Officer of Pusan has delivered his files to NNSC HQ.

The documents of all the subteams will be deposited with the General Services and the Secretaries will take the final steps as to the handling of those documents in the future."

The Members expressed their approval of the Executive Secretary's report and it was decided to take note of it.

4. Statement of the Polish Member, Minister Morski, in connection with the statement of the Polish Government, dated 15 June 1956 concerning NNSC

MINISTER MORSKI : Allow me to acquaint you with the statement of my Government on the recent changes concerning the NNSC. And as I am attending the meeting of this Commission for the last time may I also be allowed to add some of my observations to the problems facing this Commission today, as I see them.

The statement issued by the Polish Government on June 15, 1956, in connection with the recent decision of the UNC Side in regard to the NNSC reads as follows :

"The Command of the United States troops in South Korea has recently taken an arbitrary decision on the " temporary " suspension of the activity of the inspection teams in South Korea. In connection with this unilateral and illegal act it is necessary to recall that the inspection teams are organs of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea, with the aid of which it discharges its functions and that they have been called into being on the basis of the Armistice Agreement. It is clear that the step taken to prevent the activity of the inspection teams is tantamount to the action against the Commission as a whole. The above mentioned decision of the Command of the United States troops constitutes therefore a serious breach of the Armistice Agreement.

In order to find justification for its move, the Command of the United States troops is putting forward, not for the first time, groundless and slanderous charges against the representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia in the Commission. While categorically rejecting these untruthfull allegations it is necessary to recall that the Polish People's Republic, in accepting her duties as a participant in the work of the NNSC in Korea, desired to make her contribution to the cause of the consolidation of peace in Korea and the settlement of her political problems, to the cause of a general relaxation of international tension.

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The Polish Delegation to the NNSC has constantly and systematically been making and is making efforts in order to ensure the implementation of the Armistice Agreement. It is necessary to add that representatives of the Polish Delegation have lost their lives on their post in South Korea as a result of the failure of the Command of the United States troops in South Korea to carry out its duties of ensuring the safety of members of the inspection teams.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that a possible reorganization of the inspection teams of the NNSC in Korea could have been effected on the basis of an understanding between the parties without violation of the Armistice Agreement, as is proved by the precedent of August 1955 when a temporary suspension of the activity of the inspection teams in a mumber of Korean ports took place. The recommendation of the NNSC in Korea of June 5, 1956, was intended to achieve an analogous settlement of the matter as regards other ports covered by inspection.

However, this recommendation was rejected as a result of the opposition of the American side. Responsibility for this step rests entirely with the United States and the other countries represented in the United Nations Command.

The Polish Government takes the view that the NNSC in Korea fully preserves its right to send inspection teams into the field in accordance with the wording of Armistice Agreement."

As it can be seen from the statement just read by me, my Government concludes that nothwithstanding the unilateral suspension of the UNC Side of the operations in the area under the control of the UNC of the NNSC and its NNIST:S, the NNSC retains its full rights to send out its inspection teams in accordance with the stipulations of the Armistice Agreement.

The Governments of the People's Republic of China and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their spokesmen in the KPA/CPV MAC have taken basically the same position.

The NNSC, acting under duress of the UNC ultimatum and upon conditional consent of the KPA/CPV Side, has in its letter of 5 June 1956 recommended to the Military Armistice Commission a provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S from all the Ports of Entry. The letter referred to expressed the considered opinion of all the Delegations to the NNSC that the proposed provisional withdrawal ought to be, in accordance with the AA, authorized by mutual agreement of both Sides of MAC, as it has been done on the occasion of the previous reduction nearly a year ago. It stated further, that the provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S does not change the legal status, and by the same token, the legal rights and obligations of this Commission, unless and until the Sides of the MAC, by a mutual agreement, decide otherwise.

The fact that, in contrast to the partial reduction of the NNSC carried out in August 1955, the withdrawal of the NNIST:S in June 1956 had to be done without the mutually reached authorization by the MAC, does not change either the provisional character of that withdrawal or the legal status of the NNSC in Panmunjom.

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Actually all the parties concerned are unanimous on this one point that the withdrawal of the NNSC inspection organs is provisional. Only both Sides of MAC could, by mutual agreement, decide otherwise. Therefore only when the Sides reach a mutually agreed decision on this issue, the NNSC will be able to implement it. In the meantime the NNSC does not have to add one word to its legally sound and only correct conclusion contained in the closing paragraph of its letter to MAC of 5 June 1956.

As of 9 June 1956 we actually have no fixed inspection organs in the Ports of Entry. The Polish Delegation is of the opinion that the NNSC not only has the legal right but should in fact send out its inspectors to the respective Ports for the on the spot inspections and control. Whether they will be so sent and whether the UNC-Side will or will not change its uncooperative attitude in this respect is another matter.

One thing emerges from all the statements made recently at the meetings of MAC and from the positions taken by our governments and our delegations here that, except for the unilateral and partial abrogation or suspension recently announced by the UNC Side, the Armistice Agreement remains in force and the NNSC is to continue its work in Panmunjom. The Sides are sending in their reports as heretofore so there is no problem here either. The Commission has thus in fact, if not by law, been reduced in such a way as some of the governments and delegations wished it to be reduced.

We should welcome the fact that outside of certain circles in the USA and in South Korea, who are obviously bent upon total elimination of the NNSC and abrogation of the AA, there is no one who would recommend or support such a move. In this connection I was very pleased to hear the statement made by my Honourable Swiss Colleague at the 249th Meeting of the NNSC, where he so clearly defined the position of his Government.

In regard to the Swiss and Swedish proposals concerning the last reduction of the NNSC my Government as well as the Governments of Czechoslovakia, People's Republic of China and Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed their consent to the Swedish, and by the same token, to the basic part of the Swiss proposal concerning the provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:s from all the Ports of Entry.

We were all shocked by, and have taken our stand here, on the manner in which the UNC Side has chosen to arbitrarily solve this question. Nothing needs to be added to, or taken back from, what has already been said about it at the 259th Meeting of the NNSC.

The Commission now enters into a new phase of its work. It will be a somewhat different work and the monthly evaluations will no doubt have to be adjusted accordingly. But the NNSC by its continued presence and work in Korea will remain an important factor in the maintainance of peace in Korea. Should any one try to abolish the AA and the NNSC in order to clear the way to an open armament race and eventual resumption of hostilities I am certain none of our Delegations and our Governments would wish to be a party to such a move.

I deem it necessary to stress this point in my final statement at this round table as I could not help noticing in recent days

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open and cynical calls for total abrogation of the AA and for bringing in into South Korea the most deadly means of mass murder and destruction which are to be found in the American war arsenals.

We owe it to the people of this beautiful but war torn land, to our own nations and to the whole humanity to insist upon the continued existence of the NNSC and observation of the AA, because the alternative to it is a thread of an unprecedented armament race with unforseable consequences. I trust that my successor and all the other Colleagues in this Commission will do all in their power to help maintaining the Armistice in Korea until a just and mutually acceptable solution of the Korean problem has been found.

The price for a permanent peace is permanent vigilance and the costs and sacrifices in peacefull endeavours, even if lasting for years, is infinitissimal in comparison with the staggering costs in materiels and blood that one hour of modern atomic war would entail. Let us all remember that, whatever we do and wherever we may be.

MINISTER REAL: I have listened with the utmost attention to the statement of the Polish Government of 15 June 1956 just read by Minister Morski, as well as to his additional reamarks. I do not want to comment on this right now. For the time being, I only want to underline that it is primarily up to the parties on the Military Armistice Commission to legalize the present factual status of the NNSC and that as long as this has not been done, the Commission provisionally will have to continue to operate only in the Demilitarized Zone.

GENERAL BERGENSTRÅHLE: The statement just made by the Honourable Polish Member contains several issues. Some of them are in my opinion outside of our authority. I will at this occasion only comment upon one point in his statement. Minister Morski once again refers to the proposal made by the Swedish Government on March 10th 1956 to the Government of Peking. In our opinion, the NNSC is not the proper forum to discuss the signification or purport of an exchange of diplomatic notes between two Governments. In the case we now have in mind, it is question of an exchange of opinions between two governments in order to find out what possibilities that might exist in order to solve a difficult problem for Sweden. As far as I understand, my Government is now closely studying the reply it received from the Chinese Government, thereby taking the recent events in this field into consideration. I take it for granted that my Government in due course will inform the Chinese Government of its views and explain its attitude in the now prevailing situation.

GENERAL CHYLE: Speaking as the Czechoslovak Delegate, I would like at this moment to limit myself to the remarks that I do associate myself with the opinion expressed in the statement of the Honourable Polish Member, Minister Morski.

5. Miscellaneous.
Farewell addresses to the departing Member for Poland, Minister Morski.

CHAIRMAN: I think you will agree if I say that the duties of the Chairman are not always easy, especially sitting in the Chair for the first time. Fortunately, however, there are not only duties but also certain privileges invested and I do feel personally very

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happy to avail myself of one of these privileges giving me the possibility to be the first one to bid the warm farewell and to extend my best wishes to the departing Senior Member for Poland, Minister Morski.

I have had the honour to sit with our distinguished Polish Colleague at this round table only a few times during the past two weeks. We all know that the recent days have been of paramount importance to this Commission and, I dare say, have demanded a full measure of personnal and diplomatic abilities from all charged with resolving difficult problems. To my mind, under such circumstances, the individual contribution towards realistic and creative solutions, which are now even more desirable than ever before, should be judged on the basis of approach of each consecutive Member of the respective Delegation to the goals and tasks performed by the NNSC, as well as on the basis of personal merits, which, no doubt, so strongly influence both the work of the Commission and the good relationship among the Senior Members and all staff of the four Delegations.

In both respects, even from my comparatively short experience, I have learned to appreciate and to admire, indeed, Minister Morski's way of approaching the important issues facing this Commission in these days. Minister Morski has richly contributed to the work of the NNSC presenting his views and standpoints not only as to make anybody uncertain as to his position but also in a tone of elegance and humor, which is the criterion of diplomats of great experience.

We shall miss Minister Morski at this green table as well as at the "white tables" where we had the pleasure to get to know him as amiable companion and charming host.

I would like to thank you, Minister Morski, for all you have contributed towards maintaining the prestige of this neutral peaceful body and wish you the very best in your future career and personal life.

MINISTER REAL: This is the last Plenary Meeting of our Commission which Minister Morski is attending as Member for Poland. Although, like the former Member for Czechoslovakia, General Taus, whom we bade farewell the other day, he has served in the Commission for a year or more, Minister Morski's departure nevertheless comes rather suddenly. Maybe that once we have become acquainted with each other and have experienced each other's approach to the problems in the Commission and gone through many friendly gatherings outside the Commission, for all of us the departure of another member will always seem premature. In the case of our distinguished Polish Colleague this is particularly true. He has, from the beginning of his assignment to the NNSC, been a prominent member of the Commission. He has always given his full energy and tireless efforts to enhance the work of the NNSC. His wide knowledge of the Korean situation, past and present, his great experience in the field of diplomacy and his clear analytical mind - not to speak of his extraordinary gift for language and speach - has enabled him to contribute to the discussions around this table in a manner and to an extent that is difficult to match. To forego his contributions in the future will be a loss to our Commission.

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More than once Minister Morski has expressed his satisfaction and gladness to have had the chance of serving in the Commission during a period in which, to a large extent, harmony and unity among the four national representatives were prevailing. Against the background of disharmony and disunity that has marked an earlier period of the Commission, this realisation must indeed give a sense of relief. At the same time, however, it also must evoke a genuine feeling of regret, namely regret for opportunities lost. No one else knows better than our departing colleague, Minister Morski, that at one time the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission did have an opportunity to shape, at least to some degree, its own destiny and to influence the two opposing Sides of the Armistice Agreement. Had the Commission then, in its earlier stages, demontrated only a resemblance of the unity and cooperation that is prevailing now, instead of distrust, pickering and quarreling, it might today not be reduced to a statistical bureau or analytical agency. A lot of blame may be attributed to a faulty Agreement or to subsequent attitude of the two Sides which have signed the Agreement and must live up to it. But there have been moments when members of this Commission have leaned over backwards to justify a most restrictive interpretation of the inspection clauses of the Armistice Agreement to suit a Side, when the opposite course would have been indicated, and these members were by no means, always sitting on this side of the table.

I am sorry to have expanded so long in reflections on lost opportunities. They came to my mind because our departing member, I am sure, is as much concerned about our Commission as we are, who remain here.

Minister Morski deserves a good rest after a long stay in Panmunjom. He went through more difficult moments than any one of us, when his delegation through a tragic accident lost three of its members. I wish Minister Morski a most pleasant trip home, a happy reunion with his family and great success and satisfaction in his future career. I know that he has been pleased and happy to live in the beautiful surroundings of Panmunjom, even for a longer period than he may have wished originally. I hope he will retain many pleasant memories of his stay here for a long time to come.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: Our Colleague, the Honourable Polish Member, is today attending his last meeting at this table. Minister Morski has served in this Commission for one year - 12 month which have contained many important events and noticeable pages in the history of NNSC. I do not wish to remind you of all these events but as Swedish-Member as member-colleague I cannot - as also did my Swiss Colleague - avoid to recall one event and once more express my sympathy with Minister Morski. You unterstand what event I have in mind. It was Minister Morski and his group that did not reeive back to their camp three of their collaborators which were sent out on duty from Parmunjom. I unterstand fully what feelings the Senior Member of the Polish Group must entertain as the responsible leader of his fellow countrymen fulfilling their tasks in a country far distant from the Vistula.

The NNSC records for the last 12 month show us that Minister Morski has to a remarkably great extent participated in our discussions, always with a clear mind and distinctive purpose in his frank statements. Personally, I cannot subscribe to all his

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declarations, but I have, as also my predecessors, always with attention and interest listened to them. Minister Morski's contributions to our discussions have enriched our debates - no doubt about this - and we shall certainly miss them.

When Minister Morski now becomes an ex-Member of NNSC, I beg him to accept our appreciation of his fruitful contributions to the work of this Commission. I also want to express my own and my delegation's sincere thanks for pleasant hours we have spent together outside of this building. I myself and my delegation wish him a good journey back home to Warszawa, a happy reunion with his family and more future interesting tasks for him in the service of his country.

MINISTER MORSKI : Allow me to express my deep appreciation and sincere thanks for your kind words and generous wishes you have bestowed upon me at this my last meeting with you in this Commission. Permit me also to take this opportunity to thank you for all your friendliness, understanding and cooperation which you have so generously offered me during our joint work in the NNSC as well as for your wonderfull hospitality it was my privilege and real pleasure to enjoy at your receptions.

If we were able to unanimously decide many intricate and difficult problems we were confronted with in the course of our work here it was above all due to the spirit in which we approached them as well as due to mutual consideration and respect for each others' views.

In the first place we were all aware of this simple truth that we have come here to contribute jointly to the prevention of another calamity which happened here in 1950 - 1953 and threatened to spread to other parts of the world. In the second place we always endeavoured to understand each others' position, never to enforce our views upon one another and always to find such a solution which would be acceptable to all of us. If this means progress in the work of the NNSC in comparison with the past, as indeed it is, I should like to wish my Colleagues further welcome changes in this direction.

I shall always look upon the year spent here with you, Gentlemen, with your associates and predecessors, as one of the most interesting and rich in experience years of my life.

I have learned a lot about the people and the problems of this part of the world. I have also learned a great deal from the association with my Swiss, Czechoslovak and Swedish Colleagues. I shall always remember their names and will hold in fond memory the time spent with them here in Korea.

If, in spite of certain disturbing factors appearing on the Korean horizon I am going back to my native Poland without a shade of pessimism but with strong belief in the brighter future for Korea an the world, it is because I have seen here many living proofs that honest people of all races and nationalities desire peace and better future as much as the people in my own country. I have also seen within this Commission and outside of it that people regardless of their language and their convictions can live and work together in peace and cooperation.

I wish you all, the Senior Members and Alternates, Secretaries, officers and men the very best that you my wish for yourselves, for your fine countries and your dear ones.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

There is no use denying that I am glad to go back home. Not that I like Korea and your company less but that I love my country and my family more. Still I shall be returning in my thoughts to Panmunjom and to you all whereever you my be posted in the future. And should we ever meet again please remember that the hand I will strech to you will always remain the hand of your old humble associate and friend.

I thank you, Gentlemen, and good luck to you all.

Meeting adjourned at 1110 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure to Dispatch No 207
December 19 1956, from Seoul

Encl. 4

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Distr. GENERAL
NNSC / SR 255
31 May 1956
Orig. ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 255th PLENARY MEETING
held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
31 May 1956, at 1530 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 255th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 254th Meeting.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

4. Draft evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat material for the month of April 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNC-MAC, Major General Gard, dated 31 May 1956, concerning provisional suspension of the Armistice Agreement-provisions regarding NNSC & NNIT:S operations in the area under the control of the United Nations Command.

6. Miscellaneous:
Farewell addresses to the departing Member for Czechoslovakia, General V. Taus.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
	MEMBERS:	Minister Morski,	Poland
		Minister Real,	Switzerland
		General Taus,	Czechoslovakia
	SECRETARIAT:	Mr. Galus,	Poland
		Acting Executive Secretary.	

1. Approval of the agenda of the 255th Meeting.

The CHAIRMAN proposed to insert in the agenda the letter of the Senior Member UNC/MAC, dtd May 31, 1956. The agenda, as submitted by the Secretaries, was adopted with this amendment (NNSC Doc. 274, dtd 31 May 1956).

2. Approval of the record of the 254th Meeting.

The record of the 254th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

During the period from 23 May 1956, 1700 hrs to 30 May 1956, 1700 hrs, a total of 42 routine reports had been received.

4. Draft evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat material for the month of April 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

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The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the Secretaries' report (NNSC Doc. 273, dtd 30 May 1956) and the draft evaluation (NNSC Doc. 276, dtd 31 May 1956).

The evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month for the month of April 1956 was approved and signed by the four Members.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNC-MAC, Major General Gard, dated 31 May 1956, concerning provisional suspension of the Armistice Agreement-provisions regarding NNSC & NNIT:S operations in the area under the control of the United Nations Command.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 275, dtd 31 May 1956).

Due to the fact that the Commission had received the letter but a short while before the Meeting, it was decided to postpone the discussion on this item to a later date.

6. Miscellaneous:
Farewell addresses to the departing Member for Czechoslovakia, General V. Taus.

On the occassion of General Taus' departure the Members for Sweden, Poland and Switzerland extended their farewell addresses and wished him all the best for his future. General Taus thanked his Colleagues for their kind words.

Meeting adjourned at 1620 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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Distr. GENERAL
NNSC / VR 256
4 June 1956
Original ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 256th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Monday,
4 June 1956, at 1600 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Statement of the Swedish Member, Maj. Gen. Bergenstrahle, concerning the question of provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN: Minister Morski, Poland

MEMBERS: Minister Real, Switzerland
General Taus, Czechoslovakia
General Bergenstrahle, Sweden

SECRETARIAT: 1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, Switzerland
Executive Secretary.

1. Statement of the Swedish Member, Maj. Gen. Bergenstrahle, concerning the question of provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S.

CHAIRMAN: Today's Meeting of NNSC has been called at the request of the Swedish Colleague who has a statement to make. The agenda will have only one point i.e. The statement of the Swedish Member.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: With your permission, I would like to make the following statement.

After the UN Command having announced its intention to suspend provisionally the performance on its part of those provisions of the AA which govern the operations of the NNSC and the NNIT:S in the area under the control of the UN Command, it is obviously not possible for teams to operate any longer in the area in question.

It seems evident to me that in this situation the NNIT:S cannot reasonably continue their supervising activities only in the area under the control of the KPA/CPV Command.

In this situation, which has arisen in consequence of the letter to NNSC from Senior Member UNC/MAC dated 31 May 1956, I have the honour to propose that NNSC decides to recommend to MAC to agree to a provisional withdrawal of all remaining NNIT:S to the Demilitarized Zone.

A withdrawal of the teams is moreover in line with the proposal made through diplomatic channels by the Swedish Government to the Government of the People's Republic of China in this question, a proposal to which the latter Government - as far as I am informed - is now in favour.

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By LGW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

MINISTER REAL: I have listened with interest to the statement of my Honourable Swedish Colleague. For my part I reserve the right to make a statement later on. I agree that we attempt to draft a letter to MAC concerning withdrawal of the fix teams, though I may not be in a position to agree to the letter today; but I am ready to discuss such a letter.

CHAIRMAN: I trust that we shall agree upon sending a letter to MAC. I reserve the right to express myself at a later date both on some of the points raised by our Honourable Swedish Colleague and in particular on some of the objectionable features of the letter which we received from the UNC-Side. At the moment there is only one point I should like our Swedish Colleague to clarify, if possible.

In the closing part of his statement he refers to the proposal of the Swedish Government. I presume the proposal referred to is the one of March 10, 1956, made through diplomatic channels to the Government of People's Republic of China. As far as I know, that proposal contains two parts - one concerning the temporary withdrawal of the NNIST:S to Panmunjom and the other concerning the stipulation that the Commission should have the right to send its teams to the ports of entry. My understanding of this problem is that it is on the basis of these two stipulations that the Government of the People's Republic of China expresses its consent to the Swedish proposal. Therefore I do not think, that the unconditional withdrawal in view of the position taken by the UNC - Side could be regarded as being entirely in line with the said proposal of the Swedish Government.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: The only answer I can give to your question is that we consider this new proposal being in line with the proposal made lately to the People's Republic of China.

GENERAL TAUS: I have carefully and with attention listened to the statement made by the Honourable Swedish Member regarding the withdrawal of inspection subteams from the ports of entry and regarding other related questions at the moment.

After the explanation presented by the Honourable Swedish Member, General Bergenstrahle, I am prepared to discuss the draft of the letter in the proposed recess, although we may not come to a definite conclusion because the Honourable Swiss Member is not prepared to take up any final position on this issue.

MINISTER REAL: When I said that I might not be in a position to accept the letter today, it was because I wanted to give the Chair an opportunity to consider what to do when the recess ends and we should not have a letter ready for signature.

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CHAIRMAN: Let us hope for the best. However, I think we will have besides the Swedish draft some other drafts in order to make it easier for us to compare the measures bidding the illusion. It is better to make a recess to discuss the question on various drafts. If it is agreable to you, we will declare a recess and resume the Meeting at the time when we are ready.

It was agreed to have a recess.

(Meeting recessed at 1625 hours.)
(Meeting resumed at 1840 hours.)

CHAIRMAN: During the recess we have basically agreed on the draft of the letter to MAC, and we have also decided to postpone the reading and signing of this letter until tomorrow, 1400 hours, when we shall reconvene.

It was so decided.

Meeting adjourned at 1845 hours.

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Distr. GENERAL
NNSC / PV 257
5 June 1956
Original ENGLISH

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 257th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Tuesday,
5 June 1956, at 1400 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 257th Meeting.
2. Approval of the record of the 255th Meeting.
3. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV - MAC Maj. Gen. Jung Kook Rok, dated 4 June 1956 concerning provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S and related questions.
4. Draft letter from NNSC to MAC concerning provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S.
5. Special report from NNIST Kunsan, RN 950 / TOR 2 June 1956 / concerning a letter from UNC-MAC Liaison Officer, and interim reply by the NNSC Chairman of the Week, Maj. Gen. Bergenstrahle, of 2 June 1956.
6. Miscellaneous.
   Discussion on information and interim instruction to the NNIST:S, in connection with the letter of NNSC to MAC of 5 June 1956.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Minister Morski,	Poland
	MEMBERS:	Minister Real,	Switzerland
		General Taus,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
	SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, Executive Secretary.	Switzerland

1. Approval of the agenda of the 257th Meeting.

The agenda, as submitted by the Secretaries, was adopted (NNSC Doc. 280, dtd 5 June 1956).

2. Approval of the record of the 255th Meeting.

The record of the 255th Meeting was approved.

3. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC Maj. Gen. Jung Kook Rok, dated 4 June 1956 concerning provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S and related questions.

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NND 867400
By LyM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I suggest that point 3 only contains an oral presentation of the letter in question and that the discussion on the item is to be made under point 4.

CHAIRMAN: Actually we have not at length discussed the letter from the UNC - Side. We tried recently to draw only the immediate conclusions and postponed the discussion of the matter to a later date. I should like to ask you, Gentlemen, if in view of the fact that the letter of Senior Member, KPA/CPV - Side has been delivered last night, you would see the need of reading it or can we consider it as read and file it.

MINISTER REAL: As the letter from General Jung Kook Rok, which arrived last night, may call for some changes in our draf letter which we will discuss under point 4 of the agenda, I think we should officially take note of the communication of General Jung and have it read out.

CHAIRMAN: I have no objection that the letter be read out.

It was agreed to read out the letter.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 277 dtd 4 June 1956).

CHAIRMAN: The letter has been read out, it becomes a part of our official record.

4. Draft letter from NNSC to MAC concerning provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S.

CHAIRMAN: We have prepared a draft letter yesterday afternoon, but the reading and signing of it was postponed until today. In the meantime, we have received the letter from the other Side which has just been read. I was wondering, whether, in view of the fact that we now have the position of both Sides actually agreeing to the NNSC withdrawing the subteams from the North and South, we should not amend our proposed draft in this direction. I personally feel that we are now authorized by both Sides to issue our instructions to the subteams accordingly.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: May I suggest a recess to discuss the item we now have before us?

MINISTER REAL: I agree with the Chairman's remark that the letter which we drafted yesterday needs some revision and I would follow the suggestion of our Swedish Colleague that we review the draft-letter in a recess.

GENERAL TAUS: I associate myself with the proposal of the Honourable Swedish Member. I offer for consideration that we had only the reply from one side when we considered the draft yesterday. In the meantime we got a letter from the Senior Member KPA/CPV Side that simplifies the situation and enables us to issue the instructions.

(Meeting recessed at 1430 hours).

(Meeting resumed at 1600 hours).

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CHAIRMAN: During the recess we have agreed upon the text of the letter to be sent to the MAC. I now request the Executive Secretary to read out the letter.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 278 dtd 5 June 1956).

MINISTER REAL: Allow me to make a statement before I sign this letter. The Swiss Government is one of the Governments represented in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that has, in the course of the past months and after a very careful examination of the given circumstances in which the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission functions at present, proposed, through diplomatic channels, the elimination of the Inspection Teams now stationed in the Ports of Entry in the territory under the military control of the two parties of the Armistice Agreement. In proposing such a step, the Swiss Government was guided by the consideration that the means of the Commission to exercise an efficient control are extremely limited. In spite of the presence and supervisory activities of our Commission, speakers of both parties to the Armistice Agreement on several occasions and continuously, have officially affirmed that the military potential in the territory of Korea under control of the opposing camp has been considerably increased in violation of the Armistice Agreement. These statements give plain evidence of the unsatisfactory and inacceptable situation in which the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is thereby placed. Thus, the further maintaining of fixed inspection teams would indeed only strengthen the misleading fiction of a real and effective control by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on all incoming and outgoing combat materiel and military personnel in both parts of Korea. It is especially for this reason that the Swiss Government for quite some time has felt that the tasks and the functions of this Commission should be brought in line with its real possibilities of action.

Based on these considerations and in view of the situation created by the suspension of the performance of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the operations of the NNSC and NNIT:S by one side of the Armistice Agreement, I support the proposal made by the Swedish Member at yesterday's meeting to recommend to the Military Armistice Commission that the NNSC be authorized to provisionally withdraw all the fixed inspection teams into the Demilitarized Zone. I am ready to sign the letter addressed to the Military Armistice Commission prepared by the Commission to this effect.

When accepting its mission in Korea, the Swiss Government has publicly stated that Switzerland does not consider herself as the mandatary of one party, that is the party by which she has been nominated, but that she carries out her functions in the Commission in the interests of both sides of the Armistice Agreement. I therefore want to state that I hold that the withdrawal of the Commission's teams should, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, be based on an authorization given to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by the Military Armistice Commission.

The solution outlined in the proposed letter of our Commission to the Military Armistice Commission having a provisional character, the Swiss Delegate and his Government will closely follow the further development, and will, depending on circumstances decide on their ulterior attitude.

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 4/17/99

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: With this letter we make recommendations to MAC concerning a provisional withdrawal of our teams. We thus act in the same manner as in 1955 in this question. This is in strict observation of the stipulations of the AA. I hope we shall receive a positive reply from MAC as soon as possible, thus making it possible for the NNSC to take a joint decision concerning the technical steps to be taken for the withdrawal of the teams.

GENERAL TAUS: At the end of the two days negotiations, held on the issue of closing the work of the subteams in NNSC, I am convinced that the NNSC has been playing and will be playing in the future too, an important role, in the maintenance of the Armistice in Korea. The Czechoslovak Delegation would like to present its position, assuring you that even under the different conditions and circumstances we are prepared to fulfill our mission with honour, assisting to preserve the Armistice in Korea. I am glad we have reached a unanimous decision and as Czechoslovak Member I am ready to sign the letter.

MINISTER MORSKI: I reserve my statement on the broader aspects of the issue under consideration to the forthcoming Meeting of our Commission. At this moment I only wish to state that I am ready to sign the joint letter to MAC as read.

I shall sign it with a feeling that whatever are the circumstances in which we find ourselves at this moment, this Commission has acted in dignity and in strict observance of the Armistice Agreement, which forms the basis for the existance of this Commission and sets the terms of reference for its activities.

I wish to thank my Colleagues for the important contributions they made towards reaching this one more unanimous decision of this Commission, as well as for the spirit in which they made these contributions.

CHAIRMAN: The document has been signed. We may entrust the Executive Secretary with the task of dispatching the letter to MAC.

It was decided to have the letter to the Military Armistice Commission, dated 5 June 1956, forwarded by the Executive Secretary. (NNSC Doc. 278).

5. Special report from NNIST Kunsan, RN 950 (TOR 2 June 1956) concerning a letter from UNC-MAC Liaison Officer, and interim reply by the NNSC Chairman of the Week, Maj. Gen. Bergenstrahle, of June 2, 1956.

The CHAIRMAN informed that the NNIST 10 Kunsan had sent a special cable relaying the letter of the Liaison Officer UNC-MAC indentical in its contents with the letter from the Senior Member UNC-MAC to NNSC dated 31 May 1956 and requesting instructions from the NNSC. The then Chairman of the Week, General Bergenstrahle, sent a reply cable to the NNIST 10 Kunsan advising the team to wait for further instructions from headquarters. He proposed to take note of both the cable and the answer.

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(Text of cables)

"FROM NNIST 10 KUNSAN
TO NNSC HQ PANMUNJOM

SPECIAL CABLE

The NNIST 10 Kunsan received the following letter from UNC-MAC Liaison Officer Kunsan.
"I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief United Nations Command to inform you that because of obstructions and violations of the terms of the Armistice on the part of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side and the obstructive conduct of the Czech and Polish members of the NNSC and NNIT:S, the United Nations Command is hereby notifying the NNSC and its subordinate teams at Inchon, Pusan and K nsan that the United Nations Command will provisionally suspend,"during the time that the Communist side continues in default, performance in its part of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the operation in the area under the control of the United Nations Command of NNSC and NNIT:S. You are informed that this suspension will be put into effect in above one week and United Nations Command will expect withdrawal of the teams from the area to be effected at the time. The United Nations Command is taking only such steps as are indispensable to protection of its rights under the Armistice Agreement. The United Nations Command continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and limits its action to the particular suspensions described above. Since for the reasons above stated the NNSC teams in the North have not been able to accomplish their purpose, we see no purpose in their remaining there. Signed G. Gard, Major General".
The Subteam Kunsan is waiting for your instructions. The Subteam Kuncan continues its activity.

TOR: 2/6/1045
RN: 950"

"From NNSC HQ PANMUNJOM
To NNIST 10 KUNSAN 02.06.1130
priority

As Chairman of the Week I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram concerning the letter from UNC-MAC Liaison Officer Kunsan Stop As soon as NNSC has taken decision in the question you will receive proper instructions.
Major General Bergenstrahle Chairman of the Week.

Mr. Galus, Exec. Secretary NNSC"

It was decided to take note of the above cables and to approve the reply of the Chairman.

6. Miscellaneous:
Discussion on information and interim instruction to the NNIST:S.in connection with the letter of NNSC to MAC of 5 June 1956.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE suggested that the NNSC should decide that the teams at present in function in the North and

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in the South should be informed about the contents of the letter discussed under point 4.

The CHAIRMAN indicated that the teams were anxious to know the attitude of the Commission. If it met with approval, the Chairman would undertake with the Executive Secretary to inform the subteams about the contents of the NNSC-letter to MAC. As soon as the Commission got the answer from the Sides it would reconvene or the Members would communicate with each other and send appropriate instructions to the NNIST:S.

It was agreed to have the teams informed by the Executive Secretary and to reconvene the Meeting after receipt of the answer from the Military Armistice Commission.

Meeting adjourned at 1630 hours.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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Distr. GENERAL (2 of 4)
NNSC / PV 258
7 June 1956
Original ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 258th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
7 June 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1.a. Welcome addresses to the new Czechoslovak Member, Major General Chyle.
b. Approval of the agenda of the 258th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 256th and 257th Meetings.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

4. Information and interim instruction by the NNSC Executive Secretary of 6 June 1956 to the six NNIST:S, in connection with the letter of NNSC to MAC dated 5 June 1956.

5. Statement of the Polish Member, Minister Morski, relating to the letter of the Senior Member UNC/MAC, Maj. Gen. Gard, to NNSC, dated 31 May 1956.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Minister Morski,	Poland
	MEMBERS:	Minister Real,	Switzerland
		General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
	SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, Executive Secretary.	Switzerland

1.a. Welcome addresses to the new Czechoslovak Member, Major General Chyle.

The Chairman and the other Members extended a kind welcome to General Chyle and assured him of their cooperation and support in his work.

GENERAL CHYLE thanked for the kind words of welcome and stressed that it was a great honour for him to become a Member of NNSC.

At the same time he stressed that he considered the free, full and unhindered function of the Commission as a sacred international trust, since in the success of the Commission's work was vitally interested not only the heroic people of Korea, but the whole of Asia and, indeed, the whole of the world.

The serious changes of the situation, brought about by onesided pressure were eventually capable to reduce the Commission from an efficient official control organ to a mere bureaucratic institution carrying out paper work, and he therefore expressed his conviction that the Commission would take up a firm and clear stand in order to assure full implementation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

1.b. Approval of the agenda of the 258th Meeting.

MINISTER MORSKI indicated that he wanted to make a statement relating to the letter of the Senior Member UNC/MAC, Maj. Gen. Gard, to NNSC, dated 31 May 1956, after item one of the agenda. Upon a point of order raised by MINISTER REAL, who referred to the practice established by the Commission, it was agreed to have this statement made under a separate point 5 of the agenda.

The Secretaries' draft agenda was adopted in the amended form (NNSC Doc. 281, dtd 7 June 1956).

2. Approval of the record of the 256th and 257th Meetings.

As the record of the 257th Meeting was not ready for approval, it was decided to entrust the Executive Secretary to make it available for approval in a short time and to deal with it later on.

The record of the 256th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the NNIST:S.

Between 30 May 1956, 1700 hours and 6 June 1956, 1700 hours, a total of 48 routine reports had been received. There was one special report from NNIST Kunsan which the Commission had dealt with at the 257th Meeting.

4. Information and interim instruction by the NNSC Executive Secretary of 6 June 1956 to the six NNIST:S, in connection with the letter of NNSC to MAC dated 5 June 1956.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the contents of the cable dispatched to the NNIST:S in connection with the letter of NNSC to MAC dated 5 June 1956.

(Text of the cable)

"From NNSC HQ PANMUNJOM
To NNIST No. 1 SINUIJU
4 MANPO
5 SINANJU
6 INCHON
8 PUSAN
10 KUNSAN

6 June 1956
URGENT

You are hereby informed that the NNSC at its 257th Meeting of 5 June 1956 has unanimously approved and dispatched a letter to the Military Armistice Commission, recommending agreement for a provisional withdrawal of all six Subteams from the ports of entry. As soon as NNSC receives a reply from the MAC you will be further advised. You are instructed to continue the control activity until further notice from NNSC. Please acknowledge receipt of this cable.

On behalf of the Commission
Lt. Otto Hagenbuechle, NNSC Executive Secretary.'

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY indicated that one cable from the NNIST Pusan acknowledging receipt of the interim instruction had been received.

It was decided to take note of both cables.

5. Statement of the Polish Member, Minister Morski, relating to the letter of the Senior Member UNC/MAC, Maj. Gen. Gard, to NNSC, dated 31 May 1956.

MINISTER MORSKI: As I indicated at the last Meeting I wish to make a statement today regarding the attitude of the UNC-Side to the NNSC in general and to the Polish and Czechoslovak Delegations in particular.

In the recent period this four-national Commission has again been faced with emergency which, like all the previous emergencies had its origin south of the Demarcation Line. I am referring to the ultimatum contained in the letter from the Senior Member UNC/MAC of 31 May 1956. The previous major emergencies which come to my mind were: 1) after the incident of 5 February 1955, 2) the notorious "ultimatum" the NNSC received from the South Korean Government in August 1955, 3) the harassing of our NNIST:S in the Southern Ports of Entry in course of the hostile demonstrations organized by the same Government, 4) the tragic death of 3 Polish officers near Teachon coupled with other fortunately not tragic incidents.

Let us for a while examine the circumstances of the two ultimatums of August 1955 and May 1956 respectively.

At the Geneva Conference of July 1955 the Soviet Union on behalf of other governments really and truly interested in a peacefull solution of the problems still dividing the world, endeavoured among other things to get the other governments interested in the Korean problem to agree to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and to a peacefull unification of this country.

The reaction from certain circles in the the USA and in South Korea to this peacefull endeavour is well known to all of us. It is against this background that the August "ultimatum" of the South Korean Government, coupled with revisionist claims and warlike threats, must be viewed. The hostile demonstrations directed against the NNSC in South Korea and at least some aspects of American conduct towards the NNIST:S as well as the transportation failures in regard to our inspectors in South Korea - all belong to the same category. Those who are interested in sharpening and not in lessening of international tension, in maintaining and enhancing their cold war policies - have always met peacefull endeavours on the part of others with renewed provocations. Peace, friendly cooperation among nations, negotiated solutions of international problems on terms mutually acceptable to all concerned, peacefull coexistence - all these things are repugnant, unprofitable and dangerous in the view of the gentlemen who would like to rule the world by dictating others from the so called "position of strength".

This year we are confronted with a similar situation. Important steps were made by the peacefull nations of the world, paving the way and giving lead towards disarmament. Trade restrictions

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(Minister Morski continued)

are caving in, the flow of fruits of human labour, of creative arts and thought are being exchanged on an ever increasing scale, leaders of various nations, parlamentary representatives, scientists etc. are paying and repaying their visits. The great Spirit of Geneva and Bandung marches on in spite of the most frantic efforts and obstacles that a small minority of influential cold and hot warmongers are trying to put in its way.

Let us look at what is happening lately around the Korean issue, one of the sharpest issues still dividing the world.

The Government of People's Republic of China in consultation and on behalf of other governments interested in a peacefull solution of the Korean problem proposed to the interested governments of the opposing side to hold a conference in order to reach a joint decision on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Korean soil, so that the Korean people could freely select the sort of government which they themselves would consider best for them and their country.

Since this proposal was rejected by the United States and their partners, the Chinese and several other governments consented to accept the proposal of the Swedish Government of 10 March 1956 regarding the terms on which the NNSC in Korea should continue to operate from Panmunjom.

What was the conduct of the Side which refused to even consider the withdrawal of its armed forces from Korea? Its conduct was a dictate: "settle the Korean issue on our terms, settle the NNSC issue on the basis of our ultimatum" or else".

As far as this "or else" is concerned there are of course two sides to it. It is one thing to try and dictate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the 600-million People's Republic of China etc. -and quite another thing to send an ultimatum to the NNSC, coupled with threats announced through the press that the 8th Army stands ready to bodily remove several NNSC inspectors from Inchon, Kunsan and Pusan. Something to be proud of, indeed.

I am sure all decent human beings will condemn this policy of ultimatum, dictates and brute force.

Determined to get rid of the international inspectors from South Korea in order to have an entirely free hand to carry out their plans in that territory the UNC Side would not even agree to the compromise proposed by the Swedish Government and accepted by the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Swedish proposal which to my knowledge still represents the position of the Swedish Government in spite of the UNC ultimatum of 31 May, provided for a provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S from all the ports of entry with the NNSC retaining the right to send out its inspectors to the said ports for on the spot inspections.

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(Minister Morski continued)

The very fact that the UNC-Side object to this and is thus transforming the South Korean territory under its control, including the Ports of Entry designated in the AA, into a "forbidden zone", speaks for itself.

Is it not strange that the champions of the "open spy" plan or should I say "open sky" plan, in regard to the territories of the opposing side, are so anxious to keep in the dark their doings in their South Korean base?

I could not help noticing the slanderous references in the UNC-Side documents, speeches and press propaganda to the Polish and Czechoslovak Delegations to the NNSC.

Not enough that the Polish Delegation was made to pay with blood for its honest and consciencious work in the service of this Commission. Insults are added to the injury and slanders are thrown in our faces. We are accused of collusion with KPA/CPV - Side, of alleged obstractionist tactics, why, even of "spying" on the American and Syngman Rhee military secrets.

It is a matter of general knowledge in this Commission and beyond it and particularly to the Sides to the AA that it was precisely the Polish and Czechoslovak component parts of the NNIT:S and, subsequently, the NNIST:S, that initiated the overwhelming majority of all on the spot inspections and spotcheck inspections carried out by those teams both in Northern and Southern Korea. Where is then this alleged obstructionism or partisanship in regard to one Side only.

As to the Mobile Inspection Teams which so obviously displeased and enraged the UNC-Side I should like to point out that even in the last few days we were accused by the UNC-Side of allegedly obstructing the request of that Side the NNSC should dispatch its MIT:S.

It must have been some "obstruction" indeed, if our and Czechoslovak Delegations voted for and actively participated in the work of all the 10 MIT:S sent out by this Commission after one incident of 5 February 1955 alone.

As to the charge that regarding the MIT:S our and the Czechoslovak Delegations not always deemed it possible to comply with the demands of the UNC-Side I should like to state the following:

Neither the Polish nor any other Delegation to this Commission is obliged to do every and any bidding of any of the Sides. Our terms of reference are specified in the AA and if any Delegation to this Commission feels in doubt about the justness of any demand placed upon it by any Side, it has a full right to speak out against it.

In his letter to the NNSC dated 9 February 1954, the then Senior Member of UNC/MAC, Gen. Lacey, demanded (under letters a and b) that the NNSC should send out its MIT:S within 48 hours to several often vaguely designated areas in North Korea and that they should stay there at least one month or even for a longer period.

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(Minister Morski continued)

The matter has been considered at the 103rd Plenary Meeting of the NNSC. Not only the Polish and the Czechoslovak Delegates but also the Swiss Member, Gen. Wacker, took objections to Gen. Lacey's demands. I quote from Gen. Wacker's statement:

> "...First, the second point of the UNC/MAC letter regarding the alleged violation to have taken place in the vicinities of the Ports of Entry is not clear. In my opinion before we can send a team there, we must get more information from UNC/MAC about what they call "the vicinity" of these towns. Second, the two conditions mentioned at the bottom of the letter under paragraphs a and b are not in accordance with AA, and it is up to the Commission to decide what measures have to be taken..."

The question as to whether the demands of the Sides regarding the sending out the MIT:S were sufficiently founded to be binding upon the NNSC in accordance with the AA has always been scrupulously analysed by this Commission regardless of which of the Sides filed a request to this effect.

One of many such examples I have already quoted. Let me now quote just one more example. When exactly a year later the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV-Side, Gen. Lee Sang Cho, in his letter of February 9, 1955, also demanded that the NNSC should send out a MIT, the Swiss Member, Minister Escher, while agreeing with this request, stated the following:

> "...In my opinion the Armistice Agreement stipulates an obligation for the Commission to conduct such investigations except in cases where the request should be so insufficiently or so inaccurately substantiated so as to make it appear in advance highly improbable that an investigation can produce any conclusive result or if the facts as reported do not in the opinion of NNSC constitute a violation of the Armistice Agreement..."

At the same Plenary Meeting Minister Escher proposed that the NNSC should elaborate a resolution concerning the conditions under which the Commission will regard itself obliged to send out its MIT:S. Such a resolution has been unanimously accepted at the 195th Plenary Meeting of the NNSC embodying fully and enlarging upon the position just quoted by me from Minister Escher's statement.

These few examples sufficiently prove that this Commission as a whole has always scrupulously examined the demands of both Sides in light of the AA and the obligations of the NNSC arising therefrom.

The negative attitude of the UNC-Side to this Commission as a whole, so apparent from the ultimatum of 31 May, and the slanders thrown repeatedly upon the Polish and Czechoslovak Delegations in particular, do not in any way reflect upon the integrity ot the NNSC or any of its Delegations. They only reflect upon the attitude of some of the American military and other leaders to this Commission and to the Armistice Agreement.

Obviously they wanted not a Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission but some Servile Nations Commission.

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(Minister Morski continued)

It is as clear as day that the policy of dictates, ultimatums and brute force will in the end turn against those who try to apply it.

MINISTER REAL: As Swiss Member I have strictly refrained from commenting on statements, policies and issues of the two opposing parties in Korea. I also refrained from commenting on assertions made by the two Sides in the Military Armistice Commission. I would indeed regret it if at this table we would now open a debate on the conduct of and on statements made by two opposing parties. The statement of the Polish Member contains remarks concerning the behaviour of a Government or Governments which are not directly related to the NNSC. If we should open the history book of NNSC I would be forced - and rightly so - to also refer to the record of official statements of some of my predecessors and of Swedish Members which clearly indicate obstructions of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side in the execution of the work of the NNSC and the frustrations and obstructions with which Swiss and Swedish Members in the NNSC have met and which were placed before them by Polish and Czechoslovak Members of the NNSC. I reserve the right to revert to the statement of the Polish Member and to comment on his remarks involving citations of previous Swiss Members.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I will not right now comment upon the statement of the Polish Member. I beg to have the right to do so later if I find it necessary after a closer study.

MINISTER MORSKI: I have noted the statements just made by the Swedish and Swiss Members and of course they may revert to the question if they deem it necessary. The intention of my statement was that since we are not living and working in a vacuum but in a concrete local and international situation, I feel the points I have raised have a bearing on the position of the NNSC and its future. I am quite definite about it. As to the right of any of the Delegations to refute slanders and slanderous accusations, I do not think that any of the four Delegations have any doubt on this subject. I would not make the statement I made today if if was not for the fact that we are being continuously and have been even in recent days abused not only in closed sessions but also in press interviews and press releases. The good name and record of our Delegation which paid in blood in the service of this Commission must and will be defended.

Meeting adjourned at 1050 hours.

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NNSC / VR 259
8 June 1956
Original ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 259th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Friday,
8 June 1956, at 2145 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 259th Meeting.
2. Approval of the record of the 257th Meeting.
3. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Maj. Gen. Jung Kook Rok, dated 7 June 1956, in reply to the NNSC recommendation to MAC of 5 June 1956 concerning provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S and letter from Senior Member UNC-MAC, Maj. Gen. R.G. Gard, dated 8 June 1956, concerning coming into effect of the suspension of the NNSC and NNIST:S operations in the area under UNC-control.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Minister Morski,	Poland
	MEMBERS:	Minister Real,	Switzerland
		Colonel Lejnar, Alternate,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
	SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, Executive Secretary.	Switzerland

1. Approval of the agenda of the 259th Meeting.

CHAIRMAN indicated that due to the emergency resulting from the letter from Senior Member UNC-MAC, dated 8 June 1956, delivered to him approximately at 2020 hours, the agenda of this Meeting could not have been elaborated by the Secretaries in the usual way. He submitted the agenda as prepared by himself.

The agenda as submitted by the Chairman was adopted.
(NNSC Doc. 284 dtd 8 June 1956)

2. Approval of the record of the 257th Meeting.

The record of the 257th Meeting was approved.

3. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Maj. Gen. Jung Kook Rok, dated 7 June 1956, in reply to the NNSC recommendation to MAC of 5 June 1956 concerning provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S, and letter from Senior Member UNC-MAC Maj. Gen. R.G. Gard, dated 8 June 1956, concerning coming into effect of the suspension of the NNSC and NNIST:S operations in the area under UNC-control.

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CHAIRMAN requested the Executive Secretary to read out the letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-Side and the letter from Senior Member UNC-Side.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter from the Senior Member KPA/CPV-Side (NNSC Doc. 282 dtd 7 June 1956) and the letter from Senior Member UNC-Side (NNSC Doc. 283 dtd 8 June 1956).

MINISTER MORSKI: We now have before us the replies of both Sides to our letter of 5 June 1956.

The indirect reply of the UNC-Side dated today and delivered only at about 2000 hours tonight, does not even refer to the NNSC letter of 5 June 1956. It is in effect a mere reiteration of the ultimatum of the UNC/MAC-Side of 31 May 1956 and it gives this Commission only a few hours of the night to recall the NNIST:S from the South Korean Ports of Entry to-morrow, June 9, 1956.

Both the fact that the UNC-Side did not even see fit to give this Commission a direct reply to its letter of 5 June 1956 and that, after 3 days delay, it gives us only some hours to comply with the UNC ultimatum cannot but evoke indignation.

The letter of the KPA/CPV-Side of 7 June 1956 expresses under circumstances, the consent to the provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S from the existing Ports of Entry on the basis of the Swedish Government's proposal of 10 March 1956 stipulating the right of the NNSC to send out its inspection teams for on the spot inspections.

The KPA/CPV-Side states further that the provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S does not effect the competence of the NNSC, i.e. the compentence in the sphere of supervision, inspection and control provided for in the Armistice Agreement.

I have already indicated on a previous occasion that the Swedish proposal is in my view the only legal basis on which we could effect the provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:S without infringing upon the AA or accepting a onesided breach of the Agreement.

I deemed it necessary to make the above reservation in view of the fact that the NNSC in its letter of 5 June 1956, left this question open, leaving it up to both Sides of MAC to reach a mutual agreement on this subject in conformity with the Armistice Agreement.

With this in mind and with the realisation that we are compelled to act under duress of the UNC/MAC ultimatum I am ready to join my Colleagues in sending out an instruction to the NNIST:S that they may return to Panmunjom even tomorrow if the UNC-Side undertakes to provide for them safe means of transportation in the present bad weather conditions.

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As regards the NNIST:S in the North where not threat of expulsion exists the respective Delegations could make the transportation arrangements with the KPA/CPV-Side even in the usual way.

COLONEL LEJNAR: Allow me to express, on behalf of the absent Czechoslovak Member General Dr Chyle, the following standpoint of the Czechoslovak Delegation concerning the replies of both Sides of MAC to the letter from NNSC dated 5 June 1956.

The Czechoslovak Delegation has accepted with satisfaction a prompt and positive answer of the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV Side to MAC General Jung Kook Rok on the aforementioned letter which demonstrates seriousness and respect of the Korean-Chinese Side towards our Commission as to an important international instrument of peace.

The Czechoslovak Delegation takes note of the consent of the KPA/CPV Side with the proposal of NNSC pertaining provisional withdrawal of the Inspection Teams stationed on the territory under military control of both Sides, as the Commission has decided to recommend to MAC on its 257th Meeting.

At this occasion, I would like to reaffirm the standpoint of the Czechoslovak Delegation, expressed during the previous Meetings of NNSC, that the withdrawal of the Inspection Teams should be carried out in the way precised now in the proposal of the Korean-Chinese Side, i.e.:

1. There should be no change in the functions and authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its inspection teams which are inseparable part of the Armistice Agreement.
2. The withdrawal of the Inspection Teams both from the North and the South is a temporary measure.

It means that the Commission has a right whenever it deems it necessary to dispatch Inspection Teams to respective ports of entry as well as to dispatch Inspection Teams if one of the Sides in MAC submits substantiated charges regarding violations of the AA by the other Side. The Czechoslovak Delegation has thus always understood the letter and spirit of this right, given to the NNSC by Armistice Agreement.

In this respect the Czechoslovak Delegation is ready to undertake all steps which will be found necessary by the NNSC for the provisional withdrawal of the NNIST:s to the Headquarters, Panmunjom.

At the same time the Czechoslovak Delegation sharply protests against the insulting and rude attitude taken up in this, for further activity of the Commission such a serious issue, by the Senior Member of UNC Side Maj. Gen Gard.

The Czechoslovak Delegation had already in the past the possibility to show the nature of these unheard practices and reserves its right to return to this matter later on.

MINISTER REAL: I also want to voice my suprise concerning the communication of the United Nations Command which we received two hours ago. It gives the NNSC an extremely short time to

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issue instructions for the withdrawal of its Subteams in the South. I want to state my disapproval of treating the NNSC in such a manner. We might consider a form of expressing such disapproval in the Commission, maybe by way of a resolution. But at first, I propose that we revert to the question of issuing instructions to our Teams. In this respect I cannot follow the suggestion of the Chairman to the effect, that each delegation should recall its members from the northern ports of entry. In the instructions governing Neutral Nations Inspection Teams it is said that the NNIT:S should receive instructions from the NNSC only and shall report exclusively to the NNSC. Thus, I think, we should issue the same instructions to all the teams. both in the North and in the South, and then leave it up to the teams to make the necessary arragement with the Liaison Officer in the port of entry for their return to Panmunjom. I feel, we would violate not only the regulations of NNSC, but also the Armistice Agreement, if for instance, we would withdraw from one port of entry a part of the subteam and leave the other component still there, a situation which might arise if each delegation should recall its members individually.

MINISTER MORSKI: To avoid any misunderstanding, we could issue a joint instruction for the suspension of the Subteams' activities as of to-morrow. But with regard to arrangements for transportation in the North, we could leave it up to our Subteams, as there is no urgency. I would not visualize that all the teams could withdraw tomorrow. From the South they will return by plane if weather permits, from the North by train. This has been the intention of my proposal. The matter is so serious that it would be advisable to make a short statement which we could convey both to the Teams and to the Military Armistice Commission. I would propose if necessary to take a short recess so that we could draft such an instruction. On the purely technical matter we ought to inform them about the provisional suspension of activities and the issuing of instructions; furthermore that we express our disapproval on the way this Commission is treated in a letter which could probably be sent to both Sides of MAC. I am sure we can make this during a recess.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: At this very late hour - only 1 hour and 20 minutes before the decision comes into force in South Korea - I will confine myself to express my association to the proposal that NNSC decides to withdraw the NNIST:S from the ports of entry at Pusan, Kunsan, Inchon, Sinuiju, Manpo and Sinanju. I also associate myself with the proposal that we charge the Executive Secretary to send as soon as possible our instructions to the teams to this effect. As concerns the time when the teams should discontinue their operations, I am of the opinion that this should be at the same time at all places. The instructions regarding the travelling back to Panmunjom may be worded in a different way. I also agree that we should inform MAC about our decision.

It was agreed to have a recess.

(Meeting recessed 8 June, 1956, at 2215 hours).

(Meeting resumed 9 June, 1956, at 0105 hours).

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CHAIRMAN : During the recess two documents have been prepared: the cable to NNIST:S instructing the suspension of their activities and withdrawal from the ports of entry, and the letter from NNSC to MAC in connection with the letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC, dated 8 June 1956.

I request the Executive Secretary to read out both the cable to the NNIST:S and the letter to MAC.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the cable from NNSC to NNIST:S.

(Text of the cable)

"From: NNSC HQ PANMUNJOM
To NNIST No. 1 Sinuiju
4 Manpo
5 Sinanju
6 Inchon
8 Pusan
10 Kunsan

URGENT Cable No. 8 June 1956

Reference our cable of 6 June 1956. In a letter of 8 June 1956 addressed to NNSC the UNC MAC reiterated its position expressed in the previous letter of 31 May 1956 and indicated that Paragraph 2 of said letter will become effective 9 June 1956, and that the UNC Side expects withdrawal of the Teams to DMZ on that date. Furthermore a letter from KPA/CPV MAC dated 7 June 1956 regarding consent to conditional withdrawal of all the Teams was received. NNSC at its 259th Meeting of 8 June 1956 has considered the matter, and you are instructed:

a) To cease all functions of supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation (AA Paragraphs 41 and following) on 9 June 1956, 0001 hours local time
b) To return to Headquarters Panmunjom with complete material as soon as possible after the dateline indicated in litera a (Transportation is being requested for you by NNSC Headquarters);
c) To report to the NNSC Executive Secretary upon arrival of the Teams at Headquarters;
d) To acknowledge immediately receipt of this cable.

FULLSTOP

On behalf of the Commission
NNSC Executive Secretary
Lt. Otto Hagenbuechle"

It was decided to approve the cable and to entrust the Executive Secretary with immediate dispatching it to the NNIST:S.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter to MAC.
(NNSC Doc. 285 dtd 9 June 1956)

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CHAIRMAN: I take it that we are ready to sign the letter as soon as it is typed out.

MINISTER REAL: Following receipt of letters from the KPA/CPV Side and from the UNC Side, the NNSC has tonight issued instructions to its subteams in Sinuiju, Manpo, Sinanju, Inchon, Pusan and Kunsan, to temporarily withdraw from these ports of entry and return expeditiously to Panmunjom Headquarters. By the communication of the United Nations Command which we received at the NNSC Headquarters on June 8, 1956, 2015 hours SKT that is only a few hours ago, the Commission was informed that the Teams in the South are requested to withdraw on June 9, 1956. This short notice gives the Commission very little time to instruct the teams and leaves our members of the subteams in the South only a few hours to prepare their departure.

As Swiss Member I consider that this extremely and unduly short deadline given by the Side for the withdrawal of our Teams to Panmunjom is -particularly in view of the fact that we have in this matter dispatched a letter to the MAC of June 5 - lacking the courtesy expected to be extended to the NNSC as an organ established by the Armistice Agreement and to its personnel. This lack of consideration for our Commission astonishes me the more as, according to the opinions expressed by both Sides - that is also by the UNC-Side,- the Commission is not being disbanded but expected to continue to function at least at its Headquarters in Panmunjom. I again want to voice my disapproval of such a procedure.

MINISTER MORSKI: I have already expressed my indignation regarding the manner in which the UNC-Side saw fit to answer this Commission and particularly the way in which it chose to implement its decision giving the NNSC only the right from 8th to 9th June to communicate with its teams in South Korea and to give them the necessary instructions.

As Polish Member I would suggest to take the statement just made by the Swiss Member as a draft of a joint resolution which our Delegation would be prepared to support.

COLONEL LEJNAR: I had the possibility to express the point of view of the Czechoslovak Delegation at the beginning of this meeting. In view of the urgent business which has to be done to-night, I do not want to express in detail the aspect connected with the replies of both Sides to MAC. I reserve for the Czechoslovak Member the right to return to it later on.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I do not wish at this occasion and this late hour to comment on the time of the arrival of the letter from the Senior Member UNCMAC - a letter that was received by us only three hours before the decision became effective. I reserve myself the right to express an opinion in this respect and about the proposal of a resolution in the matter at one of our future meetings if I should consider it appropriate.

CHAIRMAN: There remains for us to sign the letter which has been read out a while ago and I take it that we shall return to the suggestion concerning the resolution on the conduct of the UNC-Side towards this Commission at the earliest opportunity when all delegations are prepared to express themselves on it.

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The letter to the Military Armistice Commission was approved and signed by the four Members.
(NNSC Doc. 285 dtd 9 June 1956).

Meeting adjourned 9 June 1956, at 0125 hours.

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NNSC PV / 260
14 June 1956
Original ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 260th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
14 June 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 260th Meeting.

2. Approval of the records of the 258th and 259th Meetings.

3. Reports from NNIST:S.

4. Executive Secretary's report on the provisional withdrawal of NNIST:S from the Southern and Northern ports of entry on 9 June and 12 June 1956, respectively.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNCMAC, Maj.Gen.R.G.Gard, dated 9 June 1956, concerning inter alia the recommendation of NNSC of 5 June 1956.

6. Miscellaneous:
Farewell speeches to the departing Swedish Alternate Member, Lt.Col. Belding, and welcome addresses to the new Swedish Military Commander, Col. Areskoug.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	,Minister Real,	Switzerland
	MEMBERS:	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Minister Morski,	Poland
	SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Vitek, Executive Secretary	Czechoslovakia

1. Approval of the agenda of the 260th Meeting.

The agenda of the 260th Meeting was approved (NNSC Doc.286).

2. Approval of the records of the 258th and 259th Meetings.

MINISTER REAL noted that in the verbatim draft-record of the 259th Meeting, two statements by the Polish Member had erroneously been omitted. He proposed to have them duly inserted and accordingly to have slightly modified a statement of the Swedish Member.

After some discussion, these amendments were adopted, and the records of the 258th and 259th Meetings were approved.

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3. Reports from NNIST:S.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY reported that between the period of 6 June 1956, 1700 hours and 13 June 1956, 1700 hours, a total of 30 daily inspection reports and 17 special reports in connection with the provisional withdrawal had been received.

MINISTER MORSKI pointed out that the report of the Executive Secretary should take into account the date of suspension of activities of the Subteams, as after 9th June no further daily inspection reports were dispatched.

The CHAIRMAN agreed to the Polish suggestion.

It was thus noted that the daily inspection reports from the NNIST:S covered the period from 6 June 1956, 1700 hours, until the date of suspension of NNIST:S activities, i.e. 9 June 1956.

- Text of the 17 special reports -

"From NNIST 1 Sinuiju To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable 982 - Your urgent cable of June 6 has been received.
Lt.Col. Tirsen SW, Maj. Pitkiewicz PL
TOR: 7/6/1600, RN: 988"

" From NNIST 1 Sinuiju To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable 986 - Your urgent cable from June 8th 1956 has been received on June 9th at 0815.
Lt.Col. Tirsen SW, Maj. Pitkiewicz PL
TOR: 11/6/1030, RN: 1014"

"From NNIST 4 Manpo To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - We received your urgent cable on June 6 1956 at 2000 hours. We continue control activity until further information from NNSC will arrive.
Capt. Donatsch CH, Maj.Vokurka CZ
TOR: 7/6/1600, RN: 989"

"From NNIST 4 Manpo To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - We received your urgent cable of June 8 1956 on June 9 1956 at 1100 hours local time and did cease all control functions immediately.
Maj.Vokurka CZ, Capt. Donatsch CH
TOR: 11/6/1030, RN: 1015"

"From NNIST 4 Manpo To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Cable 985 - Last inspection report 1021 for 8 June 1956.
Negative. We did cease all functions of supervision, observation, inspection and investigation (AA paragraph 41 and following) on June 9th 1956 0001 hours local time.
Maj. Vokurka CZ, Capt. Donatsch CH
TOR: 11/6/1030, RN: 1020"

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"From NNIST 5 Sinanju To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable 982 - We acknowledge the receipt of your urgent cable of June 6. Sinanju June 6.
Lt. Schaerer CH, Chairman
TOR: 7/6/1600, RN: 990"

"From NNIST 5 Sinanju To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable 985 - We acknowledge receipt of your urgent cable of June 8th. Sinanju June 9th 1956.
Chairman of the Week, Mr. Sierpinski PL
TOR: 11/6/1030, RN: 1016"

"From NNIST 6 Inchon To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable 1074 - The NNIST 6 informs you that the Chairman of the Week received this evening at 2000 hours through the Liaison Officer from the UNC MAC a message telling that the Subteam has to be withdrawn during 9 June 1956 to the DMZ. We follow the instruction of the urgent cable of 6 June until further instructions arrive.
Maj. Kullberg SW, 2/Lt. Vitek CZ
TOR: 9/6/0930, RN: 1008"

"From NNIST 6 Inchon To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable 1075 - Your urgent Cable of 8 June 1956 received 0800 hours 9 June 1956.
Maj. Kullberg SW, Chairman of the Week
TOR: 11/6/0900, RN: 1011"

"From NNIST 8 Pusan To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - Your cable of June 6th 1956 received 7 June 1956.
On behalf of NNIST 8 Pusan, Lars Lofvenmark, Executive Secretary
TOR: 7/6/1500, RN: 987"

"From NNIST 8 Pusan To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - We received the following cable:
Message received at UNC MAC Liaison from UNC MAC at ..hours 8 June 1956. To the Chairman of the Week NNIST 8 - You are hereby informed that United Nations Command is suspending performance of its part of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing operations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and Neutral Nations Inspection Sub-teams in the area under the control of the United Nations Command effective 9 June 1956. United Nations Command will expect withdrawal of the Team to DMZ on that date. Administrative details incident to this movement will be provided through normal channels. - Alfred W. Turney Major UNC MAC Liaison Officer.
TOR: 9/6/0930, RN: 1006"

"From NNIST 8 Pusan To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - On our extraordinary meeting of 8 June 1956, we decided not to leave Pusan until we received instructions from Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. We have informed Liaison Officer. We request instructions. Maj. Konty PL, Chairman, Maj. Nilsson SW
TOR: 9/6/0930, RN: 1007"

"From NNIST 8 Pusan To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - Your cable of June 8 1956 received 9 June 1956. On behalf of NNIST 8 Pusan
Julian Konty, Chairman of the Week
TOR: 11/6/0900, RN: 1013"

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"From NNIST 10 Kunsan To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special cable - We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 5 June. We are waiting for further instructions.
Capt. Gygax CH, Lt. Krajca CZ
TOR: 9/6/0930, RN: 991"

"From NNIST 10 Kunsan To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - The Subteam Kunsan received the following cable from the Liaison Officer Kunsan.
"From Senior Member UNCMAC to Liaison Officer Kunsan. You are directed to deliver following message to Chairman of the Week. You are hereby informed that UNC is suspending performance of its part of those provisions of AA governing inspections of NNSC and NNISTS in the area under control of UNC effective 9 June 1956. Administrative details incident of this move will be provided through normal Liaison channels."
We are waiting for instructions of NNSC.
TOR: 11/6/0900, RN: 1009"

"From NNIST 10 Kunsan To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - The Subteam No 10 Kunsan acknowledges hereby receipt of your cable saying that all NNIST:S have to withdraw as soon as possible to Panmunjom HQ.
Capt. Gygax CH, Lt. Krajca CZ
TOR: 11/6/0900, RN: 1010"

"From NNIST 10 Kunsan To NNSC HQ Panmunjom
Special Cable - The Subteam No 10 Kunsan hereby informs you that it will leave Kunsan at 0900 hours local time.
Capt. Gygax CH, Lt. Krajca CZ
TOR: 11/6/0900, RN: 1012"

4. Executive Secretary's report on the provisional withdrawal of NNIST:S from the Southern and Northern ports of entry on 9 June and 12 June 1956, respectively.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

"The NNSC Personnel from the NNIST:S Inchon, Kunsan and Pusan returned to Headquarters on 9 June 1956, at approximately 1100 hours, 1300 hours and 1500 hours respectively. Altogether 16 members of NNSC personnel have returned from the South. The Executive Secretary informed the Chairman of the Week about the arrival on the same day. The NNSC personnel from the NNIST:S Manpo, Sinanju and Sinuiju returned to Headquarters Panmunjom on 12 June 1956, at approximately 1200 hours NKT. Altogether 15 members of NNSC personnel have returned from the North. The Executive Secretary informed the Chairman of the Week of their arrival on the same day. All inspection activities were stopped on 9 June 1956. Questions of handling the NNIST documentary material are being considered by the Secretaries."

MINISTER MORSKI mentioned that according to his information the Subteam Kunsan had withdrawn to Panmunjom without having received the NNSC instruction cable of 8 June 1956.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Subteam Kunsan had decided to withdraw on the basis of a telephonic instruction by the Executive Secretary, who had informed the Subteam of the decision taken by the

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Commission at its 259th Meeting. The Subteam Kunsan had also received the corresponding cable-instruction, as was clearly shown by the two special reports (RN 1010 and 1012, TOR 11 June 56) sent by the Subteam to Headquarters.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE held that the Subteam Kunsan had been duly instructed on the basis of the Executive Secretary's telephone call.

MINISTER MORSKI expressed the wish to be informed whether all official material of the Subteams had been delivered to Headquarters. Furthermore, he suggested that the Executive Secretary inform the Commission on how the Subteams had been transported back to Panmunjom and what kind of farewell had been extended to them.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY reported that all documentary material brought back from the ports of entry had been compiled in the General Services. Lists of this material had already been presented to the Secretaries. In most cases, the files were complete, although certain material had been burned on the spot. Regarding the second question of the Polish Member, the Executive Secretary would report on it at the next meeting.

MINISTER MORSKI inquired when the burning had taken place. It was his understanding that the Commission's instruction had been quite clear.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY stated that the respective Subteams had decided on their own will to burn material which they had not considered necessary or important. He had been informed of this by the Secretaries or Chairmen of the Subteams in question.

GENERAL CHYLE expressed his surprise that the Subteams had made such a rather serious decision on their own. It would have been up to the Commission to decide what material to keep and what to destroy, the more so as the Sides had provided sufficient means of transportation.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had also just learned from the Executive Secretary of the state of affairs. He had no knowledge as to exactly what material had been burned, but he recalled that the Subteams had received precise instructions to return to Headquarters with complete material.

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MINISTER MORSKI: suggested that the Secretaries be entrusted with analyzing all materiel handed over by the Subteams and establishing an adequate report for the next meeting, in order to enable the Commission to decide whether the burned materiel was of importance or not.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE uttered that according to his information, the Subteams in question had merely destroyed material available in several copies, or which without doubt could be considered as non essential i.e. propaganda pamphlets. He nevertheless agreed to have the matter clarified through the Secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN informed the Commission that the Secretaries already had decided to investigate the matter, and that therefore the Commission could expect an appropriate report at a later date.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNCMAC, Maj.Gen.R.G.Gard, dated 9 June 1956, concerning inter alia the recommendation of NNSC of 5 June 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc.287 dtd 14 June 1956).

CHAIRMAN: We have heard the letter from the Senior Member UNCMAC with reference both to the NNSC recommendation of June 5 and our letter of June 9. I open the discussion.

GENERAL CHYLE: I would like to make a statement with regard to point 5 We have placed on the agenda of today's Meeting the consideration of the letter from the Senior Member UNCMAC, Major General R.G.Gard, dated 9 June 1956, concerning inter alia the recommendation of NNSC of 5 June 1956. Since I did not participate in the work of this Commission during the recent critical days which resulted in the NNSC letters of 5 and 9 June respectively, I feel it necessary, in connection with the letter of Maj.Gen.Gard, to outline in a more detailed way the point of view of the Czechoslovak Delegation.

Commenting on the present situation I cannot but express my regret that:

1. The proper functioning of the Commission was limited by onesided pressure although the Armistice Agreement in para 61 and 62 explicitly stipulates that any changes in the provisions regulating activities of the NNSC must be mutually agreed to by the representatives of the opposing sides.

   The action taken by the UNC Side is, therefore, an evident unilateral violation of the Armistice Agreement.

2. I am sorry to state that the manner in which this violation has been brought about reminds me of some methods used during the ill-fated Munich era. The Commission was compelled because of the ultimatum, followed by threats of certain circles that the NNSC official would be bodily removed from South Korea when necessary, to withdraw its personnel from the ports of entry.

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(General Chyle continued)

In lieu of an answer to its unanimous resolution of 5 June 1956, the NNSC received another ultimatum on 8 June 1956 which action is in sharp controversy with the fundamental way of approach customary in negotiations with an international body.Considering the fact that there really existed a great danger of hostile activities against the NNIST:S members in South Korea,the NNSC has been forced to convene at an extraordinary Meeting in the night from 8 to 9 June in order to take precautions to protect its personnel.

It is of course necessary to add that Maj.Gen.R.G.Gard in his letter of 9 June 1956 presented additionaly an explanation expressing his regret that the MAC was unable to agree to authorize the NNSC to carry out its recommendation and stated that the record of the 72nd MAC meeting held on 7 June 1956 and his letter of 8 June 1956 constitute the reply of the UNC Side to the NNSC letter of 5 June 1956.This is a rather strange way of procedure,experienced for the first time in the history in the Commission's work that the record of the MAC Meeting is being presented as a part of an official reply to the NNSC.

The terms of reference of the NNSC do not authorize the Commission to deal with the causes why an agreement between the two opposing sides has not been reached and why,four days after the refusal of the proposal of the KPA/CPV Side to hold a conference of the countries concerned with that question,the unilateral action has been taken,which from the juridical point of view cannot be regarded anything else but as a one-sided violation of the Armistice Agreement.This action,however,resulted in a very substantial restriction of the authority of the NNSC and unilaterally brought about a complete change in the methods of carrying out of normal NNSC activities.

Although I do not intend to go into any details,it is even so obvious that the NNSC,on the basis of its letter of 5 June 1956,in which it declared that"the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission considers that this withdrawal is provisional and does not change the legal status of the NNSC unless and until a mutual agreement in this respect is reached by both Sides of MAC",has to insist on its rights stipulated by the Armistice Agreement to dispatch its Inspection Teams to the ports of entry whenever it deems it necessary,or in the case when either side of the parties to the Armistice brings the well-founded charge against any violation of the AA by the other Side.

In this connection I would like to make a brief comment on the prvious attacks against Czechoslovak and Polish Delegations.I hold that misunderstandings in the fulfilment of the important tasks entrusted to the Commission are inevitable.Erare humanum est.I'll go even further. There is plenty room for shortcomings,since it is equally true that almost everyone is inclined to look at and judge matters in his own manner.I do prefer,however,discussions based on concrete data instead of repeating charges founded,as it so happens,only on uncomplete facts and sometimes even influenced by different points of view.All decent people,however,prefer friendly explanation of controversial points to using blunt words which cannot enlighten anything and result only in further deterioration of the state of affairs.This is one of my guiding principles and I am not going to change it.

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(General Chyle cont'd)

Furthermore I wish to point out that the indulging in the past would be of no use.Today it is necessary to take the present situation into consideration.There are cases when we may eventually differ in our opinions even sitting at this table and see problems and some events from a different angle.This is,however,a privilege of any and all of us to look at the situation in a different light.But this does not matter.What matters is a spirit of cooperation which enables us to reach by common effort the goal set forth.

In this respect I am very glad of being able to state that the NNSC's recommendation to MAC of 5 June 1956,shows clearly that thanks to the sincere cooperation of our distinguished Colleagues,the Senior Members of the Swiss and Swedish Delegations and their staffs,the Commission has proved manifestly before the international public that we all are working together as one united body and honestly fulfilling our obligations emanating from the provisions of the AA.

By this unanimous decision the NNSC stressed that it persists upon its rights formulated in the AA and that it is resolved to fulfil in the future its difficult and responsible task - to help safeguarding peace in Korea.In this respect the Commission has played a very important role during the last three years,a role,which is highly appreciated by peace-loving people all over the world.I do not doubt,therefore,that it will always find the full support of all people of good will who realize the paramount importance of its work for the cause of peace.

And in this connection it seems to me appropriate to draw attention to the statement made by Maj.Gen.R.G.Gard during the session of the 72nd MAC Meeting.I quote from the record sent to the Commission by the Senior Member UNCMAC,Maj.Gen.R.G.Gard:"The UNC continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and limits its action to the particular suspension described above".Maj.Gen.R.G.Gard further stated:"On the other hand the provisional withdrawal of NNIST:S is of no effect whatever on the continued full adherence of our Side to all the other paragraphs of the AA.Our Side will continue to report as honestly and fully to the NNSC in the Demilitarized Zone as it has in the past both within and without the Demilitarized Zone."

Leaving aside the illegality of the UNC action which brought about the violation of the Armistice Agreement,the Commission was thus given an assurance that even under the changed situation it will receive from UNC Side full measure of cooperation in order that it could be able to discharge its obligations under the Armistice Agreement.

Where there is a will,there is a way.I believe that the NNSC in cooperation with both Sides will find a way how to solve most successfully the technical problems which arouse from the changed situation,so that the Commission could further operate as an important international body contributing thus to the maintenance of peace in Korea and thereby to relaxation of the international tension.

To my mind it is necessary first to submit all problems to a close study and only then to make suitable suggestions.

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MINISTER REAL: I have listened with great attention to the statement made by our Czechoslovak Colleague and I want to study his exposé more closely before commenting on it if I should feel that such comments are necessary.I fully agree with General Chyle that it is not the task of our Commission to examine the reasons and arguments of the two opposing sides in MAC for which they were unable to agree in authorizing the NNSC to carry out its recommendation.That is all I have to say at this time.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I do not wish to comment on the letters received from the UNC/MAC dated June 8 and 9,1956. The first letter,dated June 8,has already been dealt with by the NNSC. I propose we now take notice of the contents of the letter of June 9 and file it in the usual way.

I have further listened with great attention to the statement made by the honourable Delegate for Czechoslovakia,General Chyle. I will closer study the text of his statement and perhaps I will find it necessary to revert to it later.Anyhow,I beg now right away to state that I noticed with satisfaction that he expressed his appreciation about the cooperative way in which his people and my people have worked together.

MINISTER MORSKI: The letter of Major General R.G.Gard which we have before us tells us that the NNSC should look for the answer to its letter of 5 June 1956 in the records of the Military Armistice Commission which officially are not in the possession of the NNSC.It also says in effect that the UNC ultimatum of 8 June 1956 to withdraw the NNIST:S from South Korea on 9 June 1956,represents, jointly with the records of the above mentioned meeting of MAC,the answer to our letter.

This I find all the more strange in view of the fact that Gen. Gard's letter has been written the day after our last meeting at which the Members of the NNSC voiced their disapproval of the manner in which the UNC Side has treated this Commission.

Another thing that requires comment is the way Gen.Gard has tried to make use of of our letter of 5 June 1956.We have said there among other things that the position taken by the UNC Side makes it impossible for the NNIST:S to continue their work in South Korea.This, as is generally known,was the main compelling reason for our recommendation,contained in that letter.

Maj.Gen.R.G.Gard,in his letter,disregards this fact completely and tries to create an impression as if the NNSC had formulated its recommendation to MAC of its own free will.

As to the assurance of Gen.R.G.Gard of continued cooperation with this Commission in Panmunjom,Ihave take due note of it and I hope that we shall have no reason to complain about this cooperation in the period that is now starting.

GENERAL CHYLE: I would like to add a little observation to my statement, in order to make it absolutely clear that everything I said is not in any way adressed personally to Major General R.G.Gard. I fully realize that he is acting in his capacity exactly in the same way like we are doing.Therefore,it would be rather ridiculous eventually if anything could be taken as my personal remarks against the integrity and good will of General R.G.Gard.

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GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: What the Honourable Member for Czechoslovakia has just said gives me reason to make the following observation: I consider myself independent and not as - to use his words - a representative of my Government at this table.

GENERAL CHYLE: Permit me to say that my position is just the same. But since my statement could be eventually cosidered as aimed personally against Maj. Gen. R.G. Gard and since I am for the first time taking part in the discussion around this table, I would like to prevent any misinterpretation of my words.

MINISTER REAL: I do not know what the exact position of General Gard is in his capacity as Senior Member of UNCMAC, and therefore I do not wish to have my position compared with his. I am here not acting for a Government but as a Member of an international commission and I feel I have a large meassure of independence, which, maybe, General Gard has not.

MINISTER MORSKI: If I may be permitted to say how I understood the remarks made by our Honourable Colleague for Czechoslovakia, it would be this: Any representative of any public body or any organisation, apart from being an individual, is above all the representative of that particular body subject to its will and its rules and regulations. As to the question of our position here, I think we are also acting as individuals who have our opinions on various subjects we are dealing with, but at the same time we are the representatives of our nations and in a way of our Governments which have appointed us to our posts here. I could not imagine a situation where any one of us could completely disregard the will of those who have appointed us.

CHAIRMAN: I understand that there is no further action requested by this Commission concerning the letter of General Gard dated June 9, but to take note of and file it in the usual way.

The letter was taken note of and filed.

6. Miscellaneous:

Farewell speeches to the departing Swedish Alternate Member, Lt.Col. Belding and welcome addresses to the new Swedish Military Commander, Col. Areskoug.

On the occasion of the departure of Lt.Col. Belding, who will further serve in the Commission as a non-resident Swedish Alternate Member, all Members expressed their recognition for the contribution of Lt.Col.Belding and wished him success in his twofold assignment. In his thanks for the kind words addressed to him, Lt.Col. Belding pointed out that even if the ideas had differed on several basic problems - not least in the present days - the personal relations had always been quite decent. He further expressed his opinion that this positive impression would have been enhanced, if also the authority of the Commission and thus its role had given a corresponding personal satisfaction.

The Commission equally welcomed the new Swedish Military Commander, Col. Areskoug. Col. Areskoug thanked for the appreciative words addressed to him.

Meeting adjourned at 1130 hours.

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IN THIS SPACE
795.00/12-1056

OREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy, Seoul

198
DESP. NO.

Action Assigned to APPK

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE December 10, 1956

Action Taken Noted

REF :

For Dept. Use Only		
13	ACTION FE-4	DEPT. RM/R-2 OLI-8 IO-4 EUR-5 P of HD-1
	REC'D 12-26	INFO OTHER CIA-12 OSD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3

Date of Action Symbol NA

SUBJECT: United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), Operations Report - September, 1956.

Direction to DC/R

NOTE: As stated in the Note preceeding Embassy despatch 197 dated December 10, 1956, the Embassy is currently engaged in transmitting to the Department accumulated documents reporting meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), the MAC Secretaries and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), respectively.

Five (5) copies of UNCMAC's Operations Report (unclassified) for the month of September, 1956, are forwarded attached as Enclosure 1, for the information of the Department. In this report UNCMAC has adopted a new format for presentation of its material.

September was even less active than the two previous months for UNCMAC and the MAC as a whole. No meeting of the MAC was held; the last, the 72nd, having been held on June 7, 1956. The MAC Secretaries did not meet either; the last meeting of that body, the 154th, was held on August 23, 1956. Further, during the month of September neither side charged the other side with violations of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Negotiations between the United Nations Command (UNC) side and the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) side to the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) were thus confined to two occasions on which Joint Observer Teams (JOTs) met and to the regular meetings of the Joint Duty Officers.

UNCMAC Organization

During the month there were three changes in the UNC membership on the MAC. Rear Admiral L. C. Quiggle, USN, became UNCMAC's new Chief of Staff. Enclosure No. 2 (5 copies) hereto is an UNCMAC press release announcing the change in the United Kingdom Army membership of UNCMAC.

JOT Meetings

A JOT meeting was held on September 18th to supervise the rerection of a Military Demarcation Line (MDL) marker previously washed away by a flood. A /second

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second JOT met on September 22, 23 and 27 to investigate a shooting incident in the DMZ on September 20, 1956 "in which an alleged KPA/CPV civil police was killed and a UN civil police was wounded." The incident and the investigation were confusing; naturally, the UNC and KPA/CPV components of the team could not agree mutually upon the findings and each side submitted a unilateral report to the MAC. Those reports are to be found as TAB D of UNCMAC's monthly report (Enclosure #1); each side concluded that the other side precipitated the incident. The very long minutes of the September 22, 23 and 27 JOT meetings, prepared by the UNC component of the team, constitute Enclosure No. 3. They make interesting reading and testify to the skillful prosecution of the UNC's interests by the UNC component of the JOT. Enclosure No. 4 is a press release issued by UNCMAC following completion of the investigation of the incident on September 27, 1956.

Comment: UNCMAC followed up this incident by calling for the 155th meeting of the MAC Secretaries, held on October 5, 1956, at which it charged the KPA/CPV side with a ground violation of the AA.

NNSC Activities

UNCMAC's report shows that NNSC activities during September were quite routine; some zip, however, was supplied by a remark made by the retiring Swiss Member during the Commission's 273rd plenary meeting held September 13, 1956. At that time Swiss Minister Real delivered his "swan-song" speech in which he reminded his audience that a NNSC member "does not work for his own country nor his own people . . . he acts for nobody and represents no party or side," being responsible only to his own conscience. The actual minutes of the meeting show that Minister Real also spoke of the "precarious situation" under which the Commission had to operate for a long time, termed the withdrawal of inspection teams (in June 1956) from the ports of entry in Korea "a severe set-back" to the NNSC, and then stated boldly, "But there is also no use of pretending that the supervisory activity of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the machinery of the Armistice Agreement was ever really very effective."

During September the NNSC continued to receive and analyze reports from the two sides to the AA but failed to produce an evaluation report for the month of August until October 4, 1956.

During its 273rd meeting on September 13, the NNSC took formal note of the fact that the UNC side had not yet replied to NNSC letter of May 12, 1956, raising the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in carrying out their duties in Korea. The Swedish Member recalled the matter and suggested that if a definite reply were not received from the UNC "within the next weeks" the NNSC should consider asking UNCMAC as to when a reply could be expected. The Swiss, Pole and Czech members supported the suggestion.

The question of the status of the NNSC, which had been discussed by the Commission in July and August was evidently not further discussed formally within the NNSC during September.

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The following changes occurred in the NNSC membership during September: Swiss Member, Minister Real, departed for Switzerland and Mr. Jean de Stoutz assumed the position as Senior Swiss Member; Mr. Brzostowski, who had been Acting Member for Poland, became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and took his place as Member for Poland.

Armistice Violations

UNCMAC's recapitulation of alleged violations of the AA as of the end of September, 1956, shows that during the time elapsed since the signing of the Armistice on July 27, 1953, the KPA/CPV had alleged 36 ground and 509 aircraft violations against the UNC side, while the UNC charged the KPA/CPV with 15 ground and 60 aircraft violations.

Comment: During September ROK Army Lt. Colonel CHOE Duk-bin departed his post at UNCMAC as ROK Member of the Advisory Group to travel to the United States under selection by the Department of State to study law at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

For the Ambassador:

William G. Jones

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures: Five(5) copies each of:

1. UNCMAC's Operations Report -- September, 1956
2. UNCMAC's press release, September 26, 1956
3. Minutes of JOT meetings held September 22, 23 and 27, 1956
4. UNCMAC's press release, September 27, 1956

cc: UNCMAC
G-2, Eighth Army

Enc in Bulky File
1/10/57

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Enclosure 1 to Desp. 198
of Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul

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UNCMAC

OPERATIONS REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1956

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TO RM/R CENTRAL FILES

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

AG 00.4 26 October 1956

SUBJECT: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Operations Report (RCS: FEC -CJ-8)

TO: Commander-in-Chief
United Nations Command
APO 500

Transmitted herewith is the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Operations Report for the period 1-30 September 1956.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

A. L. Mecca Jr.

1 Incl
Opns Rept 1-30 Sep 56

A. L. MECCA JR.
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

Copies furnished:
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3 CG AFFE/8A (REAR), ATTN: MHS
4 CG AFFE/8A (REAR), ATTN: AG
5 COMNAVFE
6 COMFEAF
7 UNCMAC, AG FILE
8-11 Brig V. W. Barlow, UK
UNCMAC Member
12- UNCMAC Historical File
13-18 U.S. Embassy, Seoul

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By LGW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

OPERATIONS REPORT
(RCS: FEC-CJ-8)

1-30 September 1956

0364

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCK	-Commonwealth Contingent Korea
DMZ	-Demilitarized Zone
JOT	-Joint Observer Team
JSA	-Joint Security Area
KPA/CPV	-Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers
MAC	-Military Armistice Commission
MDL	-Military Demarcation Line
NNSC	-Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
ROK	-Republic of Korea
ROKA	-Republic of Korea Army
UNC	-United Nations Command

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2. Ltr, Senior Member UNCMAC to Mgr Alfons Brzostowski, acknowledging receipt of letter of appointment, 8 Sep 56.
3. Ltr, Minister Fritz Real, Swiss Delegate, NNSC, to Senior Member UNCMAC, 15 Sep 56, concerning the completion of Minister Real's term of duty.
4. Ltr, Senior Member UNCMAC to Swiss Member, NNSC, concerning closing of Field Liaison Office, Joint Security Area, 26 Sep 56.

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1. Ltr, UNC component of JOT Nr 2 to the MAC, 18 Sep 56.
2. Ltr, KPA/CPV component of JOT Nr 2 to the MAC, 18 Sep 56.
3. Ltr, UNC component of JOT Nr 3 to the MAC, 28 Sep 56.
4. Ltr, KPA/CPV component of JOT Nr 3 to the MAC, 27 Sep 56.

TAB E:

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INTRODUCTION

This report covers the operations of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission during the month of September 1956. During this period the activity of UNCMAC was in general of a routine nature. Negotiations with the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers consisted of regular meetings of the Joint Duty Officers at the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, and two meetings of both components of Joint Observer Teams within the Demilitarized Zone. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission continued to receive and evaluate reports from both UNC and KPA/CPV concerning the arrival and departure of personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition.

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CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organizational Changes During Period

As a result of the curtailed activity of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, it was decided that there was no longer any requirement for the Logistics and Liaison Division Field Office at the Joint Security Area. On 29 September 1956, this office was closed and liaison between the Swiss and Swedish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission was shifted to the Logistics and Liaison Division at Base Camp.

2. Personnel Changes within UNCMAC

a. Changes in United Nations Command membership of the Military Armistice Commission consisted of:

(1) Brigadier General Thomas J Gent Jr, USAF (vice Brigadier General Lawrence M Guyer, USAF).[1]

(2) Rear Admiral Lynne C Quiggle, USN (vice Brigadier General Frank C Croft, USMC).[1]

(3) Brigadier V W Barlow, DSO, OBE, Commonwealth Contingent, Korea (vice Brigadier R G F Frisby, DSC, MC, CCK).[2]

b. Within the Advisory Group Major Yong-Chun Choi, Republic of Korea Army, was appointed as the representative from ROK, vice Lt Col Duk-Bin Choi.[3]

c. Within the UNCMAC Staff the following changes were announced:

(1) Rear Admiral Lynne C Quiggle, USN, was announced as Chief of Staff, UNCMAC, vice Brigadier General Lawrence M. Guyer, USAF.[4]

(2) Colonel Richard A Broberg, Artillery, was announced as Chief, Operations Division, vice Colonel Clayton W Wells, Armor.[4]

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[1]GO Nr 14, Hq UNCMAC, 1 Sep 56, copy appended at TAB A.

[2]GO Nr 15, Hq UNCMAC, 21 Sep 56, copy appended at TAB A.

[3]Ltr General AHN, Kwang Ho, ROKA Member, MAC, to Senior Member UNCMAC, 27 Aug 56.

[4]GO Nr 13, Hq UNCMAC, 1 Sep 56, copy appended at TAB A.

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3. Personnel Matters

a. Lists of UNCMAC Members of MAC, UNCMAC Staff Roster, members of UNCMAC Advisory Group and a list of officers negotiating with KPA/CPV are attached at TAB B.

b. Personnel Strength:[1]

UNCMAC Strength (US) 30 Sep 56		Net Change Since 31 August 1956
Officers	36	+1
Enlisted Men	58	+3
Dept of Army Civilians	2	-1
Dept of Air Force Civilians	4	0
Critical Military Specialists (Indigenous)	8	0
Totals	108	+3

In addition, there were seven additional UN and ROKA personnel assigned attached to UNCMAC.

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[1] Daily Journal, P&A Division, 30 September 1956.

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CHAPTER II

NEGOTIATIONS AND OPERATIONS

1. Military Armistice Commission Meetings

During the month of September there were no meetings of the MAC. The last MAC meeting, number 72, was held on 7 June 1956.

2. Secretariat Meetings

During the month of September there were no meetings of the Secretariat. The last meeting of the Secretariat, number 154, was held on 23 August 1956. Liaison with the KPA/CPV was maintained by the Duty Officers at the Joint Security Area. Those officers met daily and exchanged reports concerning the arrival and departure of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition.

3. Joint Observer Team Meetings.

a. During the month of September both components of the JOTs met on two occasions.

(1) On 18 September both components of JOT Number 2 met to supervise the re-erection of Military Demarcation Line Marker 0250 which had been washed away by a flood. Both sides agreed that the marker had been erected at the original location.[1]

(2) On 22, 23, and 27 September both components of JOT Number 3 met to investigate an incident in which an alleged KPA/CPV civil police was killed and a UN civil police was wounded. This meeting was preceded by a unilateral investigation by UNC component of JOT Nr 3 conducted on 21 September. After two days interrogating witnesses, the meeting was recessed to reconvene at the Joint Security Area on 27 September 1956. Since neither component of JOT Nr 3 could agree to the findings of the other side, it was agreed that each side should submit a unilateral report to the MAC.[2]

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[1]Minutes, Meeting of JOT Nr 2, 18 Sep 56.

[2]Minutes, Meeting of JOT Nr 3, 22 Sep 56.

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4. Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

a. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission continued to receive and analyze reports concerning the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition.

b. During the 273rd Plenary meeting of the NNSC, General Bergenstrahle, the Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, recalled the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions and suggested that the Senior Member UNCMAC be queried as to when an answer could be expected.

c. During the 273rd Plenary meeting of NNSC, Minister Real, the Senior Swiss Member, NNSC, summed up his views on reasons for the failure of the NNSC to accomplish its mission and asserted that in his opinion the activity of the NNSC was never really effective. Minister Real pointed out that, "In a Commission of nations such as the one set up under the Korean Armistice Agreement, the Member does not work for his own country nor for his own people, he doesn't pursue the interest of his government, he acts for nobody and represents no party or side. He is responsible to his own conscience..." Minister Real continued, "But there is also no use of pretending that the supervisory activity of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the machinery of the Armistice Agreement was ever really very effective."[1]

d. During the 275th Plenary meeting of the NNSC, Mr. Jean de Stoutz, the new Senior Member from Switzerland, was welcomed. Mr. Jean de Stoutz assumed his position as Senior Swiss Member on 25 September 1956 after the departure of Minister Real on 16 September 1956.[2]

e. During this period, the policies and procedures pertaining to unofficial travel of Swiss and Swede members of the NNSC in the ROK were published by UNCMAC.[3]

---

[1]Minutes, 273rd Plenary meeting of the NNSC.

[2]Minutes, 275th Plenary meeting of the NNSC.

[3]Memo Nr 44, Hq UNCMAC, 20 Sep 56.

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5. Violations of the Demilitarized Zone

a. During the month of September investigations of the five air violations charged by KPA/CPV in August resulted in the determination that the alleged violations did not occur and statements were prepared to deny these allegations. During the month of September no charge of DMZ violations was made by either side.

b. Recapitulation[1]

Summary of Alleged Violations*

GROUND

Against UN Forces		Against KPA/CPV Forces	
Charged	36	Charged	15**
Admissions	12	Admissions	2
Denials	24	Denials	10

AIRCRAFT

Against UN Forces		Against KPA/CPV Forces	
Charged	509***	Charged	60
Admissions	32	Admissions	00
Denials	472	Denials	60

*This summary of alleged violations includes only those violations which have been formally alleged in either MAC or Secretariat Meetings.

**Three of these violations occurred in 1953 and it is assumed that no reply will be made by KPA/CPV.

***Five of these allegations were made in August 1956. Investigation by UNCMAC resulted in the finding that the allegations were false. UNCMAC was prepared to deny these alleged violations at the next meeting of the Secretariat or of MAC.

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[1]Violations File, Opns Br, Opns Div, UNCMAC, 30 Sep 56.

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CHAPTER III

CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT
1 Sep 56	Lt Col Snider escorted Minister Real, Senior Swiss Member, NNSC, to Seoul.
2 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC departed Base Camp for Seoul.
3 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC returned to Base Camp.
	General AHN, ROKA, Member, Military Armistice Commission, visited Base Camp.
	General Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, and Minister Real, Senior Swiss Member, NNSC, visited Base Camp.
4 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Seoul.
	Col Mc Vicker visited Base Camp.
	Credentials of Rear Admiral Lynne C Quiggle, USN, and Brigadier General Thomas J Gent Jr, USAF, presented to KPA/CPV by UNC Duty Officer at regular meeting of Duty Officers.
5 Sep 56	Duty Officer presented unilateral report of UNC Senior Member, JOT Nr 3 meeting of 30 August to KPA/CPV Duty Officer.
	Credentials of Rear Admiral Lynne C Quiggle and Brigadier General Thomas J Gent were returned to UNC Duty Officer at regular meeting of the Duty Officers.
6 Sep 56	Maj General Ryan, Chief of Chaplains, visited Base Camp.
	Minister Real, Senior Swiss Member, NNSC, visited Base Camp.
7 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Seoul.
8 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Commonwealth Contingent, Korea.
	Senior Member UNCMAC visited the Joint Security Area.
	Brigadier Frisby, CCK, visited Base Camp.
11 Sep 56	Minister Real and General Bergenstrahle, NNSC, visited Base Camp.
12 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC departed Base Camp for 2nd ROK Army.

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DATE	EVENT
12 Sep 56	Lt Col CHOI, Duk Bin, ROKA, member of the UN Advisory Group, departed UNCMAC. Major CHOI, Yong Chun, ROKA, assumed duties as member of the UN Advisory Group.
13 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC returned to Base Camp. Brigadier V W Barlow, DSO, OBE, and Brigadier R G F Frisby, DSO, MC, Commonwealth Contingent, Korea, visited Senior Member UNCMAC at Base Camp. Capt I J Miller, CA Officer, 24th Division, conferred with Lt Col Dyson and Lt Col Jorgenson regarding policy on civil assistance to villagers living at Kaesong-dong within the DMZ.
14 Sep 56	Memorandum outlining procedures for TDY travel of Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission personnel from Japan to Korea was forwarded to Swiss and Swedish members of NNSC.
17 Sep 56	General Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, requested permission to visit General AHN, ROKA. Senior Member UNCMAC visited Hq Eighth Army, Seoul.
18 Sep 56	Lt Col J Norman, J-3 Sec, Hq UNCFEC conferred with Col Broberg. Both components of JOT Nr 2 met to supervise the re-erection of MDL Marker Nr 0250.
20 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC departed Base Camp for Hq Eighth Army, Seoul. Unilateral report of JOT Nr 2 meeting, 18 Sep 56, prepared by Senior UNC JOT Member was delivered to KPA/CPV by UNC Duty Officer. Unilateral report, JOT Nr 2 Meeting, 18 Sep 56, prepared by KPA/CPV submitted to UNC Duty Officer. Report received of an incident in DMZ in vicinity of MDL Marker Nr 0637 in which it was alleged that one civil police, KPA/CPV, had been killed and one civil police, UNC,

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DATE	EVENT
20 Sep 56	had been wounded.
	KPA/CPV requested both components of JOT Nr 3 meet in vicinity of MDL Marker Nr 0636 on 22 Sep 56 to investigate the alleged shooting incident of 20 Sep 56.
	General Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, departed Panmunjom for 6 days TDY in Japan.
21 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC returned to Base Camp.
	Credentials of Brigadier V W Barlow, CCK, presented to KPA/CPV by UNC Duty Officer.
	Lt Col Dyson, Cdr Hubbard, Maj Rudkin, and Maj Choi conducted a unilateral investigation of the incident which occurred on 20 Sep in vicinity of MDL Marker Nr 0634.
22 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC departed Base Camp for Seoul.
	Credentials of Brigadier V W Barlow returned to UNC Duty Officer by KPA/CPV.
	Both components of JOT Nr 3 met in vicinity of MDL Marker Nr 0636. The investigation was not completed. Both components agreed to reconvene on 23 Sep 56.
23 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC returned to Base Camp from Seoul.
	Both components of JOT Nr 3 met in vicinity of MDL Marker Nr 0634 to continue the investigation of the incident which occurred on 20 Sep. The investigation was recessed to be reconvened at the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, on 27 Sep 56.
24 Sep 56	Brigadier Barlow, General Gent, new members UNC Component MAC, and Col Coleman visited Base Camp and were briefed by the UNCMAC staff.
25 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Eighth Army, American Embassy, and KAAG, Korea (Provisional), Seoul.
26 Sep 56	Senior Member UNCMAC visited General AHN and Office of Economic Coordinator in Seoul.

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DATE	EVENT
26 Sep 56	Lt Baye, Ethiopian Member, UN Advisory Group (non-resident) visited Base Camp.
27 Sep 56	General Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, and Mr Jean De Stoutz, Senior Swiss Member, NNSC, visited Senior Member UNCMAC at Base Camp.
	Senior Member UNCMAC visited Swiss-Swede Camp, Panmunjom.
	Both Components of JOT Nr 3 reconvened at the Joint Security Area. The investigation was completed and both sides agreed to submit unilateral reports.
28 Sep 56	UNCMAC Staff briefed the following personnel on the mission, organization, and functions of UNCMAC:
	Mr Buckardt, Agricultural Attache, US Embassy
	Mr Gunderson, Assistant Public Affairs Officer, US Embassy
	Mr Carpenter, Political Officer, US Embassy
	Mr O'Mahoney, Economics Officer, US Embassy
	Lt Col Miller, G-2 Section, AFFE/8A
	In addition, four Foreign Area Specialists from Taiwan attended the briefing.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

L. C. Quiggle

L. C. QUIGGLE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 13

1 September 1956

STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

1. REAR ADMIRAL LYNNE C QUIGGLE, 63116, United States Navy, is announced as Chief of Staff, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, in addition to his other duties, vice BRIGADIER GENERAL LAWRENCE M GUYER, 454A, United States Air Force.

2. COLONEL RICHARD A BROBERG, 021272, Artillery, is announced as Chief, Operations Division, vice COLONEL CLAYTON W WELLS, 029962, Armor.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

L. C. QUIGGLE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

A. L. MECCA JR
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

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2 - COMNAVFE
2 - CINCUNC, ATTN: JI
4 - TAG, ATTN: AGAO-I
1 - 201 File

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 14

1 September 1956

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEMBERS, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Announcement is made of members, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, with effective dates of each member.

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT G GARD, 012247, USA, Senior Member, 2 May 1956

BRIGADIER GENERAL AHN HO KWANG, 15150, ROKA, Member, 3 November 1955

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS J GENT JR, 1130A, USAF, Member, 1 September 1956

BRIGADIER R G F FRISBY, DSO, MC, 5262, Commonwealth Contingent, Korea, Member, 29 November 1955.

REAR ADMIRAL LYNNE C QUIGGLE, 63116, USN, Member, 1 September 1956

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

OFFICIAL:

A. L. MECCA JR
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

L. C. QUIGGLE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 15

21 September 1956

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEMBERS, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Announcement is made of members, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, with effective dates of each member.

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT G GARD, 012247, USA, Senior Member, 2 May 1956

BRIGADIER GENERAL AHN KWANG HO, 15150, ROKA, Member, 3 November 1955

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS J GENT JR, 1130A, USAF, Member, 1 September 1956

REAR ADMIRAL LYNNE C QUIGGLE, 63116, USN, Member, 1 September 1956

BRIGADIER V W BARLOW, DSO, OBE, 44033, Commonwealth Contingent, Korea, Member, 21 September 1956.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

OFFICIAL:

A. L. MECCA JR
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

L. C. QUIGGLE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

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September 1956

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MEMBERS

of

THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

B

Major General Robert G Gard, USA

Brigadier General Thomas J Gent, Jr, USAF (1 September 1956)

Brigadier General AHN, Kwang Ho, ROKA

Rear Admiral Lynne C Quiggle, USN (1 September 1956)

Brigadier R G F Frisby, DSO, MC, CCK (1-20 September 1956)

Brigadier V W Barlow, DSO, OBE, CCK (21-30 September 1956)

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UNCMAC STAFF ROSTER

September 1956

CHIEF OF STAFF

Rear Admiral Lynne C Quiggle, USN (1 September 1956)
Deputy Chief of Staff - Lt Col John G Sisak, Arty
Staff Secretary - Lt Col John G Sisak, Arty
Aide to Senior Member - Capt William L Daugherty, Arty

OPERATIONS DIVISION

Chief - Col Richard A Broberg, Arty (1 September 1956)

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Chief - Lt Col Omer O Wilder, Inf

LOGISTICS AND LIAISON DIVISION

Chief - Col Ralph S Hardiman, QMC

UNC COMPONENT OF SECRETARIAT

Secretary - Capt John B Fellows, Jr, USN
Assistant Secretary - Lt Col Allan R. Lawrence, Inf

UNC COMPONENT OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAMS

Team Nr 1 - Cdr Raymond A Hubbard, USN
Teams Nr 2-5 incl - Lt Col James H Dyson, Arty

UNC COMPONENT OF COMMITTEE FOR
ASSISTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED CIVILIANS

Member - Lt Col Choi, Duk Bin, ROKA (1-11 September 1956)
- Major Choi, Yong Chun, ROKA (12-20 September 1956)

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

PIO - Major Christopher F Reilly, Inf

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UN ADVISORY GROUP

United States	Cdr Raymond A Hubbard, USN
British Commonwealth Forces	Maj R S Rudkin (Australia)
Canada	Maj P E Gower
Ethiopia	Lt T Baye (non-resident)
France	Maj Francois Perron (non-resident)
Republic of Korea	Lt Col CHOI, Duk Bin (1-11 Sep) Maj CHOI, Yong Chun (12-30 Sep)

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LIST OF OFFICERS CONDUCTING
NEGOTIATIONS WITH KPA/CPV

It Col J H Dyson, USA	Senior Member (JOT 2-5)	Meeting, JOT Nr 2, 18 Sep 56 and JOT Nr 3 22 Sep 56
Maj R S Rudkin, Australia	Member JOT Nr 2	Meeting, JOT Nr 2, 18 Sep 56
Maj L Fawcett, USA	Member JOT Nr 2	Meeting, JOT Nr 2, 18 Sep 56
Maj J W Starr, USA	Member JOT Nr 3	Meeting, JOT Nr 3, 22 Sep 56
Maj A F Hutchins, USA	Member JOT Nr 3	Meeting, JOT Nr 3, 22 Sep 56
Cdr R A Hubbard, USN	Observer	
It Col J K Chenault, USA	Observer	
Maj C F Reilly, USA	Observer	
Maj Y C Choi, ROKA	Observer	
Maj R F Steffy, USAF	Observer	
Maj W K Hart, USAF	Observer	

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MISJA POLSKA DO KNPN, KOREA
POLISH DELEGATION, NNSC, KOREA

Panmunjom, September 7, 1956

C

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have been nominated by my authorities as the Polish Member to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Yours sincerely,

Mgr Alfons Brzostowski, Minister
/s/ Alfons Brzostowski
Polish Member, NNSC

R. G. Gard

Major General, USA

Senior Member UNC/MAC

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A. M. Perry

A. M. PERRY
Major, Infantry
Historian

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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

8 September 1956

Mgr Alfons Brzostowski
Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary
Polish Delegation
Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

Dear Sir,

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7 September 1956 in which you advised me of your appointment as the Polish Member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

This information has been passed to the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command.

/s/ R. G. GARD
R. G. GARD
Major General
United States Army
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

A TRUE COPY

A M Perry

A. M. PERRY
Major, Infantry
Historian

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Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
for Korea
S W I S S D E L E G A T I O N

Panmunjom, 15 September 1956
Re/pr

Major General R.G. GARD
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

M u n s a n - n i

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that upon completion of my term of duty in Korea, I shall leave Panmunjom on Sunday, 16th September 1956.

My successor as Swiss Member of NNSC will be

Mr. Jean de STOUTZ, Counsellor of Legation,

who is due to arrive at Panmunjom on 25th September.

In the meantime, my Alternate, Colonel Arthur Grunholzer, will be in charge of the Swiss group.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ FRITZ REAL
FRITZ REAL

Swiss Member NNSC

A TRUE COPY

A. M. PERRY
Major, Infantry
Historian

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

COPY

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

26 September 1956

SUBJECT: Closing of Field Liaison Office, Joint Security Area

TO: Swiss Member NNSC

The Logistics and Liaison Division Field Office located in the Joint Security Area will be closed effective 29 September 1956. Liaison between the Swiss and Swedish Delegations to the NNSC will be maintained by the Logistics and Liaison Division at Base Camp, Munsan-ni.

Written communications for UNCMAC may be delivered to the UNCMAC Joint Duty Officer in the Joint Security Area for forwarding by courier. Informal communications can be made by telephone to the Logistics and Liaison Division, phone National 604 or 624.

This measure is necessary to the full utilization of personnel in view of the reduced number of military personnel authorized the United Nations component of the Military Armistice Commission. Complete and prompt liaison service will continue to be provided.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

/s/ A. L. MECCA JR.
A. L. MECCA JR.
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LyM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 18 September 1956
Place: Korea, in the vicinity
of MDL marker number 0251
38° 02' 10" N
126° 51' 40" E
Ser No: JOT 2

From: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Re-erection of Military Demarcation Line Marker 0250

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of Joint Observer Team number Two met at 1130 hours UNC time, 1100 hours KPA/CPV time, on 18 September 1956 near Military Demarcation Line Number 0251 for the purpose of jointly inspecting the repair and re-erection at the correct location of Military Demarcation Line Marker 0250, which had been washed away by flood.

2. The repair and re-erection work was completed at 1220 hours UNC time, 1150 hours KPA/CPV time 18 September 1956.

/s/ JAMES H. DYSON
JAMES H. DYSON
Lt Col Arty
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Two

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

DATE: 18 September 1956
PLACE: Vicinity of MDL Marker No. 0251
SER NO: JOT(2) No. 6

FROM: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component Joint Observer Team Number Two

TO: Military Armistice Commission

VIA: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

SUBJECT: Report on Joint Investigation of MDL Marker Re-erected by Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component

1. By direction of the Military Armistice Commission, both components of JOT No. 2 met at 1100 hours KPA/CPV time(1130 UNC time) in the vicinity of MDL Marker No. 0251.

2. Both components of JOT No. 2 acknowledged MDL Marker No. 0250 which had been washed away by flood was correctly re-erected by the KPA/CPV side at the original location.

s/ Kim Sang Kun
KIM SANG KUN
Lt Col KPA
Senior Member
KPA/CPV Component

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 28 September 1956
Place: Panmunjom
Ser No. JOT 3

From: United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Three

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Report of Alleged Violation

1. As directed by the Military Armistice Commission both components of Joint Observer Team Number Three met at 1030 hours, 22 September 1956, in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634 to investigate an incident between the civil police of the two sides in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634, in which a member of the KPA/CPV side was alleged to have been killed, and in which a civil police of the UNC side was alleged to have been wounded. During the joint investigation, witnesses were heard and evidence examined on 22 and 23 September 1956, and the proceedings were concluded on 27 September 1956.

2. TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE:

a. Summary of testimony of witnesses is as follows:

(1) The first witness, LIU KANG YUNG, the KPA/CPV witness, stated as follows:

(a) That he was a DZ civil police and on 20 September 1956, he and two other KPA/CPV DZ police (LEE YUNG CHI and WANG CHI HUA), were on routine patrol duty. They proceeded in the general direction from MDL marker 0636 towards 0634 at about 1000 hours. Later they noticed 3 civil police of the UNC side approaching. At first, the witness stated he was the first man to observe approach of UNC personnel (later he denied this). Upon arrival in the vicinity of 0634, the UNC civil police asked them for cigarettes. All 3 of the UNC civil police carried rifles. Two of the KPA/CPV DZ police had rifles, all had pistols. The 2 KPA/CPV men armed with rifles (LIU and WANG) and the UNC DZ police laid down their rifles at the suggestion of "the fat man in the middle" of the UNC group of 3.

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(b) After about 20 minutes, the "fat" UNC civil police who was sitting in the middle of the group of 3 stood up and turned his back as if to urinate. He then took out a pistol from inside his shirt and opened fire "without provocation" against the KPA/CPV civil police. LEE YUNG CHI was seriously wounded at that instant and he was heard to sigh "Ah-ee" indicating he had been hit. He stated the KPA/CPV civil police, in retreating, fired "in self-defense" at the 3 UNC civil police near the MDL and at 4 other UNC personnel in ambush up on the hill who were also firing at the KPA/CPV side. There were about 20 shots fired in all by the UNC side. The wounded man (LEE) got up and went down a ditch, during which time both sides were firing. As the KPA/CPV personnel retreated up the hill and when the firing was over, they called out to the wounded man. Upon hearing no answer, he, (LIU), and another KPA/CPV civil police went around the back of the hill to the ditch and found the man dead in the ditch to the west, away from the scene of the firing. In answer to a question: "Was the other man who went with you, to see the dead man, wounded?", the witness said "No". (However, previous to this, the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV component stated that "another witness has been wounded, so he is in the hospital".)

(c) Further, on cross examination, when it was suggested that a shot from either side may have killed LEE while he was moving down the ditch away from the scene during the firing, this witness, LIU, contradicted his previous statement by stating that the KPA/CPV personnel ceased fire while the man, who was later found dead, moved down the ditch. Also on cross examination, this witness refused to produce any credentials other than his armband to verify his name or status as a KPA/CPV DZ civil police. He then testified that he knew nothing of a meeting between the groups on 17 September 1956; however, he admitted his group did bring wine and some food with them to this meeting on 20 September 1956. He said his group gave some of this food and drink to the UNC civil police on request.

(d) Witness LIU fired 5 rounds toward the UNC side; first three rounds from his rifle and then two rounds from his pistol.

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He fired these shots during his retreat back up the small hill in KPA/CPV territory.

(2) The second witness, CHA SANG KWON, stated as follows:

(a) That he is and has been a member of the UNC DZ civil police for 4 months and is in possession of written credentials. He was in the vicinity of MDL marker number 0634 on 17 September 1956 at approximately 1030 hours UNC time on patrol duty with 2 other UNC civil policemen, namely: NAM CHUNG CHILL and IM JAE HO. On that occasion, they meta patrol of KPA/CPV policemen consisting of 4 men. One of the KPA/CPV group by the name of CHOI made a proposal that both sides should meet again in that vicinity on 19 September 1956. The KPA/CPV group said that they would bring food and drink to the proposed meeting on 19 September 1956 and requested that the UNC group bring pork. KPA/CPV witness, LIU, was not with the group that witness CHA's patrol met on 17 September 1956.

(b) On 19 September 1956, witness CHA was on patrol with NAM and IM and passed by the proposed meeting place, but the KPA/CPV group did not appear.

(c) At approximately midday on 20 September 1956, witness CHA was again on patrol duty with Sgt NAM and Cpl IM in the vicinity. Arriving at the vicinity of the marker 0634, he saw a group of 3 KPA/CPV men dressed as civil police, waiting. He identified witness LIU as being one of the KPA/CPV group on this occasion. Witness CHA first saw the KPA/CPV men when he was moving up the side of the hill along the safe lane towards MDL marker number 0634 and he saw one of the men (LEE YUNG CHI) who made motions for the UNC men to move towards them. Upon arriving near marker 0634, he saw LEE standing and the two other KPA/CPV men sitting and having something to eat and drink. LEE suggested to the UNC side that both sides should eat and drink together to celebrate the Moon Festival holiday. Nam introduced himself to the KPA/CPV men and at the suggestion of the KPA/CPV side, both sides sat down on their opposite sides of the UNC safe lane fence and engaged in conversation. The UNC group at first hesitated to sit down.

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Witness CHA pointed out on the ground where each individual sat and showed that he was sitting in the middle between NAM and IM. NAM was on his right. At the invitation of the KPA/CPV group, all three UNC men ate portions of apple and cake but did not partake of the wine offered to them in a cigarette case.

(d) Later NAM stood up and urinated nearby and then said, "Let's go". Then witness CHA stood up and, turning to face the UNC side, he moved back and leaned over, and as he picked up his rifle, he heard a shot fired from behind his back. A bullet struck him on the right side of his back and caused him to fall to the ground temporarily stunned. He dropped his rifle. Then he recovered his rifle and after walking two steps, he turned to look in the direction of the small hill on the KPA/CPV side where he saw a fourth KPA/CPV man with a rifle in his hand in position near a pine tree about 30 yards away.

(e) Witness CHA identified a cartridge belt produced in evidence, as the belt he was wearing at the time he was wounded, and indicated that part of the belt where the bullet passed through.

(f) After the first shot, which he said was fired by the KPA/CPV side, struck him, and when he had taken about 5 steps from this spot, he saw all 4 KPA/CPV men opposite; i.e. the KPA/CPV men in the group of 3 taking up their rifles and the fourth KPA/CPV man previously mentioned. From this, he concluded that it was the fourth KPA/CPV man who had fired the first shot and not one of the 3 men with whom the UNC group had been talking. When CHA reached the other safe lane up on the hill, he said Cpl IM helped him continue to an UNC guard post.

(g) Upon re-examination, witness CHA stated that no shot had been fired by the UNC group before the shot from the KPA/CPV side struck him. He did not fire any shots himself and while he came to know later that another member of his group had fired shots during the incident, he did not actually see anyone of the UNC group fire. CHA pointed out on the ground the exact place where he saw the fourth KPA/CPV man in position with a rifle in his hands. This spot was near a tree on the KPA/CPV side of the MDL about 30 yards distant.

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(h) Witness CHA indicated on paper the posture of his body at the time he was hit by the bullet and this showed that he was leaning forward at an angle approximately 45° to the perpendicular. Witness also indicated how he was wearing his belt. (The belt was placed for demonstration on another man about his own size). Witness showed where he thought the bullet entered the belt. (During the interrogation CHA instructed the man wearing his belt for the purpose of showing the posture he was in at the time he was struck by the bullet). Later, witness CHA pointed out on the ground the exact spot where he was standing in a bending posture when the bullet struck him from the rear. (This spot was at a slightly less elevation than the spot indicated to be the position of the fourth KPA/CPV man).

(i) Witness CHA said that he did not see the deceased body.

(3) The third witness, Sgt NAM CHUNG CHILL testified that:

(a) He is and has been a UNC DZ civil police for 5 months. He said that he and Corporal CHA and Corporal IM, who are also UNC DZ policemen, were in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634 on 17 September 1956. They met 4 KPA/CPV DZ police in that area. One of the KPA/CPV side, by the name of CHOI, proposed that they all meet again at that spot on 19 September 1956. At that time the KPA/CPV man LEE YUNG CHI told Sgt NAM his name, that he was born in Payonganpukto, in North Korea and that he had grown up in Manchuria. The KPA/CPV side also said they would bring wine and food if the UNC side would bring pork to the subsequent meeting. On 19 September 1956, the 3 UNC DZ police returned to MDL marker 0634, but the other side did not appear on that day.

(b) On 20 September 1956, 3 KPA/CPV personnel dressed as DZ police were in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634 when this witness with CHA and IM approached from the direction of MDL marker 0636. One of the KPA/CPV members called to the 3 UNC personnel to join them at the MDL near marker 0634. LEE YUNG CHI who had been at the meeting on the 17th then asked NAM: "Why don't we celebrate the Moon Festival even if it is passed?" The KPA/CPV men had food and drink with them and offered portions

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of it to the UNC civil police.

(c) Cpl CHA (UNC side) sat down in the middle of the UNC group, Cpl IM on one side and Sgt NAM on the other side of Cpl CHA. All three sat close to and facing the MDL. At the proposal of LEE of the KPA/CPV side to "maintain friendly circumstances", CHA and IM laid down their rifles (they had no pistols), but NAM retained his rifle and he also had his pistol in his inside pocket. His pistol holster was broken, LIU and WANG of the KPA/CPV side laid down their rifles, but not their pistols. LEE was armed only with a pistol strapped in a holster across his chest. LEE did not put aside his pistol.

(d) After sitting there a few minutes NAM arose, and as he did so, he handed his rifle to IM who then laid it down. He then turned his back, took two steps to the rear and began to urinate. (He demonstrated this movement). While he was urinating, he told his men "Let's go". CHA and IM rose to leave, NAM then heard a shot. He turned around and saw that the shot came from a fourth KPA/CPV person wearing a red arm band and holding a rifle. This KPA/CPV individual was about 30 yards away near a pine tree on the hill in rear of the 3 KPA/CPV personnel at the MDL. At the same time he saw the 3 nearest KPA/CPV personnel (LEE, LIU, and WANG) reaching for their weapons. The KPA/CPV man Lee was attempting to draw his pistol from the holster on his chest. In fear of his own life, NAM drew his pistol and fired a total of 7 pistol shots at the 3 KPA/CPV men who had been sitting opposite. The other 2 UNC DZ police had no opportunity to fire. As NAM began firing, he and the other 2 UNC civil police retreated up the hill to the rear towards the guard post.

(e) NAM did not see any of his shots strike anyone. He did see LIU KANG YUNG firing at the UNC personnel.

(f) This witness, NAM, who viewed the dead man (LEE YUNG CHI) on the first day of this investigation, stated that the body was that of the KPA/CPV person who was sitting near the MDL talking to him.

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(4) The fourth witness, Corporal IM JAE HO testified as follows:

(a) That he is and has been a UNC DZ policeman for 2 months. He stated that he was with NAM and CHA on 17 September 1956. He did not see the KPA/CPV DZ police on that day because he was walking far behind the others.

(b) IM was present in the vicinity of MDL Marker 0634 when the incident occurred on 20 September 1956. He, with NAM and CHA, approached this spot from the direction of MDL Marker 0636. IM heard a voice calling to them from the hill on the KPA/CPV side, and they, the 3 UNC persons, approached the MDL in the vicinity of Marker 0634. He identified the KPA/CPV witness, LIU, as being present on that day.

(c) On arrival at the spot, he saw 2 KPA/CPV men drinking and a third behind them. The 3 UNC DZ police sat down facing the MDL with CHA in the middle of the UNC group. The KPA/CPV personnel offered the UNC side apples, cake, and drink which he hesitated to accept, but did accept later.

(d) NAM got up to urinate and as he did so, he handed his rifle to IM who in turn leaned it against the wire at his rear (demonstrated this). Then, after NAM urinated, he told the other two, "Let's go". IM then stood up and turned to reach for his rifle. At that moment he heard a shot fired and, as he turned around, he saw a man firing from behind the pine tree (indicated) on the top of the hill in back of the three KPA/CPV personnel sitting along the MDL. He said he did not see LIU fire. Also, at that time, he observed that Cpl CHA was wounded. He left his rifle lying down and escaped up the hill at the rear. He fired no shots during the incident. After he got part way up the hill, he helped the wounded man, CHA, travel the remainder of the way to the OP.

(5) The fifth witness, Dr. SHIN TAE SONG:

(a) Doctor SHIN, a doctor of Medicine and a Surgeon from the UNC side, being a member of the Military Service and well acquainted with gunshot wounds, exposed the wound of CHA for inspection by the members

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of both components of Joint Observer Team Number Three. He showed where the bullet entered the wound, pointing to that spot nearest the spine and indicating that the bullet came from the rear to the front. He contended that the bullet passed through the belt that was again produced in evidence. He did not know how far the bullet had travelled before it hit CHA. but said, in his opinion, it was probably a short distance. He described the wound as being located on the right back side of the body, just above the pelvis bone on the right side, and at a 90° angle to the spinal column.

(b) When the Senior Member of the UNC component, at the spot indicated by CHA., demonstrated the body position described by witness CHA as being that in which he was in at the time he was struck by the bullet, Doctor SHIN showed the position of the wound, the point of entry and exit of the bullet, and was of the opinion that the bullet probably came from the small hill opposite on the KPA/CPV side where the fourth KPA/CPV man was located.

(6) Summary of the material evidence examined by both components is as follows:

(a) The dead body of a KPA/CPV person, dressed in what appeared to be a Chinese uniform, lay on its back, headed down the slope of the ditch, about 40 yards west from the scene of the incident and near the MDL. There were two bullet wounds in the body described by the KPA/CPV doctor (and agreed to by the UNC doctor, Dr. SHIN) as follows:

1. In one wound, the bullet hit the right shoulder two centimeters below the right clavicle, passed through the lung and diaphragm and other parts inside the body and went out from the upper part of the left waist. The wound was about 1.2 centimeters wide.

2. In another wound, the bullet hit the right top shoulder and came out from the back of the right shoulder. This wound was 1.2 centimeters wide where the bullet entered. It was 2.2 centimeters long and 1.2 centimeters wide where the bullet left the body. (It was the opinion of the doctors that the death of the man was caused by these two wounds.)

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(b) An automatic pistol, serial number 67640, apparently made in China, was located in the holster of the dead man. The holster was fastened on a strap running across his chest and over his left shoulder. The pistol was a Russian type, caliber 7.62. This pistol had been cleaned since it was last fired. The holster was buttoned shut.

(c) One full clip of ammunition was located in the pistol and one in the holster of the dead man. Each clip contained 7 cartridges.

(d) There were no blood stains on the ground at the scene of the incident or around the dead body, except under the body.

(e) The wounded man, CHA SANG KWON, had a wound on the right side of his back. The wound was a flesh wound, approximately 3 inches long and about 3/8 of an inch deep. The bullet entered from the rear, nearly parallel to the horizontal, showing that the bullet causing the wound was fired from an elevation the same as, or slightly higher than the location of CHA when the bullet struck.

(f) The cartridge belt of Cpl CHA which had been pierced by a bullet was identified by CHA as the one he was wearing when he was wounded.

(g) Wine bottle tops, bits of glass from bottles, several candy paper wrappings, a piece of rice cake, and apple remains on the KPA/CPV and UNC sides of the MDL were identified by witness LIU as the remains of the food and drink involved in the incident.

3. FINDINGS:

a. There was no evidence to indicate that either side crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the territory of the other side.

b. The KPA/CPV side produced only one witness to the incident, LIU KANG YUNG, and his mechanical repetition of his story of the incident made it obvious that it had been carefully rehearsed. He was particularly evasive in his answers to questions put to him by the UNC component. In answering these questions, he would repeatedly state, "I have already told you", or he would restate almost verbatim his original description of the

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incident, regardless of the question asked. It was like questioning a phonograph record. In some instances, he flatly refused to answer material questions asked him by the Senior Member of the UNC component. In this, he was supported by the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV component. In particular, his testimony alleging (1) that NAM CHUNG CHILL had fired the first shot and (2) that the UNC side had four additional men hidden in ambush who fired at his side, is not corroborated or substantiated by any other evidence whatsoever.

c. The KPA/CPV side refused to present more than one witness whereas they admitted that at least one more witness on their side had been present at the incident.

d. LEE YUNG CHI and 3 other KPA/CPV civil police met with the UNC group involved on 17 September 1956, near MDL marker 0634 and a KPA/CPV man named CHOI proposed that the two groups meet again on 19 September 1956, to eat and drink and celebrate the "Moon Festival". The KPA/CPV group did not appear on the 19th as proposed. On 20 September 1956, near midday, LEE YUNG CHI and two strangers dressed as KPA/CPV civil police met with NAM, CHA, and IM of the UNC civil police near MDL marker 0634. The KPA/CPV group brought food and drink to the meeting.

e. During the meeting on 20 September 1956, NAM CHUNG CHILL, the patrol leader of the UNC civil police, arose and moved a step or two to the rear of his group to urinate. As he finished, he said to CHA and IM, "Let's go". When CHA and IM arose, turned around and started to pick up their rifles which lay behind where they had sat, a fourth KPA/CPV man with a red arm band, arose from where he had been hidden in ambush on the hill about 30 yards in back of the other three KPA/CPV men and fired his rifle without provocation or warning, wounding CHA SANG KWON of the UNC side. <u>This was the first shot fired by either side</u>. NAM of the UNC civil police, in self-defense, returned the fire with his pistol as he withdrew from the scene. He fired a total of seven rounds, any of which could have hit one or more of the KPA/CPV side. No other person from the UNC side fired any shots whatsoever.

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f. At least two of the KPA/CPV continued to fire toward the UNC side as the KPA/CPV side, except for LEE YUNG CHI, retreated from the scene. LEE YUNG CHI arose from where he had been sitting and ran down the ditch towards the west. His dead body was found later approximately 40 yards away from the scene. The fact that LEE YUNG CHI arose in the line of fire of both sides during the firing, taken together with the position and angle of the two wounds found on his body, impels the finding that bullets from either side could have hit him.

4. CONCLUSION: That the KPA/CPV side, without provocation, fired the first shot, thereby precipitating the incident on 20 September 1956, in which one person of the KPA/CPV side was killed and one UNC DZ civil police was wounded. The initiation of the firing by the KPA/CPV side is clearly a hostile act committed within the Demilitarized Zone and, as such, constitutes a flagrant violation of the Preamble and paragraph 6 of Article I of the Armistice Agreement.

5. The two components could not agree to the submission of a joint report. This report is therefore submitted by the UNC component of Joint Observer Team Number Three.

/s/ James H. Dyson
/t/ JAMES H. DYSON, USA
Lt Col, Artillery
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Three

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MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

DATE: 27 September 1956
PLACE: Panmunjom
SER NO: JOT (3) No. 3

FROM: Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Component
Joint Observer Team Number Three

TO: Military Armistice Commission

VIA: Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

SUBJECT: Special Report Concerning the Joint Investigation of Reported Violation of the Armistice Agreement

1. As directed by the Military Armistice Commission, both components of Joint Observer Team No. 3 met at 1000 hours,(KPA/CPV time) 22 September 1956, and 0930 hours, (KPA/CPV time) 23 September 1956 in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line Marker 0634 to conduct a joint investigation of a reported violation of the Armistice Agreement. Both components met again at 1000 hours (KPA/CPV time) 27 September 1956 and discussed the special report to be submitted to the Military Armistice Commission.

2. During this investigation both components of this Joint Observer Team interrogated the witnesses: Liu Sang Yang, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side and Cha Sang Kwon; Nam Chung Sil; Im Chae Ho, Civil Police of the UNC side, who were involved in this incident. Wang Ji Hwa, Civil Police, witness of the KPA/CPV side, was not able to attend because the said witness was sick and hospitalized.

"Around 1030 hours (KPA/CPV time) on 20 September 1956, Liu Sang Yang, Wang Ji Hwa, and Lee Yong Ki, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side while carrying out the routine patrol duty, took a rest in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line Marker No. 0634, when three (3) Civil Police of the UNC side approached and also took a rest in the vicinity of MDL Marker No. 0634 together with the above mentioned three (3) Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side. About twenty (20) minutes later, one of the Civil Police of the UNC side stood up and pulled out his pistol, hidden on his body, and perpetrated a provocative act by suddenly firing at Lee Yong Ki, Liu Sang Yang, and Wang Ji Hwa, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side. As a result he (Lee Yong Ki) was killed, and Liu Sang Yang and Wang Ji Hwa, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side, were obliged to counterattack. These three Civil Police of the UNC side, coordinating with other four (4) UNC Civil Police who were lying in ambush south of MDL Marker No 0634, shot more than twenty rounds of bullet and ran away behind the

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hill south of MDL Marker No. 0634."

b. Cha Sang Kwon, Nam Chung Sil, and Im Chae Ho, Civil Police of the UNC side unanimously confirmed the above mentioned testimony made by Liu Sang Yang, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side, and at the same time stated as follows:

1) On 20 September 1956, Cha Sang Kwon was sitting on the spot where the incident had occurred with three (3) KPA/CPV side Civil Police and when he stood up and turned around he was wounded by a bullet which a man fired from the high hill north of the spot of the incident.

2) Nam Chung Sil took out his pistol, hidden on his body, and fired the rounds one by one at Lee Yong Ki, Liu Sang Yang and Wang Chi Hwa, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side, before they reached their pistols. The first two rounds hit Lee Yong Ki.

3. Components of the JCT No. 3 made a joint investigation of the deceased body of KPA/CPV Civil Police Lee Yong Ki as well as all the material evidence and the following facts were confirmed:

a. The deceased body of Lee Yong Ki, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side was located on the original spot on the north side of MDL with an arm band of the Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side on his left arm and wearing the uniform of the CPV. A pistol worn by the deceased was in a pistol holster buttoned, which showed no mark of having been fired after the last cleaning.

b. Chung Hae Am and Chu Hak Kyu, both medical personnel of the KPA/CPV side, and Shin Tae Song, medical personnel of the UNC side, jointly examined the deceased body of Lee Yong Ki, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side. As a result, it was confirmed that there were two wounds caused by bullets. One bullet entered from the right clavicle, penetrated the lung and the diaphram and went out the left side. The other bullet entered from the back side of the right shoulder and went out the right side of the back. The cause of death was the fatal wounds which were caused by the two bullets fired from above and the front.

c. During the course of the hearing of Cha Kwon, Civil Police of the UNC side, the investigation of his wound, and the evidence by both components of the JCT No. 3, the following facts were established:

The wound on the right side of the back was caused by a bullet which passed through from the rear to the front. The position of the entry of the bullet is lower than that of the exit. The bullet holes on the pistol belt and on the uniform which had been worn by him indicate that the

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hole of the exit of the bullet is higher than that of the entry. This was confirmed by Cha Sang Kwon himself. The wound of Cha San Kwon is in no way in accordance with the testimony of the UNC side that it was caused by a bullet fired down from the hill. On the contrary, it is obvious that the wound of Cha Sang Kwon, if it is a bullet wound, was caused by a bullet fired from below.

FINDINGS:

As a result of the hearings of the testimony and the investigations of all material evidence on the spot, the following facts were established: Around 1100 hours (KPA/CPV time) 20 September 1956, three (3) armed personnel of the UNC side conducted a provocative firing toward the KPA/CPV side of the Demilitarized Zone at the Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side from the UNC portion of the Demilitarized Zone, resulting in the death of Lee Yong Ki, Civil Police of the KPA/CPV side.

s/ Kim Chul Sun
KIM CHUL SUN
Lt Col, KPA
Senior Member
KPA/CPV Component
JOT No. 3

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

27 August 1956

Major General Robert G. Gard
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission
APO 72

Dear General Gard:

I have the pleasure to inform you that Lieutenant Colonel Choi, Duk-Bin, ROK Member of the Advisory Group and Legal Advisor to the Secretariat, UNCMAC, has been selected by the US State Department to be one of the Korean lawyers who will study at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Col Choi is to major in American law and international law for a period of about nine months and is scheduled to leave Korea around 10 September 1956. I soundly believe that through this opportunity Col Choi will be able to better qualify himself for the legal and diplomatic assignments which he has now.

I also have the honor to inform you that Major Choi, Yong-Chun, who has been working at UNCMAC as Col Choi's assistant, will act as ROK Member of the Advisory Group during Col Choi's absence.

Major Choi is also an able officer with excellent reputation in the Korean Army and is expected to prove himself quite helpful to the UNCMAC as well as to the Republic of Korea.

In regard to the above, vice Defense Minister Kim is sending a letter as attached herewith to General Lemnitzer.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ AHN KWANG HO
AHN KWANG HO
Brig Gen ROKA
HQ ROKA (OQMG)

A TRUE COPY

A. M. Perry

A. M. PERRY
Major, Infantry
Historian

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

MEMORANDUM
NUMBER 44 — 20 September 1956

SWISS-SWEDISH TRAVEL IN ROK

1. Purpose: The purpose of this memorandum is to prescribe the responsibilities and procedures pertaining to the travel of Swiss and Swedish members of NNSC in the Republic of Korea.

2. Responsibilities:

a. The Logistics and Liaison Division is responsible for processing all requests for travel and coordinating matters of transportation and security. For travel of Senior Members of Swiss and Swedish Delegations, Logistics and Liaison Division will normally provide a courtesy escort.

b. U. S. Embassy, Seoul, is responsible for obtaining ROK approval of travel.

c. CG 8th Army is responsible for approving movement and mode of transportation and providing security.

d. UNCMAC Support Group is responsible for providing transportation and securing movement from Panmunjom to destination and return.

3. General Procedures:

a. The Senior Swiss or Swedish member will, in writing, request authorization to visit ROK listing the names of personnel concerned and place and date of the visit.

b. Logistics and Liaison Division will:

(1) Telephone Mr. Jones, American Embassy, Seoul, of proposed visit. (Victor 51-151)

(2) Prepare transmittal letter to American Embassy enclosing original request. A copy of this correspondence will be sent to CG AFFE/8A.

(3) Notify Swiss or Swedish member, through Field Liaison Office, upon receipt of approval or disapproval. This notice will be followed by a formal reply upon receipt of written reply from the Embassy.

(4) When ROK approval is obtained, arrange for transportation and security.

(a) For travel by Army aircraft or motor vehicle, Logistics and Liaison Division will notify Operations Section, Joint Security Force, of the approval and will request necessary transportation and security.

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(b) For travel by Air Force scheduled flight, Logistics and Liaison Division will prepare UNCMAC Form 50 and submit it to personnel and Administration Division for preparation of orders. Orders will then be transmitted to traveler through Field Liaison Office. Transportation and security to and from Panmunjom and K-14 will be arranged as in (a) above.

(c) The Operations Section, Joint Security Force, will:

(1) Notify 8th Army of the proposed trip and request approval.

(2) When approved, set up transportation and security for movement.

(3) Notify Field Liaison Office, Logistics and Liaison Division, of 8th Army approval, modification, or disapproval.

(d) If AFFE/8A or EASCOM, for security reasons, limits or modifies in any way the proposed trip, the NNSC delegation will be informed by the Logistics and Liaison Division.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

OFFICIAL:

L. C. QUIGGLE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

A. L. MECCA JR
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

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Enclosure 3 to Desp. 198 of Dec. 10, 1956 from Seoul

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RM/R

MEETING OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAM THREE

MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE MARKER NUMBER 0634
(38° 20' 00" N - 127° 23' 06" E)

22 September 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

LT COL JAMES H. DYSON, USA
MAJ ANDREW F. HUTCHINS, USA
MAJ JAMES W. STARR, USA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY -
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS

LT COL KIM CHUL SUN, KPA

- 1020 hours -

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) Good morning. I have come to let you know that our side would like to meet in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634. About this yesterday, our side notified informally your side, so we are now waiting.

LT COL DYSON: It is my understanding from the message received through the Joint Secretaries that you wanted to meet at Military Demarcation Line marker number 0636 and that is the only communication we have received officially on the subject.

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) This is also my understanding; then your side would like to meet here now?

LT COL DYSON: Are you telling me your side has made a mistake in selecting a meeting place?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) Yes.

LT COL DYSON: And you now request that we move to marker what?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) 0634.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. As a favor we will grant your request and move to Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634.

(Members of the Joint Observer Team proceeded to Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634.)

- Meeting convened at marker No. 0634 - 1030 hours -

LT COL KIM: I have a statement to make.

I am Lt Col Kim Chul Sun, KPA, the Senior Member of the

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers side component of the Joint Observer Team Number Three and I now present my credentials to you. (Hands credentials to Lt Col Dyson).

LT COL DYSON: I acknowledge receipt of your credentials. Your credentials are noted. What other members of Joint Observer Team Number Three are present? I would like to see their credentials.

LT COL KIM: There was no practice of presenting of credentials of other members who came to attend the meeting of Joint Observer Team in the before time. The personnel of our side are needed to make joint investigation of today.

LT COL DYSON: I do not understand your last sentence.

LT COL KIM: All of the members who came to attend this meeting are necessary working personnel of our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I do not question the number of personnel you have at this meeting; however, I do question your failure to comply with Article II, Section B, Paragraph 23, Sub-paragraph b of the Armistice Agreement. I presume your side has a copy of this Armistice Agreement. Furthermore, I challenge your statement that it has not been the practice to present the credentials of other members of Joint Observer Teams. This has always been the practice of our component of the Joint Observer Team.

LT COL KIM: I believe the question which has been raised by your side is not involved with the matter of the joint investigation of today.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted.

LT COL KIM: So I propose to go into the main purpose of today's meeting.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. It is obvious that you are not familiar with the requirements for setting up the meeting for a Joint Observer Team; therefore, I will refer you again to the articles cited and to subsequent agreements on the subject.

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) I should like to state that there is some question as to whether or not there is a quorum from your side at this meeting. We do not intend for your side later to protest that this was not a valid meeting. However, if you will assure our side that your side considers this a valid investigation of Joint Observer Team Number Three, I am willing to proceed.

LT COL KIM: I have already stated that I am Senior Member of Joint Observer Team Number Three. Therefore, I cannot agree to your proposal to linger this meeting unnecessarily. I propose to proceed to the investigation.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. Then you consider this a valid meeting despite the fact that you do not have the required number of Joint Observer Team members present.

LT COL KIM: I have already stated - of course the meeting today will be valid.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I suggest that your side refresh itself on the matter I have discussed.

Your credentials are noted. I hereby return them to you. (Hands credentials to Lt Col Kim).

LT COL KIM: I acknowledge receipt of the return of the credentials of mine.

It is my understanding that the purpose of today's meeting is to make a joint investigation of the incident in which one civil police of our side had been shot to death by civil police of your side on September 20, 1956, in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line Marker number 0634. What is your understanding?

LT COL DYSON: I will make note of your statement; however, I would appreciate your extending to me the courtesy of presenting my credentials to you before we get into the meeting.

LT COL KIM: I would like to state about the story of the violation of the Armistice Agreement by your side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. Before we proceed further I desire to present my credentials, inasmuch as our side intends

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) to comply with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

I am Lt Col Dyson, this is Major Starr and Major Hutchins of Joint Observer Team Number Three. I now hand you the credentials of our side. (Hands credentials to Lt Col Kim.)

These are my credentials; these are Major Starr's and Major Hutchins' credentials.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your credentials as well as the credentials of your members of Joint Observer Team Number Three. I now return the credentials to you. (Hands credentials to Lt Col Dyson.)

LT COL DYSON: I acknowledge receipt of my credentials.

LT COL KIM: I would like to continue my statement.

LT COL DYSON: Proceed.

LT COL KIM: Around 1000 hours our time, on September 20, 1956, Yun Sung Yong and two other civil police of our side were coming from those trees. (Points) At that time they were performing routine patrol duty. Three civil police of the UNC side came to the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634. Above mentioned civil police of our side met the civil police of your side and took rest in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634. One civil police of your side fired on and wounded a civil police of our side without being attacked. Lee Yung Chi was shot to death of our side. Who performed this incident? I now propose to hear the witness of our side who were involved in the above incident.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. Inasmuch as both components of the Joint Observer Team will be required to move around this immediate area of both sides of the Military Demarcation Line, I request your side guarantee the safety of the personnel of our side while we are on your side. Our side will guarantee the safety of your personnel while they are in the territory of our side for the purpose of this investigation.

LT COL KIM: We will guarantee the security of your side while you are on our side. The security problem of your personnel in the

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) territory under the control of our side will be guaranteed by the civil police of our side. May I ask how many personnel will come to our area during the joint investigation?

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I cannot give you the exact number at this time because I do not know how many personnel I will need at this time. I will bring only personnel that I need into your side. Do you agree? One other thing - the civil police of our side, except those who are witnesses, will remain on this side of the Military Demarcation Line.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement.

LT COL DYSON: I didn't ask you if you had noted the statement; I asked you if you agreed.

LT COL KIM: I agree to your proposal.

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. Let us first agree on our understanding of the meeting.

LT COL KIM: Do you agree with my proposal just made before?

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. You have stated that it is your understanding that the purpose of today's meeting is to make a joint investigation of the incident and I quote "in which one civil police of our side had been shot to death by the civil police of your side on September 20, 1956, in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634." I do not agree with the statement as to the purpose of today's meeting, as you have drawn conclusions which it is the job of this joint investigation to determine. It is my understanding that the purpose of today's meeting is to jointly investigate an alleged fire-fight between the civil police of your side and the civil police of our side which was provoked by the civil police of your side in which a civil police of our side was wounded by a shot fired by a civil police of your side, and in which a civil police of your side was alleged to have been killed. Is that your opinion?

LT COL KIM: What I have stated is a notification which was notified

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) to the Secretary of your side and the Secretary of our side, and the Secretary of your side agreed to our notification. I think you do not know about these facts.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I am entirely familiar with the notification of both sides, and I will direct your attention to the message you received from our side which clearly stated that we agreed to a meeting to discuss the incident which occurred. We did not agree to the fact that a man is dead. Our side doesn't know whether anyone is dead or not.

LT COL KIM: I have already made a statement to propose to go into the investigation so I now propose to proceed to the investigation today.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. First we must agree as to our understanding of the purpose of the investigation. I suggest that your side take a few minutes recess, translate my statement, and tell me whether or not you agree.

LT COL KIM: I agree to recess.

LT COL DYSON: How long do you want to recess?

LT COL KIM: How long does your side want to recess this meeting? Our side will recess as long as your side proposes.

LT COL DYSON: I do not need any recess. I am prepared to recess as long as your side needs to prepare your statement.

LT COL KIM: The recess was proposed by your side. Our side is already proposed to go into the hearing of the witness.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I state again, in case you did not understand me previously. It is the position of our side that we cannot proceed with the investigation unless we agree to our understanding as to what we are to investigate. I do not agree with your version, in that you draw conclusions prior to the investigation.

LT COL KIM: I have already proposed to your side to make a joint investigation on the incident which occurred on September 20, 1956.

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LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. Do you withdraw that portion of your side's understanding of the meeting where you stated that "one civil police of our side had been shot to death by your side"?

LT COL KIM: I only stated that we propose to make a joint investigation on the real state of the incident.

LT COL DYSON: Do I understand you to reply to me that you only stated that your understanding about this meeting is to be an investigation of an incident which occurred at this place?

LT COL KIM: I have already introduced my identification as the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side, component of Joint Observer Team Number Three. I cannot propose to conform this incident without again proposing to hear the witnesses of our side who were involved in the incident.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I must again state, we must reach an understanding on the purpose of this meeting. Is it your understanding that the purpose of this meeting of Joint Observer Team Number Three is to investigate an incident which occurred in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line Marker number 0634 around noontime on 20 September 1956?

LT COL KIM: That is my understanding. That is the understanding of our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. Now that you have withdrawn your conclusions prior to the investigation we will proceed to investigate the incident which occurred on 20 September at this location.

I have another question to ask you. Do you have any members of the press present?

LT COL KIM: Yes, we have.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted.

LT COL KIM: We are waiting the answer on the question made by our side.

LT COL DYSON: What question?

LT COL KIM: I have already proposed to hear the witness of our side.

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LT COL DYSON: I agree to the hearing of the witness from your side.

LT COL KIM: Then the witness of our side will come into the area where we are standing.

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. I propose that the witness which is testifying at one time be present before this group, and that the other witnesses be out of the hearing of this group.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. Will you have the individuals that you intend to call as witnesses before this Joint Observer Team assemble under that tree over there? (Points to tree.)

LT COL KIM: Our side proposes to make a hearing of the witnesses one by one.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. Will you agree to my request to place your witnesses in one place away from this area?

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement.

LT COL DYSON: Do you agree?

LT COL KIM: Our side is going to make a hearing of the witness of our side first. Do you agree?

LT COL DYSON: I understand that you are now going to present your witness. I also have a proposal that after your side has questioned each witness that our side be allowed to question that witness before the next witness is brought on.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. Proceed.

LT COL KIM: Then I now begin the hearing of the witness of our side. The civil police who is standing on my right hand is the witness who were involved in the incident.

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. Our side did not come here to hear the testimony of the Senior Member of the other side. We came here to hear the testimony of the witness. We suggest that he answer the questions and not be told what he is to say.

LT COL KIM: About our witness, you mean?

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LT COL DYSON: Of course. I would suggest that this witness is here to give evidence to this joint investigation and not the Senior Member of your side. Therefore, the evidence should come from the witness and not from the Senior Member. Do you understand?

LT COL KIM: I stated that we are going to hear the testimony of the witness of our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. That is exactly my point. Let us hear the testimony of the witness from your side and not the Senior Member of your side.

(Answers by KPA/CPV witness - LIU KANG YUNG)

LT COL KIM: Then I will start. What is your name?

A: My name is Liu Kang Yung.

LT COL DYSON: Please spell out his name as we have to know for interpretation. If your questions are to be translated to the witness in Chinese then the record must be in Chinese. Do you desire a record in Chinese? Our side doesn't care so long as we understand the questions and answers presented.

LT COL KIM: The witness of our side is Chinese so our side will translate the testimony through Chinese into English and will make Korean translation for the personnel of our side.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. Then the Chinese translation will confine itself merely to the translation to and from the witness. Is that correct?

LT COL KIM: That is correct.

LT COL DYSON: The entire record need not necessarily be in Chinese.

LT COL KIM: That is correct. If your side has something of a doubt please ask to clarify this doubt.

LT COL DYSON: Thank you. Therefore, I propose that the witness does not answer a question until it has been translated into English.

LT COL KIM: That is also my understanding.

LT COL DYSON: Proceed.

LT COL KIM: Q: From what time did you take duty of civil police?

A: It was in September 1955.

Q: What is your present function?

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A: I am now an Assistant Squad Leader, KPA/CPV civil police.

Q: Do you know anything about the incident in which one civil police of the KPA/CPV side had been shot to death by the civil police of the UNC side at this place? If you know, please describe the story of this incident.

LT COL DYSON: I object to this question on the basis that you have drawn the conclusion that a man has been killed. There is no evidence before this investigation that a man has been killed. First you must prove that someone was killed.

LT COL KIM: The question raised by you will be clarified during the testimony and investigation.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. You must withdraw the conclusions that you have put in the mind of this witness. Obviously you intend to tell this witness that someone has been killed instead of asking this witness.

LT COL KIM: I will continue my questioning of the witness.

LT COL DYSON: I ask that you rephrase the question to the witness.

LT COL KIM: I asked about the story about the incident to the witness.

LT COL DYSON: Restate your question.

LT COL KIM: I have already stated; the witness will answer.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I wish it to show clearly in the record that you have attempted to place evidence in the record which has not come directly from the witness, but which are merely preformed conclusions drawn by your Senior Member. Let us confine this investigation to a determination of facts. That is our duty and purpose under the Armistice Agreement as members of Joint Observer Team Number Three.

LT COL KIM: As I stated already, we are now testifying to conform the incident.

LT COL DYSON: Restate your question.

(Lt. Col Kim resumed questioning of witness Liu Kang Yung)

Q: Tell us, please, about the story of the incident which occurred on September 20, 1956.

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A: This incident occurred on 20 September. On that date I, together with Lee and Wang were carrying out our routine patrol duty. We started from the marker of MDL number 0636 and came up here for taking a rest. The time at that time was around 10:00 o'clock. At that time we noticed that three civil police of the UNC side also came over here from the direction of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0636. They had their signs of MP worn on their helmets and their armbands also were MP armbands. These three civil police of the UNC side took semi-automatic rifles, three rifles among them. One wore red leather shoes and the other two wore rubber shoes. All of them were dressed in the summer uniform. They was came here to take a rest. After around 20 minutes, that was around 11:00 o'clock, one civil police among them who was a third man stood up as if he was going to make water. He stood on that side of the Military Demarcation Line (points to UNC side) and took out a pistol from his pocket inside his clothes and opened fire against our civil police.

LT COL DYSON: Will you repeat that part about drawing the pistol, please?

A: It was around 11.00 o'clock when a civil police among them, who was a fat man, stood up as if he was going to make water. At that time he took out a pistol from his inside pocket and opened fire against our civil police, and the civil police of our side, namely Lee Yung Chi, was shot to death at that time. Some ten minutes later, when the civil police of your side opened fire against our civil police, we noted there were also four civil police taking cover in ambush and fired against us. Also at that time these civil police of your side ran away in the direction of the right side of this mountain. This incident which occurred on 20 September in which I had a personal experience and I witnessed it by myself.

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LT COL DYSON: Is that all of the statement of your witness or do you have further questions?

LT COL KIM: I will make a question.

Q: Did you fire at the man who shot against you carried weapons with them?

A: Yes. I saw this three civil police of your side taking weapons with them. They took rifles but they used pistols who fired at us.

LT COL DYSON: Did you say the pistol or pistols?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) I will correct my interpretation about the question made by the Senior Member of our side that, did you fire at the man who carried weapons with him?

A: I have stated already

LT COL DYSON: (To KPA/CPV interpreter) - Would you please repeat the translation? Did you say man and pistol?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) At that time I saw the man took rifle with him but he used a pistol to fire at us. I have already described that he stood up as if he was going to make water. At that time he pulled out a pistol from inside his uniform and fired at us.

LT COL KIM: Please make a question of your side after our question.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I am not questioning this witness. I am only trying to understand it. I will not ask questions until the Senior Member has finished. I am merely trying to understand the translation and if it is correct. Please proceed with your questioning.

LT COL KIM: Q: Where is the deceased body who was shot to death right now?

A: His body was laying there. (Points down the ditch.)

LT COL DYSON: (To KPA/CPV interpreter) - Did he ask where it is now at this moment?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) Right.

LT COL DYSON: And his answer?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) His answer is: "His body is laying over there just now, 10 or 20 feet from us."

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LT COL KIM: Q: How many bullets was shot by the man who shot the people?

A: There was altogether about 20 rounds of bullets fired out by that man who opened the first fire and other civil police of the UNC side.

Q: How did you act when you heard the fire?

A: It is because these civil police of the UNC side first opened fire at us. In order to defend our side I opened fire, 5 rounds of bullets.

Q: Whom do you think the man, who opened the fire of pistol?

A: The civil police who first opened the fire at us was the man sitting in the middle of the other two civil police. This man was a fat one. He wasn't tall. I have already described the action how he opened fire against us. He stood up first as if he was going to make water and pulled out a pistol. When he opened fire, the other two civil police with him and the four civil police in ambush behind them began to fire against us.

LT COL DYSON: I have a question to the translator. Did the man in the middle fire first?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) The man who opened fire first was the civil police sitting in the middle of the two others. He was a fat man and not very tall. I have already described the action used against us. He stood up as if he tried to make water, then he pulled out his pistol and fired at us. At that time the other civil police with him and the four civil police opened fire against us.

LT COL DYSON: Did the deceased man, Lee Yung Chi, carry a weapon with him?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) Yes, he carried a pistol with him.

LT COL DYSON: The alleged deceased carried a pistol with him, is that correct?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) Yes, he carried a pistol with him.

LT COL KIM: Q: Please tell me concretely the situation when the firing was opened?

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A: I have already described before.

Q: I mean the concrete situation where they were sitting and what was the gestures of the man and so on.

A: I have already described how the civil police of the UNC side first opened fire against us. The three civil police of the UNC side were sitting near this Military Demarcation Line marker, this barbed wire.

LT COL DYSON: Did he point it out?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) He pointed out as the place as sitting right here. (Points)

A: There were three civil police altogether, one sitting on the left was a man about 23 or 24 years old, and one sitting in the middle was a man about 24 or 25 years old, and the man sitting on the right was a man about 24 or 25 years old with a long face. His face was a little pitted.

LT COL DYSON: I have a question. Do you mean your left or my left? This is the left. (Points to find out left and right.)

LT COL KIM: (Asks witness to point out)

A: Yes, that is left. (Points to indicate left and right.)

LT COL DYSON: Alright, then will you repeat so I can understand the statement?

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) The man in the middle opened fire first. The man sitting here (points to left) was a man about 23 or 24 years old. The man sitting in the middle was a man about 24 or 25 years old, and the man sitting here (points to right) was a man about 23 or 24 years old. His face was a little pitted.

LT COL KIM: That is all the questions right now what I want to hear from the witness. If your side has something to make question to the witness, please go ahead.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I wish to proceed with my examination of your witness.

Q: State your name again, please?

A: I already stated my name.

Q: Already stated it! I ask the Senior Member of your side

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Q: (Cont'd) to direct the witness to answer the questions as I ask them.

LT COL KIM: Go ahead.

A: Liu Kang Yung.

LT COL DYSON: Q: You are a member of the civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side?

A: I am an Assistant Squad Leader in my civil police unit.

Q: What is the number of your squad - the designation?

A: I belong to the third squad of the civil police force.

Q: Who is your platoon leader?

A: (Witness hesitated and looked at ground - would not answer)

LT COL KIM: It has nothing to do with the case.

LT COL DYSON: That is for me to decide. I asked him to tell me the name of his platoon leader.

LT COL KIM: The questions made by your side will be those only involved in the matter. He already identified his identification.

LT COL DYSON: For your information I intend to bring out in testimony from your witness and my witnesses certain questions concerning the authenticity that this man is a bona fide member of the civil police of your side.

LT COL KIM: I think the witness and the organization of the civil police has no relation to each other.

LT COL DYSON: I believe that when your side has heard all the facts that I intend to bring out in this investigation you will realize your statement is in error.

LT COL KIM: The witness has already stated that he is a member of the civil police of our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. The witness refuses to answer my question as to his platoon leader, is that correct?

LT COL KIM: I think it is unnecessary to say the name of the platoon leader of his civil police.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted as being the opinion of the Senior Member of your side. However, it is the opinion of the Senior Member of our side that the witnesses of this joint investigation

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) must appear with full credentials and be prepared to substantiate the investigation.

LT COL KIM: The witness is a civil police of our side which had been dispatched by our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I would like to see his credentials.

LT COL KIM: I think to distinguish whether he is a civil police of our side or not can be distinguished by the armband which was worn by him.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted.

LT COL KIM: Our side has never dispatched a man who is not a member of the civil police. The witness is a member of the civil police of our side.

LT COL DYSON: I ask that you prove that statement to me by presenting his credentials.

LT COL KIM: It was proved by my statement. I come here as a Senior Member of the KPA/CPV component of the team.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I am sorry but I didn't come here to listen to the testimony of the Senior Member of your side of the team. I came here to make a joint investigation and listen to the testimony of the witnesses of the joint investigation.

LT COL KIM: The witness was dispatched by our side so the identification of the witness will be guaranteed by our side. Our side will take the responsibility of the identification.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. However, I wish it to appear in the record that you have refused to permit me to see the credentials of this man who is alleged to be a member of your civil police.

LT COL KIM: I have already stated that the witness has been dispatched by our side and the witness is now wearing the armband marker of the civil police of our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I have a question for the witness. I wish him to answer yes or no to the question, with your

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) permission. The question to the witness is: Do you refuse to show me your credentials showing you are a bona fide member of the civil police of your side? Answer "yes" or "no". The question is to the witness.

LT COL KIM: I already said whether he was or not.

LT COL DYSON: I ask him (pointing to witness) to answer "yes" or "no".

A: Yes, I am a civil police.

LT COL DYSON: I didn't ask that question. I asked him if he refused to show me his credentials.

LT COL KIM: He just said, "I am a member of the civil police of this side."

LT COL DYSON: I know that. I will ask him the question again. Will you show me your credentials?

A: This is my identification. (Points to armband.)

LT COL DYSON: I ask the Senior Member of your side to answer the question "yes" or "no" as to whether he will show me his credentials.

LT COL KIM: I believe the witness will say by himself in accordance with his will. The Senior Member of the team has no right to direct to him to answer.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. I intend for it to show in the record that the witness refused to answer as to whether or not he would show me his credentials, and further that he stated that the only credential he has is his armband.

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL DYSON: Q: You stated that you proceeded to this spot on the 20th of September from MDL marker number 0636, and that you arrived here about 11:00 o'clock. Is that correct?

A: I already expressed and told you before. There is an error. The three of us arrived here at 0634, but the time mentioned by your side isn't correct. I already stated here when we come up to Military Demarcation Line marker. It was around 1030 hours.

Q: There were three of you?

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A: Yes, there were three.

Q: You were positive there were not four members of your party?

A: I already said that there were three of us.

Q: You had no knowledge of another member of your side being in ambush in the vicinity of that green tree on the top of that hill? (Points to tree).

A: No, that is not true.

Q: When did you first see the personnel of our side - when and where?

A: When we took rest and we smoke. (Indicated spot.)

Q: Will you point out to me where you were standing and where the other members of your party were sitting?

A: I already told you.

LT COL DYSON: (To KPA/CPV interpreter) - Tell him I want the answer to the question. He hasn't pointed out the location on the spot.

A: When we took rest we saw the civil police of your side sitting in the places near this barbed wire and this pole. (Pointed to spot)

Q: They were already sitting here when you came up to this spot?

A: We first came here and smoked for awhile.

Q: Will you point out from here where the personnel were sitting?

(Witness pointed behind himself, indicating where personnel of his side were sitting.)

A: I was over there at that time and the other civil police was under this tree and the other civil police was there between the trees.

Q: Were you all sitting on the ground?

A: Standing.

Q: How long had you been at that location when you first observed the civil police of our side?

A: About two or three minutes we saw them.

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Q: Then I understand you to say you were standing where you are now when you first observed the personnel of our side when they came up the hill along this safe lane?

A: That is right.

Q: Were you expecting our personnel to arrive at this point?

A: No.

Q: You had no knowledge that a meeting between your civil police and our civil police had been arranged for this spot by your side?

A: No.

Q: This is the first your side ever heard of it?

A: It is the first time.

Q: When the three personnel of our side arrived at this spot did you speak to them? Did you or any of your party speak to them?

A: No.

Q: Will you point out the place where you first saw personnel of our side approach this position?

A: In the direction of MDL marker number 0637.

LT COL DYSON: With the permission of the Senior Member, I would like to move to the spot where he is and have him point out to me where he first saw the personnel of our side.

LT COL KIM: Please come. (Proceeded to KPA/CPV side of MDL)

LT COL DYSON: I have a question of the witness, Liu. Where were you standing when you observed our civil police?

A: On top of that stump.

Q: Very well. Stand on top of that stump and point out where you first saw them.

(Witness stands on stump and points in direction of MDL marker 0637.)

A: Where the big trees are.

Q: From where you are standing could you see the patrol of our side below these trees?

A: The big tree at the bottom of the hill? Yes, I can see them.

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Q: Can you tell me from that spot where you saw our personnel?

A: At 0637 and 0636 they were walking along the ditch.

Q: Were you the first man in this group to see our personnel?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you not tell me a moment ago you were standing about ten feet away when you saw our personnel?

A: That is right.

Q: Actually you were not the first one to observe our personnel?

A: No.

(UNC personnel return to safe lane)

Q: Where were you located when our personnel arrived at this spot?

A: The same place.

Q: About 5 meters behind where you are standing now?

A: We were standing and watching them while they were approaching, then we sat down and took rest and smoked.

Q: Did the personnel of our side sit down in the place previously indicated when they first arrived at this position?

A: Yes.

Q: Who spoke the first word between the two parties?

A: United Nations Command side.

Q: What did they say?

A: They would like to have some cigarettes to smoke.

Q: What did you say?

A: We gave cigarettes to them.

Q: At that time did your party move down to the position along the MDL and take seats?

A: That is right.

Q: I now request that you point out to me the exact spot where your personnel were sitting.

A: (Witness indicates by pointing)

Q: Will you take the actual position that you and all the

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Q (Cont'd): other members were in . . . each actual spot?

A: (Witness sits down in a position - Col. Dyson places rock in his spot)

LT COL DYSON: I now place a marker on that spot and invite the attention of the Senior Member to it. Do you agree?

LT COL KIM: What do you mean? Do you mean that you want to draw my attention about the position they sit down?

LT COL DYSON: Do you agree that the witness was sitting on the spot where the stone is now?

LT COL KIM: Do you want the location?

LT COL DYSON: I merely asked do you agree that the witness was sitting here?

LT COL KIM: I have never made any question about the location where he was sitting down.

LT COL DYSON: I will make a supplemental question.

LT COL KIM: Yes, proceed.

LT COL DYSON: I am merely trying to establish a fact that the witness says he was sitting in this spot and I want to know if the Senior Member heard him say that.

LT COL KIM: Same.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. Will you now indicate where the man in this vicinity was sitting and the position? (Shows by pointing.) Put a piece of bark at the place.

(Witness puts a piece of bark on the spot where another personnel of his side was sitting.)

Does the Senior Member agree that the witness has pointed this out?

LT COL KIM: I will conform that with our witness. (Confirms with his witness.)

LT COL DYSON: Is that position correct?

LT COL KIM: This is the position where the deceased man sat down.

LT COL DYSON: All right - will you kindly show me the position where your third man was sitting? Mark the spot, please.

(Witness places rock on spot).

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd)

Q: Will you sit in the position of the third man? Now, you, in sitting at these positions, indicated that you had your arms with you. Did the three of you men have arms with you while sitting at this spot?

A: Yes.

Q: The three of you were armed with rifles and pistols?

A: Two rifles.

Q: Which were the men who had the rifles?

A: Wang Chi Hua had one and I had one.

Q: Did Wang Chi Hua have a pistol, and did you have a pistol?

A: Both had rifles and pistols.

Q: The third man, who was sitting here by this piece of bark, how was he armed?

A: He had a pistol.

Q: He had a pistol?

A: Right.

Q: Was the pistol in a holster?

A: Yes it was.

Q: Did you say that the man who was sitting here with a pistol had no rifle but he had his pistol in a holster at his side - is that correct?

A: The pistol was hung from here. (Points to chest.)

Q: Then your statement wasn't correct that the pistol was on his side, but on his chest. Is that correct?

LT COL KIM: He did not say that was the position that the gun hung on his chest.

LT COL DYSON: Q: Do I understand you clearly to say that the man on this spot wore the pistol on his left breast in a holster?

A: Yes.

Q: Thank you. Then I understand that the pistol was in front of his chest and was in a holster on some kind of belt.

A: Yes, the same.

Q: Was it the same kind you have on?

A: Yes, identical.

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LT COL DYSON (Cont'd)

Q: You have stated that the man who began the shooting was sitting in the middle on our side at this spot. Is that correct?

A: That is right. The one who first opened fire stood up as if he were going to make water and began to fire.

Q: Was the man sitting at this position before he stood up?

A: (Points out where he was sitting.)

Q: All right, you have now pointed on the ground the location where the three men were sitting from our side before any shooting occurred. Is that correct?

A: Yes. Before the Civil Police opened fire they were sitting like this. (Points to the positions.)

Q: Does the Senior Member of the other side understand the testimony of the witness up to this point?

A: Yes.

Q: You have stated that you were sitting at the spot indicated by the rock near the post. Didn't your party have at this meeting some apples, some wine and some rice cakes?

A: Yes, we had something with us at that time. These things were left after festival and we brought them to eat during our patrol duty and we gave some of them to the civil police of your side when we sit there.

Q: Did you discuss with the personnel of our side your festival holiday?

A: No.

Q: Did the personnel of our side accept the food and drink you offered them?

A: Yes, they accepted because they requested it.

Q: Very well. Did they have any food and drinks with them?

A: They had cigarettes.

Q: Our side had cigarettes with them?

A: Each of your men had one cigarette. We found that the civil police of your side had three digarettes and after

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A (Cont'd): they had been smoked out they asked for cigarettes and we gave them cigarettes. At that time they also noticed there was something in our bag.

Q: Did any of your side walk over to our side and hand these items to the personnel of our side?

A: No.

Q: Then, as I understand it the three of you were sitting on your side and the three of our personnel were sitting on our side and you were having a friendly conversation, eating and drinking together, is that correct?

A: No, this is not the case.

Q: Do you mean to say that you exchanged food and drink with the personnel of our side and no conversation took place?

A: I have already told you that when they ask for it we gave them.

Q: Was there any conversation whatsoever directed to the members of our side?

A: Yes, we spoke some words to them at the time when they asked us for food, apples and wine.

Q: Are these candy wrappers and bottle tops and apple peelings and cores and that piece of rice cake near that short stake part of the food that was partaken here? (Points on the ground at the various items.)

A: I have already told you that they had ask for it.

Q: You didn't understand my question. I ask you if the piece of cake, candy wrappers and the apple peelings are the remains of that little feast?

A: I already told you a while back we had finished our Autumn Festival. We had prepared such kinds of things and we took them with us during our patrol duty.

Q: I understand that your side had food at this place and that you gave some of that food to the personnel of our side. However, I ask you if you think those items on the ground are the remains of that food and drink?

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A: This is the paper wrapping left over from the wine that they ask us for.

Q: These items on the ground are the remains of the feast we have talked about between the two sides.

A: It wasn't a feast. When they ask us for something we let them have some of it.

Q: I mean was this the remains of the food and drink at this place?

A: Yes.

Q: Did any members of your side ask any questions to the members of our side at this time?

A: No.

Q: Wasn't it your intelligence mission to try and obtain information from the personnel of our side?

A: No. I already said that we were carrying out our routine patrol duty at that time.

Q: Then you deny that you asked personnel of our side questions about the location of a guard post and questions concerning the relief of troops?

A: Never happen.

Q: Where did you observe the fourth additional personnel that you have alleged to be present?

A: (Points at the pine trees on the hill.) I already described that when the man in the middle opened fire the two others and the man in ambush opened fire against us.

Q: After the man in the middle had opened fire, is that correct? You state that you clearly saw four UNC personnel on the hill?

A: That is correct. I was here personally.

Q: I don't understand your statement as to how many rounds were fired by the man sitting in the middle. Did you state how many rounds were fired?

A: The civil police man sitting in the middle first opened fire. He opened two rounds at that time. The other two civil

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A (Cont'd): police of your side and also the man behind the two, in ambush, altogether fired about 20 rounds.

Q: How long were you sitting here eating and drinking together?

A: About 20 minutes.

Q: What did you talk about during the eating?

A: Nothing had been talked about.

Q: You had stated that the three personnel of your side were sitting here talking to the personnel of our side and that the personnel of your side were sitting with two rifles and one with a pistol, is that correct?

A: I have already told you that the man sitting here (points) had a pistol in front of his breast in a holster.

Q: And the other two men had their rifles laying across their laps?

A: When we sit we put our rifles behind us. (Witness points behind him.)

Q: I see. Within easy reach?

A: Yes, so we can easily touch the butt of our rifles.

Q: Then you and the other man laid your rifles behind you, but within easy reach, is that correct?

A: That is not so, because the land here is not smooth, so we put them a little higher up the hill.

Q: Were you not afraid to talk to the personnel of our side when you didn't have your weapons in easy reach?

A: We also have our pistols beside us.

Q: Therefore, you considered yourself fully armed even though you had laid your rifle out of reach?

A: We had our pistols with us and we put our rifles behind us. The civil police of your side put their rifles behind them.

Q: Who suggested that both sides lay their rifles aside?

A: The fat man who was sitting in the middle made that kind of proposal.

Q: Then what did you say?

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A: After he made this proposal, they put their rifles behind them and we did the same.

Q: Did any member of your side suggest they should put their weapons down so the atmosphere would be more friendly?

A: No.

A: No.

Q: Now you have stated that the man who had fired the first round was a fat man sitting on our side. Can you identify this man?

A: I have seen him before.

Q: Would you point this individual out to me?

A: All right.

Q: Come with me, please. I want you to point out that individual to me.

LT COL KIM: I would like to ask where is the witness.

LT COL DYSON: Right in the vicinity where those men are standing there.

(Points to group of UNC civil police nearby.)

LT COL KIM: I hope to bring him in this place, please. (Injured man on strecher was moved to the spot indicated.)

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. This man was wounded by the personnel of your side in this incident. I propose that you step over here to look at him.

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL DYSON: Q: Was this man in the group of personnel?

A: Yes, I have seen him before.

Q: Was he the man that started the shooting?

A: No.

Q: Where was this man sitting?

A: (Points to the spot)

Q: Then you say that this man was sitting on the left? (As we face that side.)

A: That is right.

Q: This man is Corporal Cha who was wounded by the first shot fired by your side and he will appear in this investigation later as a witness. Now I would like for you to step over

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Q (Cont'd): here and pick out from this group the man who you say fired the first shot.

A: If he shows up I will be able to point him out.

Q: The personnel involved are in this group. I ask you to pick the person out that you say fired the first shot. There are nine men standing here. I ask you to identify the other two members of this party.

A: (Points to two men - Sgt. Nam and Cpl. Im)

Q: You maintain that you have identified these two men standing here as being the other two members of the party along with the wounded man?

A: Yes.

Q: You are positive that these are the three men that you sat around and talked with on 20 September 1956?

A: Yes, I am certain of it. The man standing there was the first to open fire.

Q: Point out the man, please. This man or that man? (Points to Sgt. Nam and Cpl. Im)

A: That is the man that was sitting in the middle. (Points at Sgt. Nam)

Q: Where was this man sitting? (Points at Cpl. Im)

A: He was sitting on the right.

Q: Then you have pointed out that the wounded man on the stretcher was sitting left?

A: (Nods his head "yes"). The man who was sitting in the middle then stood up and opened fire.

Q: Which men were wearing rubber shoes at the time of the incident?

A: This man wore the red leather shoes (one that shot first).

Q: The other two men were wearing rubber shoes such as these men have on?

A: The colors are the same but those are not the exact ones.

Q: This man standing here is the "fat man" that did the shooting?

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A: Right.

Q: Do you consider this man to be fat? (Indicated Sgt. Nam)

A: Of course, you can see for yourself.

Q: You consider this man more fat than the man on the right?

A: Yes.

Q: Then this man standing on the left is in your opinion "a fat man"?

A: I have already expressed my opinion. You can see by yourself.

Q: That is right. I can see that this man is by no means a fat man. Apparently you do not know a fat man from a slender one.

A: I can see that he is much fatter than that other one.

Q: How many rounds did the man standing on the left fire?

A: I only heard about 20 rounds altogether. I heard 2 rounds from the first man in the middle and the other rounds from the other men.

Q: Did you fire any rounds?

A: After the civil police of your side opened fire, the civil police of our side opened fire.

Q: How many rounds did you shoot?

A: Five rounds.

Q: From which weapon?

A: 3 from the rifle and 2 from the pistol.

Q: Did you hit anybody when you fired?

A: I couldn't see.

Q: At what distance were you shooting at the personnel of our side?

A: When they opened fire, I turned around, as soon as I woke up to the fact that they were firing and I opened fire on the way back up the hill.

Q: Did you fire any rounds from your pistol at that position?

A: No.

Q: Did the man who was alleged to have been killed . . . did he fire any rounds?

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A: No. He did not fire his pistol. It is still in the holster.

Q: Did you observe the shot which struck this wounded man?

A: No, I did not see.

Q: It is your understanding that the shot fired in ambush from the top of the hill on your side was the first shot fired? Do you realize that? I have one more question.. Now you have denied that you had a fourth member of your party hiding in the bushes on the top of that hill, although he was clearly seen by our people, is that correct?

A: No, there is no such kind of thing.

LT COL DYSON: (To Lt Col Kim): I have one request to make. I believe the personnel who were involved in this incident are standing behind this place, from where they can hear the witness of your side, and I propose to have them move back so they may not hear the questions of your witness at this time. I would like for you to point out your witnesses at this point.

LT COL KIM: The personnel who were involved in this incident, one of them deceased during the fighting, and another one of them is present here and the third personnel isn't here today.

LT COL DYSON: Then this is the only witness you have today?

LT COL KIM: Yes, we have only one witness.

LT COL DYSON: And you did not bring the fourth man who was hiding in the bushes and fired the first shot?

LT COL KIM: Only three personnel of our side were involved in the incident.

LT COL DYSON: That is not my understanding and I request that you make available all the witness including the individual who was hiding in the bushes and fired the first shot from your side.

LT COL KIM: I would like to make a statement.

LT COL DYSON: Yes.

LT COL KIM: How can you know the other witnesses without making any hearing of any witness?

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) We will bring that out when our witnesses appear and prove there was a fourth man in the party.

LT COL KIM: You are now making pretext about the incident and concocting the real truth of the statements of the incident.

LT COL DYSON: I note your statement. I merely answered your question to the effect that that is what I intend to prove in my examination of the witnesses.

LT COL KIM: How could you know about the so called firing of the so called fourth witness?

LT COL DYSON: You will see.

LT COL KIM: I think I have noted your statement. Is that all?

LT COL DYSON: Do you have any additional witnesses that you are going to bring?

LT COL KIM: We have no witnesses to bring up here. Do you have any more questions to make to the witness that was presented here? I now propose to go to the spot where the deceased body lies, if your side has nothing to make any questions to the witness.

LT COL DYSON: I am not prepared to do that yet. I have a statement to make. It is obvious that we will be unable to reach a decision and perform a valid investigation of this matter, unless all of the witnesses are made available to the joint investigation. So, I therefore demand that you produce the additional witness that you failed to bring.

LT COL KIM: Another witness had been wounded, so he is now in the hospital. Therefore, he cannot come here today.

LT COL DYSON: Now, as I understand you to state, there is one witness who is not here and there is an additional witness who is wounded and in the hospital who is not here. Is that correct?

LT COL KIM: It is quite wrong to make such a statement by you because there is no fourth witness. Three personnel cannot become four personnel. If your side wants to see the other witness let us go to the place where the body lays. I believe the deceased body will prove the testimony which was made by the of our side.

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LT COL DYSON: I have not finished my examination of this witness, may I proceed?

LT COL KIM: Do you mean this witness? - (Points to witness Liu)

LT COL DYSON: I have further questions for him.

LT COL KIM: All right, proceed.

LT COL DYSON: Q: In what language was the conversation that took place here?

A: The talk was conducted by a person who could speak a little Korean.

Q: Then all three persons were Chinese?

A: Yes, all of them are Chinese.

Q: And, the individual who was alleged to have been killed was a Chinese who spoke Korean, is that correct?

A: Yes, he is a Chinese who could speak a little Korean.

Q: And, he was the one who asked the questions to our side?

A: It was the civil police of your side who spoke first. We could not understand Korean, and it was the deceased person who told us he could speak a little Korean.

Q: Then the man whom you claim is deceased was the one who conducted the conversation from your side?

A: Yes, he could speak a little Korean. We did not talk.

Q: Now, you maintain that the member of your side who was sitting here (points) was killed during this incident?

LT COL KIM: It seems to me your side is making repeatedly the same questions. That means your side is making that questioning to suit your premeditated scheme. Maybe your original scheme will not be conformed with the testimony. However, please go ahead your questioning to the witness of our side.

LT COL DYSON: Thank you for permitting me to continue my questioning. It is necessary that I ask the same questions because of the evasive answers I receive from the witness of your side. All I am attempting to do is prove the facts of the matter, and not cooked-up schemes, as is the case of your side. I will

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) proceed with the questioning of the witness.

Q: Have you seen the dead man, if there is such?

A: Yes, I saw the deceased body laying over there. First, he was seriously wounded then turned back and fallen back down there.

Q: Was there any blood flowing from these wounds which this man had?

A: He was bleeding a little bit from the mouth.

Q: Did you see the bullets strike this man?

A: We heard that the first man sitting in the middle fired first. Then we departed, but afterward we saw the man lying there.

Q: Laying down this road?

A: We found him lying there? (Points down ditch)

Q: When was this?

LT COL KIM: If you come to the spot you will see everything very clear.

LT COL DYSON: Q: Is the man now lying at the spot where he died?

A: First, he got seriously injured here, then he was died.

Q: Were you with him when he died?

A: No, at that time we were here.

Q: Then, the man when he died was alone as far as you know?

A: Yes.

Q: When did you first realize that this man had been struck by a bullet?

A: When the civil police of the UNC side opened fire, we ran away and departed from each other. We saw this man sigh "Ah" because he was wounded and gone down around this ditch. After a while the civil police of your side ran away. Then, we called his name and there was no answer. Then we found him.

Q: When you ran away from this area back up the hill, firing your weapon as you ran, you don't know whether this man had been struck by a bullet, do you?

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A: Yes, we saw the man get seriously wounded on the spot because he fell down and could not stand up for a while.

Q: You could see him from where you were on top of the hill, down here to where he couldn't get up.

A: It was because the civil police of your side opened fire first. At that time he was here and we noticed he was wounded because he made a sigh "Ah" at that time.

Q: You didn't see the wound at that time?

A: We retreated at that time.

Q: Did you see this man get up and go down this road?

A: When the civil police of your side opened fire, I got up and tried to go back. At that time when I stood up I saw that man going down.

LT COL DYSON: (To the KPA/CPV Chinese interpreter) What else, he said more than that.

INTERPRETER: (KPA/CPV) Chinese: He said: "At that time when the civil police continued firing, I stood up and took my rifle. At that time I saw the man get up and go down the ditch."

Q: You saw the man go down the ditch?

A: Yes, I see.

Q: At the time the man was moving down the ditch, the firing was conducted by both sides?

A: That is right.

Q: You were shooting, and the man who was wounded was moving, and the man who was on the hill was shooting also. Is that correct?

A: I have told you already before, when the civil police of your side opened fire on us, he got injured and we ran away. In order to defend ourselves at that time, we also opened fire.

Q: I compliment the witness on his excellent memory in putting forth the story as he has put forth today. I notice that he repeats the same phrases over and over, which shows he is well coached.

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LT COL KIM: The truth is truth. He can only tell the truth. It is clearly true what your side is attempting.

LT COL DYSON: I do not understand how you can understand what our side intends as we have not produced any witnesses. I will continue my questioning.

Q: When you saw this man moving from this spot down the road, was your side firing at that time on top of the hill?

A: I have already told you this.

Q: You have not already told me the answer to this question. Were you firing at the time this man was moving down the road?

A: I have already told you.

LT COL KIM: If your side wants to know what he said, please look into the record which is now being put down by the stenographic personnel of your side.

LT COL DYSON: I am quite aware of what is in the record. He still did not answer my question.

Q: Was your side firing at the time this man got up and moved down the road?

A: Yes. I have already answered this question before.

Q: Then what did you say?

A: I have told you this several times.

Q: Very well. Then I assume that you state that your side was firing towards this side at the time the individual that was sitting here moved down the road. This being the case, it was quite possible he might have been struck by a bullet from your side. Is that correct?

LT COL KIM: To whom are you making a statement?

LT COL DYSON: To the witness; let him answer.

A: I have told you that. When the civil police of your side opened fire first, this man sitting here made a sigh "Ah". At that time, I stood up and took my rifle and retreated, and in order to defend myself I fired one bullet and saw this man move down. I have already told you that many

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A: (Cont'd) times it cannot be the case that our side hit personnel at that time.

Q: But you do admit that when this man got up to move down in the ditch, it was during the time that your side was firing?

A: No. This is not the case.

Q: Then, your side wasn't shooting when the man got up to move down. Is that correct?

A: That is correct.

Q: They had ceased firing at that time?

A: When we went up a little far, we opened fire, and at that time this man had already moved down.

Q: Then he did move down during the firing?

A: No.

Q: Then you maintain that you did not fire when this individual was moving down?

A: When this man was moving down, we did not fire.

Q: That is not in accordance with your previous statement when you said you fired from upon the hill.

A: I have already given the full picture how your side opened fire first.

Q: When was the next time that you saw the man who had gone down the road?

A: I already told you.

Q: I say again . . . When was the next time you saw the man who went down the road?

A: After I had finished firing one round, I saw this man move down.

Q: When was the next time you saw him?

A: When the civil police of UNC side first opened fire, I heard the man sigh "Ah". At that time I was standing up. trying to go back, and I saw him moving down the road, and when I came a little far up the hill, I opened fire.

Q: After that, when did you see the man again?

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A: (Cont'd) When I ran back to the rear of our side, I ceased to fire, and at that time I noticed the civil police of your side also ceased fire. At that time, I found there were only two of us and found the other civil police was missing. We called his name; there was no answer. So we continued our patrol duty and found the man there.

Q: Was the man dead when you found him?

A: Yes.

Q: How many bullets had he been struck by?

A: At that time I found a hole here in the body, (indicates) and there was some blood came out from his nose.

Q: Did you return to this spot after that?

A: No.

Q: The other man who went with you to see the dead man . . . was he wounded?

A: No.

Q: Very interesting. When was this man wounded then?

INTERPRETER: (KIA/CPV) That was my misinterpretation that he was wounded. This man is now in the hospital.

LT COL DYSON: This man clearly states that he saw the wounded man and that he viewed the body. Where was the man that was wounded? Let the witness answer the question.

A: When the civil police of your side opened fire first, the man sitting there got seriously wounded.

Q: Is that the man who is now in the hospital?

A: The other civil police together with me had been sent to the hospital yesterday morning.

LT COL DYSON: I don't understand you.

LT COL KIM: I would like to make a statement.

LT COL DYSON: I must get the answer to this question, then you may make a statement. You have stated that the man who went with you to see the dead man wasn't wounded. Is that correct?

A: That is right. Yes, he was not wounded, but he got ill

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A (Cont'd): so he had been sent to the hospital yesterday morning.

LT COL DYSON: (To Lt Col Kim): You stated to me clearly a few moments ago that the other witness had been wounded and was in the hospital. Your statement wasn't misinterpreted as your interpreter alleges because my people who speak Korean heard you say exactly that. It is obvious, therefore, that you have fallen into your own trap, and a fourth man was present.

LT COL KIM: I have never made a statement that any witness of our side had been wounded. If your side wants to clarify this question, please see the records.

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. While we are consulting the records, I'd like to state that this argument up to this point clearly demonstrates a necessity for the other witness to be present, as I stated earlier. I can only assume that this witness was wounded during the firing, and that you do not wish him to appear for the reasons that it would refute your contentions that there were only three men present. I therefore think that the easiest way to clarify this matter is to bring the witness here.

LT COL KIM: It is my regrets another witness could not attend this meeting today. However, the incident will be more clear if he is now here.

LT COL DYSON: I again say, if the other witness would be here, the incident would be more clear.

LT COL KIM: Have you finished the questioning of the witness?

LT COL DYSON: I have finished the questioning of your witness for the time being.

LT COL KIM: Then I propose we go to the place where the deceased body lies to make a joint investigation.

LT COL DYSON: I agree to your proposal. I desire to bring your witness to that spot as I may have questions there. I also intend to bring two witnesses from my side to view the body. The witnesses of our side will be able to go there?

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LT COL KIM: Yes.

(Proceeded to location of deceased body at 1445 hours)

LT COL DYSON: Do you have any objections to taking pictures?

LT COL KIM: No.

LT COL DYSON: Proceed.

LT COL KIM: The deceased body which was mentioned by the witness is this body. I identify the armband which was worn by the deceased body as the armband of the civil police of our side. Do you identify that as such?

LT COL DYSON: I recognize the armband as being similar to the armbands worn by your civil police.

LT COL KIM: I identify the uniform dress of the deceased body as the uniform of the military personnel of the KPA/CPV side. Is that also your understanding?

LT COL DYSON: It is my understanding that the body is dressed in apparently a Chinese uniform.

LT COL KIM: I found a pistol in a holster which is now buttoned which means that the pistol wasn't taken out from the holster. Is that your understanding also?

LT COL DYSON: It is my understanding that a pistol is now in the holster. I have a question. Have you examined that pistol?

LT COL KIM: That is not my idea. I said the holster is now buttoned. The pistol wasn't taken out of the holster.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. The fact that the holster is buttoned at this time is in no way conclusive that the pistol hasn't been taken out of the holster before today.

LT COL KIM: I can say that the deceased body wasn't touched or moved before this time.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I would like to talk to your witness here on one point.

LT COL KIM: Please make a question to him after I make a statement.

LT COL DYSON: Yes?

LT COL KIM: I have nothing more to be identified about this deceased body. I will make an investigation of the pistol. May I remove the pistol.

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LT COL DYSON: Proceed. I have a question to ask you. Have you previousl examined this pistol?

A: No. I have not touched it, only I saw it without touching it.

Q: Has anyone touched the pistol itself?

A: No.

LT COL DYSON: It appears that the pistol has been cleaned since it was fired. I would like to ask a question. How many bullets are usually in a clip of this type?

LT COL KIM: In normal cases, seven bullets can be loaded.

LT COL DYSON: I notice that this is an automatic type pistol, serial number 67640, made in 1952. Is this a Russian pistol?

LT COL KIM: The pistol was made in China.

LT COL DYSON: What is the caliber of this pistol?

LT COL KIM: I think it is unnecessary to make such questions. I think it is more important to conform whether this pistol was shooted or not.

LT COL DYSON: I repeat my question. What is the caliber of that pistol? I note that the caliber appears to be a Russian 7.63.

LT COL KIM: This pistol wasn't shooted before this time.

LT COL DYSON: You mean the pistol never was fired?

LT COL KIM: I mean in recent dates.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I repeat my observation that it appears the pistol has been cleaned since it was last fired.

LT COL KIM: That is correct. After the cleaning the pistol wasn't shooted. It was cleaned, the pistol, this pistol was cleaned during the time the deceased body was alive. It can be said that because of this, the pistol wasn't taken out from the holster after the incident. The caliber of this pistol is 7.62 mm and the type is old style made in China. I would like to make a question to the witness of our side. Do you acknowledge this deceased body is a deceased body of the civil police of our side who was working together with you?

A: Yes.

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Q: That means this is the deceased body of the civil police who was shot to death in the incident of September 20, 1956?

A: Yes, this man was killed around eleven o'clock on 20 September. This man was shot to death when the civil police of the UNC side opened fire first.

LT COL KIM: If If you have anything else to make, please go ahead.

LT COL DYSON: I note that the pistol is the type that you have mentioned also. I also note that the pistol has been cleaned since it was last fired. However, there is no evidence to indicate when this cleaning took place. I also note that the holster was buttoned shut when we arrived to view this body. What was the name and rank of the deceased?

LT COL KIM: His name is Li Yung Chi.

LT COL DYSON: Are there any identification papers on the body?

LT COL KIM: No, they only wear the armband of a civil police.

LT COL DYSON: Are there any papers on the body which verify the man's name?

LT COL KIM: Not on his body. I would like to make a statement. The question whether he has identification cards or not is the question belonging to the affairs of our side. The armbands were issued by our side. The armband is the established armband issued by our side to the civil police.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I realize that is the armband of your side; however, do your personnel have any other type of identification?

LT COL KIM: Yes, I have already stated that is the question belonging to the affairs of our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I challenge that statement. So the only identification your side has is the armband. That is certainly no proof of whom this man is.

LT COL KIM: It seems to me you are forgetting what you are here for.

LT COL DYSON: I have not forgotten. I clearly state that your witness cannot clearly identify that man, if that is the only identification which you are willing to furnish this man.

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LT COL KIM: According to the mutual agreement reached by both sides there is no article or paragraph provided that the civil police should carry any identification cards in the Demilitarize Zone.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. However, I would like to point out to you that this witness could tell me this was Mao Tse-tung and I would have no way to prove it.

LT COL KIM: What is the question you have just made?

LT COL DYSON: I said that the witness could tell me this body was Mao Tse-tung and I would have no way to prove it without any identification.

LT COL KIM: The statement does by no means relate with this joint investigation. I identify this deceased body is a civil police of our side when I see his armband. If Eisenhower will be here wearing the armband of a civil police, I will identify him as a civil police of your side. According to the mutual agreement between both sides, the only identification of material is the armband. So if Eisenhower and Dulles and any other personnel of your country would be here wearing the armband of the civil police of your side, we will identify them as civil police of your side. It is foolish to say these terms but I could not help saying the subject terms because your side has made such a challenge against us. I have no right to make any investigation beyond the right as a Senior Member of the team. I have no right to make any investigation outside the right which was given to me.

LT COL DYSON: Do I understand that you have no right to inquire into the identification other than notice the armband. Then, you are asking me to identify this deceased body as that of a KPA/CPV DMZ civil police?

LT COL KIM: That is right.

LT COL DYSON: Based on the fact that I have no evidence of identification other than the armband and uniform, I agree that the deceased body appears to be that of a KPA/CPV DMZ civil police.

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LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL DYSON: If your side has nothing further to bring up I propose tha we make an autopsy to determine the cause of the death of the deceased. I have a doctor with me and I propose we make a joint investigation that he give his unbiased opinion as to what the man died from.

LT COL KIM: If your side wants to make that, we will make our medical personnel of our side investigate the reason.

LT COL DYSON: Point out to me your doctors.

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL DYSON: As I understand it we are going to bring our medical personnel and they are going to determine, if they can, what the death was caused from.

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL DYSON: I have a question to ask the witness in the meantime. Does the witness know what kind of a pistol was allegedly fired by the man of our side who was said to have fired the pistol?

A: It was fired by a pistol.

Q: Do you know what kind of a pistol?

A: I only know it was fired with a pistol.

LT COL KIM: I consider this deceased body is in the north from the Military Demarcation Line. That means the deceased body is not lying in the territory of your side. Do you realize that?

LT COL DYSON: It appears that is the case. I would like to point out that I have no way of knowing exactly where the line runs at this point, other than to call attention to the fact that our safe lane is behind me now and that it is generally constructed a few meters away from the actual line. I will make this statement. It appears the body is very close to the line, I will say that.

LT COL DYSON: How long before your personnel arrive?

LT COL KIM: Quite a bit.

LT COL DYSON: I might inquire as to your attitude toward continuing this meeting after today as it appears we will not finish today. What

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) is your opinion?

LT COL KIM: That will depend upon your attitude.

LT COL DYSON: It is not my attitude; it is the circumstances.

LT COL KIM: If you will identify this body as civil police of our side, then the investigation will be completed.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I draw to your attention the fact that I have a considerable amount of evidence to put into the record and I doubt if we will be able to complete that testimony today.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement.

LT COL DYSON: I would like to inquire as to what time you consider we should continue today.

LT COL KIM: If your side will recognize the fact, the investigation will be completed today.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. It appears that what you have said is that if I will agree with everything you and your witness have said, we will complete the investigation today.

LT COL KIM: That is right.

LT COL DYSON: You can rest assured that I will believe those portions of the statements from your side which are the whole truth.

LT COL KIM: I note your statement.

(Medical personnel of KPA/CPV side arrived)

The medical personnel of our side have arrived and we are ready to start.

LT COL DYSON: Are your medical personnel medical doctors?

LT COL KIM: Yes, he is a doctor.

LT COL DYSON: Can we have his name for the record, please?

LT COL KIM: Cheng Hai An - Chou Hsieh Kuei
Chinese Chinese

I would like to know also the identification of the medical personnel of your side.

LT COL DYSON: The identity of the medical doctor from our side is Doctor Shin Tae Song.

LT COL KIM: Is he a doctor?

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LT COL DYSON: He is.

LT COL KIM: Then I propose we start the operation.

LT COL DYSON: I agree.

LT COL KIM: I propose to recess this meeting until the doctors have finished the operation.

LT COL DYSON: I agree. Doctor Shin is a surgeon.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement.

LT COL DYSON: Then I agree to your proposal for a recess and that we move back to MDL marker number 0634 and come back to our original place here when the examination has been completed.

LT COL KIM: All right.

(Recessed at 1535 hours - reconvened at 1720 hours)

LT COL KIM: It would be better to go to the place of the body.

LT COL DYSON: I agree.

LT COL KIM: The work of the doctors of both sides have been completed. I propose to hear the results of their work.

LT COL DYSON: I agree.

LT COL KIM: Then the medical personnel will make statements about the results.

LT COL DYSON: Very well.

(Statement of the Doctor of the KPA/CPV side)

KPA/CPV DOCTOR: As a result of examination we have found two wounds on the deceased body. The first wound of the deceased body can be found on the place about 2 centimeters below the right clavicle. The bullet hit the right shoulder, went through the lung and diaphram and other parts inside the body and went out from the upper part of the left waist. The wound is about 1.2 centimeters wide.

LT COL DYSON: Did he mention two wounds or one wound?

KPA/CPV DOCTOR: The second wound, the bullet was fired at the right top shoulder which was 1.2 centimeters wide and came out from the back side of the right shoulder, was 2.2 centimeters long and 1.2 centimeters wide. According to the results of the examination, we have come to the conclusion the death of the man was

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KPA/CPV DOCTOR: caused by two bullets and the bullets came from the upper right front.

LT COL KIM: The statement of the doctor of our side has been completed.

LT COL DYSON: I have noted the statement made by the doctor of your side. One moment, please. I have a statement to make. Doctor Shin of our side agrees with the medical reports of your side.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement.

LT COL DYSON: Do you have the witness who was here previously?

LT COL KIM: He isn't here now.

LT COL DYSON: Has he gone away or is he in the vicinity?

LT COL KIM: If your side feels it necessary his coming, then we will call him.

LT COL DYSON: I will question him later.

LT COL KIM: Do you mean you want to call him?

LT COL DYSIN: No.

LT COL DYSON: Do you now propose to remove the body?

LT COL KIM: If your side has nothing to state about the deceased body, then we are ready to remove the deceased body to another place. If you agree, then we make disposal.

LT COL DYSON: I have noted your statement.

I do not see where the presence of this body will be necessary in any further investigation and I agree to its removal whenever you wish.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement.

LT COL DYSON: Let us proceed back to the spot of the original meeting place. I notice that it is now approximately 25 minutes of 6:00 o'clock our time and due to the lateness of the hour I propose that we recess until tomorrow morning at which time I will present my witnesses in this case.

LT COL KIM: At what time are you going to meet again tomorrow morning?

LT COL DYSON: Do you have any recommendations?

LT COL KIM: Any time will do.

LT COL DYSON: Let us say 10:00 o'clock our time, 9:30 your time.

LT COL KIM: I agree to meet again tomorrow morning at 1000 hours your time and 0930 hours our time.

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LT COL DYSON: At the place of the incident?

LT COL KIM: If the place of the incident is the vicinity of MDL marker number 0634, then I agree.

LT COL DYSON: I have one more question to ask. Will it be possible for you tomorrow to bring the other witness?

LT COL KIM: We have only one more witness who is now in the hospital due to his sickness. That is why he couldn't come here today.

LT COL DYSON: Can he come here tomorrow?

LT COL KIM: No, tomorrow he cannot come.

LT COL DYSON: Very well, then we can consider this meeting as recessed till 1000 hours tomorrow our time.

LT COL KIM: All right.

(Recessed - 1740 hours - 22 September 1956)

Reconvened - 1000 hours - 23 September 1956)

LT COL KIM: I have one proposal to make. I think this area is inconvenient for today's meeting. If your side has no objection I propose to hold the meeting place in the territory of our side. And during the meeting the security of your personnel will be guaranteed by our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I agree with your proposal for the time being; however, it if appears that we must spend most of our time in this vicinity then I will propose that we return to this spot. It will be necessary for me to do most of my questioning on this spot so I can have them point out things.

LT COL KIM: I have no objection.

LT COL DYSON: The security of your personnel while on our side is guaranteed by our civil police.

LT COL KIM: I have no objections.

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. The first witness which I propose to question this morning is the wounded man, and they are now bringing him up the hill. We will wait until he arrives and then proceed to your side.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

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(JOT 3 proceeded up hill on KPA/CPV side)

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. I propose that we reconvene the meeting that was recessed yesterday. I bring to your attention that the same members of our Joint Observer Team that were present yesterday are present today.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement. The personnel of our side are all the same as the personnel who attended yesterday. It is my understanding that the purpose of this meeting is to continue the meeting which was recessed yesterday.

LT COL DYSON: That is also my understanding.

LT COL KIM: I reopen the meeting. The investigation of this spot where the incident occurred has been completed yesterday. It is also my understanding that the hearing of witnesses on our side has been completed yesterday.

LT COL DYSON: Your sta tement is noted. It is my understanding that you are not going to present any more witnesses at this meeting.

LT COL KIM: If your side requests to meet the witnesses of our side at any time, we will bring him here. At this time he is not here. I propose to start this meeting.

LT COL DYSON: I agree to your proposal, however, it will be necessary to bring your witness because I have questions to ask him. I desire his presence immediately. How long will it take him to get here?

LT COL KIM: He will arrive here soon.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. I propose that we move to the spot where the wounded man is. I do not feel I should move him unnecessarily.

LT COL KIM: Do you mean that your side is going to start to question the witnesses of your side?

LT COL DYSON: Immediately.

LT COL KIM: Have you any questions to make to the witness of our side right now?

LT COL DYSON: Yes. I will need his presence at the beginning of the testimony of my first witness. So, I propose that we wait until your witness arrives.

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LT COL KIM: I agree. Our witness is here.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I suggest that while we are in the territory of your side that the personnel of your side remains opposite from us and not behind us, and that the personnel of our side remain in front of you.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

LT COL DYSON: Let us move to the place where we will question the witness.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

LT COL DYSON: We are prepared to proceed. After I have completed my examination of the witness you may question him.

LT COL KIM: It is my understanding that you proposed to question the witness of our side at the beginning of this hearing.

LT COL DYSON: That is not exactly my proposal. It is my desire to question my witness so he may identify your witness.

LT COL KIM: I agree to hear the questioning of the witness of your side as well as our witness.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I request that your witness move to this spot and move to the position that he took yesterday during the questioning.

(Answers by U N C witness - CHA SANG KWON)

LT COL DYSON: State your name.

A: Cha Sang Kwon.

LT COL KIM: I cannot hear his voice.

LT COL DYSON: Ask the witness to speak as loud as possible. I have a statement to make. This man was wounded during this incident and he is in pain. He will speak as loud as he can. If you cannot hear him feel free to move closer to this side so you can.

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL DYSON: Did you hear his name?

LT COL KIM: Yes, I did.

LT COL DYSON: Are you a member of the United Nations Command Demilitarized Zone Civil Police detachment in this area?

A: Yes, I am.

Q: How long have you been a civil policeman?

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A: Four months.

Q: Do you have credentials to prove you are a member of the civil police?

A: Yes, I have.

Q: Do you have them with you?

A: Yes, I have them with me.

Q: Were you present in this vicinity on 17 September 1956?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: What time were you here on 17 September 1956?

A: Around 1030.

Q: Did you meet a patrol of the civil police of the other side at that time?

A: Yes.

Q: At that meeting were words exchanged that the two groups would meet here again on 19 September 1956?

A: Not exactly.

Q: Who proposed that you meet here again on 19 September 1956?

A: One of their group by the name of Choi.

Q: Was witness Liu present at the meeting with the other side on 17 September 1956?

A: No, he was not there at that time.

Q: Did the other side propose, "You bring pork and we will bring wine" for the meeting on September 19, 1956?

A: Their side said they would bring food and drink, and requested that we bring pork.

Q: What else was proposed by the other side?

A: They just said to meet here again on 19 September 1956.

Q: Was anything said about the holiday to take place on 19 September 1956?

A: Yes, on that occasion they would bring wine and requested that our side bring pork.

Q: Then the other side proposed that the two groups meet here on 19 September to have food and drinks together, is that correct?

A: Yes, they did.

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Q: How many personnel of the other side were present at the meeting at this location on 17 September 1956?

A: Four of them.

Q: And you say that this man here, witness Liu, was not among those men?

A: No, he was not among those men.

Q: Did you state the man by the name of Choi was present on the other side at that meeting?

A: Yes.

Q: Who was with you at the meeting here on 17 September 1956 on your side?

A: I came with Nam Chung Chill, and Im.

Q: Then the three of you came to this place on 19 September 1956 expecting to meet the other side; is that correct?

A: No, not exactly. We were here just because we were on patrol duty.

Q: You did not understand my question. You stated that the other side proposed meeting here on the 19th. Therefore, you did expect to see them when you came here on the 19th; is that correct?

A: Yes, I thought so.

Q: Were Sergeant Nam and Corporal Im with you at this time?

A: Yes.

Q: Did the other side appear at this meeting place as they had proposed.

A: No, they didn't show up here.

Q: Did you come here about midday on 20 September 1956?

A: Yes, Iwas here.

Q: Why did your group return to this place on 20 September?

A: Because I was on patrol duty.

Q: You thought you might see the members of the other side, did you not?

A: We thought that they might be here.

Q: Did you bring any food with you at that meeting?

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A: No we did not.

Q: Was the other side waiting for you when you got here?

A: Yes, they were here.

Q: Did they have food and drink with them?

A: Yes, they did.

Q: And cigarettes?

A: Yes.

Q: Was witness Liu present at that time?

A: Yes, he was here.

Q: Were any of the other personnel who were at the meeting of September 17 here then?

A: Yes. The man who was killed was there.

Q: Do I understand your meaning to be that the man who was killed was here at the meeting on 17 September?

A: Yes, your understanding is correct.

LT COL KIM: I would like to make a statement in the course of your questioning.

LT COL DYSON: To me?

LT COL KIM: Yes. Are you trying to make the witness of your side state the real facts of the matter or are you trying to make the witness of your side answer "yes" or "no" to the questions made by you? I propose that you question the witness so that he can tell the truth and facts of this incident. I cannot agree with your method of questioning.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. If you will be patient you will learn the truth about this incident inasmuch as you do not know it, or are attempting to hide the truth.

LT COL KIM: I have no intention to hear the questioning of your witness.

LT COL DYSON: I do not understand your statement.

LT COL KIM: I have no intention of hearing you question the witness.

LT COL DYSON: Do I understand the Senior Member to say that he refuses to hear the questioning of the witness of my side?

LT COL KIM: This means I do not like to listen to the questioning leading the witness of your side to answer in accord with the

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) the scheme which was made up by you.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. There has been no scheme by our side. I have stated that if you will be patient you will hear three witnesses on our side testify on this matter. We do not intend to withhold any facts. You will be given an opportunity to question these witnesses if you see fit.

LT COL KIM: Do you mean that you are going to question the witness as you have been? If you are going to continue in that method I have no intention to listen to the hearing.

LT COL DYSON: Do you propose that this meeting be adjourned?

LT COL KIM: I have no objection to your questioning the witness. I only object to your method of questioning. I have no interest in such questions prepared and trained by your side at this place to repeat those prepared questions.

LT COL DYSON: How I prepare my questions to the witness is none of the business of the Senior Member of your side.

LT COL KIM: This is just what I wanted to say. I do not want to listen to the questions made like you did.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I will proceed with the questioning of the witness. If you wish to listen you may do so. If not, that is your matter.

LT COL KIM: That is your right and I will not hear the questions making the witness of your side lead to what is your aim.

LT COL DYSON: Do you mean to tell me that you object to my asking my witness, if your witness was present at a certain time?

LT COL KIM: I have already stated.

LT COL DYSON: Then apparently you do not know what you object to. What specifically do you object to?

LT COL KIM: I believe that I explained very completely. I will repeat. I mean that I only object to the questions that aim to lead the witness to answer to something you are pushing. I think the questions should be made so that the witness can tell what he thinks and experienced. I believe such kind of leading questions will not be helpful to make this joint investigation. It will

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) only serve to fix the answers to the aim of your side. I again command, let the witness answer the real state of affairs of what he saw.

LT COL DYSON: Have you finished your oration?

LT COL KIM: I have finished.

LT COL DYSON: If you are interested in arriving at the truth of this matter, you will listen to the answers to the questions which I propose to the witness. He will tell all he knows concerning this incident and whatever he says will be the truth. I intend to continue with the questioning of the witness; if you wish to listen, I suggest that you do so.

LT COL KIM: If you make those kind of leading questions to the witness of your side we have no intention of listening and I would like to stress that the later questioning will have no lawful effectiveness.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I again direct your attention to my statement that your side will have an opportunity to completely question the witness of our side. Therefore, the investigation will not be unilateral; it will be joint. If you do not wish to listen to the answers of this witness, then I assume that you are not interested in the truth of this matter. I propose to continue with the questioning of the witness.

LT COL KIM: We will not hear the unilateral leading questions by you.

LT COL DYSON: I now continue with the questioning of the witness.

LT COL KIM: What kind of questions will you make?

LT COL DYSON: Listen and you will hear.

LT COL KIM: Are you going to make leading questions? If you will make such kind of leading questions, I will not in that case hear.

LT COL DYSON: Give me an example of what you consider a leading question.

LT COL KIM: That is, you are trying to lead the answer to the plan which was prepared by yourself.

LT COL DYSON: I am not trying to lead anything by my questions. It is my duty to bring out the truth of this matter and I intend to do my duty.

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LT COL KIM: That is what I wanted to say. That just the statements you made proves that you are intending to lead the questioning by a plan previously planned by you. The purpose of this meeting should be not to conform the idea of your side but should be to conform the real state of affairs of the incident.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. Then we are agreed that the purpose of this investigation is to arrive at the truth of this matter.

LT COL KIM: Do you mean that you now withdraw the scheme of asking leading questions? You are trying to lead the witness to your original plan getting him to answer "yes" or "no".

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. Do you mean to tell me that I cannot ask the witness a question that cannot be answered "yes" or "no"? Surely you are not so naive as that?

LT COL KIM: I do not understand what you mean.

LT COL DYSON: Do you mean to tell me that any question that requires an answer of "yes" or "no" is a leading question?

LT COL KIM: I hope that you will not try to lead the witness to your aim. If your side has an intention to continue with another method of questioning, please go ahead.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I also note that you failed to answer my last question. I will proceed with the questioning. Did you view the body of the deceased yesterday?

A: No.

LT COL DYSON (To Lt. Col. Kim): Is that all right? Did you understand my question to you?

LT COL KIM: Are you talking to our side?

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. Was the last question I made to the witness satisfactory to you?

LT COL KIM: Please go ahead with the questioning.

LT COL DYSON: I draw your attention to the fact that the answer to the last question was "No". Explain what happened when you arrived at this spot on midday of 20 September 1956.

A: We were coming along from the direction of MDL marker number 0636. We saw a man calling to us. At first we refused to come.

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LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. Do you intend to listen to the questioning of this witness?

LT COL KIM: I am now hearing. The last question you asked was whether the questions were desired by me or not.

LT COL DYSON: Satisfactory, not desired. Satisfactory.

LT COL KIM: That was my understanding. I would like to answer that question. You asked the witness whether he had seen the deceased body.

LT COL DYSON: Did he view the deceased body yesterday?

LT COL KIM: The witness answered, "I didn't see the deceased body".

LT COL DYSON: The witness said "No". One word - "No".

LT COL KIM: That is what I meant. I desire only that you let the witness tell about the real state of affairs concerning the incident.

LT COL DYSON: If you will cease your interruptions the witness will tell the entire truth about the matter; not just half the truth, but the entire truth about the incident.

LT COL KIM: Go ahead, please.

LT COL DYSON: Your last statement was to the effect that you were coming up the hill and you saw the members of the other side. Is that correct?

A: Yes.

Q: Then please continue with your explanation of what happened, at this spot around midday on 20 September 1956.

A: The squad leader was leading us up the hill (witness indicates direction from which they were proceeding - from MDL marker 0636). When we arrived at this spot a member of the other side was standing up making motions to us to come. The other two men were sitting down having something to eat and drink.

Q: Do you know the name of the man who motioned to you?

A: Yes - Lee Yung Chi.

Q: Please continue with your answers.

A: When we arrived on this spot, the one who was sitting on the left addressed us and introduced himself as Lee. Then

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A (Cont'd): he said that it was the National Festival and Moon Festival so why don't we have a feast? Our leader said "I am Nam". Then they said "Please sit down". At first we hesitated to sit down on the hill; later we were talking.

Q: Can the witness point out where the members of their group sat down?

A: Yes, I can.

Q: Please do.

A: (Witness indicates). One man by the name of Lee was standing here. I was standing here. The one who called us came to this spot and stood here.

Q: Where did the members of your group sit down? The exact spot.

A: I sat here. One by the name of Nam was sitting here.

Q: Do I understand the answer of the witness to be that he was between Nam and Im? Is that your understanding? You were sitting in the middle?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: Continue.

A: And then the man named Lee, who sat over there, offered a drink to us. When we refused to have a drink, they again offered one-half an apple each and one piece of cake each. At first we hesitated to accept the offer but finally we took it and began to eat. They offered us wine in the cigarette case.

Q: Continue.

A: And after that the squad leader, Nam, got up and urinated. Then he told us "Let's go". So I stood up. While I was standing up I took the rifle; at that moment I heard a shot fired behind our back.

Q: You had turned to face this direction (indicates - to south), is that correct?

A: Yes. When I picked up my rifle I heard a shot fired behind

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A (Cont'd): my back. At that time I fell down, temporarily stunned, then I walked two steps when I looked back and saw one man sitting down on the other hill with a rifle in his hand.

Q: What caused you to fall down?

A: When I heard the first shot fired the bullet struck me.

Q: Where did the bullet strike you?

A: In the right side of the back.

Q: Can you show us where the bullet hit you?

A: Yes, I will show you.

LT COL. DYSON: I have a statement to make. I now propose to have the doctor from our side show you the wound which the witness has just described. (Doctor shows wound to KPA/CPV). If you wish you may have your photographer take a picture of the wound. Dr. Shin, to the best of your knowledge is this the man who was wounded in this incident?

- Answers by UNC doctor - DR. SHIN

A: I do not know whether he was shot in this incident or not, but as far as the wound, it was a bullet wound.

Q: Can you explain the path of the bullet?

A: I think the bullet entered here (indicates end of wound furthest to rear) and passed through here (indicates end of wound furthest forward).

Q: Can you explain in detail how the bullet entered the clothing of this man and made this wound?

A: I do not know what you mean.

Q: Did the bullet enter from the back or from the front?

A: It entered here (indicates right rear side) and passed through.

Q: Then the bullet entered the wound from the rear?

A: Yes.

Q: Did the bullet pass through the belt?

A: Yes, it did.

LT COL DYSON: (To Lt Col Kim): Do you wish to examine this wound further?

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LT COL KIM: I have nothing. Go ahead, please.

LT COL DYSON: Can you give an opinion on how far this bullet traveled before it struck this man?

A: I do not know.

Q: In the case where the bullet entered and left the clothing, did you indicate?

A: Yes, I did. I cannot determine the exact distance of where the bullet came, but it was a short distance.

Q: Will you describe for the record this wound?

A: In my opinion this wound was the result of a bullet and that it passed from the rear to the front. It was fired from a short distance.

Q: Will you describe the wound?

A: The wound is located on the right side of the body just above the pelvis bone of the man.

Q: Can you be more explicit.

A: No.

LT COL DYSON: Very well, Have you any questions that you wish to ask to the doctor before he dresses the wound?

LT COL KIM: As I have said before, I have nothing to say. I can see that the man is now in pain. Please close the wound and let him take rest.

LT COL DYSON: Please dress the wound. I propose that we take a ten minute recess while the doctor is dressing the wound.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

- Meeting recessed - 1130; reconvened - 1140 -

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. I propose that we reconvene and continue the questioning of this witness in the shade where he will be more comfortable.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

LT COL DYSON: I now submit as evidence a cartridge belt which shows evidence of having been struck about the third cartridge pocket. Is this your cartridge belt?

- Answers by UNC witness, CHA SANG KWON -

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A: Yes, this is mine.

LT COL DYSON: Do you wish to examine this belt?

LT COL KIM: I have nothing.

LT COL DYSON: Were you wearing this belt at the time you were shot?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: Did the bullet pass through this part of the belt?

A: Yes, it did.

Q: Was that the bullet that caused the wound just described by the doctor?

A: Yes, it was.

Q: Did I understand you to say that when this bullet struck you you were momentarily stunned?

A: Yes. It felt like I had been struck by a stone.

Q: Did you have your rifle in your hands when you were struck?

A: At first I did, but when the bullet struck me I released it.

Q: Did you pick it up again?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: When?

A: As I fell I took the rifle in my hands.

Q: After you fell, what did you do?

A: I got up and walked about two steps in this direction (Indicates about two steps to the south) when I turned around and saw a man with a rifle in his hand.

Q: Can you describe this spot?

A: Yes, I can. I cannot see from this spot.

LT COL DYSON: I propose that we later move the witness so he can point out the exact spot.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

LT COL DYSON: Did you see the three men with whom you had been previously talking to at that time?

A: Yes, I saw them.

Q: Then how many men in all did you see at this time?

A: I saw three here (indicates) and one up there.

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Q: Do you know which of the men fired the bullet which struck you?

A: I do not know.

Q: Do you think it was one of the three men with you whom you had been talking to?

A: No, I don't think so.

Q: Then as you were struck by the bullet and fell down and turned around and saw the other man, what happened after that?

A: I walked about five steps from there and then I saw the three men take up their rifles. I reached the safe lane of our side where the other members were and Im carried me back.

Q: Was the shot that struck you the first shot you heard?

A: Yes, it was the first bullet.

Q: Was that shot fired by the KPA/CPV side?

A: I think so because I heard the shot come from behind me.

Q: At the time the shot was fired, was any member of your group firing?

A: I do not know because I was struck by the bullet.

Q: I will repeat. He does not understand. Had any shot been fired by your group before the shot hit you?

A: No.

Q: Then so far as you know the first shot that was fired struck you?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you see any member of your side fire any shots?

A: I didn't see anyone firing and I didn't hear any shots.

Q: Did you at any time fire a shot?

A: No, I didn't.

Q: Do you know if any other member of your group fired any shots during the incident?

A: Yes, I know.

Q: Did you hear those shots?

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A: I heard the shots fired but I do not know which side did the firing.

Q: Then you did not see Nam fire a shot?

A: No, I did not see him.

Q: Did you see any member of the other side fire a shot?

A: Yes, I saw one man fire.

Q: Which man was that?

A: I do not know.

Q: Where was the man located who fired the shot?

A: I can point it out.

Q: I now propose that we move the witness to the spot where he saw the fourth man. I want the stretcher bearers to move him to the spot where he thinks he saw the man who shot him. (Witness is moved to spot which he indicates on KPA/CPV side of MDL.) Is this the spot where you saw the fourth man?

A: Yes, it is.

Q: Is this the spot where the man fired at you.

A: Yes, it is.

Q: Do you have anything further to add to what you have already stated?

A: No.

Q: I regret very much that we have had to cause you so much pain.

A: Don't mention it.

Q: But I know that you realize that we are making every effort to bring out all the truth of this matter and that you, as a good soldier, were willing to stand the pain to bring out this material.

A: Thank you.

LT COL DYSON: Does your side have any questions?

LT COL KIM: We will make one question. How many steps did you move after you were struck by the bullet?

A: As soon as I picked up my rifle I took two steps.

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Q: That means that you were struck by the bullet when you stood up? I have nothing further.

A: As soon as I stood up the bullet struck.

LT COL DYSON: I have one more question to ask the witness. When you stood up and were struck by the bullet in what direction were you facing?

A: Facing toward our side.

LT COL DYSON: Do you have any more questions to put to the witness today?

LT COL KIM: No.

LT COL DYSON: I propose for humanitarian reasons that we spare him any more pain and move him back to the hospital.

LT COL KIM: I would like to ask him one more question before your witness is taken away. It is my understanding that the wound was made from the downward to the upward.

LT COL DYSON: It appears that the bullet entered the belt toward the back and came out at this spot. However, it cannot be determined exactly what position it (the belt) was in.

LT COL KIM: What I saw and what I understood your medical personnel to say was that the bullet entered here and passed out here. (Indicates).

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I think that the best way to judge is the path the bullet made in the flesh.

LT COL KIM: I only want to conform the path of the bullet. Where it struck in and where it went out. The conformation will be reviewed by our side later. It seems that he is in pain so let him be removed.

LT COL DYSON: I have one question which will shed some light on the question you asked. Were you standing straight up or were you bending over when the bullet struck you?

A: I was bending down.

LT COL KIM: Can you tell me what was the degree you leaned forward when you stood up?

LT COL DYSON: I propose we draw a sketch of the degrees and let the witness pick out the one he thinks.

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LT COL KIM: Let the witness draw the degree.

LT COL DYSON: I understand that you merely wish to have him point out in a sketch what angle he was in. I hand you the sketch drawn as you requested.

LT COL KIM: I only want to make the witness draw the degree himself.

LT COL DYSON: Shall I give him the paper?

LT COL KIM: All right. I think we will be able to evaluate through this picture which he has drawn.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. It is my understanding that you agree that he has drawn a correct picture.

LT COL KIM: I believe the picture because it was drawn by the witness. Our side would like to take a picture of this sketch.

LT COL DYSON: (To witness) Sign your name to the paper.

I also propose that we have one man stand up and let the man execute the position for the witness and let the witness describe the correct position he was in.

LT COL KIM: I believe that this is the spot where the so-called soldier was sitting.

LT COL DYSON: That is my understanding - that he pointed out this spot as the spot where he saw the man of your side holding a weapon and he believes that he was the man who shot at him.

LT COL KIM: It was my understanding. I would like to confirm the position of the hole where the bullet entered the man and came out. The medical personnel of your side said that the bullet entered from the back and went out the front of the clothes here.

LT COL DYSON: I have not said that. I have stated that I do not know where the bullet went out and I don't think you do either. The path of the bullet through the flesh shows the path to be at a very slight angle, almost straight across. And if the man was struck while bending over, as I am now in position, then the bullet could have come from above.

LT COL KIM: I don't want the position of the witness; I only want to conform the wound itself.

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LT COL DYSON: Very well. I am talking about the wound. Let us disregard the various holes in the clothing because you do not know and I do not know about them. We can only conjecture. I propose that we follow the path of the wound that you saw.

LT COL KIM: Do you mean that this hole is not the hole that the bullet passed through? Then you mean that he did not dress in this uniform when he was struck by the bullet? And you have already stated that this was the trace of the bullet. And you conformed that the cartridge belt which was destroyed by the bullet was his. I would like to ask whether the cartridge belt is here or not?

LT COL DYSON: I will have it brought up. You are becoming ridiculous in your stories. You know, as well as I do, that these are the holes. Do not attempt to confuse the issue. You do not know how the bullet left the clothing. It is obvious where the bullet entered the clothing. There are several other holes which the bullet could have used in going out.

LT COL KIM: I want to see the real position which was stressed by your witness.

LT COL DYSON: Very well. Choose a person. This man is too large in his waist. (Selects a smaller man.) Is this about right?
(To witness): Tell this man the exact position you were in when you were struck and have him assume that position. Is the belt in the proper position?

A: Yes.

LT COL KIM: Here we can see a hole where the bullet entered.

LT COL DYSON: I cannot see whether the bullet entered here or not. The hole is here (indicates). I don't think you can say whether it entered here or not.

LT COL KIM: I think the bullet entered at first here (indicates) and passed next through the belt. Is this the hole the bullet entered?

A: Yes - this is the hole..

(Remark in English by Col. Yoon)

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LT COL DYSON (to Col. Yoon): You speak good English.

LT COL DYSON: Now I would like to point out that the belt comes up to here (indicates). Regardless of the holes in the clothing, I believe that the path of the bullet through the wound is the best evidence. Any ballistics expert would tell you that.

LT COL KIM: I would like to advise you that if you try to confuse the real situation you will not be able to arrive at the truth. I believe that the hearing has been put into the record so I propose to move the witness to a safe place and I propose to recess for 10 minutes until they remove the witness.

LT COL DYSON: I have one more thing to say. We will move the witness to the exact spot where he was standing and then we will remove him and I agree to your proposal for recess. Please indicate the exact position you were in when you were struck by the bullet from the other side.

A: I was standing over here (indicated spot, which was then marked).

LT COL DYSON: Have you any questions?

LT COL KIM: No.

LT COL DYSON: Do you wish any of the evidence kept here?

LT COL KIM: Our side has already conformed your evidence, so it is not necessary.

LT COL DYSON: Instruct the medical personnel to remove this man to the hospital. We are now recessed for 10 minutes.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

- Meeting recessed: 1240 -

LT COL DYSON: I propose that we extend this recess for 20 additional minutes for dinner.

LT COL KIM: I propose one hour's recess to take our lunch.

LT COL DYSON: What time do you propose to resume?

LT COL KIM: 1310 hours our time - 1340 hours your time.

- 1325 -

LT COL KIM: I propose a recess for one more hour since our food hasn't arrived yet.

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LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I propose that we convene and call the next witness and then when your food arrives I will propose another recess.

LT COL KIM: If you will grant us one more hour's recess for lunch, we will be finished for sure.

LT COL DYSON: What time do you want to reconvene?

LT COL KIM: At 1410 hours our time and 1440 hours your time.

LT COL DYSON: I agree.

- Meeting reconvened: 1430 -

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. Although the time has not arrived I propose we go ahead.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

LT COL DYSON: I do not believe that it is practical to question the witnesses there on the hill on your side. I propose we convene right here.

LT COL KIM: I agree to your proposal.

LT COL DYSON: I am now prepared to call my next witness. State your name.

- Answers by UNC witness NAM CHUNG CHILL -

A: Nam Chung Chill.

Q: Are you a member of the United Nations Command civil police?

A: Yes.

Q: How long have you been a civil policeman?

A: About 5 months.

Q: Do you have written credentials to prove that you are a member of the civil police?

A: Yes, I have.

Q: Were you present on this location on 17 September 1956?

A: Yes, I was here.

Q: Will you tell us what happened at that time?

A: On that day I was on patrol duty. Corporal Cha and Corporal Im were with me.

Q: Continue.

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A: Around 1030 on that day we arrived in this vicinity. We saw four others of the other side here. One of the others proposed to us that we have a meeting on 19 September 1956. We agreed with their proposal.

Q: Can you tell us what was said by the groups on that day?

A: One of the members of the other side proposed to our side that **if** we bring pork they will bring wine and food on 19 September.

Q: Who was this man who made this proposal?

A: It was the man by the name of Choi.

Q: Was it the same man whom you saw yesterday as deceased?

A: No.

Q: When the other side proposed that you bring pork and they would bring wine and food, what other proposals did they make?

A: Nothing - just to meet here.

Q: How many personnel were present on the other side?

A: Four.

Q: Can you tell me who they were? Whether they were Chinese or Korea?

A: Two of them were Korean and two were Chinese.

Q: Did you come to this vicinity on the 19th of September?

A: Yes, I came.

Q: Who came with you?

A: Corporal Im and Corporal Cha.

Q: Was this the date that the other side had proposed the meeting here?

A: Yes.

Q: Did the other side appear at this place at that time?

A: No, they didn't show up.

Q: Did you come to this place on the 20th of September?

A: Yes, I was here because I was on patrol duty.

Q: From what direction did you come to this place?

A: I came to this spot from the direction of MDL marker number 0636.

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Q: Who was with you then?

A: At that time also Corporal Im and Corporal Cha.

Q: When you were approaching this place, did you see any members of the other side?

A: Yes, I saw somebody.

Q: Where were you located when you first saw the members of the other side?

A: I was walking just behind the chestnut trees. (Points at trees at foot of hill.)

Q: Tell us what you saw at that time.

A: I saw one of their men.

Q: Where were you?

A: Over there (indicates).

Q: Then what did you do?

A: One of the members of their side called us but we hesitated at first but finally we did go up here to him.

Q: How many men had you seen altogether?

A: I had seen three.

Q: What occurred when you reached this spot with your group?

A: Among the three, two were standing and one sat. I stood over there (indicates) and then moved to this spot.

Q: Did the other side speak to you when you reached this spot?

A: Yes.

Q: What did they say?

A: One of them greeted us saying "I am Lee".

Q: Where was the man named Lee sitting?

A: He was standing over there and afterward he moved over here. (Indicates).

Q: Had you ever seen him before?

A: I saw him on the 17th.

Q: Did you speak to him on the 17th?

A: No, just to Cha.

Q: Was Lee here on the 20th?

A: Yes.

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Q: Did Lee speak to you on the 20th?

A: Yes.

Q: Had you seen a fourth man at that time?

A: No.

Q: What did Lee say to you?

A: He said "Why don't we celebrate the moon festival even if it is passed?

Q: Did the other side have food and drink with them?

A: Yes.

Q: What kind?

A: Two bottles of wine, apples, and cake.

Q: Did they offer you any of the food?

A: They offered us one-half a piece of apple and one piece of cake each.

Q: Did they offer you anything to drink?

A: They offered us drinks but we refused because we were on patrol duty.

Q: During this time tell me some of the things that occurred in the conversation of both sides.

A: We just made small talk and I introduced myself as Nam.

Q: Was that man over there with a rifle (indicates KPA/CPV witness LIU), was he there at that meeting?

A: Yes.

Q: Where was he sitting?

A: He was sitting over there (indicates).

Q: Will you indicate where you were sitting? (Witness sits down in indicated position.) Also sit down. Where were the other members of your group sitting?

A: Corporal Im was sitting over there - and Corporal Cha was in between.

Q: Cha was the man who was wounded?

A: Yes.

Q: You were not sitting in the middle?

A: No.

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Q: How many people in the group on the other side had been present at the meeting on the 17th of September?

A: Four of them came.

Q: (To interpreter) He doesn't understand my question. (To witness) How many people who were present on the 17th were then present?

A: Only one.

Q: Who was that?

A: A man by the name of Lee.

Q: He told you his name was Lee?

A: Yes.

Q: Did he tell you anything else about himself?

A: He said he was born in Pyongan Pukto in North Korea and had grown up in Manchuria.

Q: Did he tell you his age?

A: No.

Q: Did he tell you anything else about himself?

A: No.

Q: Did this man (points to KPA/CPV witness LIU) have anything to say during the meeting here?

A: No. There was no way to talk to him.

Q: Did he say anything to Lee for him to translate to you?

A: Yes. He said that he was a squad leader also.

Q: And what else?

A: Nothing else.

Q: During the conversation here on the 20th of September did any of the members of the other side ask you to bring them a magazine?

A: No.

Q: Did any of the other members of the other side ask you questions about the location of positions or guard posts?

A: No.

Q: After you arrived here and received the food from the other side and were sitting here making small talk, what occurred?

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A: I did not say anything after that.

Q: Did the other side make any proposal about putting the arms aside?

A: Yes, they did.

Q: What did they say?

A: Lee on the other side, said that in order to maintain the friendly circumstances he proposed that we lay our rifles down behind us.

Q: Did your group do that?

A: My two men laid their rifles down but I kept mine.

Q: Where did they put their rifles?

A: They left them over there (indicates behind them).

Q: They laid their rifles out of their reach?

A: Yes.

Q: Did Corporal Im or Corporal Cha wear a pistol?

A: No.

Q: They only had their rifles; is that correct?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you have a pistol?

A: Yes, I had one.

Q: Where was your pistol?

A: I kept the pistol inside my pocket.

Q: Where was your holster?

A: I didn't have a holster at that time because it was broken.

Q: Did each of the other men lay their arms down?

A: The other side lay their rifles down but they still kept their pistols.

Q: Did each of the men on the other side have a pistol?

A: Yes.

Q: Did the man by the name of Lee have a pistol?

A: Yes.

Q: Are you sure his name is Lee or is that what he told you?

A: That is just what he told me.

Q: Where was he wearing his pistol?

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A: He was wearing it across the front of his body.

Q: Was it in a holster?

A: Yes.

Q: What happened after you had been sitting there? Describe the events that followed.

A: I stood up and urinated.

Q: Where did you put your rifle?

A: I also lay down my rifle before I stood up. I tried to give it to Im and he took it and laid it down.

Q: Where was your helmet?

A: I had been sitting on it. As I stood up, I put it on.

Q: Sit on your helmet in the proper manner just exactly as you were. (Witness sits on helmet.)

A: While I was urinating I told my men "Let's go". After I told them to go, the men took up their rifles and helmets. At that very moment one shot was fired. I heard it.

Q: Where was it fired from?

A: I heard a shot fired from behind the pine tree.

Q: Did you see anyone?

A: I saw one man holding a rifle sitting there behind the tree.

Q: Describe his uniform.

A: I just recognized an armband.

Q: Did he have on a red armband?

A: Yes.

Q: Was he dressed like this man (points to Chinese witness LIU)?

A: The only thing I saw clearly was a red armband.

Q: Did you see the weapon?

A: Yes.

Q: When you heard the shot fired, what did you do?

A: At that moment I saw the three men who were sitting over here (indicates where KPA/CPV personnel were sitting on 20 September) try to move back over there (indicates further to KPA/CPV rear). And that very moment I saw Lee trying to reach his pistol and I saw one of my men wounded.

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A (Cont'd): Then I fired at the man on the other side.

Q: Did you fire at Lee who was attempting to reach his pistol?

A: I didn't know exactly who I aimed at. I just kept firing at the other side.

Q: Did the other men move to get their weapons?
A: They all had their weapons at that time.
Q: Did you see this man with a weapon? (indicating toward witness LIU)

A: He took his rifle at that moment.

Q: The first shot that was fired did not come from these men, in your opinion?

A: No, I don't think so.

Q: Where did it come from?

A: I observed that one man was firing from the hill. It was the first shot.

Q: From the little green pine tree behind that soldier? (Indicates a KPA/CPV civil police).

LT COL KIM: If your side would like to proceed to that spot, you may.

LT COL DYSON: Just a moment.

A: He was standing just close to the pine tree.

Q: You observed this man after the first shot was fired?

A: Yes.

Q: You had not seen him before?

A: No.

Q: How many shots did you fire from your pistol?

A: Seven rounds.

Q: Did either of the other two men with you fire any shots at all?

A: No.

Q: What did they do?

A: I am not sure what they did but I think they were trying to escape.

Q: You did not see or hear them fire any shots, is that correct?

A: I can prove that they didn't shoot because until that time all their rifles were lying aside.

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Q: Were all three rifles lying on the ground when you were trying to get away?

A: No. Two of them were lying on the ground but the third was being carried by one of my men.

Q: Do you know who that was?

A: I do not know. I am not sure.

Q: You had not seen the man on the hill until he fired, is that correct?

A: No.

Q: Then, when you began to fire it was after the other side had fired and wounded Corporal Cha?

A: Yes.

Q: Then what did you do?

A: While I was firing I tried to escape. When I reached the point over there (indicates several paces to his rear) my gun ran out so I escaped to the O.P.

Q: Did you see your bullets strike any man on the other side?

A: No.

Q: You state then that you did not know whether your bullets hit anyone on the other side or not?

A: No.

Q: Did you fire any shots at the man on the hill?

A: No, not even one.

Q: You shot then, in the general direction of their side?

A: I fired in the general direction of the other side. At that moment I discovered that the three men that had been sitting down were also trying to escape.

Q: Did these three men try to fire any shots?

A: When I reached this spot (indicates the spot) they began to fire.

Q: Did this man fire at you?

A: Yes, he fired.

Q: With a rifle or a pistol?

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A: With a rifle.

Q: Did you see the deceased man yesterday?

A: Yes, I saw him.

Q: Was the deceased man whom you saw yesterday the same one that was sitting down here? (points at spot)

A: Yes, he was.

Q: Was he the man who was attempting to draw his pistol after the first shot?

A: Yes.

Q: After you ran up the hill, what did you do?

A: I went to the O.P.

Q: And there you ma de a report of the incident?

A: Yes.

Q: Did Corporal Cha, the wounded man, go with you?

A: He did not go with me.

Q: Who did he go with?

A: He went with Im.

Q: Then when you fired your weapon the first time, you fired because you were in fear of your life; is that corrodt?

A: Yes, I did. Otherwise I would have been killed.

LT COL DYSON: Very well, your witness.

LT COL KIM: Our side has no questions. If your side has intentions of calling another witness, please do so.

LT COL DYSON: Thank you. I have one more question to ask. Did you or any member of your group come back to pick up the rifles left here?

A: Yes.

Q: When was that?

A: About an hour later.

Q: Did you come back yourself?

A: No, I did not.

LT COL DYSON: Your side has no questions?

LT COL KIM: No.

LT COL DYSIN: I would like to call the next witness. State your name.

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- Answers by UNC witness, IM JAE HO -

Q: Are you a member of the United Nations Command civil police in this area?

A: Yes, I am.

Q: How long have you been a DMZ civil policeman?

A: About two months.

Q: Do you have written credentials to prove that you are a bonafide civil policeman?

A: Yes, I have.

Q: In addition, do you have and wear an arm band?

A: Yes, I have and yes I do.

Q: Were you present on this location on 17 September 1956?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: Who were you with?

A: Sergeant Nam and Corporal Cha were with me.

Q: When you were present at this location on 17 September 1956 did you see any members of the KPA/CPV side?

A: No, I did not see any.

Q: Did you return to this place on 19 September 1956?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you come here on 19 September 1956?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: I don't think you have understood my question. Did you accompany Corporal Cha here on 17 September where you met some of the KPA/CPV people?

A: I do not remember. Actually, on that day I did not come with them. I was walking far behind them.

Q: Did you come here with Sergeant Nam and Corporal Cha on the 20th of September?

A: Yes, I came.

Q: On the 20th of September, here?

A: Yes.

Q: When you arrived at this spot -

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. I request that your side not make so much noise while I am questioning the witness.

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LT COL KIM: I think if the noise will not influence them it will be all right. However, one of your personnel made a loud voice.

LT COL DYSON: If one of the personnel of our side made a loud noise he did the same thing that your personnel have been doing right along. I cannot continue this investigation with all the noise of your side. I ask you to stop it.

LT COL KIM: I agree. We will not make noise so that the noise will not obstruct your investigation.

LT COL DYSON: Will you kindly tell this man (indicates) who has continued to talk the entire time?

LT COL KIM: He is the interpreter. He is interpreting the Korean to the Chinese delegation.

LT COL DYSON: Is this man involved in this investigation?

LT COL KIM: Who do you mean?

LT COL DYSON: This man here (indicates). Is he involved in this investigation or is he here as an observer?

LT COL KIM: Do you mean that you want usto identify the personnel of our side?

LT COL DYSON: I do not. I merely wish that your side be quiet. I merely asked if he was an observer. I request that your side be quiet so that we can continue the investigation.

LT COL KIM: I advised you that our side consists of the KPA and CPV and that is why we have to interpret so as to make them understand what is going on. I will tell him to make his interpretations in a lower voice.

LT COL DYSON: I will appreciate it. I asked the witness the question as to whether he was here on 20 September. Were you here on 20 September?

A: Yes.

Q: Who was with you?

A: Nam, Cha and myself.

Q: From which direction did you come to this place?

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A: I came to this spot from the direction of MDL marker number 0636.

Q: When you arrived, did you see any personnel of the other side here?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: Was this man here (indicated KPA/CPV witness, Liu) present at that time?

A: Yes, he was here.

Q: When you arrived at this spot, will you describe what happened?

A: When we reached near the big chestnut tree I heard a voice from up on the hill calling to us. At first I did not call back but then Sergeant Nam came here so I came also.

Q: Then what happened?

A: When we reached this spot two members of the other side were here drinking.

Q: Where were the others?

A: One was standing right behind.

Q: Did you see a fourth man on the hill at that time?

A: No, I did not see him.

Q: When you came here did you sit down?

A: Yes, I sat.

Q: Take that position now, please.

A: I sat here in this manner.

Q: Did the other side have food and drink with them?

A: Yes.

Q: Did they offer you any food and drink?

A: Yes, they offered it to us but we refused. Afterward they offered again one-half an apple and a piece of cake each. But we hesitated to eat them then and afterward I laid them down.

Q: Did any conversation take place then by either side?

A: Sergeant Nam was talking to that man over here (points to

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A (Cont'd): spot where Lee sat.)

Q: Sergeant Nam talked to that man over there (points to spot where Lee sat) ?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you see Sergeant Nam go to the rear to urinate?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: Did he lay his rifle down on the ground?

A: Yes.

Q: When Nam stood up to urinate did he take his rifle with him?

A: As he stood up he gave his rifle to me to take care of.

Q: As he handed it to you, what did you do with it?

A: I reached for the rifle over here (indicated) and laid it over there (moves back and leaves rifle on barbed wire fence).

Q: After Nam urinated, what happened?

A: He told us to go.

Q: Did you have your helmet on or were you sitting on it?

A: I was wearing it.

Q: What did you do when he said to go?

A: I stood up and reached for the rifles.

Q: Put the rifle where it was at that exact moment.

A: (Im places the rifle in position on the fence.)

Q: Then what happened?

A: When Nam said "Let's go" I turned to get the rifles.

Q: Then what happened?

A: Right as I was about to take the gun I heard a shot fired.

Q: Where was it fired from?

A: The shot was fired from behind.

Q: Did the shot strike anyone in your group?

A: Yes.

Q: Who did it strike?

A: Corporal Cha.

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Q: What did you do when Cha was wounded?

A: I picked my rifle up and tried to escape to the O.P.

Q: Did you help Corporal Cha go up the hill?

A: No, I did not help him from here. I helped him from the top of the hill.

Q: Did you help him to get to the OP?

A: Yes.

Q: When the shot was fired from the other side, did you turn around and look in that direction?

A: I did not look back at first but when I reached this position (points at spot further back) I looked back.

Q: What did you see?

A: I saw one of the men firing from the top of the hill there (indicates).

Q: About where that man is standing now? (Indicates)

A: I saw one was sitting behind the pine tree firing.

Q: Did you see this man? (points to Liu)

A: Yes, I saw him on the 20th of September.

Q: Did you see him fire?

A: No, I was crawling up the hill.

Q: Did he have his weapon at that time?

A: No. He had a rifle.

Q: Did he have his pistol at that time?

A: Yes.

Q: Was anybody else on your side hit after Cha was hit?

A: No.

Q: Did you take your rifle with you when you left this place at that time?

A: No.

Q: Did you fire your rifle at any time during this incident?

A: No.

LT COL DYSON: I have a question to ask your witness.

LT COL KIM: All right.

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LT COL DYSON: (To KPA/CPV witness LIU) You stated yesterday that you fired five rounds; is that correct?

A: Yes, I fired five rounds.

Q: You fired two rounds from your pistol and three rounds from your rifle?

A: That is correct.

Q: You were shooting at these men as they were crawling up the hill?

A: Yes. Because they fired on us first.

Q: Where were you located when you fired?

A: I took my rifle and fired from there (indicates).

Q: Where did you fire the pistol from exactly?

A: I fired the first three rounds from my rifle and then fired two rounds from my pistol.

Q: Yesterday you stated that you fired your pistol two shots first. And then you stated that you fired your rifle second three times.

A: No. I never said that. Your own witness also stated that at that time I was taking my rifle with me.

Q: The record of yesterday will show the correct statement of that matter. I have one more question to ask your witness about the deceased man. You saw the body of the deceased yesterday. Was it lying in the exact position as the first time you saw it lying there?

A: Yes. I told you yesterday that when I first saw the body it was in the same position.

Q: Did you touch the body when you first reached it?

A: No, I didn't touch it. I wanted to keep the spot as it was.

LT COL DYSON (To Corporal IM): As the first shot was fired by the other side, you stated that you stood up and looked at the other side. How many men did you see at that time?

A: I saw four men altogether.

LT COL DYSON: That is all.

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LT COL KIM: I would like to make some questions.

LT COL DYSON: He is not to answer any questions until they are translated into English.

LT COL KIM: (to witness IM): Please show us the exact position all of your group were in, in this area when you arrived on this spot on 20 September 1956. Please sit down on the spots where Nam and Li sat. (Witness assumes requested positions.) Please sit where Cha sat. (Witness sits.) Thank you. Would you please show us the manner in which Nam started shooting as he did?

LT COL DYSON: I must object because this man has not described yet the manner in which Nam started shooting.

LT COL KIM: Your witness, Nam, stated that he opened fire before the personnel of our side started shooting.

LT COL DYSON: The Senior Member said that Sergeant Nam said that he oepned fire before your <u>three</u> men opened fire? Is that correct?

LT COL KIM: Yes.

LT COL DYSON: (to KPA/CPV Interpreter): Did he say that Sergeant Nam said that the three men on the hill opened fire? I don't understand the question. Is he making a statement or is he asking a question?

LT COL KIM: I said to IM "As you saw there was three personnel of our side; please show us the manner which Nam opened fire?

LT COL DYSON: We have shown in our testimony and in Sergeant Nam's testimony that he fired before the three men sitting here fired, but <u>after</u> the man on the hill fired.

LT COL KIM: I said I only wanted to see where he sat.

- <u>Answers</u> by IM -

A: I did not see how Nam acted and how he started taking his rifle.

LT COL KIM: I would like to ask the witness a question. Can you tell me the situation when Cha was wounded?

A: I did not see how Cha was shot. I only saw him trying to pick up his rifle. I do not know about the others.

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LT COL KIM: It is my understanding that you do not know the exact situation. I would like to ask another question of your witness. From which direction did the so-called first shot come from?

A: From up on the hill on the other side.

LT COL KIM: Did you see anybody after he was wounded? Did you see the man who fired the first shot?

A: Yes, I saw him.

LT COL KIM: If your side has more questions, please go ahead.

LT COL DYSON: Concerning the last question by the Senior Member of the other side, you asked, "Did you see the man on the hill before or after he fired the first shot?"

LT COL KIM: I only asked "Did you see the man who fired?"

LT COL DYSON: The witness stated that he did?

LT COL KIM: Yes.

LT COL DYSON: That is all. Do you have any further questions for this witness?

LT COL KIM: I have nothing.

LT COL DYSON: I have one other witness I wish to recall - the doctor of our side. I draw your attention to the fact that this witness has previously appeared before this group and identified himself. I also direct your attention to the fact that he is a doctor of medicine and a surgeon. He is also a member of the military service and is well acquainted with gun-shot wounds. I therefore ask you, Dr. Shin, will you state your opinion about Corporal Cha's wound with respect to the place the bullet entered and the place from which it was fired?

- Answers by Dr. Shin -

A: According to the wound, I observed that the bullet entered the right rear side and penetrated.

Q: I want to ask you whether or not the wound was horizontal to a perpendicular plane?

A: The wound is located at a 90° angle to the spinal column.

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Q: That is the wound which you observed on Corporal Cha this morning? I have one more question to ask. If Corporal Cha was standing approximately where I am standing (assumes position previously described by Cha) when he was struck by the bullet and in the position I am now in - where was the wound on Corporal Cha? (Dr. Shin points to location of wound). From which direction do you feel that the shot must have come from? Do you feel that the shot could have come from the hill over there? (Indicates).

A: That is my understanding.

LT COL KIM: I would like to make a statement. You placed a personnel of your side who was wounded to convert the confirmed fact, but I can see that the performance has not been played as it was trained - according to the showing hand of the doctor. According to his showing the bullet should have come from this direction (indicates). Therefore your side made the performance to conform with the direction from here (indicates). And when the doctor of your side talked about how the wound took place he said the direction which the bullet took was 90°, and when he demonstrated the situation with his hand he said the belt should be parallel with the water level. Can you say that the degree of the wound is parallel with the water level? Can it be 90° with the spinal bone? Therefore I have no interest to make any more questions on the disclosed fact and I think there is no reason to comment on the disclosed fact. Therefore I say if your side has no desire to confirm the real fact then there will be no way to arrive at the truth. That is all I want to say.

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. I am very surprised to learn that you are a medical doctor and that you know all about flesh wounds and are an expert and see fit to dispute the words of a doctor who is an expert on such matters. It is obvious

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) that you do not intend to pay any attention to any of the facts that have been brought out to you which do not conform to the cooked-up story that you brought to this investigation. The doctor clearly stated that in his opinion the bullet could have come from the top of this hill (pointing). He stated that the wound was on the right side and that it was horizontal to a perpendicular plane. It is obvious that you are trying to dispute the fact that the bullet that wounded the man came from a fourth man who was hidden on the hill and you are trying to pervert the evidence to prove that it was possible for the bullet to have come from where you are standing down below. I suggest that you cease this perversion of the facts and quit trying to twist the truth.

LT COL KIM: Did you make a statement?

LT COL DYSON: Yes.

LT COL KIM: You talked about the performance which has been done by your side. I would like to advise you that your side should not make any performances made up by your side in the vicinity of MDL Marker number 0634 and should show this sincerely to clarify the real statement of the incident.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. It now appears that all of the testimony is now in the record. Is that your opinion?

LT COL KIM: I have no further questions right now.

LT COL DYSON: In view of the great volume of testimony in this investigation I now propose that we recess this investigation, to meet at Panmunjom later in the week.

LT COL KIM: I agree to your proposal.

LT COL DYSON: Do you have a suggestion as to the day we should reconvene in Panmunjom?

LT COL KIM: May I ask first what day would be convenient to yourself? Our side proposes to have the meeting at 1000 hours our time, 1030 hours your time, on the 27th of September 1956.

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LT COL DYSON: I agree. It is my understanding that we will recess this meeting at this time to reconvene at Panmunjom at 1030 hours our time on Thursday, 27th of September.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

(Recessed - 1630 hours - 23 September 1956

Reconvened - 1030 hours - 27 September 1956)

LT COL KIM: I have a statement to make concerning the incident which occurred in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634 on September 20, 1956. Both sides met in joint investigation on the spot and heard the witnesses on both sides involved in this incident on 22 and 23 September 1956. . . At the same time in order to find out the cause of the death in this incident, both sides had a joint investigation by medical personnel of both sides. During the course of the investigation, Liu Kang Yung, witness of our side, stated as follows:

" Around 1100 hours our time, on September 20, 1956, that Liu (himself) and Wang were on patrol duty in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634 and took a rest there. At that time they happened to meet three civil police of your side approaching. The civil police of your side also took a rest, and then one of the civil police of your side took out a pistol and commenced firing at the civil police of our side. As a result Lee Yung Chi fell down while civil police of our side began to fire back in self-defense. Thereupon the civil police of your side ran away to the south to the territory of your side, and then the man of our side deceased on the spot. "

The above testimony of our side differs from the testimony expressed by your side at one point. The difference between the testimony of your witnesses was that the former insisted

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) that the civil police of our side took out a pistol in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Marker 0634. There was an alleged fourth civil police of our side on the hill to the north side further up . . . who fired at Cha of your side. While the alleged denied this allegation; however, during the course of the investigation of Cha Sang Kwon, witness of your side, and investigation of the wound, it was proved that the allegation of your side in regard to the fourth civil policeman was a provacative act that was perpetrated by your side. Thus Cha was wounded by the bullet of fire shot forth by the civil police of our side which were higher than the spot where he stood and was wounded as evidenced; however, the result of the investigation indicated that the wound of Cha was not such a wound that might have been caused by a bullet fired downward from a higher hill, as insisted by your side. Consequently, the wound was caused by a bullet fired upward from below. It was proved by the bullet holes in the military uniform and the cartridge belt worn at that time and there is evidence that the allegation of your side that a fourth so-called civil police of our side is false and is an entire fabrication by your side. The results of the investigation of the body by medical personnel of both sides reveals that the bullet that caused the death of Lee Yung Chi was not fired from the north. The investigation proves that these actions are a direct violation of the Preamble and paragraph 6 of the Armistice Agreement and are provacative perpetrated firings against the civil police of our side. Therefore, I propose to submit the following report to the Secretariat of the Military Armistice Commission:

" MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: September 27, 1956

Place: Panmunjom

Serial: JOT - 3

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By lyw NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL KIM: (Cont'd)

From: Components of KPA/CPV Side of JOT - 3

To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Special Report Concerning the JOT Investigation of Reported Violation of the Armistice Agreement.

" 1. On the instructions of the Military Armistice Commission, components of the Joint Investigation Team No. Three (3) met in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634 at 1000 hours, KPA/CPV time, and 0930 UNC side time, on September 23, 1956 to conduct a joint investigation into the reported violation of the Armistice Agreement.

" 2. Components of both sides of the Joint Observer Team and witnesses involved in the incident (Liu Kang Yung, Lee Yung Chi and Wang Chi Hua, civil police of KPA/CPV) and (Sgt. Nam Chung Chill, Corporal Im Jae Ho and Corporal Cha Sang Kwong, civil police UNC) met.

" 3. a. Liu Kang Yung, KPA/CPV side, testified as follows:

"Around 1100 hours, KPA/CPV time, on September 20, 1956, Liu Kang Yung, Lee Yung Chi, Wang Chi Hua (Civil police of the KPA/CPV side) had a rest in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634, while carrying out patrol duties. At that time three (3) civil police of your side approached them and had a rest also in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634, together with the above mentioned three civil police of the KPA/CPV side, and then in about twenty minutes later one of the civil police of the United Nations Command side stood up and pulled out a pistol hidden on his body and perpetrated a provocative act by suddenly firing at the civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side. As a result, the civil police of our side were obliged to counter-attack the above mentioned civil police of the United Nations Command side. Coordinating with this attack were other United Nations Command civil police lying in ambush south of the Military Demarcation Line marker 0634

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd)

" "who shot more than twenty (20) bullets and ran away behind the hill south of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634.

b. Sergeant Nam Chung Chill, Corporal Im Jae Ho and Corporal Cha Sang Kwong, civil police of the United Nations Command side, confirmed unanimously with the above mentioned testimony of Liu Kang Yung of the KPA/CPV side, and at the same time stated as follows:

(a) On September 20, 1956, Cha was sitting on the spot of the incident with three civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side and that when he stood up and turned around he was wounded by a bullet which a man fired from a hill on the spot of the incident.

(b) Nam took out a pistol hidden on his body and fired the rounds one by one at the civil police of our side.

" 3. Components of Joint Observer Teams of both sides made a joint investigation into the deceased body of Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the KPA/CPV side, as well as all material evidence, and confirmed the following facts:

a. The body of Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the KPA/CPV side, was deceased on the original spot on the north side of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634. Established arm band of the civil police of the KPA/CPV side was worn on the left arm and he wore the uniform of the Chinese People's Volunteers. A pistol had by the body was in the holster, and there was no indication that pistol had been fired on the spot.

b. Cheng Hai An and Chou Hsieh Kuei, Medical personnel of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, and Dr. Shin, medical personnel of the United Nations Command side, examined the deceased body of Lee Yung Chi (civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side) as a result, there were two wounds caused by bullets - one bullet

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) "entered from the right clavicle, penetrated the lung and diaphram and went out the left side. The other entered the upper part of the right shoulder and went out the back side. The cause of death was a fatal wound caused by a bullet fired from above.

c. During the course of the hearings of Cha (civil police of the UNC side) and investigation of the wound and the evidence of components of both sides of the JOT, the following facts have been established, that the wound (of Cha) was on the right side and the bullet penetrated from the front. The part where the bullet came in was lower than the part where the bullet went out. The bullet hole in the cartridge belt indicated that the hole where the bullet went out was higher. This was confirmed by Cha himself, witness of the UNC side. The wound of Cha was not in accordance to the testimony of UNC side that it was caused by the bullet which a man fired down from a hill.

" FINDINGS: The testimonies of the witnesses and the results of the joint investigation and material evidence on the spot have established the following:

Around 1030 hours, KPA/CPV time, on 20 September, 1956, three armed personnel of the UNC side, in violation of the preamble and paragraph 6 of the Armistice Agreement, conducted a provocative firing toward a portion of the KPA/CPV side of the Demilitarized Zone at the civil police of the KPA/CPV side from the portion of the UNC side in the Demilitarized Zone. As a result, Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the KPA side, was killed.

KIM CHUL SUN
Lt Col, Korean People's Army
Senior Member, Korean People's Army
and Chinese People's Volunteers
JOT Three (3) "

LT COL DYSON: I ask that you repeat the portion "Findings".

LT COL KIM: I will repeat.

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) "The testimonies of the witnesses and the result of the joint investigation and material evidence on the spot have established the following: Around 1030 hours, KPA/CPV time, on 20 September, 1956, three armed personnel of the UNC side, in violation of the preamble and paragraph 6 of the Armistice Agreement, conducted a provocative firing toward a portion of the KPA/CPV side of the Demilitarized Zone at the civil police of the KPA/CPV side from the portion of the UNC side in the Demilitarized Zone. As a result, Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the KPA side, was killed."

LT COL DYSON: Thank you.

LT COL KIM: I would like to make a correction in the last "statement of findings".

LT COL DYSON: Very well.

LT COL KIM: I correct the time "around 1030 hours". Instead of that time, "around 1100 hours".

LT COL DYSON: Around 1100 hours KPA/CPV time?

LT COL KIM: On September 20, 1956.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. One moment please. I have a statement to make. It will take us about 5 minutes to translate the statement which I am going to make.

LT COL KIM: All right.

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. I have noted your statement and the special report prepared by your side. Since both your statement and special report depart from the true facts of the incident in all the essential details, such as which side fired the first shot and perpetrated the incident, and since your side proposes findings and conclusions which are not in any way supported by the evidence in the case, I emphatically do not agree with your statement or with your proposal to submit the biased and distorted special report prepared by your side as a joint report. I will now read the special report of the

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) incident prepared by the United Nations Command component of Joint Observer Team number 3, and which reflects all the true facts of the case. I propose that it be agreed to by both components of the Joint Observer Team number 3 and forwarded to the Military Armistice Commission as a joint report. I now read the special report prepared by our side.

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Date: 27 September 1956

Place: Panmunjom

Serial No: JOT - 3

From: Joint Observer Team Number Three

To: The Military Armistice Commission

Via: The Secretaries, Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Report of alleged violation

1. As directed by the Military Armistice Commission the UNC component of Joint Observer Team Three was at Military Demaracation Line marker 0636 prior to 1030 hours, 22 September 1956, and at the verbal request of the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side the UNC component moved to MDL marker 0634 where both components of Joint Observer Team Three met at 1030 hours to investigate an alleged fire fight between the civil police of the two sides in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634, in which an alleged civil police of the KPA/CPV side was alleged to have been killed by a civil police of the UNC side, and in which a civil police of the UNC side was wounded by a shot fired by person of the KPA/CPV side. The joint investigation was conducted on 22 and 23 September and completed on 27 September 1956. The following report is submitted thereon:

2. TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE:

a. Summary of testimony of witness is as follows:

(1) The first witness, Liu Kang Yung, the KPA/CPV witness, stated as follows:

(a) that he was a DZ civil police and on 20 September 1956

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) "he, together with two other KPA/CPV DZ police (Lee and Wang), were on routine patrol duty. They proceeded in the general direction from MDL marker 0636 towards 0634 at about 1000 hours. At that time they noticed 3 civil police of UNC side approaching. At first witness stated he was the first man to observe approach of UNC personnel. Later he denied this. Upon arrival in vicinity of MDL marker 0634 the UNC civil police asked them for cigarettes. All three of the UNC civil police carried rifles. Two of the KPA/CPV DZ police had rifles - all had pistols. The two KPA/CPV men armed with rifles and the UNC DZ police laid down their rifles at the suggestion of "the fat man in the middle" of the UNC group of three.

" (b) After about 20 minutes the "fat" UNC civil police, who was sitting in the middle of the group of three, stood up and turned his back as if to urinate. He then took out a pistol and opened fire against the KPA/CPV civil police. Lee Yung Chi (KPA/CPV DZ civil policeman) was seriously wounded at that instant. He stated the KPA/CPV civil police, in retreating, fired at the three UNC civil police near the MDL and at four other UNC personnel in ambush up on the hill. There were approximately 20 shots fired by the UNC side. The wounded man (Lee) got up and went down a ditch during which time both sides were firing. As the KPA/CPV personnel retreated up the hill, and when the firing was over, they called out to the wounded man. Upon hearing no answer, he (Liu) and another KPA/CPV civil police went around the back of the hill to the ditch and found the dead man about 40 meters away from the scene of the firing. At this point the UNC asked the question, "Was the other man who went with you to see the dead man wounded?" The witness said "No". However, previous to this, the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV component stated that "another witness has been wounded so he is in the hospital".

(c) Further, on cross examination, when it was suggested that a shot from either side may have killed Lee, while he was moving down the ditch away from the scene during the firing, this witness, Liu, contradicted himself by then stating that the KPA/CPV personnel ceased fire while the man, who was later found dead, moved down the ditch. Also on cross examination, this witness refused to produce any credentials to verify his name or status

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LT COL DYSON (Cont'd) was a DZ policeman. He then testified the he knew nothing of a meeting between the groups on 17 September 1956; however, he admitted his group did bring wine and some food with them to this meeting on 20 September 1956. Witness Liu fired five rounds toward the UNC side, first three rounds from his rifle and then two rounds from his pistol. He fired these shots during his retreat back on the small hill in KPA/CPV territory.

(2) The second witness, Cha Sang Kwon, a member of the UNC DZ police for four months, stated as follows:

(a) that he is in possession of written credentials and that he was in the vicinity of MDL marker number 0634 on 17 September 1956 at approximately 1030 hours UNC time when on patrol duty with two other UNC civil policemen; namely: Sergeant Nam and Corporal Im. On that occasion he met a patrol of KPA/CPV policemen consisting of four men. One of the KPA/CPV group, by the name of Choi, made a proposal that both sides should meet again in that vicinity on 19 September 1956. The KPA/CPV group said that they would bring food and drink to the proposed meeting on 19 September 1956 and requested that the UNC group bring pork. KPA/CPV witness Liu was not with the group that witness Cha's patrol met on 17 September 1956.

(b) On 19 September 1956 witness Cha was on patrol with Sergeant Nam and Corporal Im and passed by MDL marker number 0634 but the KPA/CPV group did not appear at the proposed meeting place.

(c) At approximately midday on 20 September 1956, witness Cha was again on patrol duty with Sergeant Nam and Corporal Im in the vicinity of MDL marker No. 0634 and when arriving at the vicinity of the marker he saw a group of three KPA/CPV men dressed as civil policemen waiting. He identified witness Leu as being one of the KPA/CPV group on this occasion. Witness Cha first saw the KPA/CPV men when he was moving up the side of the hill along the safe lane towards MDL marker No. 0634 and he saw one of the men (Lee Yung Chi) who made motions for the UNC men to move towards them. Upon arriving near marker 0634 he saw Lee standing and the two other KPA/CPV men sitting and having something to eat and drink. Lee suggested to the UNC side that both sides should eat and drink together to celebrate the Moon Festival holiday. Sergeant Nam introduced himself to the KPA/CPV men and at the suggestion of the KPA/CPV

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) "side, both sides sat down on their opposite sides of the UNC safe lane fence and engaged in conversation. The UNC group hesitated to sit down. Witness Cha pointed out on the ground where each individual sat and showed that he was sitting in the middle between Sergeant Nam and Corporal Im. Sergeant Nam was on his right. At the invitation of the KPA/CPV group all three UNC men ate portions of apple and cake but did not partake of the wine offered to them in a cigarette case.

(d) Sergeant Nam stood up and urinated nearby and then said "Let's go". Then witness Cha stood up and turned to face to the UNC side he leaned over and picked up his rifle. He then heard a shot fired from behind his back and a bullet struck him on the right side of his back and caused him to fall to the ground, temporarily stunned. He dropped his rifle. Then he recovered his rifle and after walking two steps he turned to look in the direction of the small hill on the KPA/CPV side where he saw a fourth KPA/CPV man, with a rifle in his hand, in position near a pine tree about 30 yards away.

(e) Witness Cha identified a cartridge belt produced in evidence as the belt he was wearing at the time he was wounded and indicated that part of the belt where the bullet that struck him had passed through.

(f) After the first shot, that he said was fired by the KPA/CPV side, struck him, and when he had taken about five steps from this spot, he saw all four KPA/CPV men opposite, i.e. the KPA/CPV men in the group of three taking up their rifles and the fourth KPA/CPV man previously mentioned. From this he concluded that it was the fourth KPA/CPV man who fired the first shot and not one of the three men with whom the UNC group had been talking. When Cha reached the safe lane up on the hill he said Corporal Im helped him back to a UNC guard post.

(g) Upon re-examination witness Cha stated that no shot had been fired by the UNC group before the shot from the KPA/CPV side that struck him. He did not fire any shots himself and while he came to know later that another member of his group had fired shots during the incident, he did not actually see anyone of the UNC group fire. He saw one man of the KPA/CPV side fire and Cha pointed out on the ground the place from where this

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) "man had fired, this being near a tree on the KPA/CPV side of the MDL about 30 yards distance and is the same place where he saw the 4th KPA/CPV man.

(h) Witness Cha indicated on paper the posture of his body at the time he was hit by the bullet and this showed that he was leaning forward at an angle approximately 45° to the perpendicular. Witness also indicated how he was wearing his belt. (The belt was placed for demonstration on another man about his own size). Witness showed where the bullet entered the belt. (Also Cha instructed this man for the purpose of showing his own posture at the time he was struck by the bullet.) Later witness Cha pointed out on the ground the spot where he was standing in a bending posture when the bullet struck him.

(i) Witness Cha said that he did not see the dead man on the first day of this investigation.

(3) The third witness, Sergeant Nam Chung Chill, testified that:

(a) he is a UNC DZ civil police and Corporal Cha and Corporal Li, who are also UNC DZ policemen, were in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634 on 17 September 1956. They met four KPA/CPV DZ police in that area and one of the KPA/CPV side, by the name of Choi, proposed that they all meet again at that spot on 19 September 1956. At that time the KPA/CPV man, Lee Yung Chi, told Sergeant Nam his name, that he was born in Payonganpuk-to, in North Korea, and that he had grown up in Manchuria. The KPA/CPV side also said they would bring wine and food if the UNC side would bring pork to the subsequent meeting. On 19 September 1956 the three UNC DZ police returned to MDL marker 0634 but the other side did not appear on that day.

(b) On 20 September 1956 three KPA/CPV personnel dressed as DZ police were in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634 when this witness and Corporals Cha and Im approached from the direction of MDL marker 0636. One of the KPA/CPV members called to the three UNC personnel to join them at the MDL near marker 0634. Lee Yung Chi, who had been at the meeting on the 17th, asked this Nam "Why don't we celebrate the moon festival even if it is passed?"

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) "The KPA/CPV men had food and drink with them and offered portions of it to the UNC civil police.

(c) Corporal Cha (UNC side) sat down in the middle of the group, Corporal Im on one side and Sergeant Nam on the other side of Corporal Cha. All three sat close to and facing the MDL. At the proposal of Lee, of the KPA/CPV side, to "maintain friendly circumstances", Corporal Cha and Corporal Im laid down their rifles (they had no pistols), but Sergeant Nam retained his rifle and he also had his pistol in his inside pocket. His pistol holster was broken. The two personnel of the other side with rifles laid down their rifles but each of the three was carrying a pistol in his holster. They did not lay down their pistols.

(d) After sitting there a few minutes Sergeant Nam arose, and as he did so he handed his rifle to Corporal Im who laid it down. He then turned his back, took a couple of steps to the rear and began to urinate. As he finished urinating he told his men, "Let's go". Cha and Im arose to leave; Nam then heard a shot. He turned around and saw that the shot came from a fourth KPA/CPV person wearing a red arm band and holding a rifle, who was about 30 yards away near a pine tree on the hill in rear of the three KPA/CPV men at the MDL. At the same time he saw the three nearest KPA/CPV personnel reaching for their weapons. The KPA/CPV man, Lee, was attempting to draw his pistol from his shoulder holster. In fear of his own life he drew his pistol and fired seven pistol shots at the three KPA/CPV men who had been sitting opposite. The other two UNC DZ police had no opportunity to fire. As Nam began firing, he and the other two UNC civil police retreated up the hill to the rear towards the guard post.

(e) Sergeant Nam did not see any of his shots strike anyone. He did see Liu Kang Yung firing at the UNC personnel.

(f) This witness, Nam, who viewed the dead man, Lee Yung Chi, on the first day of this investigation, stated that the body was that of the KPA/CPV person who was sitting near the MDL talking to him.

(4) The fourth witness, Corporal Im Jae Ho, testified as follows:

(a) that he was a UNC DZ policeman and that he was with

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) "Sergeant Nam and Corporal Cha in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634 on 17 September 1956. He did not see the KPA/CPV DZ police on that day because he was walking far behind the others.

(b) Im was present in the vicinity of MDL marker 0634 when the incident occurred on 20 September 1956. He, with Sergeant Nam and Corporal Cha, approached this spot from the direction of MDL marker 0636. He identified the KPA/CPV witness, Liu, as being present on that day. Im heard a voice calling to them from the hill on the KPA/CPV side, and they, the three UNC persons, approached the MDL in the vicinity of marker 0634.

(c) On arrival at the spot he saw two KPA/CPV men drinking and a third man behind them. The three UNC DZ police sat down facing the MDL with Corporal Cha in the middle of the UNC group. The KPA/CPV personnel offered the UNC side apples, cake and drink.

(d) Sergeant Nam got up to urinate and as he did so he handed his rifle to Im who in turn leaned it against the wire at his rear. Then after Nam urinated he told the other two, "Let's go". Corporal Im then stood up and turned to reach for his rifle. At that moment he heard a shot fired and as he turned around he saw a man firing from the top of the hill in back of the three KPA/CPV personnel sitting along the MDL. He said that the fourth KPA/CPV man on the hill was the one who fired the first shot. Also, at that time he observed that Corporal Cha was wounded. He escaped up the hill at the rear. After he got part way up the hill he helped the wounded man, Cha, travel the remainder of the way to the OP.

(5) The fifth witness, Dr. Shin:

(a) Doctor Shin, a doctor of medicine and a surgeon from the UNC side, being a member of the military service and well acquainted with gunshot wounds, exposed the wound of Cha for inspection by the members of both components of the JOT 3. He showed where the bullet entered the wound, pointing to that part nearest the spine and indicated that the bullet came from the rear to the front. He contended that the bullet passed through the belt that was again produced in evidence. He did not know how far the bullet had traveled before it hit Cha but said it was a probably short distance and

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) "passed from rear to front. He described the wound as being located on the right back side of the body just above the pelvis bone on the right side and at a 90° angle to the spinal column.

(b) When the Senior Member of the UNC side, at spot indicated by Cha, demonstrated the position described by witness Cha as being that he was in at the time he wasstruck by the bullet, witness Shin showed the position of the wound, the point of entry and exit of the bullet, and was of the opinion that the bullet probably came from the small hill opposite on the KPA/CPV side where the fourth KPA/CPV man was located.

(6) Summary of the material evidence is as follows:

(a) The dead body of a KPA/CPV person, who was dressed in what appeared to be a Chinese uniform, was laying on it's back headed down the slope of the ditch, about 40 yards west from the scene of the incident and near the MDL. There were two bullet wounds in the body described by the KPA/CPV doctor (and agreed to by the UNC doctor, Dr. Shin) as follows:

1. In one wound the bullet hit the right shoulder two centimeters below the right clavicle, passed through the lung and diaphram and other parts inside the body and went out from the upper part of the left waist. The wound was about 1.2 centimeters wide.

2. In another wound, the bullet hit the right top shoulder and came out from the back side of the right shoulder. This wound was 1.2 centimeters wide where the bullet entered. It was 2.2 centimeters long and 1.2 centimeters where the bullet left the body. (It was the opinion of the doctors that the death of the man was caused by these two wounds.)

(b) An automatic pistol, serial number 67640, made in 1952, was located in the shoulder holster of the dead man. It was a Russian type pistol, caliber 7.63. This pistol had been cleaned since it was last fired. The holster was buttoned shut.

(c) One full clip of ammunition was located in the pistol and one in the shoulder holster of the dead man. Each clip contained seven shells.

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd)

"(d) There were no blood stains on the ground at the scene of the incident or around the dead body, except under the body.

(e) The wounded man, Corporal Cha Sang Kwon, had a wound on the right side of his back. The wound was a flesh wound, approximately 3 centimeters long and about 0.5 centimeters deep. The bullet entered from the rear nearly parallel to the horizontal so that the shot was fired from an elevation the same as or slightly higher than the location of Cha when the bullet struck.

(f) The cartridge belt of Corporal Cha, which had been pierced by a bullet, was identified by Cha as the one he was wearing when he was wounded.

(g) Wine bottle top, bits of glass from bottle, several candy paper wrappings, and apple remains on KPA/CPV and UNC side of MDL were identified by witness Liu as the remains of the food involved in the incident.

" 3. FINDINGS:

The joint investigation undertaken by both components of Joint Observation Team Number Three has established the following facts:

(a) There was no evidence to indicate that either side crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the territory of the other side.

(b) The KPA/CPV side produced only one witness to the incident, Liu Kang Yung, and his mechanical repetition of his story made it obvious that it had been carefully rehearsed. He was particularly evasive on any question requiring an answer differing from his carefully fabricated tale. In some instances he flatly refused to answer questions asked him by the Senior Member of the UNC component. In particular, his testimony alleging that Nam Chug Chill had fired the first shot.

(c) That the UNC side had four additional men hidden in ambush who fired at his side, is not corroborated or substantiated by any other evidence whatsoever.

(d) The KPA/CPV side refused to present more than one witness whereas they admitted that at least one more witness on their side

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) " had been present at the incident.

(e) Lee Yung Chi and three other KPA/CPV civil police met with the UNC group involved on 17 September 1956 near MDL marker 0634 and a KPA/CPV man named Choi proposed that the two groups meet again on 19 September to eat and drink and celebrate the 'Moon Festival'. The KPA/CPV group did not appear on the 19th as proposed. On 20 September, near midday, Lee Yung Chi and two strangers, dressed as KPA/CPV civil police, met with Nam, Cha and Im, of the UNC civil police, near MDL marker 0634. The KPA/CPV group brought food and drink to the meeting.

(f) During the meeting on 20 September, Nam Chung Chill, the patrol leader of the UNC civil police patrol arose and moved a step or two to the rear of his group to urinate. As he finished he said to Cha and Im, "Let's go." When Cha and Im arose, turned around and started to pick up their rifles laying behind where they had sat, a fourth KPA/CPV man with a red arm band, arose from where he had been hidden in ambush on the hill about 30 yards in back of the other three KPA/CPV men and fired his rifle without provocation or warning, wounding Corporal Cha Sang Kwon. This was the first shot fired by either side. Sergeant Nam of the UNC civil police, in self defense, returned the fire with his pistol as he withdrew from the scene. He fired a total of seven rounds, any of which could have hit one or more of the KPA/CPV side. No other person from the UNC side fired any shots whatsoever.

(g) At least two of the KPA/CPV continued to fire toward the UNC side as the KPA/CPV side, except for Lee Yung Chi, retreated from the scene. Lee Yung Chi arose up from where he had been sitting, up until this time, and ran down the ditch towards the west. His dead body was found later approximately 40 yards away from the scene. The fact that Lee Yung Chi rose up in the line of fire on both sides during the firing, taken together with the position and angle of the two wounds found on his body, impels the findings that bullets from either side could have hit him.

" 4. CONCLUSION:

That the KPA/CPV side, without provocation, fired the first shot, thereby precipitating the incident in which one person of the KPA/CPV side

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) " was killed and one UNC DZ civil police was wounded. The initiation of the firing by the KPA/CPV side is clearly a hostile act committed within the Demilitarized Zone, and as such constitutes a flagrant violation of paragraph 6 of Article I of the Armistice Agreement.

5. Both sides of Joint Observer Team Number Three have carefully examined the testimony and evidence as mentioned above and agree to the sub submission of this joint report as a joint report.

KIM CHUL SUN
Lt Col, KPA
Senior Member
KPA/CPV Component

JAMES H. DYSON, USA
Lt Col, Armor
Senior Member
United Nations Command Component
Joint Observer Team Number Three

I have one correction to make. In sub-paragraph 3, concerning the testimony of Sergeant Nam, I stated: "(a) He is a UNC DZ police and Corporal Cha and Corporal Li". I stated "Corporal Li". It should be "Corporal Im". Do you understand the correction?

LT COL KIM: (Nodded in the affirmative). Please wait for a moment until I make a statement.

LT COL DYSON: I propose that we now take one hour's recess for lunch and reconvene in one hour.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

- Recessed - 1235; reconvened - 1335 -

LT COL DYSON: I have a statement to make. I propose that we end the recess and reconvene the meeting.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement. I will make a statement.

LT COL DYSON: Proceed.

LT COL KIM: Your side refused to agree to the draft joint special report prepared by our side without giving any sincere consideration. Such attitude of your side is not proper attitude of one side of Joint Observer Team which should

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) acknowledge the result of joint investigation. The joint special report prepared by our side reflected the real state of affairs, based on the hearing of the witnesses of both sides and on all material evidences on the spot, and described reasonably and the findings were given with objectivity. I consider that both sides should draw a correct conclusion through mutual consultation with sincerity and objectivity on the basis of the testimony of the witnesses involved in this incident. The result of the on-the-spot investigation and material evidences and the conclusion should be submitted to the Secretariats of the Military Armistice Commission. However, your side is attempting to submit a unilateral report, prepared by your side, to the Military Armistice Commission without considering the sincere attitude of our side. Our side has listened to the reports prepared by your side with attention. It is hoped that your side will take a sincere attitude to consult the incident as our side does. I will make a comment on the draft report prepared by your side after hearing the opinion of your side on the draft report prepared by our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I have a statement to make. I observe that the sincerity of your side is directed only at the distorting of facts brought out in the investigation. Our side has listened carefully to your special report and your statement. Our side has also carefully listened to the testimony presented by both sides and examined all material evidence. Our side has carefully examined the entire record of these proceedings. I will make a few specific comments regarding your report and point out where it departs from the true facts of the incident.

(1) Wherein you alleged that Lee "was deceased on the spot". That is untrue. Evidence showed that he deceased some 40 meters to the west of the spot of the incident.

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LT COL DYSON: (2) Wherein you stated that we "alleged that a fourth member of your side fired from a higher to a lower level". I would like to point out the following: Your side viewed the spot where Cha stood when he was hit. This spot was very nearly level, or at most only slightly below the spot on the hill where the fourth KPA/CPV man fired the shot that wounded Cha. There was no evidence whatsoever that the shot which struck Cha came from a point lower than that where he was standing. The position of Cha, the path of the bullet through the wound and the testimony of Dr. Shin all clearly indicated that the bullet must have come from an equal or slightly higher level. Moreover, your statement that the bullet entered the wound from front low and went out the back higher is clearly not substantiated by the evidence.

(3) Your statement alleging that the UNC witness Cha confirmed the testimony of the KPA/CPV witness, wherein he alleged that "four other UNC personnel fired from ambush on the hill behind the UNC witnesses" is wholly false. All three UNC civil police testified that there were only three UNC personnel present or near the scene of the incident. There was no evidence to support the contention of the KPA/CPV witness Liu on this point.

(4) Your statement that "all three UNC witnesses took up their weapons and leveled them at the KPA/CPV personnel" is completely contrary to the evidence. The record clearly shows the evidence to be that only one UNC person fired at the KPA/CPV side and that this was Sergeant Nam, who fired his pistol a total of seven rounds after the first shot was fired by the fourth KPA/CPV man in ambush on the hill.

(5) Your statement that the presence of a fourth man on the KPA/CPV side was a 'fabrication', is not supported by the overwhelming preponderance of evidence. He was seen

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd) clearly by all three UNC witnesses. That he was in fact present was further substantiated by the definite statement of your Senior Member that "another witness has been wounded so he is now in the hospital and therefore he cannot come here today", and also the statement by witness Liu that the man who subsequently went with him to find Lee was not wounded. This shows clearly that there must have been more than three KPA/CPV men present at the time of the incident.

As to your findings that the UNC personnel "conducted provocative firing" from the UNC side which resulted in Lee being killed, is wholly without fact or foundation and is contrary to the prepondrance of evidence presented.

I have previously stated our opinion as to the validity and correctness of your report. With respect to some minor details your report is correct. However, with respect to those points required to determine who perpetrated the incident, your side has either omitted, distorted or fabricated evidence to support your erroneous conclusion. I propose that your side change your special report to reflect the true facts and circumstances of the incident. If you do not care to do that I again propose that you agree to the special report which our side has prepared as a joint report to be submitted by both components, as it is true and correct in all essential details.

LT COL KIM: The statement of your side only explained the distorted point of view of your side and failed to refute the correct and objective reports prepared by our side. Our side demands that your side will consult about the real state of affairs of the incident, and I again advise your side that your side will make sincere and concrete consultation about the draft reports prepared by our side.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I have a statement to make. Our side has just clearly pointed out several glaring distortions

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LT COL DYSON: (Cont'd)

in your report. Apparently you do not intend to change your report to conform to the true facts brought out in evidence. It is our joint duty to agree on an agreed report. However, if your side refuses to agree as to all the true facts concerning this matter it will be impossible to arrive at a joint report. It now appears that the two components are at wide variance on essential details and that nothing further is to be gained by argument between the two components concerning this matter. I therefore propose that each component submit its special report to the Military Armistice Commission as unilateral reports.

LT COL KIM:

It appears that your side is avoiding to have a mutual - avoiding to settle this incident through mutual consultation. The lengthy reports of your side cited only the favorable parts for your side of the testimony of the witnesses of your side which had been contradictory stated by the witness of your side of each other and I have to point out that some parts which are not accord with the testimony of the witnesses have been included. A civil police of our side, who was involved in the incident of the September 20, 1956, could not be called as a witness because he was in hospital and could not move. If the witness had been able to attend the joint investigation on the incident he would have further confirmed the testimony of Liu Kang Yung, the other witness of our side. As to the alleged false witness, your side has fabricated what did not actually exist for the purpose of distorting the truth of the incident so as to show its responsibility. Liu Kang Yung, witness of our side, has made the clear information several times. It has been already stated clearly by Liu Kang Yung, witness of our side, that there were no personnel in ambush in the territory of our side. The

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) result of investigation of the wound of Cha Sang Kwon, personnel of your side, allegedly shot by the bullet from the so-called personnel in ambush, proved that it is not such a wound penetrated downward from above as might be caused by a bullet fired downward from above, but on the contrary it is a wound penetrated upward from below. The bullet holes in his uniform and cartridge belt also indicated that the bullets went through upward from below. In spite of this you insist that the bullet was fired downward from above. It seems to me that perhaps you understand the bullet goes following the trajectory "S" type. The man of common sense would not believe that a bullet fired downward from above goes upward raising its head of itself when it reaches a certain point in the air. Therefore, the insistance of your side is an untenable false story, clumsily fabricated, in an attempt to distort the fact. Moreover, Nam Chung Chill, civil police of your side, testified that without being provoked by the civil police of our side, he stood up first, took out his pistol, kept in secret, fired two bullets at Lee Yung Chi, civil police of our side, and then at the two other persons in turn. Thus he confirmed the correctness of the testimony of Liu Kang Yung, civil police of our side. Furthermore, it was found as a result of investigation of the body of Lee Yung Chi that the pistol carried by him was kept in the buttoned holster and there was no trace of firing in his pistol. This fact proves that Nam Chung Chill, civil police of your side, fired first and Lee Yung Chi, shot by the first bullet, fell down without firing back. As has been proved by all the above mentioned facts, it is evident that the civil police of your side, in violation of the preamble and paragraph 6 of the Armistice Agreement, conducted unprovoked firing at the civil police of our side and killed Lee Yung Chi. No amount of sophistry can help you to obliterate the fact.

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LT COL DYSON: No amount of what?

LT COL KIM: Sophistry. Liu Kang Yung, witness of our side, stated that "When the deceased Lee Yung Chi, civil police of our side, was sitting with the civil police of your side, the foreside of the right sholder was directly toward the place where the civil police of your side sat, and it was confirmed that the man who sat in the middle of the three civil police of your side stood up, pretending to urinate after having prepared about the pistol taken out of his bosom and unexpectedly conducted firing at the civil police of our side. The result of the investigation of the deceased body by the medical personnel of both sides unanimously confirmed that he had been shot to death by the bullet fired downward from above in the right side. The direction is in accord with the direction where Nam Chung Chill, civil police of your side, stood up and pretended to urinate. Nam Chung Chill, witness of your side, confirmed that he fired first with the pistol against Lee Yung Chi, who was shot successfully by the two bullets, fell down having no time to open fire for self defense. The above mentioned facts proved that the allegation of your side that Lee Yung Chi might be shot by the bullet from our side has no grounds and is a downright fabrication.

LT COL DYSON: Read that last sentence again.

LT COL KIM: Therefore, the above mentioned facts prove that the allegation of your side that Lee Yung Chi might be shot by the bullet from our side has no grounds and is a downright fabrication.

LT COL DYSON: Has no what?

LT COL KIM: No grounds. I will make a statement on the allegation that the civil police of our side did not keep identification card. According to the Armistice Agreement, and the agreement reached by both sides, there is no provision that the personnel of the

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) civil police should keep identity cards and in the mutual notification on the insignia markings which will be worn by civil police no mention was made about the identification card. It is only notified that the insignia markings of the civil police will be arm bands. If the civil police of your side has any identification card it is a unilateral measure taken by your side which has no relation whatsoever with the Armistice Agreement reached by both sides. Therefore the allegation of your side has no grounds.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I have a statement to make. From the arguments presented it is bbvious that each side evaluates the evidence in this case differently. We cannot agree with your statement and interpretation of the essential facts of this case. If you will not agree to conform your report with the facts which are as set forth in the special report presented by our side, then it is obvious that we cannot agree on a joint report. In view of this state of affairs I again propose that each component of this team submit its special report to the Military Armistice Commission as unilateral reports.

LT COL KIM: Wait a minute please. I have a statement to make. I have noticed that your side does not agree to the report prepared by our side. However, our side proposes to make reports from an objective point of view in order to draw a conclusion so that the facts of the investigation on the spot may confirm with the testimony of the witness. From this point of view our side considers that no agreement was reached. The presentation of the allegations of both sides of the incident to the secretariates of the Military Armistice Commission will bring a just evaluation. Avoiding the unilateral evaluation, our side will read another draft report describing the allegations of both sides. The draft report reads as follows:

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd)

Military Armistice Commission. Date - September 27, 1956. Place - Panmunjom. Serial Number - Jot (3). From components of Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers and United Nations Command sides of Joint Observer Team Number 3. To: Military Armistice Commission, via Secretaries of both sides, Military Armistice Commission. Subject: Special Report concerning the joint investigation into the reported violation of the Armistice Agreement.

1) On the instructions of the Military Armistice Commission components of both sides of the Joint Observer Team No. 3 held meetings in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation marker 0634, at 1000 hours Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers' time on September 20, 1956, and at 0930 hours, Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers' time on September 23, 1956, to conduct a joint investigation into the reported violation of the Armistice Agreement.

2) Both sides held the following testimony by the witnesses:

a) During the interrogation witness Liu Kang Yung, civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers, testified as follows: Around 1030 hours, Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers' time, on September 20, 1956, Liu Kang Yung, Wang Chi Hua and Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, had a rest in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Marker number 0634, while carrying out their patrol duty. At that time, three civil police of the United Nations Command side approached them and had a rest also in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634 with the above mentioned three civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side. Then, 20 minutes later one of the civil police of the United Nations Command side

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd)

stood up, pulled out a pistol hidden on his body and perpetrated unprovoked attack by suddenly firing at Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side. As a result, he died. Thus Liu Kang Yung and Wang Chi Hua, civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side were obliged to retreat to counter attack. The above mentioned civil police of the United Nations Command side, in coordination with the other four who had been lying in ambush at the hill south of the Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634, shot more than 20 bullets and then ran away behind the hill south of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634. At the time of the incident nobody else but Liu Kang Yung, Wang Chi Hua and Lee Yung Chi approached the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634 and nobody ever shot first from the hill north of the spot of the incident.

b) Interrogation was conducted on witnesses Cha Sang Kwon, Nam Chung Chill and Im Jae Ho, civil police of the United Nations Command side, who made the following statements:

On September 20, 1956, while carrying out their patrol duty, Cha Song Yung, Nam Chung Chil and Im Jae Ho, civil police of the United Nations Command side, met with the three civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line Marker number 0634, where they set down together to have a rest. They drank wine and ate apples and cakes of the civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side. A little later, when they were going back, another civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, who had been sitting on the hill north of the spot where the Civil Police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side shot them first. At the

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) first shot Cha Sang Kwon grabbed his rifle and was about to stretch his waist when he was shot at the right side of the waist and fell down on the spot. Right at this moment Nam Chung Chill, who stood up and turned back to urinate, pulled his pistol, kept for self-defense in the inner pocket without a holster, leveled it and shot at Liu Kang Yung, Lee Yung Chi and Wang Chi Hua, civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, before they could grab their rifles, shooting two bullets at Lee Yung Chi at first. Nam Chung Chill and Im Jae Ho ran into the bushes while Cha Sang Kwun escaped southward.

c) Components of both sides on this Joint Observer Team conducted a joint investigation of the body of Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, who was killed in this incident and established the following facts:

a) The result of the Joint Investigation showed that the body with the head directed westward was located north of the Military Demarcation Line, approximately ten meters away from the place where the civil police of both sides had been sitting down for a rest.

LT COL DYSON: Ten meters?

LT COL KIM: Yes, ten meters, and that it wore the uniform of the Chinese People's Volunteers with the armband which is the distinctive insignia of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Vounteers side. The weapon carried by it was a pistol which was put in a buttoned up holster. As a result of the investigation two magazines were found in which there were seven bullets respectively. The pistol had no trace of firing after it was last cleaned.

b) Both sides made Cheng Hai An and Chou Hsieh Kuei, medical personnel of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) volunteers, and Shin Tae Song, the medical personnel of the United Nations Command side, who are competent medical personnel of both sides, examined the body which had two wounds. One bullet got into the clavical, piercing the lung and diaphram and went out through the left side of the waist. The other bullet entered from the shoulder bone and went up through the right side of the back. Therefore the deceased person necessarily suffered fatal wounds by the two piercing bullets shot from the upper part of the right side.

Components of the both sides of the team examined the wound of Cha Sang Kwon, civil police of the United Nations Command side, who was wounded in this incident. Medical personnel of the United Nations Command side stated that the wound of Cha Sang Kwon was a wound caused by the bullets which had been fired from nearby.

LT COL DYSON: Say that again, please, the last paragraph.

LT COL KIM: The medical personnel of the United Nations Command side stated that the wound of Cha Sang Kwon was a wound caused by the bullets which has been fired from nearby. - Is it all right?

LT COL DYSON: Good.

LT COL KIM: May I proceed?

LT COL DYSON: Yes, proceed.

LT COL KIM: The investigation of both sides showed that the position of the wound was on the right side of the waist, penetrated from behind, and the part where the bullet went out was higher than the part where the bullet entered. The investigation on the hole in the military uniform and cartridge belt worn by him proved that the hole where the bullet went out was higher than the hole where the bullet entered. It was also confirmed by Cha Sang Kwon himself, the witness of the United Nations Command side.

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) The witness of the United Nations Command side pointed to the spot where fourth civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side had been allegedly lying in ambush. They claimed that the spot was near the stalk of a pine tree on a high hill about 20 meters to the north of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634. This spot was considerably higher than the spot where Cha Sang Kwon, civil police of the United Nations Command side was allegedly wounded.

FINDINGS: As a result of the joint investigation, components of both sides could not arrive at the unanimous conclusion. The components of the Korean People's Army and Chineses People's Volunteers side insisted that the civil police personnel of the United Nations Command side fired without being provoked, at the civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side and consequently Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side had been shot to death. The components of the United Nations Command side insisted that a civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, who was in ambush on the hill north of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0634, fired first against the civil police of the United Nations Command side, thus wounding Cha Sang Kwon, civil police of the United Nations Command side, and thereupon Nam Chung Chill, civil police of the United Nations Command side, fired back, shooting Lee Yung Chi, civil police of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to death.

LT COL KIM CHUL SUN, Korean People's Army, Senior Member - Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side component, Joint Observer Team Number Three.

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LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. It will take a few moments to consider it.

I have a statement to make. We have listened carefully to the substitute report prepared by your side. There is obviously no material change in this substitute report from your original report, except that you have included a few carefully selected facts which you had not previously included. It is also noted that you have carefully excluded other evidence seriously damaging to your side. However, you have continued to pervet and distort the evidence presented by the UNC side. Our component does not intend to withhold or permit your side to distort or withhold any fact of this matter from the Military Armistice Commission. For these reasons our side does not agree to the substitute report offered by your side. It therefore appears that the two sides cannot agree on a joint report as to the facts of the incident. Our side therefore again proposes that the two components agree to submit a joint report to the Military Armistice Commission which will reflect our agreement to submit separate reports to the Military Armistice concerning the incident.

LT COL DYSON: I propose a ten minute recess.

LT COL KIM: Do you mean that your side wants to recess, by the proposal of your side?

LT COL DYSON: Yes, We propose a ten minute recess.

LT COL KIM: I agree.

- Recessed - 1555 hours; reconvened - 1605 -

LT COL KIM: Your side has refused to reach agreement on this incident, persisting in the unwarranted allegation in an endeavor to shelve its own responsibility. Our objective is to prevent the loss of precious life and the recurrence of such violation of the Armistice Agreement. The denial by

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) your side of the facts disclosed during the joint investigation makes it clear that your side intended to cause such violation in the future. I demand that you desist your unwarranted allegations, admit the responsibility of your side and adopt all practical measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. You are taking entirely unreasonable attitude. It is not attitude of disposing of this incident by negotiation. The attitude of your side is that your side wants to distort the truth and not settle the incident reasonably. However, our side made every effort to settle the question through negotiation. In spite of this, it has been rejected by your side. Therefore, it has became impossible to submit a joint report on this incident to the Military Armistice Commission. It is my regret that your side refused to reach a mutual agreement of this incident. Our side proposes to recess the meeting of the Joint Observer Team.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. One moment please.

I have a statement to make. Your statement is so rotten with false propaganda that it is not worthy of a reply. If you agree I propose a 20 minute recess while our side prepares a joint report which will reflect agreement to submit separate reports to the Military Armistice Commission.

LT COL KIM: I would like to make a statement. Do you mean that your side is going to read the draft report which was read us at the beginning of today's meeting?

LT COL DYSON: No, we intend to prepare a simple report which will say that the two components agree to submit separate reports and that both sides will sign that report.

LT COL KIM: Your side has already suggested that your side is going to submit a unilateral report prepared by your side. It is your business that your side will submit the unilateral draft to the

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LT COL KIM: (Cont'd) Secretary of your side. It is my understanding that both sides will submit the reports in separately. I mean submit unilateral reports of each side in separately.

LT COL DYSON: Your statement is noted. I have a statement to make. It is my understanding that we are agreed that each component of this team will submit separate reports to the Military Armistice Commission.

Before we adjourn, there is one matter I desire to bring to your attention. On 21 September 1956, several personnel of our side observed near MDL marker 0634 a member of the civil police of your side who was apparently a guard, armed with a hand grenade hanging from his belt. The carrying of this type of weapon is a clear violation of the Armistice Agreement as to the type of arms to be carried by the DMZ civil police. Your attention is directed to the matter so you will take immediate corrective action.

If you have nothing further I agree to your proposal to adjourn.

LT COL KIM: I have noted your statement. Our side has been consistantly - our side has consistantly observed the agreement.

- Adjourned: 1425 hours -

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PRIORITY

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

Action Assigned to AFE/K

FROM : Amembassy, Seoul

199
DESP. NO.

Action Taken noted

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

December 10, 1956
DATE

REF :

DEC 21 1956

Date of Action Jan. 5, 1957

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION *	DEPT.
13	FE-4	RM/R-2 OLI-8 IO-4 EWR-5 P-1 HD-1 NA
	REC'D 12-26	INFO OTHER C14-12 OSD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3

Name of Officer Ca Norred Jr.

Direction to DC/R Lib

SUBJECT: United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), Operations Report -- October, 1956

This Document Must Be Returned to RM/R Central Files 795.00/12-1056

NOTE: As stated in the Note preceeding Embassy Despatch 197 dated December 10, 1956, the Embassy is currently engaged in transmitting to the Department accumulated documents reporting meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), the MAC Secretaries, and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), respectively.

Five (5) copies of UNCMAC's Operation Report (Unclassified) for the month of October, 1956, are forwarded as Enclosure No. 1 for the information of the Department.

October was another month of relative inactivity for UNCMAC and for the MAC as a whole. For the fifth month running, there was no meeting of the MAC (last meeting, the 72nd, was held June 7, 1956). There were no Joint Observer Team (JOT) meetings. Hence, during the month liaison and negotiations between the United Nations Command (UNC) side and the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) side to the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) consisted only of regular meetings between the Joint Duty Officers at the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, and one meeting of the MAC Secretaries.

MAC Secretaries Meeting

As already reported in Embassy Despatch 198 dated December 10, 1956, forwarding the report of UNCMAC operations for September, 1956, a shooting incident occurred in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) on September 20, 1956. Enclosure No. 2 is an UNCMAC press release issued on September 27, 1956, at the time investigations of the incident were completed.1/ The UNC side followed up the matter by calling a meeting of the MAC Secretaries. At that 155th Meeting held October 5, 1956, the UNC side charged the KPA/CPV with "a wanton violation of

HBS

JAN 3 1957
FILED

1/ The release was previously forwarded to the Department as an enclosure to Embassy Despatch 198 dated December 10, 1956, and is furnished again at this time for the reader's convenience.

Carpenter, Jr./yic/abl
REPORTER

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION COPY — DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

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the Armistice Agreement" for its part in the September 20 incident, which was termed "a cold-blooded attempt at murder." Of course, the KPA/CPV Secretary denied the charge as "a sheer distortion of the real state of affairs of the incident" and alleged that it was the UNC patrol which had provoked the incident and violated the AA. The meeting ended inconclusively. Enclosure No. 3 (5 copies) attached is a report of the meeting 2/ prepared by UNCMAC; Enclosure No. 4 is an UNCMAC press release issued after the meeting.

UNCMAC Organization

Although there were no changes in the UNC membership of the MAC during October, Major General Matthew K. Deichelmann, USAF, arrived at Headquarters UNCMAC October 29, 1956, preparatory to succeeding Major General Robert G. Gard, USA, as Senior Member, UNCMAC, on November 1, 1956.

NNSC Activities

UNCMAC's comments concerning matters pertaining to NNSC activities during October include the reminder that NNSC operations continued to be limited to those in the Headquarters in the DMZ. There the NNSC met regularly each week and received and analyzed reports submitted to it by the two sides to the AA. The NNSC evaluation report for August, 1956, was sent to the MAC on October 4; as usual, on the basis of data supplied by the UNC and KPA/CPV sides, the NNSC did not establish any violation during August of the provisions of the AA concerning the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition.

The old issue of compensation for loss or damage suffered by members of the NNSC while serving in Korea came to the fore again within the Commission, with the result that on October 25 the NNSC wrote UNCMAC reminding the UNC that it had not given its views in reply to the NNSC query of May 12, 1956, and again sought a definite reply. UNCMAC's reply of October 27, 1956, told the NNSC that the proposal is still being given careful consideration. Copies of the correspondence are to be found as TAB C of UNCMAC's report (Enclosure No. 1). (Enclosures Nos. 5 and 6 to this despatch are additional copies of the letters.) As originally drafted by the Senior Polish Member, the NNSC letter contained a reference to the fact that the KPA/CPV side had replied within a few days to the NNSC proposal of May 12, 1956; however, the text despatched by the NNSC excluded the reference, as a result of amendments proposed by the Senior Swiss Member.

As in September, during October the NNSC evidently gave no further formal consideration to the problem of the present status of the Commission.

2/ Minutes of MAC Secretaries meetings are the subject of separate despatches submitted by the Embassy.

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Armistice Violations

The summary of alleged violations of the AA prepared by UNCMAC as of the end of October, 1956, shows that the UNC side stood charged formally with 37 ground and 509 aircraft violations while the UNC side had charged the KPA/CPV side with 16 ground and 60 aircraft violations from the time the AA was signed on July 27, 1956.

For the Ambassador:

William G. Jones

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

Five (5) copies each of:

1. UNCMAC's Operations Report -- October, 1956
2. UNCMAC's press release, September 27, 1956
3. 155th Meeting of the Secretaries, October 5, 1956
4. UNCMAC's press release, October 5, 1956
5. NNSC's letter to UNCMAC, October 25, 1956
6. UNCMAC's letter to NNSC, October 27, 1956

cc: UNCMAC
G-2, Eighth Army

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(FL) Enclosure 1 of dsp. 199 of Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul. 1 of 1

UNCMAC

OPERATIONS REPORT

OCTOBER 1956

COPY 13

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/89

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

AG 00.4

SUBJECT: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Operations Report (RCS: FEC-CJ-8)

TO: Commander-in-Chief
United Nations Command
APO 500

Transmitted herewith is the United Nations Command Military Armistic Commission Operations Report for the period 1-31 October 1956.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

A. L. Mecca Jr.

1 Incl
Opns Rpt (1-31 Oct 56)

A. L. MECCA JR.
Major, AGC
Adjutant General

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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

OPERATIONS REPORT
(RCS: FEC-CJ-8)

1-31 October 1956

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	-Armistice Agreement
CCK	-Commonwealth Contingent Korea
DMZ	-Demilitarized Zone
JOT	-Joint Observer Team
JSA	-Joint Security Area
KPA/CPV	-Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers
MAC	-Military Armistice Commission
MDL	-Military Demarcation Line
NNSC	-Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
ROK	-Republic of Korea
ROKA	-Republic Of Korea Army
UNC	-United Nations Command

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2. Staff Roster, UNCMAC, October 1956
3. Roster of UNCMAC Advisory Group, October 1956, and List of Officers Negotiating with KPA/CPV, October 1956.

TAB C:

1. NNSC Evaluation Report for the month of August 1956, 4 October 1956. (Less Annex)
2. Ltr, NNSC to Senior Member UNCMAC concerning compensation, 25 October 1956.
3. Ltr, Senior Member UNCMAC to NNSC concerning compensation, 27 October 1956.

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INTRODUCTION

This report covers the operations of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) during the month of October 1956. Negotiations between the UNCMAC and the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) consisted of one meeting of the Secretaries, called by the United Nations Command (UNC) to discuss a ground violation by KPA/CPV on 20 Sep 56. At this meeting, Nr 155, the UNC Secretary charged the KPA/CPV with a ground violation. The charge was denied by the KPA/CPV, who alleged that the UNC had violated the Armistice Agreement (AA). Liaison between UNCMAC and KPA/CPV was maintained by the Joint Duty Officers at the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) continued to receive and evaluate reports from both UNC and KPA/CPV concerning the arrival and departure of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition. The evaluation of these reports, based on the data supplied by both sides to the NNSC, did not establish any violation of the provisions of the AA.

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CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organizational Changes During Period

During the month of October there were no organizational changes within UNCMAC.

2. Personnel Changes Within UNCMAC

a. During the month of October there were no changes in the UNC membership of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC).

b. Within the UNCMAC Staff, Capt Erdman, Plans Officer of the Operations Division, was assigned additional duties as PIO, vice Major Reilly, who departed UNCMAC on 30 October 1956.[1]

3. Personnel Matters

a. Lists of UNC Members of the MAC, UNCMAC Staff Roster, members of UNCMAC Advisory Group, and a list of officers negotiating with KPA/CPV are attached at TAB B.

b. Personnel Strength:[2]

UNCMAC Strength (US) 31 Oct 56		Net Change Since 30 September 1956
Officers	36	0
Enlisted Men	57	-1
Dept of Army Civilians	2	0
Dept of Air Force Civilians	4	0
Critical Military Specialists (Indigenous)	8	0
Totals	107	-1

There were seven additional United Nations and Republic of Korea Army personnel assigned or attached to UNCMAC.

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[1] VOCG

[2] Daily Journal, P&A Division, 31 October 1956

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CHAPTER II

NEGOTIATIONS AND OPERATIONS

1. Military Armistice Commission Meetings

The MAC did not meet during the month of October. The last MAC meeting, the 72nd, was held on 7 June 1956.

2. Secretariat Meetings

Both components of the Secretariat met on 5 October 1956. At this meeting, Nr 155, the UNC Secretary denied the five charges that UN aircraft intruded into the airspace over the territory of the KPA/CPV as alleged by the KPA/CPV during the 154th meeting of the Secretaries. He then charged the KPA/CPV with a ground violation on 20 September 1956; that a KPA/CPV patrol, without any provocation or warning, fired on a Civil Police patrol of the UNC in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The KPA/CPV Secretary denied the UNC charge and alleged that the UNC patrol had provoked the incident and that the UNC had violated the AA. The meeting was adjourned when it became evident that the KPA/CPV would not accept the evidence as presented by the UNC Secretary.

3. Joint Observer Team Meetings

There were no Joint Observer Team (JOT) meetings during the month of October 1956.

4. Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

a. The NNSC continued their operations from their Headquarters in the DMZ. During this period the NNSC continued to meet in plenary session each week and to analyze reports from both sides concerning the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition. The evaluation report for August 1956 was approved by the NNSC on 4 October and forwarded to the MAC. On the basis

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[1] Minutes, 155th Meeting of the Secretaries, 5 October 1956

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of data supplied by both sides, the NNSC did not establish any violation of the AA.[1]

b. During the 278th Plenary Meeting the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions was again discussed by the commission. It was proposed by Minister Brzostowski, Senior Polish Member, that a letter be dispatched to the Senior Member UNCMAC requesting information as to when a decisive reply could be expected. The draft prepared by Minister Brzostowski called attention to the fact that the KPA/CPV side had submitted a positive reply to the NNSC letter of 12 May 1956 in which the question of compensation for damages was first officially brought to the attention of the two sides, and that as of 18 October, no positive answer had been received from the UNC. All members of the commission agreed that a letter should be dispatched to the Senior Member UNCMAC. However, Mr. de Stoutz, Senior Swiss Member, proposed an amended draft which excluded any reference to the fact that the KPA/CPV had submitted a positive answer to the NNSC letter and which was more moderate in tone. All members of the NNSC agreed to the proposed amendments made by Mr. de Stoutz, and it was decided to entrust the NNSC Secretaries with the preparation of a draft letter. In the 279th Plenary Meeting of the NNSC the proposed letter was approved and dispatched to the Senior Member UNCMAC.[2] On 27 October an interim reply was dispatched to the NNSC which stated that the matter had been referred to higher authority and that the NNSC would be advised upon receipt of a reply.[3]

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[1]Ltr, NNSC to the MAC, 4 October 1956, copy appended at TAB C.

[2]Ltr, NNSC to Senior Member UNCMAC, 25 October 1956, copy appended at TAB C.

[3]Ltr, Senior Member UNCMAC to NNSC, 27 October 1956, copy appended at TAB C

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5. Violations of the Demilitarized Zone

a. During the month of October the UNC charged the KPA/CPV with a ground violation on 20 September 1956. The KPA/CPV denied this charge and alleged that the UNC had violated the AA.

b. Recapitulation[1]

Summary of Alleged Violations*

GROUND

Against UN Forces		Against KPA/CPV Forces	
Charged	37	Charged	16**
Admissions	12	Admissions	2
Denials	25	Denials	11

AIRCRAFT

Against UN Forces		Against KPA/CPV Forces	
Charged	509	Charged	60
Admissions	32	Admissions	0
Denials	477	Denials	60

*This summary of alleged violations includes only those violations which have been formally alleged in either MAC or Secretariat Meetings.

**Three of these violations occurred in 1953 and it is assumed that no reply will be made by the KPA/CPV.

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1. olations File, Opns Br., Opns Div, 31 October 1956

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CHAPTER III

CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT
2 Oct 56	Approval by Republic of Korea Government (ROKG) for Gen Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, to visit Gen AHN, ROKA, was received from U S Embassy.
3 Oct. 56	UNC component of the Secretariat proposed a meeting of the Secretaries to discuss a violation of the AA by the KPA/CPV on 20 September 1956.
	Col Wells, Army Attache, Korea, visited Base Camp and was briefed on organization and function of UNCMAC.
4 Oct 56	KPA/CPV agreed to UNC proposed meeting of the Secretaries.
	Gen Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, visited Gen AHN, ROKA, at the Chosen Hotel in Seoul.
5 Oct 56	One hundred fifty-fifth meeting of the Secretaries held at MAC Hq Area, Panmunjom, Korea.
7 Oct 56	Senior Member UNCMAC departed Base Camp for visit to UNCFEC, Japan.
11 Oct 56	Senior Member UNCMAC returned to Base Camp from visit to UNCFEC, Japan.
19 Oct 56	Lt Gen Trudeau, CG ICorps, visited Senior Member UNCMAC at Base Camp.
23 Oct 56	KPA/CPV advised UNC by telephone that the UNC had violated the AA by allowing a driver of a military vehicle to enter the JSA on 21 October 1956 while armed with a pistol

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DATE	EVENT
23 Oct 56 (Cont'd)	KPA/CPV was advised that the incident of 21 October was noted and that an investigation was being conducted.
	Col Wang Tze Ching, Nationalist Chinese Military Attache to Korea, accompanied by Lt Col KO, visited Base Camp and was briefed on organization and function of UNCMAC.
29 Oct 56	Major General Matthew K. Deichelmann, USAF, newly assigned Senior Member, UNCMAC, arrived at Base Camp.
	KPA/CPV proposed a meeting of both components of JOT Nr 4 in vicinity of MDL Marker 0748 on 31 October 1956.
	UNC proposed that JOT Nr 4 meet on 2 November 1956.
	KPA/CPV agreed to the proposal that JOT Nr 4 meet on 2 November 1956.
30 Oct 56	Ambassador Dowling, U S Embassy, Seoul; General Bergenstrahle, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC; Mr. de Stoutz, Senior Swiss Member, NNSC; and Brigadier General Bonesteel, USA, visited Base Camp.
31 Oct 56	Major General Harmony, CG KAAG (Prov) and General Paik, CG 1st ROK Army, visited Base Camp.
	Lieutenant General Barnes, COFS, UNCFEC, and Major General Ward, DCOFS, Plans, UNCFEC, visited Base Camp.
	Brigadier General Bonesteel visited Base Camp.

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31 Oct 56 (Cont'd) A briefing for Major General Deichelmann on organization and function of UNCMAC was conducted by the UNCMAC Staff.

FOR THE SENIOR MEMBER:

L. C. Quiggle

L. C. QUIGGLE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

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NND 867400
By LGM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

5 OCT 1956

SUBJECT: Credentials

TO: Lieutenant Colonel James K. Chenault
United States Army

You are hereby accredited as the United Nations Command Assistant Secretary of the Military Armistice Commission, vice Lieutenant Colonel Allan R. Lawrence, United States Army.

R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member

A TRUE COPY:

A. M. PERRY
Major, Infantry
Historian

TAB A.

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

October 1956

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MEMBERS

of

THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Major General Robert G. Gard, USA

Brigadier General Thomas J. Gent, Jr., USAF

Brigadier General AHN Kwang Ho, ROKA

Rear Admiral Lynne C. Quiggle, USN

Brigadier V. W. Barlow, DSO, OBE, CCK

TAB B[1]

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By Lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

UNCMAC STAFF ROSTER

October 1956

CHIEF OF STAFF

Rear Admiral Lynne C. Quiggle, USN
Deputy Chief of Staff - Lt Col John G. Sisak, Arty
Staff Secretary - Lt Col John G. Sisak, Arty
Aide to Senior Member - Capt William L. Daugherty, Arty

OPERATIONS DIVISION

Chief - Col Richard A. Broberg, Arty

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Chief - Lt Col Omer O. Wilder, Inf

LOGISTICS AND LIAISON DIVISION

Chief - Col Ralph S. Hardiman, QMC

UNC COMPONENT OF SECRETARIAT

Secretary - Capt John B. Fellows, Jr., USN
Assistant Secretary - Lt Col Allan R. Lawrence, Inf (1-4 October)
- Lt Col James K. Chenault, Inf (5-31 October)

UNC COMPONENT OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAMS

Team Nr 1 - Cdr Raymond A. Hubbard, USN
Teams Nr 2-5 incl - Lt Col James H. Dyson, Arty

UNC COMPONENT OF COMMITTEE FOR
ASSISTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED CIVILIANS

Senior Member - Lt Col James K. Chenault, Inf
Member - Major Choi Yong Chun, ROKA

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

PIO - Maj Christopher F. Reilly, Inf (1-20 October)
Acting PIO - Capt Alexander E. Erdman, AGC (30-31 October)

TAB B2

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DECLASSIFIED
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NND 867400
By LgM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

UN ADVISORY GROUP

United States	Cdr Raymond A. Hubbard, USN
British Commonwealth Forces	Maj R. S. Rudkin (Australia)
Canada	Maj P. E. Gower
Ethiopia	Lt T. Baye (non-resident)
France	Maj Francois Perron (non-resident)
Republic of Korea	Maj CHOI Yong Chun

LIST OF OFFICERS CONDUCTING
NEGOTIATIONS WITH KPA/CPV

Capt John B. Fellows, Jr., USN	Secretary	155th Meeting of the Secretaries, 5 Oct 56
Lt Col James K. Chenault, Inf	Asst Secretary	155th Meeting of the Secretaries, 5 Oct 56

TAB B[3]

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 319/SR 276
4 October 1956
Original ENGLISH

4 October 1956.

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Evaluation for the month of August 1956

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission submits hereby to the Military Armistice Commission the following evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the month of August 1956.

On the basis of the data supplied by the Sides, as compiled in the annexed Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement regarding the above subject of evaluation by either the United Nations Command side or the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

.....
Mr. de Stoutz
Swiss Member

.....
Colonel Lejnar
Czechoslovak Alternate

.....
General Bergenstrahle
Swedish Member

.....
Mr. Antonowicz
Polish Acting Alternate

RY/CZ

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/19

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc 325/SR279
25 October 1956
Original: ENGLISH

25 October 1956

TO: Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

FROM: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has hereby the honour to address itself to the Senior Member, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, with reference to its letter of 12 May 1956 concerning the question of compensation for infuries and damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

In reply to this the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission received your letter dated 14 May 1956, notifying that the matter had been forwarded to the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, to have the views of this Command determined.

As several months have elapsed and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has not yet received any further information in this matter, this Commission again approaches the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission with a view to obtaining a definite reply.

.....	....
Minister Brzostowski Poland	Mr. de Stoutz Switzerland
.....	.....
General Chyle Czechoslovakia	General Bergenstrahle Sweden

jk/CZ

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyon, NARA, Date 1/17/89

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

27 October 1956

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

The receipt of your letter of 25 October 1956 concerning the principle of compensation for injuries and damage is acknowledged. I am informed that the proposal you originally made in your letter of 12 May 1956 is being given careful consideration.

When the views of the United Nations Command have been determined you will be promptly informed.

/s/ R. G. Gard
/t/ R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 2 of dcsp. 199
of Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul
1 of 5

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 28 - 56
September 27, 1956

FROM PIO UNCMAC FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: Testimony of three United Nations Command witnesses has placed responsibility upon the Communists for creating a shooting incident in Korea's Demilitarized Zone on September 20 in which one Republic of Korea enlisted man was painfully wounded and, the Communists allege, one Chinese soldier was killed.

The three ROK soldiers made their statements to the Military Armistice Commission Joint Observer Team which conducted an on-the-spot investigation about five miles northwest of Kumhwa on September 22 and 23. The Team met again today at Panmunjom to complete the investigation.

According to the UNC witnesses they were invited by two Chinese and two North Korean DMZ civil policemen, whom they met while on patrol on September 17, to meet with them on the morning of September 19, the Korean "Moon Festival" which corresponds to Thanksgiving Day in the United States. This was agreed to and the three ROK DMZ civil policemen kept the appointment at the designated military demarcation line marker, but the Reds failed to appear. However, while on routine patrol the next day, September 20, the same three ROK soldiers met three Chinese soldiers at the spot where the previous day's meeting was to have been held. The Reds suggested a get-together and produced some food and wine. All six sat down, each on his own side of the military demarcation line, about six feet apart. At the suggestion of the Chinese, some laid aside their rifles to create a more friendly atmosphere, but each Communist retained his pistol. Among the ROK soldiers only the patrol leader carried a pistol and that was inside his shirt, because his holster was broken.

Around noon, after about an hour's conversation, the ROK patrol leader arose, turned his back towards the Chinese and said, "Let's go," to his men. At that moment a fourth Communist, who was hiding among some trees about 30

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yards in the rear of the Chinese, opened fire on the ROK patrol and wounded one in the right side of his back. Hearing the shot, the ROK patrol leader turned and saw his wounded comrade. The patrol leader then quickly drew his pistol and fired two rounds into the Communist group. As he ran for safety he fired five more rounds in the direction of the Chinese. During the exchange of fire the other two ROKs scrambled into the nearby brush.

The UNC witnesses further testified that after the Reds fired the first shot the ROKs also received rifle and pistol fire from the Chinese with whom they had been conversing. They also insisted that no other ROK personnel were involved and that only their patrol leader did any shooting in the brief fire-fight.

Although the UNC witnesses stated that four Communists were involved in the incident, the Reds disclaimed more than three. Of these only one appeared as a witness. The Communists claimed a second survivor was wounded and unable to appear and that a third was killed.

The story related by the Communist witness conflicted sharply with the later testimony of the UNC witnesses. However, the Chinese soldier did admit that the Communists brought food and wine to the September 20 meeting. He denied that a fourth Communist soldier was near the scene at the time of the incident and insisted, repeatedly and mechanically, that the ROKs fired the first shot. He also admitted using his pistol and rifle in the ensuing fire-fight.

Unlike the attitude of the UNC witnesses, the Communist witness was evasive and insolent. U. S. Army Lt. Col. James H. Dyson, Senior Member of the UNC component of the Joint Observer Team, frequently demanded that the Senior Member of the Communist side of the Joint Observer Team require the witness to answer the UNC questions. These demands usually were ignored.

Apparently the Reds did not intend to provide more than one witness at the investigation. They offered no explanation until Colonel Dyson called for their other witnesses. He was then informed by his Communist counterpart that their remaining witness was wounded and unable to appear. This was later disproved in further questioning of the lone Communist witness when Colonel Dyson drew from the Chinese soldier that his second companion was

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not wounded. At that point the Communist Senior Member attempted to change his previous explanation as to the whereabouts of the missing witness by claiming he originally said the man was ill.

Colonel Dyson immediately referred to the record and reminded the Communists that their Senior Member's original statement indicating the man was wounded was clearly heard by UNC Korean interpreters and other Koreans present and no error was made by the Communist English interpreter in his translation of that statement.

Despite Colonel Dyson's insistence, the Communists steadfastly refused to identify their witness, and the dead Chinese, as being bona fide DMZ civil police except for the fact that they wore Communist DMZ civil police armband insignia and their Senior Member's statement that they were DMZ civil police.

The Saturday and Sunday sessions of the joint meeting were frequently marked by intense arguments. Even before any of the witnesses were heard or evidence presented the Communists announced their conclusion that one of their DMZ civil police had been shot to death by UNC DMZ civil police. Colonel Dyson vigorously objected to the statement and pointed out that no conclusion could be drawn until the facts had been presented. He stated further that the purpose of the meeting was to investigate the incident as a whole and to determine who provoked it. The Reds then withdrew their statement and agreed to investigate the entire incident.

During the investigation at the scene, the wounded UNC witness gave his testimony from a stretcher and was attended by a ROK Army surgeon and other medical personnel.

Only one of the three Chinese was present at both the September 17 and 20 meetings. He was the one who was alleged to have been killed in the fire-fight.

Colonel Dyson, who recently arrived in Korea, is a resident of Sanford, Florida and Sodus, New York.

When violations of the Armistice Agreement are reported to have

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

occurred within the DMZ it is the responsibility of the appropriate MAC Joint Observer Team to make investigation and to report its findings of fact to the MAC. At the present time there are five such teams, four land and one water. Each team is authorized not less than four nor more than six officers of field grade, half of whom are appointed by each side. Joint Observer Team Number Three is conducting the investigation into the September 20 incident.

END

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 3 of dsgd 199
of Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES

HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

- 5 October 1956 -

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

CAPT J B FELLOWS JR., USN
LT COL J K CHENAULT, USA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS

COL YUN TAI HYONG, KPA
COL KIM KYUN, KPA

* Meeting convened - 1000 *

CAPT FELLOWS: I have a statement to make.

I introduce at this time, sitting at my right hand, Lieutenant Colonel James K. Chenault, United States Army, who succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Allan R. Lawrence, United States Army, as Assistant Secretary of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission. I now present his credentials.

I have another statement.

The United Nations Command has investigated thoroughly your charges presented at the 154th meeting of the Secretaries, that aircraft of our side crossed the Military Demarcation Line and intruded into the air space over the territory of the KPA/CPV on 2, 3, 8, 9 and 21 August 1956. The investigation showed conclusively that no aircraft of the United Nations Command intruded into the air space over the territory of your side at the alleged times and dates. Your charges are therefore denied.

I have another statement.

Your side has committed a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The Armistice Agreement was signed in good faith by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on one hand, and the

Encl. #3.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT FELLOWS: (Cont'd) Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the other hand.

Paragraph 17 of the Armistice Agreement states in part, and I quote:

"Responsibility for compliance with and enforcement of the terms and provisions of this Armistice Agreement is that of the signatories hereto and their successors in command."

Further, paragraph 6 of the Armistice Agreement clearly states, and I again quote:

"Neither side shall execute any hostile act within, from or against the Demilitarized Zone."

And still further, paragraph 13e of the Armistice Agreement states that the Commanders of the opposing sides shall:

"Insure that personnel of their respective commands who violate any of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement are adequately punished."

The preamble of the Armistice Agreement binds the Commanders of the opposing sides, and their successors under the terms of the Agreement, to accept and be governed by the conditions and terms of the armistice.

Despite the signatures of your side's Commanders on this internationally recognized document, despite your side's continual pronouncements of good faith, despite your side's unending propangandizing for friendship and good will between the peoples of north and south Korea, your side has again fully demonstrated your complete disregard for human life.

On 20 September 1956, personnel of the civil police of our side were on routine patrol duty near Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0634 when hailed by personnel of the civil police of your side. After a brief conversation the civil police of our side turned away to continue their patrolling activities and they were fired upon, without any provocation or warning whatsoever, by personnel of your side, forcing our patrol to take immediate action to protect their lives. As a result of

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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT FELLOWS: (Cont'd) this unprovoked and cowardly attack upon the civil police of our side by personnel of your side, one of our civil police was wounded and the lives of the entire patrol endangered.

This unwarranted and insidious attack constitutes a cold-blooded attempt at murder. This criminal act of firing upon the civil police of our side by personnel of your side was clearly a hostile act on the part of your side and a grave calculated violation of the preamble and paragraphs 6 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement.

This act lucidly indicates that your personnel are not adequately indoctrinated and disciplined. Apparently your commanders cannot control the personnel of your side.

Our side demands that all the personnel of your side who are involved in this outrageous violation of the Armistice Agreement be punished, as required by the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

LT COL YUN: Your statement is a sheer distortion of the real state of affairs of the incident.

On the proposal of our side components of the Joint Observer Team No. 3 conducted a joint investigation into the incident which occurred in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634 on September 20, 1956, and on the basis of the results of this investigation Lt. Col. Kim Chul Sun, Senior Member of our side, submitted a special report to the Military Armistice Commission on September 27, 1956. As the report of Lt. Col. Kim Chul Sun, and the records of the investigation, substantiate, the real state of affairs of the incident is as follows:

Around 1030 hours our time, on September 20, 1956, Lee Yong Ki, Wang Ji Wha and Lu Sang Yong, civil police of our side, had their rest in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line Marker No. 0634, while carrying out their routine patrol duties. At that time three civil police of your side approached the

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) above mentioned civil police of our side and set down in front of them, also for a rest. About twenty minutes later one of the civil police of your side stood up, pulled out his pistol, hidden on his body, and fired at Lee Yong Ki, Wang Ji Wha and Liu Sang Yong, civil police of our side. Before he fired at them, none of the aforesaid civil police of our side had ever taken hold of weapons in their hands or conducted firing.

Having been struck by the bullets suddenly fired by your side, the civil police of our side, Lee Yong Ki, fell down into a ditch to the west where he died. When Lee Yong Ki fell down into the ditch, Wang Ji Wha and Liu Sang Yong were obliged while retreating to fire back for self defense. The three civil police of your side fired more than twenty bullets, in coordination with four others hiding in ambush behind them, and then ran away behind the hill south of Military Demarcation Line marker 0634.

The above mentioned facts were confirmed as irrefutable by the testimony of Liu Sang Yong, the witness provided by our side, and those of Nam Choong Sil and Cha Sang Kwon and Im Che Chea, the witnesses provided by your side, as well as the material evidence on the spot, including the body of Lee Yong Ki, civil police of our side.

As mentioned above, facts are very clear. During the investigation, however, Lt. Col. Dyson of your side did not admit the facts, but on the contrary fabricated the so-called "fourth man", a fictitious character with no foundation whatsoever, in an attempt to make it appear as though our side had first fired. Moreover, during the discussion on the special reports to be submitted to the Military Armistice Commission he rejected outright the reasonable proposal of our side, taking the unwarranted attitude of hastily insisting on submitting separate reports. On October 4 he submitted to the Military Armistice Commission a report which distorted the facts entirely.

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) This very attitude taken by Lt. Col. Dyson of your side, exposes the fact that the purpose of your side was not to clarify the real state of affairs of the incident, and not to settle the matter properly on this basis, but to deny it outright from the beginning.

Today, by reiterating the unwarranted assertion of Lt. Col. Dyson and his distorted reports you denied the facts according to premeditated plan of your side and charged our side. I entirely deny our allegation. The real state of affairs of the incident, provoked by your side, is clear. The intention of the provocateurs is extremely clear. In order to aggravate tension in the Demilitarized Zone and deceive the soldiers of your side, particularly the officers and soldiers of the South Korean army, who are more and more favoring peace and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, your side provoked this incident which has caused the loss of precious life, in serious violation of the Armistice Agreement.

I am instructed to lodge a serious protest with your side against provocative firing conducted by your side in violation of the preamble and paragraphs 6 and 12 of the Armistice Agreement, in which a civil police of our side was killed. Your side must admit the evident facts instead of assuming the unjustified attitude of distorting the facts in an attempt to evade its responsibility. At the same time your side must seriously punish, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, the instigators who had organized this incident, and all the personnel of your side involved in this incident. In order to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents your side must take necessary practical measures, bearing entire responsibility for this incident. I demand that your side to do this.

I acknowledge receipt of the credentials for the newly appointed Assistant Secretary for your side. It will be returned to your side later through the Duty Officers.

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT FEILOWS: I have a statement to make.

Your side has charged our side with distortion of facts and with provoking the incident in the DMZ. This irresponsible charge is without foundation and is completely at variance with the testimony given by members of both sides at the joint investigation conducted by Joint Observation Team No. 3, from 22 September to 27 September 1956.

Let us review the testimony obtained from the witnesses at this joint investigation, which clearly reveals that your side must bear the full responsibility for the incident. According to the official minutes of the meetings held by Joint Observer Team No. 3, the following facts have been firmly established:

1) On 20 September 1956 a patrol of civil police of your side hailed a patrol of civil police of our side, beckoning to them to the Military Demarcation Line, in the vicinity of marker No. 0634.

2) A member of your side's civil police offered the members of our side's civil police wine and food, ostensibly to effect a belated celebration of the Moon Festival. The men of both patrols placed their rifles on the ground.

3) Members of our side's civil police patrol accepted token morsels of food but refused the offer of wine.

4) A short time later the civil patrol of our side, turning their backs to the civil police of your side, prepared to depart. They rose to pick up their weapons, whereupon they were fired upon by a fourth member of the civil police patrol of your side, without warning or provocation, from a hidden location within the territory under the control of your side, approximately thirty yards to the rear of the position occupied by the two groups. It is to be emphasized that the backs of the members of the patrol of our side were turned to the members of the patrol of your side at the time the shot was fired.

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT FELLOWS: (Cont'd)

5) This shot, fired from ambush by a member of the patrol of your side, was the first shot fired by either side. The testimony concerning this point, which was given Joint Observer Team No. 3, is irrefutable.

6) This first shot, fired from ambush by a member of the civil patrol of your side, struck a civil policeman of our side in the back. This is a concrete example of what an individual should expect when he deals with your side - a friendly exchange was rewarded with a shot in the back.

7) One member of the civil police of our side fired his pistol in self defense as he withdrew from the scene. No other member of the patrol of our side fired a weapon of any type at any time.

8) At least two members of the civil police of your side continued to fire as the men of our side escaped from the attempted ambush. During the exchange of shots between the sides, Lee Yung Chi, now deceased, rose from his sitting position, into the line of cross-fire, and ran away to the west. The fact that he arose in the line of fire of both sides during the firing, taken together with the position and angle of the two wounds found on his body, justifies the finding that the bullets of either side could have inflicted the fatal wound.

9) At the meetings of the Joint Observer Team our side produced the three witnesses of our side who were involved in this incident, including the man who had been shot in the back. However, your side only produced one witness, whose testimony was obviously well-rehearsed, and who flatly refused to answer material questions put to him by our side. His mechanical delivery of his version of the incident, in addition to his consistent evasions of material questions, clearly indicate that your side has something to hide.

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NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 4/17/99

CAPT FELLOWS: (Cont'd) The United Nations Command denied your malicious charge. The preponderance of evidence revealed by the investigation by Joint Observer Team No. 3 clearly shows that a man of your side fired the first shot. Therefore, your side must bear the full responsibility for the incident.

It is clear that the charge of your side is without foundation and it is therefore rejected.

LT COL YUN: Instead of admitting the facts and adopting a responsible attitude of trying to take measures to prevent recurrence of the similar incident, you still reverse right and wrong to slander our side in distortion of the truth. This proves that your side is not willing to take necessary measures for preventing provocative acts against our side. This attitude taken by your side fundamentally contradicts the Armistice Agreement. In order to prove to what extent the allegation fabricated by your side to evade the responsibility has distorted the truth, I deem it necessary to revert to some facts. As your side admits Nam Choong Sil, civil police of your side, himself testified that he fired first at Lee Yong Ki, Wang Ji Wha and Liu Sang Yong, civil police of our side, before they took hold of their weapons, In spite of this fact your side manufactured a "fourth" man to distort the fact. However, your side will see for itself how false the allegation of your side is if your side does not overlook the following facts:

Except for testimonies of the witnesses offered by your side pertaining to the so-called "fourth" person, your side failed to bring up any grounds to prove these facts. On the other hand the witness of our side testified that before Liu Sang Yong, Wang Ji Wha and Lee Yong Ki, civil police of our side, took hold of weapons, Nam Choong Sil, the civil police of your side, fired first against them. The testimony of our witness was also confirmed by Nam Choong Sil, the witness of your side, when he stated that "he saw the three nearest Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers personnel

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LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) (Lee, Liu and Wang) reaching for their weapons, the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers man, Lee, was attempting to draw his pistol from the holster on his chest. In fear of his own life, Nam drew his pistol and fired a total of seven pistol shots at the three Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers man who had been sitting opposite."

Who fired first, without being provoked, is clear, as mentioned above, and it is also clear that the deceased Lee Yong Ki, civil police of our side, was struck by the bullet fired by your side.

In attempting to fabricate the facts and to evade this responsibility your side manufactured the so-called "fourth" person, a fictitious person. If a fictitious person is to be manufactured through such a measure, it is possible to manufacture not only "fourth person" but also fifth and sixth persons. If I allege here that you have fired at me it cannot prove that you have fired at me. In the same way, if your side turned about the fourth" person merely by words, it cannot prove the existance of the "fourth" person.

I reject the ridiculous allegation of your side, only aimed at shirking its responsibility. It appears that your side, thinking as if the wound of Cha Sang Kwon can prove the allegation of your side. However, the wound failed to justify the allegation of your side, but on the contrary brought about an adverse effect to expose the entire falseness of the allegation of your side.

If you look at this photograph you will see how ridiculous the allegation of your side is.

(Produces photograph and continues to illustrate therewith while speaking.)

This is the hole where the bullet entered and this is the hole where the bullet went out. They show a big inclination like this. The inclination means that the bullet did never come horizontally but came from either above or below. Accordingly,

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) if it was fired downward from the hill, as alleged by your side, the inclination should on the contrary become like this. If we do not intend to deny the logic that a bullet cannot follow a wave-like trajectory in the air, it is utterly inconceivable that the bullet - not a balloon floating in the air - which was fired downward from above turned this direction by itself and went upward, raising its head when it reached the waist of Cha Sang Kwon. It is therefore clear that Cha Sang Kwon was not hit by a bullet fired from the hill, as your side alleges, but by another bullet, that is, by a bullet fired from another place like this.

From the above mentioned iron clad facts we can draw the conclusions that if the wound of Cha Sang Kwon was really caused by the bullet fired by the personnel of our side, he was undoubtedly hit while running away by a bullet which had been fired upward by Liu Sang Yong and Wang Ji Wha, civil police of our side, in self defense.

Therefore, it has become self-evident that the allegation of your side, that Cha Sang Kwon was hit by a fourth bullet, and that the so-called "fourth" person of our side fired downward from the hill at him is entirely false. Your side is attempting to capitalize on the fact that Wang Ji Wha, witness of our side, was not therefore a witness in order to slander our side. It is regrettable that Wang Ji Wha, the witness of our side, could not be present because he was in the hospital due to his sudden illness, and could not establish together with Liu Sang Yong - but it would be an advantage of your side. Therefore, the allegation of your side is intolerable and ridiculous, as has been proven by the above mentioned facts. That our side fired first is a fabrication. Therefore, your side must flatly admit its violation of the Armistice Agreement and take practical and responsible measures to prevent the recurrence of the similar incident.

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

LT COL YUN: (Cont'd) I again demand this of your side. Your side bears the unavoidable responsibility to do so.

CAPT FELLOWS: Your statement is noted and your charges have already been refuted by the evidence.

If you have nothing further to discuss I propose that we adjourn.

LT COL YUN: You repeated the preposterous allegation which has nothing in common with the truth. Such a statement of your side is so preposterous that your side probably may not believe it, even so though you have made it. Therefore, I demand and advise you that although you have denied the facts already you should take practical measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

I agree to adjourn.

- Meeting adjourned: 1110 -

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Encl. 4 of desp. 199 dated Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul

1 of 5

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 30 - 56
October 5, 1956

FROM PIO UNCMAC FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today charged the Communists with a "cold-blooded attempt at murder" in creating the September 20 Korea Demilitarized Zone shooting incident in which one UNC DMZ civil policeman was wounded and a Chinese Communist was killed.

U. S. Navy Captain John B. Fellows, Jr., Secretary of the UNC component of the Military Armistice Commission, made the accusation in the UNC-proposed 155th meeting of the MAC Secretariat at Panmunjom.

In making the charge, Captain Fellows told the Communists that "this unwarranted and insidious attack constitutes a cold-blooded attempt at murder." He further described the ambush as "a grave, calculated violation" of the Armistice Agreement, and demanded that the Reds punish the offenders.

The Communists denied the UNC accusation and counter-charged that UNC personnel were responsible for inciting the brief fire-fight. Captain Fellows rebutted this allegation by referring to the minutes of the meeting of the MAC Joint Observer Team which investigated the incident. He pointed out that the preponderance of evidence and the testimony of witnesses were "irrefutable" in establishing that the Communists were first to open fire. Captain Fellows also stated that the shooting was "a concrete example of what an individual should expect when he deals with your side - a friendly exchange was rewarded with a shot in the back."

During the Joint Observer Team investigation on September 22 and 23, the UNC produced as witnesses the three Republic of Korea soldiers, including the wounded man, who were ambushed by the Reds. Although the UNC witnesses stated that four Communists were involved in the incident, the Reds disclaimed more than three. Of these one appeared as a witness; a second was reported as having been killed, and a third was unable to appear allegedly because of physical disability.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

During the meeting, Captain Follows denied Communist allegations made in the 154th meeting of the Secretaries on August 23. At that time the Reds claimed that UNC aircraft on five separate occasions in August, 1956, intruded into the air over Communist-controlled territory. The UNC Secretary informed the Communists that detailed investigations proved that no UNC planes were over the specified areas at the times and dates alleged.

In other business discussed during the 66 minute meeting, which ended at 1106 (KST), U. S. Army Lieutenant Colonel James K. Chenault was introduced as the UNCMAC Assistant Secretary. He succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Allan R. Lawrence who has been assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division in Japan.

- END -

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure 5 of desp. 199 dated Dec. 10, 1956, from Seoul.

1 of 5

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc 325/SR279
25 October 1956
Original: ENGLISH

25 October 1956

TO: Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

FROM: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has hereby the honour to address itself to the Senior Member, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, with reference to its letter of 12 May 1956 concerning the question of compensation for infuries and damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

In reply to this the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission received your letter dated 14 May 1956, notifying that the matter had been forwarded to the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, to have the views of this Command determined.

As several months have elapsed and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has not yet received any further information in this matter, this Commission again approaches the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission with a view to obtaining a definite reply.

.....	....
Minister Brzostowski Poland	Mr. de Stoutz Switzerland
.....	.....
General Chyle Czechoslovakia	General Bergenstrahle Sweden

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 6 of dep. 199
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from
Seoul

-7/5-

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

27 October 1956

TO: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

The receipt of your letter of 25 October 1956 concerning the principle of compensation for injuries and damage is acknowledged. I am informed that the proposal you originally made in your letter of 12 May 1956 is being given careful consideration.

When the views of the United Nations Command have been determined you will be promptly informed.

/s/ R. G. Gard
/t/ R. G. GARD
Major General, USA
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
Action Assigned 795.00/12-1056 MAK
Action Taken Noted

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

200
DESP. NO.

FROM : Amembassy, Seoul

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE December 10, 1956

REF : Embassy Despatch 145 of November 1, 1955

13 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION * FE-4	DEPT.	RM/R-2 OLI-8* IO-4*
	REC'D IR-20	INFO OTHER	CIA-12* OSD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3

Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer CA Norred Jr
Direction to DA/R-3 Feld

SUBJECT: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) Evaluation Reports on the Rotation of Military Personnel and the Replacement of Combat Aircraft, Armoured Vehicles, Weapons and Ammunition in Korea -- Month of June, 1956.

NOTE: In addition to this regular series of despatches forwarding NNSC evaluation reports, the Embassy also transmits United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) operational reports regularly by separate despatches. At this time the Embassy is making a year-end effort to transmit an accumulation of other documents believed useful for the over-all historical record on the Korean Armistice Agreement. These have not been heretofore forwarded regularly, but the substantive matters which they record have previously been reported to the Department. The additional documents will be transmitted in three series -- reporting meetings of the NNSC, the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Secretaries and the MAC, respectively.

The NNSC evaluation report for the month of June was issued in two parts, one for the period of June 1-8 and the second for the period of June 9-30, 1956. Six (6) copies of each part are attached hereto as enclosures 1 and 2, respectively, for the information of the Department. The NNSC evaluation report was made available to the Embassy by the Headquarters, United Nations Command, Military Armistice Command (UNCMAC).

The reports for June, 1956 reflect changes in the information available to the Commission brought about by the cessation of NNSC inspection team operations in Korea's ports of entry as of midnight June 8, 1956. As usual, however, in submitting the reports to the MAC the NNSC stated that on the basis of data available to it, the NNSC found no violation during June of the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) relating to the subjects evaluated.

It will be recalled that following the 70th (May 31, 1956), 71st (June 4, 1956) and 72nd (June 7, 1956) meetings of the MAC, the United Nations Command (UNC) provisionally suspended, effective June 9, 1956, those provisions of the AA /governing

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REPORTER

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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(Classification)

governing operations of the NNSC and NNSC inspection teams in the area under its control, i.e., the territory of the Republic of Korea. As a consequence, the NNSC ordered its inspection teams at the ports of entry in both South and North Korea to cease functions at 0001 hours June 9, 1956, and to return to NNSC headquarters at Panmunjom. 1/

Hence, for the first eight (8) days of June, as it had in the past, the NNSC received reports of personnel and equipment activities from the UNC side and the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) side to the AA and from NNSC inspection teams stationed at the three (3) ports of entry in South Korea and at the three (3) ports of entry in North Korea. Since June 8, 1956, the only information available to the NNSC for analysis and evaluation has been that supplied it directly by the UNC side and the KPA/CPV side in continuing compliance with the provisions of the AA requiring them to report regularly to the NNSC concerning the arrivals and departures of personnel and incoming shipments of reinforcing combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition.

According to the NNSC reports for June, 1956, both sides to the AA slightly reduced their permanent strength during that month. As of the end of June, cumulative permanent net reductions in personnel reported by the two sides since the signing of the AA totaled 361,111 for the KPA/CPV side and 286,848 for the UNC.

For the Ambassador:

William G. Jones

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

1. Six (6) copies NNSC Evaluation Report for June 1-8, 1956.
2. Six (6) copies NNSC Evaluation Report for June 9-30, 1956.

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1/ See Embassy despatch No. 35 dated July 27, 1956.

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 1 to dcp 200
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from
Secret
1 of 6

2 August 1956.

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the period of June 1st through 8th 1956.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission submits hereby to the Military Armistice Commission the following evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition, based on the annexed Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission for the period of June 1st through 8th, 1956, i.e. until the provisional withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Subteams.

On the basis of the data supplied by the Sides and the findings of the organs of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement regarding the above subject of evaluation by either the United Nations Command side or the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

/s/ Brzostowski
.....
Mr. Brzostowski
Acting Polish Member

/s/ F. Real
.....
Minister Real
Swiss Member

../s/. Chyle.....
General Chyle
Czechoslovak Member

/s/ Carl Bergenstrahle
.....
General Bergenstrahle
Swedish Member

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

ANALYTIC BRANCH

JUNE 1-8, 1956, i.e. UNTIL THE PROVISIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE NNIST:S

AND CUMULATIVE FIGURES SINCE A-DAY

concerning:

ROTATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL & MILITARY PERSONNEL
ON TEMPORARY DUTY & ON SHORT LEAVE

REPLACEMENT OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT,
ARMOURED VEHICLES, WEAPONS & AMMUNITION

IN THE NORTHERN PORTS OF ENTRY

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

Analytic Branch

Monthly Summary Report from the Northern NNIST'S concerning rotation of Military Personnel and Military Personnel on temporary duty and on short leave. Period: June 1 - 8, 1956

PORTS OF ENTRY	KPA/CPV Figures				NNIST'S Figures			
	Permanent		Temporary		Permanent		Temporary	
	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out
NNIST No 1 SINUIJU			3'182	3'929				
NNIST No 4 MANPO			41	39				
NNIST No 5 SINANJU								
Pyerori - Dari								
Total Current Month			3'223	3'968				
Cumulative Total since A-Day	112'410	473'367	520'187	678'039	112'410	473'366		
Increase / Decrease since A-Day	-360'957		-157'852		-360'956			

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By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Item No.	June 1 - 8, 1956 COMBAT AIRCRAFT / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mig-15	ea										7
2	Il-10	ea										12
3	LA-9	ea										4

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NND 867400
By LyN, NARA, Date 1/17/29

June 1-8, 1956

Item No	ARMOURED VEHICLES / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tanks:											
	a) T-34 (Gun 76,2 mm)	ea						28	28	114	114	2
	b) IS-2 (Gun 122 mm)	ea						1	1	21	21	
2	Selfpropelled Gun:											
	a) CY-76 (76,2 mm)	ea						1	1	19	19	

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By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

June 1-8, 1956

Item No	WEAPONS / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rifles and carbines all types	ea	9	9				2594	2594	153614	151708	914
2	Submachine Guns all types	ea	2	2				1112	1112	90968	90968	291
3	Machine Guns											
	a) light all types	ea						7	7	12987	12922	80
	b) heavy all types	ea	2	2				4	4	4292	4280	47
	c) aircraft 23 mm	ea										5
4a	Antiaircraft Gun 20 mm	ea								1	1	
4b	Antiaircraft Gun 37 mm	ea						1	1	194	194	3
4c	Aircraft 37mm	ea										2
5a	Antitank Gun 45mm	ea										2
5b	Antitank Gun 57 mm	ea								159	159	7
6	Field and Mountain Gun 75 mm	ea								337	337	4
7	Field Gun 76,2 mm	ea						3	3	162	162	3
8	Antiaircraft Gun 85 mm	ea								23	23	
9	Howitzer 105 mm	ea								25	25	
10	Howitzer 122 mm	ea						38	38	98	98	4

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NND 867400
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Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 WEAPONS / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Howitzer 155 mm - 150 mm	ea						16	16	54	21	2
12	Recoilless Gun 57 mm	ea								876	876	7
13	Recoilless Gun 75 mm	ea								195	195	11
14	Mortar 60 mm	ea								1713	1711	9
15	Mortar 81 & 82 mm	ea						5	5	1878	1878	27
16	Mortar 106,7 mm	ea								77	77	2
16a	Mortar 107 mm	ea								12	12	
17	Mortar 120 mm	ea								12	12	
18	Rocket Launcher 90 mm	ea								1888	1888	15
19	Flame Thrower	ea								11	11	3
20	Field Gun 90 mm	ea								14	14	
21	Rocket Launcher 60 mm	ea								5	5	
22	Multiple Rocket Launcher Cal. 4,5 in M-1									1	1	

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NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Item No	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	A. Small Infantry Am.											
1	Cartridge cal. 6,5	ea								172067	172067	805653
2	" " 7,62 & 7,7 mm	ea	540	540				230917	230917	30052329	30052329	12293568
3	" " 7,9 mm	ea								84698468	84698468	2234964
4	" " 0,3"	ea								122745	122745	108537
5	" " 9 mm	ea								35357	35357	
6	" " 11,4 mm	ea								68171	68171	5365
7	" " 12,7 mm	ea								11467629	11467629	339693
8	Grenade Hand all types							48	48	2305515	2305515	528153
	B. Artillery Ammunition.											186723
1a	Shell Aircraft 23 mm	ea										16046
1b	Shell Aircraft 37 mm	ea								80881	80881	30631
1c	Shell 37 mm	ea						4362	4362			21800
2	Shell 45 mm	ea	1862	1862						19221	19221	28005
3a	Shell 57 mm	ea								255961	255961	26463
3b	Shell 57 mm Rec. Rifle	ea										

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Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										574241	574241	7158
4a	Shell 75 mm	ea								7038	7038	10403
4b	Shell 75 mm Rec. Rifle	ea								57017	57017	51907
5	Shell 76,2 mm	ea								56090	56090	20808
6a	Shell 105 mm HE	ea								13	13	
6b	Shell 105 mm Smoke & Ill	ea						40000	40000	53669	53669	18377
7a	Shell 122 mm	ea								50	50	
7b	Shell 122 mm Smoke & Ill	ea										12166
8	Shell 155 mm	ea								1363901	1363901	80465
9	Shell Mortar 60 mm	ea						455000	455000	1457505	1457505	113053
10	Shell Mortar 81 & 82 mm	ea	50000	50000						3786	3786	2476
11a	Shell Mortar 106,7 mm HE	ea								150	150	392
11b	Shell Mortar 106,7 mm Sm.&Ill	ea								448	448	
11c	Shell Mortar 107 mm	ea								1933	1933	25263
12	Shell Mortar 120 mm	ea								231066	231066	22241
13	Rocket 90 mm	ea								5075	5075	8664
14	Shell Armour piercing Gun Cal. 85 mm	ea										

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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/19

Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Shell Fragmention Field Gun 90 mm	ea								8077	8077	
	C. Bombs.											
1	Bomb Aircraft 2,5 kg PTAB	ea										3273
2	Bomb Aircraft 25 kg AO	ea										157
3	Bomb Aircraft 50 kg AO	ea										288
4	Bomb Aircraft 100 kg FAB	ea										2376
	D. Mines.											
1	Mine AP	ea						2307	2307	380	380	11438
2	Mine AT	ea						1200	1200	34	34	3770
	E. Loadings: Explosive and Incendiary Material.											
1	Charge propelling	ea										385000
2	Bangalore Torpedo	ea								20053	20053	
	F. Fuzes and Initiators.											
1	Fuze for Art. Ammunition	ea						93640	93640	4299	4299	259750
2	Smoke Discharger	ea								201	201	

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

ANALYTIC BRANCH

JUNE 1-8, 1956, i.e. UNTIL THE PROVISIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE NNIST:S

AND CUMULATIVE FIGURES SINCE A-DAY

concerning:

ROTATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL & MILITARY PERSONNEL
ON TEMPORARY DUTY & ON SHORT LEAVE

REPLACEMENT OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT,
ARMOURED VEHICLES, WEAPONS & AMMUNITION

IN THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF ENTRY

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

Analytic Branch

Monthly Summary Report from the Southern NNIST'S concerning rotation of Military Personnel and Military Personnel on temporary duty and on short leave. Period: June 1 - 8, 1956

PORTS OF ENTRY	UNC Figures				NNIST'S Figures			
	Permanent		Temporary		Permanent		Temporary	
	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out
NNIST No 6 INCHON	424	456	2'528	2'477	424	456		
NNIST No 8 PUSAN	182	108	146	156	182	108		
NNIST No 10 KUNSAN	12	35	234	331	12	35		
Pohang Dong - Airport			331	579				
Osan - Airport			215	300				
Chinhae - Seaport			34	34				
Pyongtaek - Airport				21				
Taegu								
Total Current Month	618	599	3'488	3'898	618	599		
Cumulative Total since A-Day	470'100	753'361	993'960	1'006'624	449'902	712'758		
Increase / Decrease since A-Day	-283'261		-12'664		-262'856			

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NND 867400
By LgM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Item No.	June 1 - 8, 1956 COMBAT AIRCRAFT / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A- DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	AD 2	ea			1	1		76	77	85	86	5
2	AD 3	ea			1	1		204	205	224	227	7
3	AD 4	ea	9	9	6	6		252	251	267	264	9
4	AU 1 Buno	ea						21	21	52	53	
5	B 26, B & C	ea						2'004	2'032	2'096	2'155	8
6	B 29 A	ea						1	1	1	1	
7	B 45	ea								1	1	
8	F 2 H 2	ea						124	122	137	135	1
9	F 2 H 3	ea						2	2	2	2	
10	F 3 D 2	ea						83	82	111	107	1
11	F 4 U 4	ea								7	9	
12	F 7 F 3	ea								2	2	
13	F 9 F 4 & 5	ea						217	206	262	246	16
14	F 9 F 6	ea						2	2	2	2	
15	F 51, D	ea						96	94	59	59	36
16	F 80, A & C	ea						37	41	45	42	3

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NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Item No.	June 1 - 8, 1956 COMBAT AIRCRAFT / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	F 84, F & G	ea	8	8	15	15		2'002	1'988	2'180	2'222	26
18	F 86, E, F & G	ea	36	36	24	24		2'513	2'520	2'596	2'662	48
19	F 94, B	ea						150	150	162	170	4
20	Firefly WB	ea						25	36	27	37	
21	LT 6, G	ea			2	2		257	257	267	266	2
22	Meteor MK 8	ea						112	108	136	142	8
23	RB 26, B & C	ea	3	3	3	3		815	835	835	862	1
24	RB 45, C	ea						11	11	11	12	
25	RF 80, A & C	ea						455	450	500	511	1
26	RF 86, F	ea						14	14	16	16	
27	Sea Fury FB 11	ea						15	15	14	15	
28	WB 26, B & C	ea	5	5	4	4		250	252	257	265	1
			61	61	56	56		9'738	9'772	10'354	10'572	177

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By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

June 1 - 8, 1956

Item No.	ARMOURED VEHICLES / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH: NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING: NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Carriers & HT	ea						33	33	338	338	
2	Vehicles Armoured	ea						21	21	203	203	1
	Carriages motor											
3	Mutiple Gun M 16, Cal. 50	ea						39	39	287	287	
4	40 mm & M 34 J	ea						36	36	77	77	
5	90 mm	ea								6	6	
6	105 mm Gun & Howitzer	ea								106	106	
7	155 mm Gun & Howitzer	ea						1	1	58	58	
8	8" Howitzer M 43	ea								17	17	
9	Recovery Vehicles M 32	ea						100	100	109	109	
10	L V T	ea						103	103	398	443	
	Tanks											
11	Light M 24 & M 41 E 1	ea						7	7	101	101	
12	Medium M 4 A 3 & M 4 A 1	ea						25	25	270	270	2
13	Medium M 4 A 3 w/Flamethr.	ea						1	1	7	7	
14	Patton (M 46, M 47)	ea			17	17		1190	190	396	395	2
15	Centurion	ea						21	21	102	107	

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Item No.	June 1 - 8, 1956 WEAPONS / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16	Carbines & Rifles, all types	ea	136	136	250	250		106'519	107'590	383'179	383'117	951
17	Submachine Guns, all types	ea						15'685	15'839	21'222	21'364	221
18	Guns, machine, Cal. 30, 303	ea						1'314	1'312	14'197	14'277	212
19	Guns, machine, Cal. 50	ea			8	8		322	322	14'294	14'400	45
20	Mount Trailer, Multigun M 55	ea						69	69	122	122	
21	Launchers Grenade	ea						1'816	1'816	14'169	14'169	115
22	Launchers Rocket 2.36 "	ea						12	12	1'028	1'028	10
23	Launchers Rocket 3.5"	ea						501	501	7'233	7'250	20
24	Launchers Rocket 4.5"	ea						1	1	20	20	
25	Rifles recoilless, 57 mm	ea						18	18	1'182	1'182	16
26	Rifles recoilless, 75 mm	ea						6	6	600	600	26
27	Rifles recoilless, 105 mm	ea						15	15	53	53	
28	Guns Automatic, 20 mm	ea			6	6		20	20	405	405	
29	Guns Automatic, 24 mm	ea										7
30	Guns Automatic, 29 mm	ea										
31	Guns Automatic, 40 mm	ea						41	41	87	87	

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Item No.	June 1 - 8, 1956 WEAPONS / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32	Guns, 57 mm	ea								10	10	20
33	Guns, 75 mm	ea						14	14	53	53	
34	Guns, 90 mm	ea						13	13	32	32	
35	Guns, 17 Pdr.	ea						24	24	84	83	
36	Guns, 25 Pdr.	ea						3	3	12	12	
37	Guns, 5.5"	ea								2	2	
38	Howitzers, 75 mm	ea						1	1	522	522	5
39	Howitzers, 105 mm	ea			36	36		6	6	233	233	
40	Howitzers, 155 mm	ea						1	1	3	3	
41	Howitzers, 8"	ea								12	12	
41a	Howitzers, 240 mm	ea						86	86	1'446	1'446	6
42	Mortars, 2" & 60 mm	ea						89	89	714	714	27
43	Mortars, 3" & 81 mm	ea						219	113	411	412	1
44	Mortars, 4.2"	ea						46	45	690	690	114
45	Flamethrowers	ea								2	2	
46	Projectors, anti Tank	ea										

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Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	. Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	A. Small Infantry Am.											
								10.168				10.985
1	Cartridge Cal. 22	ea						300429.947	300798.086	7.599.318	7.232.901	468.033.544
2	" " 30,303	ea				96.084	2.702.415	112.745				
2a	" " 30	lbs						61.503	60.103	315	65	89.579
3	" " 38	ea					102.954	11.031.575	11.207.806	56.517	58.940	13.242.277
4	" " 45	ea					99.760	4.744.769	5.738.858	6.182.893	6.185.893	18.397.405
5	" " 50	ea		250.000								406
6	" " 55	ea						72.450	72.450			307.785
7	" " 7.92 mm	ea						451.332	451.332	3.081.393	3.000.000	2.588.420
8	" " 9 mm	ea						213.127	214.363			390.429
9	" Grenade Rifle & Carbine	ea					3.983	368.471	338.557	139.106	137.648	1.137.789
10	Grenade Hand / All types	ea					207	142.031	141.906	54	42	253.547
11	Grenade Rifle	ea										

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By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/19

Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	B. Artillery Ammunition.							667.748	670.618	1.037.135	1.057.135	1.008.241
1	Cartridge 20 mm	ea					102					31.290
2	" & Shell 37 mm HE	ea						160.840	160.840	32.462	32.462	350.222
3	" " 40 mm HE	ea					1.398	53.755	53.765	14.220	14.220	208.856
4	" " 57 mm HE	ea					84	4.670	4.668	396	396	21.122
5	" " 57 mm Smoke,Ill.	ea					654	19.001	19.002	53.363	53.363	245.081
6	" " 75 mm HE	ea					44	3.401	3.401	14.069	14.069	21.391
7	" " 75 mm Smoke,Ill.	ea					2.570	59.799	55.867	2.642	2.642	92.150
8	" " 76 mm HE	ea						3.957	3.957			4.835
9	" " 76 mm Smoke,Ill.	ea					3.013	50.214	50.945	25.727	25.727	217.475
10	" " 90 mm & 3.5" HE	ea						108	108	96	96	8.268
11	" " 90 mm & 3.5"Smoke,Ill.	ea					1.571	199.760	199.019	437.156	437.156	790.647
12	" " 105 mm un, How. HE	ea					36	19.757	19.757	312.232	312.232	40.901
13	" " 105 mm Gun.How.Smoke,Ill	ea										70
14	Shell 140 mm HE	ea					635	135.726	135.730	3.915	3.915	200.376
15	" 155 mm HE	ea										

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Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16	Shell 155 mm Smoke & Ill.	ea					44	12.268	12.268	16.107	16.107	6.881
17	" 240 mm HE	ea										1.623
18	Cartridge 17 PDR HE	ea						20	20	16.043	16.043	2.585
19	" 20 PDR HE	ea						2.751	2.647	33.947	33.947	7.878
20	" & Shell 20 PDR Smoke, Ill.	ea						239	15	2.516	2.516	889
21	" " 25 PDR HE	ea						200.296	200.400	206.136	206.136	530.435
22	" " 25 PDR Smoke & Ill.	ea						1.160	1.384	7.684	7.684	12.091
23	Shell Cal. 8" How. HE	ea								57.049	57.049	11.779
24	" Mortar 2" & 60 mm HE	ea					2.053	453.601	451.202	996	474	843.692
25	" " 2" & 60 mm Smoke, Ill.	ea					300	46.445	46.446	14.081	13.638	133.898
26	" " 3" HE	ea						39.459	39.459	71.296	70.000	82.581
27	" " 3" Smoke & Ill.	ea						8.994	8.994	6.997	6.991	11.864
28	" " 4.2" HE	ea					28	41.640	41.842	58.702	58.789	145.461
29	" " 4.2" Smoke & Ill.	ea					3	12.091	12.090	7.580	7.580	25.478
30	" " 81 mm Smoke & Ill.	ea					120	39.088	39.088	6.552	6.552	61.401

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Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH					Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING				
			NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	Shell Mortar 81 mm HE	ea					902	306.076	306.388	358.330	358.330	316.718
32	" " 5.5" HE	ea						1.985	1.985	13.750	13.750	6.081
33	" " 155 mm HE	ea										51
34	" various types & Cal. HE	ea						6.660	5.644			3.282
35	" " " & Sm & Ill.	ea										565
36	Rocket 2.25", 2.36" HE	ea					30	31.420	31.420			124.834
37	" 3.2 & 3.5" HE	ea					241	50.632	50.627	421	541	183.990
38	" 4.5" HE	ea					1.058	1.079	1.079	1.079	1.079	46.572
39	" 80 mm HE	ea										1.719
40	" Smoke	ea					127	5.211	5.193			47.378
41	" Head all types	ea						31.223	14.571	24.886	26.986	20.425
42	" Motor all types	ea						42.407	7.407	20.878	21.248	11.648

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Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	C. Bombs.											
1	Bomb Fragmentation - 99 lbs	ea								18.420	18.420	39.399
2	" " 100 - 249 lbs	ea						604	596	31.494	31.494	16.674
3	" " 250 - 499 lbs	ea						403	403	35.204	35.204	1.910
4	" " - 500 lbs	ea						356	356	11.560	11.560	2.318
5	" " - 1000 lbs	ea						20	20	10.793	10.793	1.037
6	" " - 2000 lbs	ea						1	1	671	671	1
7	" Incendiary - 500 lbs	ea								820	820	1.835
8	" Fire MK 78-C	ea						182	182			192
9	" " - 750 lbs	ea										83
10	" Bunker	ea										784
11	" Signal	ea						2.853	2.953			
12	" Napalm 90 gal. Tank	ea						1.482	6	4.544	4.544	1.110
12a	" Fire 90 gal. Tank empty	ea								5.466	5.466	
13	Thickener	lbs	556,5	556,5			105	20.842,5	20.902,5	206.653	206.653	148.459,25
14	Bomb Cluster Incend. 100 lbs	ea								77	77	3.071

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Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	D. Mines.											
1	Mine AP	ea					7	69.790	69.796			80.869
2	Mine AT	ea						59.921	59.925	6.331	6.331	67.366
3	Mine Napalm	ea						479	5.506			12.658
4	Mine Smoke	ea						1.461	1.461			12.579
	E. Loadings: Explosive and Incendiary Materiel.											
1	Charge											
	a) Propelling	ea					280	209.097	209.093	83.674	83.674	245.182
	b) Suppl. f. Art. Shell	ea						1.320	7.467			36.915
	c) Spotting	ea						5.050	2.985			12.522
2	Powder Black and Smokers	lb										253.368
3	Burster	ea						4.793	4.780	22.094	22.094	19.122
4	Bangalore Torpedo	ea						255	5			72
5	Destructor	ea										6

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Item No.	June 1-8, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH NNIST in	SIDE in	NNIST out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	F. Fuses and other Initiators.											
1	Fuse											
	a) Bomb nose, all types	ea						7.913	7.903	109.087	112.157	39.544
	b) Bomb tail all types	ea						866	864	94.802	100.802	16.312
	c) Bomb fire	ea										1.052
	d) Grenade hand	ea						23.569	23.669			186.698
	e) Rocket	ea						118	118	9.365	9.365	3.171
	f) Mine	ea										143.160
	g) Artillery	ea					34.178	510.672	475.723	73.337	73.337	802.531

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NND 867400
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 2 to dsp 200
dated Dec. 10, 1956, from
Seoul

2 August 1956

1 of 6

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the period of June 9th through 30th 1956.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission submits hereby to the Military Armistice Commission the following evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition, for the period of June 9th through 30th, 1956, i.e. since the provisional withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Subteams.

On the basis of the data supplied by the Sides, as compiled in the annexed Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement regarding the above subject of evaluation by either the United Nations Command side or the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

/s/.....

Mr. Brzostowski
Acting Polish Member

/s/ .....

Minister Real
Swiss Member

/s/.....

General Chyle
Czechoslovak Member

/s/.....

General Bergenstrahle
Swedish Member

THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE RETURNED
TO RM/R CENTRAL FILES

Encl #2

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

ANALYTIC BRANCH

JUNE 9-30, 1956, i.e. SINCE THE PROVISIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE NNIST:S

AND CUMULATIVE FIGURES SINCE A-DAY

concerning:

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

REPLACEMENTS OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT,
ARMOURED VEHICLES, WEAPONS & AMMUNITION

IN THE NORTHERN PORTS OF ENTRY

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals
up to June 8, 1956

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By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

Analytic Branch

Monthly Summary Report from the KPA/CPV Side concerning Arrivals & Departures of Military Personnel

Period: June 9 - 30, 1956

PORT OF ENTRY	KPA/CPV Figures				NNIT Figures	
	Permanent		Temporary		Permanent	
	in	out	in	out	in	out
No 1 SINUIJU	240	422	10'754	10'704		
No 4 MANPO	28		88	42		
No 5 SINANJU						
Pyorori - Dari						
Total Current Month	268	422	10'842	10'746		
Cumulative Total since A-Day	112'678	473'789	531'029	688'785	112'410	473'366
Increase / Decrease since A-Day	-361'111		-157'756		-360'956	

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Item No.	June 9 - 30, 1956 COMBAT AIRCRAFT / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mig-15	ea								7
2	Il-10	ea			1					13
3	LA-9	ea								4

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

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NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/96

June 9-30, 1956

Item No	ARMOURED VEHICLES / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tanks:									
	a) T-34 (Gun 76,2 mm)	ea	2	4		28	30	114	118	2
	b) IS-2 (Gun 122 mm)	ea				1	1	21	21	
2	Selfpropelled Gun:									
	a) CY-76 (76,2 mm)	ea		1		1	1	19	20	

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956.

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

June 9-30, 1956

Item No	WEAPONS / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rifles and carbines all types	ea	21		37	2594	2615	153614	151708	951
2	Submachine Guns all types	ea				1112	1112	90968	90968	291
3	Machine Guns									
	a) light all types	ea			2	7	7	12987	12922	82
	b) heavy all types	ea				4	4	4292	4280	47
	c) aircraft 23 mm	ea								5
4a	Antiaircraft Gun 20 mm	ea						1	1	
4b	Antiaircraft Gun 37 mm	ea		1		1	1	194	195	3
4c	Aircraft 37 mm	ea								2
5a	Antitank Gun 45 mm	ea								2
5b	Antitank Gun 57 mm	ea						159	159	7
6	Field and Mountain Gun 75 mm	ea						337	337	4
7	Field Gun 76,2 mm	ea				3	3	162	162	3
8	Antiaircraft Gun 85 mm	ea						23	23	
9	Howitzer 105 mm	ea						25	25	
10	Howitzer 122 mm	ea				38	38	98	98	4

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956.

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NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/97

Item No	June 9-30, 1956 WEAPONS / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Howitzer 155 mm - 150 mm	ea				16	16	54	21	2
12	Recoilless Gun 57 mm	ea						876	876	7
13	Recoilless Gun 75 mm	ea						195	195	11
14	Mortar 60 mm	ea						1713	1711	9
15	Mortar 81 & 82 mm	ea			1	5	5	1878	1878	28
16	Mortar 106,7 mm	ea						77	77	2
16a	Mortar 107 mm	ea						12	12	
17	Mortar 120 mm	ea						12	12	
18	Rocket Launcher 90 mm	ea						1888	1888	15
19	Flame Thrower	ea						11	11	3
20	Field Gun 90 mm	ea						14	14	
21	Rocket Launcher 60 mm	ea						5	5	
22	Multiple Rocket Launcher Cal. 4,5 in M-1	ea						1	1	

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956.

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Item No	June 9-30, 1956 AMMUNITION / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	A. Small Infantry Am.									
1	Cartridge cal. 6,5	ea						172067	172067	805653
2	" " 7,62 & 7,7 mm	ea	1050		589007	230917	231967	30052329	30052329	12882575
3	" " 7,9 mm	ea			54121			84698468	84698468	2289085
4	" " 0,3"	ea						122745	122745	108537
5	" " 9 mm	ea						35357	35357	
6	" " 11,4 mm	ea						68171	68171	5365
7	" " 12,7 mm	ea			12704			11467629	11467629	352397
8	Grenade Hand all types				20476	48	48	2305515	2305515	548629
	B. Artillery Ammunition.									197287
1a	Shell Aircraft 23 mm	ea			10564					17102
1b	Shell Aircraft 37 mm	ea			1056					30631
1c	Shell 37 mm	ea						80881	80881	21800
2	Shell 45 mm	ea				4362	4362			35442
3a	Shell 57 mm	ea			7437			19221	19221	26463
3b	Shell 57 mm Rec. Rifle	ea						255961	255961	
	SK/CZ									

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956.

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By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/97

Item No	June 9-30, 1956 AMMUNITION / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4a	Shell 75 mm	ea						574241	574241	7158
4b	Shell 75 mm Rec. Rifle	ea			3769			7038	7038	14172
5	Shell 76,2 mm	ea		19875	9865			57017	76892	61772
6a	Shell 105 mm HE	ea			3976			56090	56090	24784
6b	Shell 105 mm Smoke & Ill	ea						13	13	
7a	Shell 122 mm	ea	15000		5754	40000	55000	53669	53669	24131
7b	Shell 122 mm Smoke & Ill	ea						50	50	
8	Shell 155 mm	ea			2149					14315
9	Shell Mortar 60 mm	ea						1363901	1363901	80465
10	Shell Mortar 81 & 82 mm	ea				8794	455000	455000	1457405	1457405
11a	Shell Mortar 106,7 mm HE	ea						3786	3786	2476
11b	Shell Mortar 106,7 mm Smoke & Ill	ea						150	150	392
11c	Shell Mortar 107 mm	ea						448	448	
12	Shell Mortar 120 mm	ea				9765		1933	1933	35028
13	Rocket 90 mm	ea						231066	231066	22241
14	Shell Armour piercing Gun Cal.85mm	ea						5075	5075	8664

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals up to June 8, 1956.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/97

Item No.	June 9-30, 1956 AMMUNITION / N	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Shell Fragmention Field Gun 90 mm	ea						8077	8077	
	C. Bombs.									3273
1	Bomb Aircraft 2,5 kg PTAB	ea								157
2	Bomb Aircraft 25 kg AO	ea			21					309
3	Bomb Aircraft 50 kg AO	ea			143					2519
4	Bomb Aircraft 100 kg FAB	ea								11438
	D. Mines.					2307	2307	380	380	3770
1	Mine AP	ea				1200	1200	34	34	
2	Mine AT	ea								385000
	E. Loadings: Explosive and Incendiary Material.									
1	Charge propelling	ea						20053	20053	
2	Bangalore Torpedo	ea								259750
	F. Fuzes and Initiators.					93640	93640	4299	4299	
1	Fuze for Art. Ammunition	ea						201	201	
2	Smoke Discharger	ea								

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

0 6 0 4

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/97

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION
ANALYTIC BRANCH

JUNE 9-30, 1956, i.e. SINCE THE PROVISIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE NNIST:S

AND CUMULATIVE FIGURES SINCE A-DAY

concerning:

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

REPLACEMENT OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT,
ARMOURED VEHICLES, WEAPONS & AMMUNITION

IN THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF ENTRY

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals
up to June 8, 1956

0 6 0 5

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NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/94

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

Analytic Branch

Monthly Summary Report from the UNC - Side concerning Arrivals & Departures of Military Personnel

Period: June 9 - 30, 1956

PORTS OF ENTRY	UNC Figures				NNIT Figures	
	Permanent		Temporary		Permanent	
	in	out	in	out	in	out
No 6 INCHON	3'265	6'404	6'749	5'954		
No 8 PUSAN	26	352	316	324		
No 10 KUNSAN	96	218	868	1'036		
Pohang Dong - Airport			1'067	640		
Osan - Airport			344	488		
Chinhae - Seaport						
Pyongtaek - Airport						
Taegu						
Total Current Month	3'387	6'974	9'344	8'442		
Cumulative Total since A-Day	473'487	760'335	11'093'304	1'015'066	449'902	712'758
Increase / Decrease since A-Day	-286'848		-11'762		-262'856	

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/97

Item No.	June 9 - 30, 1956 COMBAT AIRCRAFT / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	AD 2	ea				76	77	85	86	5
2	AD 3	ea				204	205	224	227	7
3	AD 4	ea	2	6		252	253	267	270	9
4	AU 1 Buno	ea				21	21	52	53	
5	B 26, B & C	ea				2'004	2'032	2'096	2'155	8
6	B 29, A	ea				1	1	1	1	
7	B 45	ea						1	1	
8	F 2 H 2	ea				124	122	137	135	1
9	F 2 H 3	ea				2	2	2	2	
10	F 3 D 2	ea	2	2		83	84	111	109	1
11	F 4 U 4	ea						7	9	
12	F 7 F 3	ea						2	2	
13	F 9 F 4 & 5	ea				217	206	262	246	16
14	F 9 F 6	ea				2	2	2	2	
15	F 51, D	ea				96	94	59	59	36
16	F 80, A & C	ea				37	41	45	42	3

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Item No.	June 9 - 30, 1956 COMBAT AIRCRAFT /S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	F 84, F & G	ea	35	34		2'002	2'023	2'180	2'256	26
18	F 86, E, F & G	ea	55	57		2'513	2'575	2'596	2'720	48
19	F 94, B	ea				150	150	162	170	4
20	Firefly WB	ea				25	36	27	37	
21	LT 6, G	ea		15		257	257	267	281	2
22	Meteor MK 8	ea				112	108	136	142	8
23	RB 26, B & C	ea	15	14		815	850	835	876	1
24	RB 45, C	ea				11	11	11	12	
25	RF 80, A & C	ea				455	450	500	511	1
26	RF 86, F	ea				14	14	16	16	
27	Sea Fury FB 11	ea				15	15	14	15	
28	WB 26, B & C	ea	16	15		250	268	257	280	1
			125	143		9'738	9'897	10'354	10'715	177

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LyM, NARA, Date 1/17/97

Item No.	June 9 - 30, 1956 ARMOURED VEHICLES / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Carrier & HT	ea				33	33	338	338	
2	Vehicles Armoured	ea				21	21	203	203	1
	Carriages motor									
3	Multiple Gun M 16, Cal. 50	ea		1		39	39	287	288	
4	40 mm & M 34 J	ea				36	36	77	77	
5	90 mm	ea						6	6	
6	105 mm Gun & Howitzer	ea						106	106	
7	155 mm Gun & Howitzer	ea				1	1	58	58	
8	8" Howitzer M 43	ea						17	17	
9	Recovery Vehicles M 32	ea				100	100	109	109	
10	L V T	ea				103	103	398	443	
	Tanks									
11	Light M 24 & M 41 E 1	ea				7	7	101	101	
12	Medium M 4 A 3 & M 4 A 1	ea				25	25	270	270	2
13	Medium M 4 A 3 w/Flamethrower	ea				1	1	7	7	
14	Patton (M 46, M47)	ea		17		190	190	396	412	2
15	Centurion	ea				21	21	102	107	
	Wi/CH									

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/94

Item No.	June 9 - 30, 1956 WEAPONS / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16	Carbines & Rifles, all types	ea	387	1'363		106'519	107'977	383'179	384'480	951
17	Submachine Guns, all types	ea	79			15'685	15'918	21'222	21'364	221
18	Guns, machine, Cal. 30, 303	ea	12	51		1'314	1'324	14'197	14'328	212
19	Guns, machine, Cal. 50	ea	84	225		322	406	14'294	14'625	45
20	Mount Trailer, Multigun M 55	ea				69	69	122	122	
21	Launchers Grenade	ea	78			1'816	1'894	14'169	14'169	115
22	Launchers Rocket 2.36"	ea		1		12	12	1'028	1'029	10
23	Launchers Rocket 3.5"	ea	12	64		501	513	7'233	7'314	20
24	Launchers Rocket 4.5"	ea				1	1	20	20	
25	Rifles recoilless, 57 mm	ea		12		18	18	1' 182	1'194	16
26	Rifles recoilless, 75 mm	ea		13		6	6	600	613	26
27	Rifles recoilless, 105 mm	ea				15	15	53	53	
28	Guns Automatic, 20 mm	ea				20	20	405	405	
29	Guns Automatic 24 mm	ea								7
30	Guns Automatic 29 mm	ea								
31	Guns Automatic 40 mm	ea				41	41	87	87	

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/94

Item No.	June 9 - 30, 1956 WEAPONS / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT'S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32	Guns, 57 mm	ea						10	10	20
33	Guns, 75 mm	ea								
34	Guns, 90 mm	ea				14	14	53	53	
35	Guns, 17 Pdr.	ea				13	13	32	32	
36	Guns, 25 Pdr.	ea				24	24	84	83	
37	Guns, 5.5"	ea				3	3	12	12	
38	Howitzers, 75 mm	ea						2	2	
39	Howitzers, 105 mm	ea				1	1	522	522	5
40	Howitzers, 155 mm	ea				6	6	233	233	
41	Howitzers, 8"	ea				1	1	3	3	
41a	Howitzers, 240 mm	ea						12	12	
42	Mortars, 2" & 60 mm	ea		14		86	86	1'446	1'460	6
43	Mortars, 3" & 81 mm	ea		21		89	89	714	735	27
44	Mortars, 4.2"	ea				219	113	411	412	1
45	Flamethrowers	ea				46	45	690	690	114
46	Projectors, anti Tank	ea						2	2	

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the total up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/97

Item No.	June 9-30, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	A. Small Infantry Am.									
1	Cartridge Cal. 22	ea				10.168				10.985
2	" " 30,303	ea	8.599.103		7.244.387	300.429.947	309.397.189	7.599.318	7.232.901	475.277.931
2a	" " 30	lbs				112.745				
3	" " 38	ea	15.000		2.235	61.503	75.103	315	65	91.814
4	" " 45	ea	478.800		410.921	11.031.575	11.686.606	56.517	58.940	13.653.198
5	" " 50	ea	161.805		443.591	4.744.769	5.900.663	6.182.893	6.185.893	18.840.996
6	" " 55	ea								406
7	" " 7.92 mm	ea				72.450	72.450			307.785
8	" " 9 mm	ea			1.000	451.332	451.332	3.081.393	3.000.000	2.589.420
9	" Grenade Rifle & Carbine	ea				213.127	214.363			390.429
10	Grenade Hand / All types	ea	1.000		10.423	368.471	339.557	139.106	137.648	1.148.212
11	Grenade Rifle	ea	5.950		4.665	142.031	147.856	54	42	258.212

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/92

June 9-30, 1956

Item No.	AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH: SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING: NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	B. Artillery Ammunition.									
1	Cartridge 20 mm	ea			26.444	667.748	670.618	1.037.135	1.057.135	1.034.685
2	" & Shell 37 mm HE	ea								31.290
3	" " 40 mm HE	ea	1.200		10.935	160.840	162.040	32.462	32.462	361.157
4	" " 57 mm HE	ea	15.278		3.696	53.755	69.043	14.220	14.220	212.552
5	" " 57 mm Smoke & Ill.	ea			309	4.670	4.668	396	396	21.431
6	" " 75 mm HE	ea			1.973	19.001	19.002	53.363	53.363	247.054
7	" " 75 mm Smoke, Ill.	ea			183	3.401	3.401	14.069	14.069	21.574
8	" " 76 mm HE	ea			400	59.799	55.867	2.642	2.642	92.550
9	" " 76 mm Smoke, Ill.	ea			1	3.957	3.957			4.836
10	" " 90 mm & 3.5" HE	ea	10.758		2.448	50.214	61.703	25.727	25.727	219.923
11	" " 90 mm & 3.5" Smoke Ill.	ea			486	108	108	96	96	8.754
12	" " 105 mm Gun, How. HE	ea	9.970		5.490	199.760	208.989	437.156	437.156	796.137
13	" " 105 mm Gun, How. Smoke Ill	ea			280	19.757	19.757	312.232	312.232	41.181
14	Shell 140 mm HE	ea								70
15	" 155 mm HE	ea	305		1.098	135.726	136.035	3.915	3.915	201.474

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/94

June 9-30, 1956

Item No.	AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH: SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING: NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16	Shell 155 mm Smoke & Ill.	ea			1.366	12.268	12.268	16.107	16.107	8.247
17	" 240 mm HE	ea								1.623
18	Cartridge 17 PDR HE	ea				20	20	16.043	16.043	2.585
19	" 20 PDR HE	ea				2.751	2.647	33.947	33.947	7.878
20	" & Shell 20 PDR Smoke, Ill.	ea				239	15	2.516	2.516	889
21	" " " 25 PDR HE	ea				200.296	200.400	206.136	206.136	530.435
22	" " " 25 PDR Smoke & Ill	ea				1.160	1.384	7.684	7.684	12.091
23	Shell Cal. 8" How. HE	ea	1.175				1.175	57.049	57.049	11.779
24	" Mortar 2" & 60 mm HE	ea			15.473	453.601	451.202	996	474	859.165
25	" " 2" & 60 mm Smoke, Ill	ea			1.215	46.445	46.446	14.081	13.638	135.113
26	" " 3" HE	ea				39.459	39.459	71.296	70.000	82.581
27	" " 3" Smoke & Ill.	ea				8.994	8.994	6.997	6.991	11.864
28	" " 4.2" HE	ea			315	41.640	41.842	58.702	58.789	145.776
29	" " 4.2" & Ill.	ea	3.000		23	12.091	15.090	7.580	7.580	25.501
30	" " 81 mm Smoke & Ill.	ea			3.202	39.088	39.088	6.552	6.552	64.603

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LyW, NARA, Date 1/17/24

Item No.	June 9-30, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	Shell Mortar 81 mm HE	ea			2.965	306.076	306.388	358.330	358.330	319.683
32	" " 5.5" HE	ea				1.985	1.985	13.750	13.750	6.081
33	" " 155 mm HE	ea								51
34	" various types & Cal. HE	ea				6.660	5.644			3.282
35	" " " " Sm & Ill.	ea								565
36	Rocket 2.25", 2.36" HE	ea			1.252	31.420	31.420			126.086
37	" 3.2 & 3.5" HE	ea			1.211	50.632	50.627	421	541	185.201
38	" 4.5" HE	ea			699	1.079	1.079	1.079	1.079	47.271
39	" 80 mm HE	ea								1.719
40	" Smoke	ea	4.227		1.275	5.211	9.420			48.653
41	" Head all types	ea			131	31.223	14.571	24.886	26.986	20.556
42	" Motor all types	ea			632	42.407	7.407	20.878	21.248	12.280

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals up to June 8, 1956

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/94

June 9-30, 1956

AMMUNITION / S

Item No.	Nomenclature 1	Unit 2	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH: SIDE in 4	SIDE out 6	SIDE destr. 7	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING: NNIT in 8	SIDE in 9	NNIT out 10	SIDE out 11	SIDE destr. 12
	C. Bombs.									
1	Bomb Fragmentation - 99 lbs	ea						18.420	18.420	39.399
2	" " 100 - 249 lbs	ea			522	604	596	31.494	31.494	17.196
3	" " 250 - 499 lbs	ea			209	403	403	35.204	35.204	2.119
4	" " - 500 lbs	ea			246	356	356	11.560	11.560	2.564
5	" " -1000 lbs	ea			110	20	20	10.793	10.793	1.147
6	" " - 2000	ea				1	1	671	671	1
7	" Incendiary - 500 lbs	ea						820	820	1.835
8	" Fire MK 78-C	ea				182	182			192
9	" " - 750 lbs	ea								83
10	" Bunker	ea								784
11	" Signal	ea				2.853	2.953			
12	" Napalm 90 gal. Tank	ea				1.482	6	4.544	4.544	1.110
12a	" Fire 90 gal. Tank empty	ea						5.466	5.466	
13	Thickener	lbs			2.395	20.842,5	20.902,5	206.653	206.653	150.854,25
14	Bomb Cluster Incend. 100 lbs	ea						77	77	3.071

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/97

June 9-30, 1956

Item No.	AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH: SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING: NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	D. Mines.									
1	Mine AP	ea	9		14	69.790	69.805			80.883
2	Mine AT	ea			31.938	59.921	59.925	6.331	6.331	99.304
3	Mine Napalm	ea				479	5.506			12.658
4	Mine Smoke	ea				1.461	1.461			12.579
	E. Loadings: Explosive and Incendiary Materiel.									
1	Charge									
	a) Propelling	ea	565		2.180	209.097	209.658	83.674	83.674	247.362
	b) Suppl. f. Art. Shell	ea				1.320	7.467			36.915
	c) Spotting	ea				5.050	2.985			12.522
2	Powder Black and Smokers	lb								253.368
3	Burster	ea				4.793	4.780	22.094	22.094	19.122
4	Bangalore Torpedo	ea				255	5			72
5	Destructor	ea								6

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals up to June 8, 1956

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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/97

Item No.	June 9-30, 1956 AMMUNITION / S	Unit	Figures for the CURRENT MONTH			Cumulative Figures SINCE A-DAY OR NNIT:S BEGINNING				
			SIDE in	SIDE out	SIDE destr.	NNIT in	SIDE in	NNIT out	SIDE out	SIDE destr.
	Nomenclature 1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	F. Fuses and other Initiators.									
1	Fuse									
	a) Bomb nose, all types	ea				7.913	7.903	109.087	112.157	39.544
	b) Bomb tail, all types	ea				866	864	94.802	100.802	16.312
	c) Bomb fire	ea								1.052
	d) Grenade hand	ea				23.569	23.669			186.698
	e) Rocket	ea				118	118	9.365	9.365	3.171
	f) Mine	ea								143.160
	g) Artillery	ea	2.230		30.402	510.672	477.953	73.337	73.337	832.933

NOTE: NNIT-figures show the totals up to June 8, 1956

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/92

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

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Action Assigned to
Action Taken noted; enclosure retained in NA files
December 10, 1956
DATE
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Action Office Symbol
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Action to DC/R

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy, Seoul

201
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF :

Jan. 10 1957

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	FE-4	RMR-2 OLI-8 IO-4
	REC'D 12-31	INFO OTHER CIA-12 OSD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3

SUBJECT: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) Reports on the Rotation of Military Personnel and the Replacement of Combat Aircraft, Armoured Vehicles, Weapons and Ammunition in Korea -- Months of July, August, September and October, 1956

NOTE: As stated in Note preceeding Embassy Despatch 200 dated December 10, 1956, the Embassy is currently engaged in transmitting to the Department accumulated documents reporting meetings of the NNSC, the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Secretaries and the MAC, respectively.

Six (6) copies each of the NNSC evaluation reports for the months of July, August, September and October, 1956, are forwarded attached as Enclosures 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively, for the information of the Department and other interested agencies in Washington. They were made available to the Embassy by the Headquarters, United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC).

In submitting the monthly evaluation to the MAC the NNSC in each instance reported, as usual, that on the basis of data available to it, the Commission found no violations of the provisions (paragraphs 13 (c) and 13 (d)) of the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) relating to the subjects evaluated.

Two things should be noted with respect to the attached reports: (1) The NNSC evaluations are now based only on data supplied by the two sides to the AA, the United Nations Command (UNC) side and the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) side. Prior to June 9, 1956, the NNSC evaluations were based on data supplied by the two sides and on the findings of NNSC inspection teams observing movements of military personnel and incoming shipments at the ports of entry in both South and North Korea (Embassy Despatch 200 dated December 10, 1956). (2) With respect to the reports for the Southern Ports of Entry (i.e., those in the territory under the control of the UNC side), the nomenclatures used in the NNSC reports to describe artillery ammunition items numbers 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30 and 31 have been changed, effective with the report for August, 1956. In letters of August 15, 1956, as already reported in Embassy Despatch 197 dated December 10, 1956, UNCMAC informed both the NNSC and the KPA/CPV side that the UNC would use new nomenclatures in future reports, reflecting revisions made in U.S. Army ordnance supply catalogs.

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According to the figures on military personnel strength found in the attached reports, during the four months period the KPA/CPV side reduced its strength by approximately 1,000 while that of the UNC side dropped approximately 2,500. As of the end of October, 1956, cumulative net reductions in personnel since Armistice Day (July 27, 1953) totaled 362,175 for the KPA/CPV side and 292,295 for the UNC. Comparable figures for the end of October, 1955, one year earlier, were 329,535 and 288,246, respectively (see Embassy Despatch 229, dated January 16, 1956). Most of the decrease in KPA/CPV strength during the year seems to have occurred during March, 1956, during which month the Communists reported a decline in strength of more than 30,000. (See Embassy Despatch 29 dated July 25, 1956).

For the Ambassador:

William G. Jones

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

Six (6) copies each of:

1. NNSC Evaluation Report -- July, 1956
2. NNSC Evaluation Report -- August, 1956
3. NNSC Evaluation Report -- September, 1956
4. NNSC Evaluation Report -- October, 1956

Copies to: UNCMAC
G-2, Eighth Army

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/96

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Action Taken noted; retained 1 attendance
Date of Action JAN 14 1957

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy, Seoul

202
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE December 10, 1956

REF : Embassy Despatch 28, July 25, 1956

15 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION *** FE-4	DEPT. INFO RM/R-2 OCI-8 IO-4 EUR-5 P-1
	REC'D 1/18	OTHER C IA-12 OSD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3

Action Officer Symbol NA
Director, Office of Northeast Asian Affairs C.A. Ferrell Jr.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Records of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) Meetings -- (Meetings, Numbers 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253 and 254)

NOTE: In the despatch under reference, the Embassy forwarded a subject index of NNSC meetings compiled by the Headquarters, United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) and undertook to collect and forward to the Department records of recent NNSC meetings. The records of Meetings 255-261 relating to the provisional suspension of operations of the NNSC inspection teams, effective June 9, were transmitted to the Department by separate despatch. Now the Embassy has the balance of the verbatim records of NNSC meetings since early April 1956. Beginning with this despatch, the Embassy plans to submit the balance of these records, and those received subsequently, to the Department and expects in the future to transmit these records on a current basis. It is hoped that such information will serve to supplement earlier reporting by the Embassy and others, and will become a useful part of the Department's historical record relating to Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) matters. In other reporting, especially in its series of despatches forwarding and commenting upon the monthly operations reports prepared by UNCMAC, the Embassy has already referred frequently to various meetings of the NNSC and has highlighted the subjects believed to be of greatest interest to the Department.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. NNSC Plenary Meetings numbers 247-254, inclusive
3. NNSC Evaluation Reports
4. Compensation for NNSC Personnel Suffering from Injuries or Damages
5. Transportation of NNSC Personnel in South Korea
6. Changes in NNSC Personnel
7. Effectiveness of the NNSC
8. Rumors of Swiss and Swede Withdrawal from the NNSC

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1. Introduction

Without trying to give a complete account of the organization's history, operations and frustrations, it occurs to the Embassy upon beginning this new series of despatches that the reader may find useful some brief comments serving to remind him of basic facts concerning the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC).

The NNSC is a four-member supervisory group established by the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) as of July 27, 1956. Its given mission is "to carry out the functions of supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation, as stipulated in sub-paragraph 13c and 13d and paragraph 28" of the Armistice "and to report the results of such supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation to the Military Armistice Commission." Representatives from four "neutral" countries, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and Czechoslovakia constitute the membership of the Commission; each has a staff of assistants furnished by his country. In addition, the AA provided the NNSC with assistance in the form of subordinate Neutral Nations Inspection Teams (NNITS) whose members are from the same four neutral nations forming the membership of the NNSC itself. NNITS were stationed at ports of entry in South and North Korea and some were stationed in reserve at the headquarters of the NNSC to be dispatched as mobile NNITS (or MITS) to investigate within the territories of the two sides as required. NNSC meetings are held at its Headquarters located in the Joint Security Area (commonly referred to as "Panmunjom" because of its proximity to that village) within the Demilitarized Zone. In practice the Commission meets formally in plenary session once each week, usually on Thursdays, and in extraordinary or special session upon call as necessary. Paragraph 45 of the AA requires the NNSC to submit copies of the record of the proceeding of all its meetings to the MAC as soon as possible after each meeting. Since June 8, 1956, NNSC functions and operations have been carried out only at its headquarters; on that date its inspection teams stationed at ports of entry ceased to function and shortly thereafter withdrew to NNSC headquarters. This development has already been fully reported by the Embassy.1/

2. NNSC Plenary Meetings numbers 247-254, inclusive.

Verbatim records of NNSC Plenary Meetings numbers 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, and 254 are submitted attached for the information of the Department as enclosures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively. The Embassy regrets that it is unable to forward six (6) copies in each instance. Other documentary material relating to some matters concerning the NNSC during the period covered by the enclosed reports is submitted attached as enclosures Nos. 9 through 35.

The eight (8) NNSC meetings which are the subject of the records attached were held during the period April 12 through May 24, 1956. Usually the first three or four items on the agenda of NNSC plenary meetings are the same and routine: approval of the meeting's agenda, approval of the record of the previous meeting, and receipt of reports from the Commission's inspection teams and Analytic Branch. Thereafter at each meeting the group discusses its "problems", activities of one kind or another, and miscellaneous items of interest. The

1/ See Embassy despatches #35, July 27, 1956, and #200, December 10, 1956.

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matters considered by the Commission during the period under review seem to fall naturally into several subject groupings, and these have been summarized accordingly.

3. NNSC Evaluation Reports

As already stated in the introduction above, the mission assigned the NNSC by the AA includes reporting to the MAC the results of its supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation of matters stipulated in sub-paragraphs 13c, and 13d,. The first governs the introduction of reinforcing military personnel and the rotation of units and personnel by the two sides to the Armistice; the second prescribes with respect to the rights of the two sides to replace "combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice." According to the AA, NNSC inspection teams (NNITS) were stationed at the ports of entry to supervise and inspect those activities and report to the NNSC; and the AA also requires the two sides to report daily to the NNSC on such movements of personnel and incoming shipments of materiel. The Analytic Branch of the NNSC uses the reports from the two sides and, until cessation of their operation on June 8, 1956, the reports from the NNITS, to prepare summaries and issue a monthly "Evaluation on the Rotation of Military Personnel and the Replacement of Combat Aircraft, Armoured Vehicles, Weapons and Ammunition for the period ___ ___."1/

During its 250th plenary Meeting on May 3, 1956 (Summary record, enclosure #4) the NNSC approved and signed the evaluation for the month of March, 1956.2/ At the 254th meeting on May 24, 1956, the NNSC received and noted the summary reports for the month of April, 1956, prepared by the Analytic Branch and directed the Secretaries to draft the evaluation for that month.3/

4. Compensation for NNSC personnel suffering injuries or damages. 4/

The question of compensation or indemnity for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel when carrying out their functions in Korea assigned by the AA was introduced for NNSC consideration by the Swiss Member, Minister Real, at the Commission's 247th meeting on April 12, 1956 (Enclosure #1). Further consideration of the matter took place during the 249th (Enclosure #3), 251st (Enclosure #5), 252nd (Enclosure #6), 253rd (Enclosure #7), and 254th (Enclosure #8) meetings. After debate the Commission arrived at the conclusion that the sides to the AA

1/ The Embassy received copies through the courtesy of UNCMAC and forwards them by despatch to the Department.
2/ March report was submitted to the Dept. by Embassy despatch #29, July 25, 1956.
3/ Final April report was submitted to the Dept. by Embassy Despatch #29, July 25,1956.
4/ See Embassy despatch #32, July 25, 1956, for previous report on this matter.

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"should provide adequate compensation for injuries and damages suffered by the NNSC-personnel in the fulfillment of their tasks in Korea." It decided to present its position on the subject to both sides on the MAC, and accordingly wrote to the two sides on May 12, 1956, seeking their agreement and requesting an early reply. A copy of that letter is attached as Enclosure #9 and the text is also incorporated in the record of the NNSC's 252nd meeting. The UNC replied first; in his letter to the NNSC of May 14, 1956, Enclosure #10, (text also incorporated in record of 253rd NNSC meeting), the Senior Member UNCMAN acknowledged receipt of the NNSC letter of May 12th, stated the matter was outside the competence of the MAC and reported that he had forwarded the NNSC letter to the Commander-in Chief, United Nations Command (CINCUNC). The KPA/CPV side replied by letter on May 17, 1956, Enclosure #11, which was considered by the NNSC during its 254th meeting. As related in the record of that meeting, Enclosure #8, the KPA/CPV side agreed with the NNSC position on the principle of compensation and stated in effect that it is prepared to provide adequate compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the fulfillment of their tasks in Korea. The NNSC filed the UNCMAC letter as an interim reply, noted the KPA/CPV letter, filed it and expressed appreciation for its prompt and positive nature.1/

The discussions of the problem of compensation recorded in the minutes of the NNSC meetings make interesting reading. Upon introducing the matter the Swiss Member made it clear that he was speaking to the principle regarding indemnity and detaching the question from any particular case or cases; the Polish and Czech Members initially sought to introduce the practical aspects as well because of the Polish claim for compensation in connection with the aircraft crash of November 7, 1955 (See Background below); in the end, however, all four Members of the NNSC agreed that the case put to the two sides would be one of the principle; but the Polish Member served notice that it would proceed with the practical question after the principle was settled. The Swiss Member assumed that the question was of interest to the four delegations to the NNSC and to their respective Governments as well; the Swedish Member clearly stated at the outset that he would have to submit the question to his Government; and during the discussion the Polish Member stated that the Polish Government was "deeply concerned". The final NNSC proposal to the two sides reflects the fact that all members agreed that the AA lacks a specific provision, a clear legal obligation for the sides to compensate for losses and damages; other considerations, however, held important and pertinent were the mandate given the members of the four nations by the two opposing sides, and provisions of the AA prescribing responsibility of the two sides toward the NNSC relating to matters of protection (AA paragraph 13g), logistic support (paragraph 13h), and costs of NNSC operations (paragraph 18). In the final analysis the NNSC reasoned its conclusion on the grounds of fairness, equity, and common justice. Discussion within the NNSC included the aspect of precedence already established by the UNC side; the Polish Member stated (247th meeting) that the principle of material responsi-

1/ Comment: There the matter still stands, for practical purposes, as the UNC has not yet stated its position. See Embassy despatch #199, December 10, 1956, for a report that in October, 1956, the NNSC queried UNCMAC for a definite answer and was informed in reply that higher UNC authorities are giving the matter careful consideration.

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bility for losses had been confirmed in "two precedence setting cases" concerning losses by Czechs during transportation in South Korea; and the Czech Member stated (251st meeting) that in 1955, the UNC side had granted adequate indemnity for a loss suffered by the Czech delegation.1/

The replies made by the two Sides to the Commission's proposal on compensation, caused the NNSC to note briefly several other related matters. The UNC reply, as indicated above, held that the matter of compensation was outside the competence of the MAC; on this point the Polish Member disagreed and the Swiss Member refrainedfrom comment on the grounds that the question of competence of the MAC was principally the concern of the two sides to the AA (Summary Record 253rd meeting, enclosure #7). In its letter of May 12th to the Sides (Enclosure #9) the NNSC stated that "the sides" should provide compensation; the KPA/CPV reply (Enclosure #11), stated that compensation should be borne by "the side concerned". Noting this difference the Polish Member stated in the 254th NNSC meeting that he had not understood the NNSC position to be that "both sides jointly" should be responsible for accidents happening on territory under the control of one side only, but the Swiss Member expressed the opinion that it was up to the two sides to decide on an interpretation of AA paragraph 18 concerning sharing of costs. The KPA/CPV reply (Enclosure #11) also included reference to the problem of NNSC investigations of accidents injuring personnel of the NNSC (See background below); and gave the KPA/CPV opinion that the NNSC is competent and entitled to conduct such investigations. During the 254th NNSC meeting all Members noted the KPA/CPV view, the Czech delegates expressed appreciation and the Swiss Member reminded his colleagues of his view that "legally such competence for the Commission cannot be derived from the terms of the Armistice Agreement."

Background:

NNSC interest in the matter of compensation stems from the fact that on several occasions since the signing of the AA on July 27, 1953, transportation accidents occurred involving the safety of NNSC personnel being moved about Korea in the performance of their Armistice duties. Three such incidents, in particular, preceeded the NNSC consideration of the indemnity issue. A U.S. Army L-20 aircraft carrying three members of the Polish delegation of the NNSC crashed in South Korea on November 7, 1955, while enroute from Kunsan (a "port of entry" where a NNIT was stationed) to Kimpo Air Base (K-14) near Seoul. The U.S. Army pilot and the three Polish NNSC personnel were killed in the accident.2/ On December 17, 1955, a UNC side helicopter carrying NNSC personnel had to make a forced landing near Inchon, in the ROK, but the passengers were not injured. Then on January 27, 1956, another U.S. Army helicopter carrying NNSC personnel crash landed and burned in the streets of Pusan, also in the ROK. At that time three (3) Polish members and one Swiss Member of the NNSC inspection team stationed at Pusan were aboard; a Polish Officer who suffered burns on the legs

1/ UNCMAC has informed the Embassy that during 1954-55 the 8th U.S. Army processed and paid two Czech and one Swedish claims for losses of clothing and other effects suffered while the personnel were being officially transported by UNC carriers.
2/ The Embassy reported this incident to the Department telegraphically at the time and later submitted a more complete account in its Despatch 174, November 29,1956.

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and face was the only passenger injured. Those accidents, as indicated, happened in the territory under the control of the UNC. In the 254th NNSC meeting (Enclosure #8) the Czech Member stated that on the territory under the control of the KPA/CPV side "no such occurrences as to instigate our Commission to discuss the compensation principle... have been recorded."1/ The accidents of November 7, 1955, and January 27, 1956, produced disagreement between the NNSC, and the UNC side, in the first instance, and between the Polish Member, NNSC, and the UNC side, in the second instance, with respect to the right of NNSC and/or a member delegation thereof to investigate such accidents in the territory of the UNC side. The adequacy of information given NNSC and the Polish Delegation of NNSC by the UNC side upon completion of the UNC investigation of the November 7th accident was questioned by the NNSC. Enclosures numbers 9 through 24 furnishing some of the correspondence involving the UNCMAC, the NNSC, NNSC members and the KPA/CPV side concerning the accidents, compensation and investigations, are forwarded as of possible interest to the Department.

5. Transportation of NNSC personnel in South Korea.

The records of the NNSC's 248th and 250th meetings in April show that on those occasions long discussions were held on the matter of facilities furnished by the UNC side for the transportation of NNSC personnel within the territory under the control of the UNC side. At the 248th meeting (enclosure #2) the Polish and Czech Members criticized the UNC side for "certain shortcomings" in the transportation provided by the side; however, the Swiss and Swede Members, whose delegations had also recently experienced inconvenience, spoke more moderately and recognized that the troubles were occuring during the breaking-in period of a new system of transport established by the UNC side. The UNC had initiated certain changes in its transportation for NNSC personnel during March, 1956, and so informed the NNSC through its transportation office on March 23rd. Following up the changes, the Senior Member, UNCMAC, wrote the NNSC on April 27th, formally notifying that body that scheduled flights of the US Air Force using multi-engine aircraft would be used to transport NNSC personnel from Kimpo Air Base (Seoul) to and from the ports of Kunsan and Pusan; the scheduled flight system would be used in lieu of unscheduled flights by single-engine U.S. Army aircraft previously provided the NNSC. Other travel of NNSC personnel would be accomplished as in the past. See Enclosure #33. The NNSC took note of UNCMAC's letter of April 27 in its 250th meeting on May 3, 1956 (Enclosure #4). At that time the Polish and Czech Members continued their criticism of the UNC efforts to provide transportation for the NNSC and held that the changes made by the UNC side did not meet all of the "desiderata" which the NNSC had submitted to UNCMAC in February, 1956. Again, the Swiss and Swede Members did not associate themselves with the Polish and Czech views and, in effect, expressed satisfaction with the new UNC arrangements, noting that UNCMAC's letter had "expressed the sense of reaponsibility of the UNC-side towards the question of safety..."

1/ UNCMAC has told the Embassy that a KPA/CPV bus carrying NNSC personnel met with an accident while enroute from Kaesong to Panmunjom on March 19, 1954. A Swedish Delegation member suffered a broken clavicle, but UNCMAC knows of no payment made by the KPA/CPV side for the injury.

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Background:

The background on the NNSC discussions of transportation matters referred to above may be stated briefly and is substantially as follows:

The accidents of November, and December, 1955, caused both the UNC side and the NNSC to consider anew the matters of providing safe, efficient and practical transportation for NNSC personnel traveling within South Korea. As noted above, the accidents also caused the NNSC to propose that the two sides to the AA provide compensation for damages and injuries sustained by NNSC personnel. NNSC sought to confer with UNCMAC on safety and transportation problems. In early February the UNC side reiterated its determination "to protect the members of the NNSC by scrupulously observing established safety practices" and informed the NNSC that the UNC did not consider the conference proposed by the NNSC necessary (see Enclosures #29 and #30). Having failed to arrange a discussion, the NNSC wrote UNCMAC on February 17, 1956 setting forth six (6) "desiderata" which it had intended to put forward at the proposed meeting (see Enclosure #31). Among its requests, NNSC suggested that UNC provide two-engine planes for flights to and from Pusan and Kunsan and substitute ground transportation for transportation by helicopter, whenever possible. Meantime, the UNC gave the problem careful study, instituted changes and announced them, as stated above, to the NNSC (see Enclosure #33). Enclosures numbers 25 through 33, providing some of the correspondence between the UNCMAC, the NNSC and the Polish Delegation of the NNSC during the period in which the matter was under most active consideration, are forwarded as of possible interest to the Department.

6. Changes in NNSC personnel.

During the period of NNSC activity under review: Major General Osten Lundborg departed and was replaced as Senior Swedish Member by Major General Carl Bergenstrahle; and Colonel Vaclav Hradec departed and was replaced as Czechoslovak alternate Member by Colonel Jiri Lejnar.

7. Effectiveness of the NNSC.

During the course of his farewell remarks April 12, 1956, upon the occasion of departing the NNSC (247th Meeting, enclosure #1) the Senior Swedish Member, General Lundborg, observed: "Although the Commission, for known reasons, is not such an effective instrument as it was hoped, I think that we all agree that we still have a common task."

Upon taking leave of the NNSC on May 3, 1956 (250th Meeting, enclosure #4) the departing Alternate from Czechoslovakia, Colonel Kradec is said to have "expressed his appreciation of the excellent atmosphere which had prevailed in the Commission, especially among the Alternates."

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8. Rumors of Swiss and Swede withdrawal from the NNSC.

Newspapers in Seoul on April 19, 1956, carried a UP despatch datelined New York, April 18th stating that Switzerland and Sweden were discussing the matter of pulling out of the NNSC in Korea. The UP despatch was evidently based on a Newsweek report from Bern to the effect that the Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs had stated Sweden had approached Switzerland with a view to coordinating the withdrawal of the two countries from the NNSC. The report found a ready audience in the ROK since the Republic of Korea dnd its press generally had long been protesting the effectiveness of the AA and the NNSC and had frequently urged the abolition of both. Responding quickly and hopefully pro-Government, Opposition and Independent newspapers in Seoul ran editorials on April 20, 1956, welcoming the news, urging the early abolition of the NNSC and pointing out consequent benefits. The Korean Republid editorial entitled "NNSC withdrawal" is reproduced as Enclosure 35.

The flurry did not go unnoticed by the NNSC. At the 249th meeting on April 26 (Enclosure #3) the Polish Member introduced the subject of the "rumors" and the Korean Republic editorial. In speaking to the point the Swiss Member deplored "the effect the editorial evokes", called it misleading and stated categorically that Switzerland had at no time in the past declared it will retire from the NNSC nor had it taken any initiative aimed at dissolving the NNSC. He did, however, refer to the fact, already well known to the governments concerned, that Switzerland had undertaken "certain diplomatic steps" to reduce the NNSC. The Swedish Member also called the rumors and editorial incorrect and stated that to his knowledge no steps were then being considered to pulling the Swedish delegation out of the NNSC. The Czech Member labeled the Korean Republic editorial as irresponsible and the Polish Member called it representative of "wishful thinking."

For the Ambassador:

William G. Jones 1/31/57

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Enc in Bulky File

Enclosures: (Six (6) copies each unless otherwise indicated)

1. Verbatim Record, 247th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, April 12, 1956 - 4 copies.
2. Verbatim Record, 248th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, April 19, 1956 - 5 copies.
3. Partly Verbatim Record, 249th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, April 26, 1956 - 4 copies.
4. Summary Record, 250th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, May 3, 1956.
5. Partly Verbatim Record, 251st Plenary Meeting, NNSC, May 10, 1956.
6. Verbatim Record, 252nd Plenary Meeting, NNSC, May 12, 1956.
7. Summary Record, 253rd Plenary Meeting, NNSC, May 17, 1956.
8. Partly Verbatim Record, 254th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, May 24, 1956.
9. Letter, NNSC to Senior Member UNCMAC concerning compensation, May 12, 1956.
10. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to NNSC concerning compensation, May 14, 1956.
11. Letter, Senior Member KPA/CPV to NNSC concerning compensation, May 17, 1956.

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12. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Senior Member Polish Delegation, NNSC reporting findings of investigation of November 7, 1955, air crash, November 23, 1955.
13. Letter, NNSC to Senior Member UNCMAC concerning UNC investigation of November 7, 1955, air crash, November 25, 1955.
14. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to NNSC reporting findings of investigation of November 7, 1955, air crash near Kunsan, December 3, 1955.
15. Letter, Chairman of the Week, NNSC, to Senior Member, UNCMAC, forward NNSC statement of record concerning November 7, 1955 aircrash, December 17, 1955.
16. Letter, Senior Swedish Member, NNSC, to Senior Member, UNCMAC, reporting death of Swedish Colonel Nore Eriksson in a road accident, January 7, 1956.
17. Letter, Senior Member, UNCMAC, to chairman of the week, NNSC, reporting January 27, 1956, crash of UNC H-19 Helicopter in Pusan, January 27, 1956.
18. Memorandum, Swiss Delegation NNSC to Secretariat UNCMAC requesting copy investigation report of September 19, 1953, crash of L-20 aircraft near Kunsan, January 31, 1956.
19. Letter, Senior Member, KPA/CPV, to Senior Member UNCMAC protesting January 27, 1956, H-19 crash in Pusan and others, February 1, 1956.
20. Letter, Senior Member KPA/CPV, to NNSC reporting despatch letter February 1, 1956, to Senior Member UNCMAC protesting January 27, 1956, H-19 crash in Pusan, February 1, 1956.
21. Memorandum, Secretary, Secretariat UNCMAC to Secretary General, Swiss Delegation NNSC reporting non-availability of investigation report on L-20 crash on September 19, 1953, February 7, 1956.
22. Letter, Senior Swedish Member NNSC to Acting Senior Member UNCMAC acknowledging receipt of report UNC- investigation of accident in which Colonel Eriksson was killed, February 20, 1956.
23. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Chairman of the Week, NNSC, reporting findings UNC- investigation of January 17, 1956 crash UNC H-19 Helicopter in Pusan, March 30, 1956.
24. Letter, Secretary UNCMAC to NNSC correcting date of H-19 crash given in UNCMAC letter of March 30, 1956, from January 17 to January 27, 1956, April 6, 1956.
25. Memorandum, Swedish and Swiss Members NNSC to Senior Member UNCMAC requesting discussions with UNCMAC relating to the transportation and safety of NNSC personnel in South Korea, January 14, 1956.
26. Letter, NNSC to Senior Member UNCMAC reiterating NNSC proposal for conference with UNCMAC relating to safe transportation for NNSC personnel in South Korea, January 28, 1956.
27. Letter, Secretary to Polish Delegation NNSC to UNCMAC protesting UNC delays in providing transportation for Polish personnel to Pusan site of January 27, 1956 H-19 crash, January 29, 1956.
28. Letter, L & L Division UNCMAC to Secretary Polish Delegation NNSC concerning provision transportation for Polish personnel to Pusan site H-19 crash, January 30, 1956.
29. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to NNSC replying to NNSC letter January 28, 1956, requesting conference with UNCMAC on safety and transportation problems, February 6, 1956.

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30. Press Release by UNCMAC PIO announcing that UNCMAC notified NNSC that UNC is observing established safety practices in aerial transportation of NNSC in the ROK, February 6, 1956.

31. Letter, NNSC to Senior Member, UNCMAC, stating NNSC desiderata concerning safe transportation for NNSC personnel in South Korea, February 17, 1956.

32. Letter, UNCMAC to NNSC acknowledging NNSC letter February 17, 1956, setting forth desiderata concerning transportation NNSC personnel in South Korea, February 24, 1956.

33. Letter, Senior Member, UNCMAC, to NNSC announcing use of multi-engined aircraft to transport NNSC personnel to and from ports of Kunsan and Pusan, April 27, 1956.

34. Letter, NNSC to MAC submitting names of the members and alternate Members, NNSC, as of May 17, 1956, May 17, 1956.

35. Editorial, The Korean Republic, Seoul, April 20, 1956, titled "NNSC Withdrawal."

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By LyN, NARA, Date 1/17/92

Page_____of
Desp. No._____
From_____

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

Page 1 of
Encl. No. ~~12~~ 35
Desp. No. 202
From Seoul

Korean Republic Editorial, April 20, 1956

NNSC Withdrawal

Reports of Swedish and Swiss plans to withdraw from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and thereby bring about the dissolution of that futile body, are most welcome. Such a solution would get rid of the NNSC without the necessity of holding discussions with the Communists, and would eliminate all chance of causing embarrassment to the United States and the United Nations Command.

Another desirable effect would be the worldwide dramatization of the ineffectualness of any agreements made by the Communists. Sweden and Switzerland would be withdrawing not because they wish to shirk international duty and responsibility, but because Communist intransigence has prevented them from carrying out the directives of the Armistice Agreement.

Both Swiss and Swedes have made no bones about revealing the extent of Communist deception and violation of both the letter and the spirit of the truce. They have repeatedly said, and publicly, that the ceasefire is entirely onesided. The United Nations and the Republic of Korea have cooperated fully in supplying information and facilitating inspection. But Communist forces have so obstructed Swiss and Swedish inspectors that inspection in the puppet north has become a farce.

In addition, the Swiss and Swedes have informally attested to the espionage activities of the Communist Czechs and Poles in the south. The Reds are not concerned with preventing an illegal buildup in the Republic of Korea. They know--as well as the Swiss and the Swedes--that the democracies keep their word, and that not one illegal action has been wilfully committed since the signing of the Armistice almost three years ago. So the Czechs and Poles have devoted themselves to mapping military concentrations, to estimating economic potential, to pinpointing the location of industries and other prime targets, and to the attempted subversion of the Korean people.

It is well known that Korea has no liking for neutralism. In a world so direly threatened by Communism, it seems to us that even the genuine neutral is extremely shortsighted. If the Free World falls, neutralism will go with it. There will be just one world order--Soviet Russia and its collection of satellite slave states and peoples.

Nevertheless, the Korean Government and people have a warm place in their hearts for Switzerland and Sweden, and for the role that their nationals have played in trying to make the Armistice work. These two countries may be wrong in their present neutralism, and we think they underestimate the vicious intent of Communism. But they have a long historic record of neutralism and have built that approach to international conduct into a virtual philosophy. We express to both countries and peoples our thanks for sincerely trying to do a job that could not be done.

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If the Swiss and Swedes will now withdraw, and tell the world the whole truth of their experience, they will be performing a notable service to mankind. Too many people and nations still appear prepared to put their trust in agreements with the Communists, still seem willing to believe that the Soviet and its followers will do as they have solemnly pledged.

The great example of the utter falsity of this proposition is the Korean Armistice. Not one promise has been kept, and the documented evidence of the lies and the transgressions is an open book that all may read. Once having read, they will resolve never again to accept the word of a Communist. If the record can be made widely known, it will be decisive defense against the current peace and coexistence propaganda of the Kremlin.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/12

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59

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Action Assigned to

Control: 7905

Rec'd: DECEMBER 13, 1956 5:07 AM

Action Taken noted 12/17

Date

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FROM: BANGKOK

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1731, DECEMBER 13, 12:00 AM

SENT DEPARTMENT 1731, REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 33.

TO UCO FOR GENERAL LEMNLTZER.

Berlis

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM 2065 DECEMBER 10 REPEATED TOKYO 1211.

WILL CONTACT THAILAND GOVERNMENT REGARDING POSSIBLE WITHDRAW COMPANY KOREA. SUCH ACTION MAY WELL BE CONTEMPLATED AND WE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT WHILE PRIME MINISTER STRONGLY SUPPORTS UNITED NATIONS, SEATO AND FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES, HE IS UNDER THESE PRESSURES AMONG OTHERS:

(A) MOST UNITED NATION TROOPS WITHDRAW OR GREATLY REDUCED (FAR MORE WEALTHY AND POWERFUL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH POWERS ONLY HAVE ONE COMPOSITE BATTALIAN); (B) THAILAND COULD REDUCE NUMBERS WHILE ADHERING TO UNITED NATION SUPPORT IN PRINCIPLE BY RETAINING SMALL TOKEN TROOPS; (C) TG APPARENTALLY OWES $18,900,000 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1955 (INST A-211, MAY 5, 1956) IN ADDITION TG INCURRING FURTHER COSTS TROOPS, WHICH ARE ALSO DIRECT DRAIN ON THAILAND TREASURY; AND (D) WITH ELECTIONS COMING FEBRUARY, TG PROBABLY FEELS DESIRABILITY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSE "BRING THE BOYS HOME" AND REDUCE OVERSEAS COSTS AND COMMITMENTS.

WILL ADVISE RESULT CONVERSATION.

BISHOP

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Control: 10164
Rec'd: December 16, 1956
1:41 a.m.

FROM: Seoul

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 564, December 13, 6 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 564, REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 224

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC.

(#) Uncmac (repeat uncmac) Mac will meet 74th time 1030 hosrs KST December 15 upon call KPA/CPV. Uncmac secured 24 hour delay from December 14 originally requested. No indication subject other than usual "alleged violations" armistice.

JAF/7

(#) Correction to follow.

WEIL

Action Assigned to MA

Action Taken Noted

Date of Action 12/17/56

Action Office Symbol NA

Name of Officer HBS

Direction to DC/R File

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DEC 17 1956 AM 10 27
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JAN 17 1957
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Control: 9041
Rec'd: DECEMBER 14, 1956
9:42 AM

FROM: BANGKOK

TO: **Secretary of State**

NO: 1749, DECEMBER 14, 3 P.M.

SENT DEPARTMENT 1749, REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 34.

TOKYO FOR GENERAL LEMNITZER CINCPAC BY OTHER MEANS.

REFERENCE: EMBASSY TELEGRAM 1731.

DISCUSSED MATTER WITH FOREIGN MINISTER WHO INDICATED HE HAD NOT HEARD OF ANY SUCH CONTEMPLATED MOVE BUT WOULD CONSULT THAILAND MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND INFORM ME SITUATION.

DURING DISCUSSION EMPHASIZED POINTS MADE DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM 2065 AS WELL AS LEMNITZER'S AIDE MEMOIRE. HAVE ASKED MAAG CHIEF INQUIRE INFORMALLY AND DISCREETLY CHIEF THAILAND GENERAL STAFF REGARDING INTENTION THAILAND UNIT KOREA. BELIEVE REFERENCE REMARKS PRIME MINISTER TO RHEE MIGHT BACK FIRE AND THEREFORE DID NOT MENTION TO FOREIGN MINISTER.

BISHOP

JLN

Action Assigned to FE/SEA/RHB; FE/NA/CAN
Action Taken noted RHB
noted CAN
Date of Action Dec. 17, 1956
Action Office Symbol NA
Name of Officer C. A. Nerred Jr.
Direction to DC/R filed

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Control: 9839
Rec'd: DECEMBER 15, 1956
7:36 AM

12/17/56

NA

FROM: SEOUL

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 569, DECEMBER 15, 7 PM

SENT DEPARTMENT 569; REPEATED INFORMATION TOKYO 227

TOKYO PASS CINCUNC AND CGAFFE/ARMY EIGHT (REAR).

REFERENCE: EMBTEL SENT DEPT 564, RPTD TOKYO 224.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OBTAINED FROM UNCMAC (RPT UNCMAC) FOLLOWS:

MAC (RPT MAC) MET DECEMBER 15 AS SCHEDULED. SPECIFIC ARMISTICE VIOLATION CHARGE MADE BY KPA/CPV (RPT KPA/CPV) WAS THAT NIGHT DECEMBER 2, 1956 EIGHT ARMED UNC (RPT UNC) PERSONS LANDED COASTAL AREA NORTH KOREA VICINITY 37 DEGREES 49 MINUTES 40 SECONDS NORTH, 125 DEGREES 15 MINUTES 6 SECONDS EAST, RAIDED HOUSES, SHOT ONE NORTH KOREAN, INJURED ANOTHER AND ABDUCTED A 17 YEAR "JUVENILE." KPA/CPV DEMANDED RETURN ABDUCTEE AND SUBMITTED ROSTER NAMES 155 NORTH KOREAN INHABITANTS ALLEGED HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED BY UNC (RPT UNC)FROM COASTAL WATERS AND AREAS NORTH KOREA DURING PAST TWO YEARS NINE MONTHS.

IN REPLY UNC NOTED STATEMENT, ACCEPTED PROFFERED ROSTER BUT MADE NO PROMISE NO COMMITMENTS TO INVESTIGATE EITHER ALLEGED INCIDENT OR ROSTER. WITH REFERENCE LIST THOSE ALLEGEDLY KIDNAPPED COMMENTS OF SENIOR MEMBERS UNCMAC IMPLIED THAT INDIVIDUALS LISTED MIGHT WELL B PEOPLE WHO ESCAPED CONTROL OF KPA/CPV SIDE.

BEFORE CLOSING MEETING KPA/CPV MADE REFERENCE TO ITS PROPOSAL SUBMITTED 50TH MEETING MAC (RPT MAC) NOVEMBER 22, 1954, THAT INHABITANTS BE ALLOWED TRAVEL FREELY BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA. PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATE KPA/CPV STATED PROPOSAL STILL STANDS AND MADE CURIOUS STATEMENT THAT IF UNC (RPT UNC) SIDE WILL AGREE IT WILL THEN BE POSSIBLE FOR "THOSE WHO ARE ALLEGEDLY AGAINST

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ALLEGEDLY AGAINST COMMUNIST TYRANNY." TO GO FREELY OVER TO UNC (RPT UNC) SIDE.

WEIL

JLN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1956 DEC 17 AM 7 21
BUREAU OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEC 21 1956

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Control: 10532
Rec'd: December 17, 1956
5:43 a.m.

FROM: Bangkok

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1766, December 17, 11 a.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT UNNUMBERED; REPEATED INFORMATION SEOUL UNNUMBERED

In response informal inquiry, Chief JUSMAG informed by Chief Thai Combined Defense Staff that Thai Government not considering withdrawal or reduction its force in Korea. Will keep unit there so long as desired by UN.

BISHOP

TT:JLN/14

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~~795.5/12-1756~~

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Action Taken ~~noted RMR~~;
repeated to ~~C~~/NCUNC + CINCPAC

Date of Action Dec. 19, 1956

Action Office Symbol NA

Name of Officer CA Norred Jr.

Direction to DC/R file

Corrected HEO

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By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

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CORRECTION

12/20/56 2 p.m.

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Control: 10532
Rec'd: December 17, 1956
5:43 a.m.

FROM: Bangkok

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1766, December 17, 11 a.m.

The serial number of this CONFIDENTIAL message received as unnumbered should be corrected to read 1766.

JAK-8

Action Assigned to JAK

Action Taken

Date of Action 12/21/56.

Action Office Symbol NA

Name of Officer

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/92

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Runyon L/UNA

DATE: December 17, 1956

FROM : Mr. S. Klaus L/K

SUBJECT: Proposed Joint Defense message re NNSC Insurance Plan

The proposed message to the United Nations Command attached to a memorandum from Mr. Parsons to Mr. Sebald deals primarily with the NNSC proposal for a grant of compensation without regard to liability. I have always been of the opinion and still am that the NNSC idea, as such, is dubious. I agree with the memorandum that the problem is, so far as NNSC is concerned, less immediate because of the cessation of NNSC activities in our zone. I concurred in the ex gratia payment proposal for the reason that, in fact, under the Armistice Agreement the likelihood was great that the United States Government would be held liable by an international tribunal at the instance of the Polish Government for negligence or failure to observe the standard of conduct required of it by the Armistice Agreement in the transportation of members of the NNSC in the Polish incident case. I did not concur on the ground that there was any basis for liability without fault.

My objection, therefore, to the proposed message is solely to the penultimate paragraph, and that objection is based on the premise that the paragraph presumes a lack of liability when, in fact, the evidence indicates that our side might be found guilty on the available evidence of having failed to comply with the appropriate standard of care and preventing any full investigation of what had actually taken place.

It seems doubtful that the Polish Government will commence any diplomatic claims procedure at this time against the United States, in view of the change in the government, the change in the situation in Korea, and possibly the other political factors. Should such a claim be asserted, it would become the duty of this Department, and not merely of the United Nations Command or of the Defense Department, to investigate and determine the validity of the claim.

Mr. English or EE is, perhaps, in a position to know whether, if such a claim is asserted, we would not have counterclaims against the Polish Government.

Insofar as the L/UNA aspects of the case are concerned, I do not comment except to reiterate that I do not think that the UN arrangements made following the Bernadotte case are really applicable to the present case.

L:L/K:SKlaus:lm

CONFIDENTIAL

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

I would, therefore, in addition to asking for the omission of the paragraph I have mentioned, bring to the attention of FE and the Defense Department our view that the legal claim case of the Polish Government is not so shaky as the memorandum to Mr. Sebald implies, although I note that in the second paragraph of that memorandum our position is to some extent already indicated somewhat elliptically.

L:L/K:SKlaus;lm

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By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/95

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File Designation 795.00/12-1856

Memo

Date 18 Dec. 1956

From Parsons

To Sebald

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Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: December 18, 1956

SUBJECT: Dr. Syngman Rhee's Views on the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. Position vis-a-vis the Communist Orbit, and ROK-Japanese Relations.

PARTICIPANTS: President Syngman Rhee
Mr. Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State
Dr. Cho Chung-hwan, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Walter Dowling, Ambassador
Mr. Howard P. Jones, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
T. Eliot Weil, Deputy Chief of Mission

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795.00 - 694.95 b.

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Mr. Robertson called on President Rhee at the Kyung Mu Dai at 4:15 p.m. December 18. In the course of the conversation, which lasted approximately ninety minutes, Dr. Rhee expressed his views on three principal subjects -- the desirability of denouncing the Armistice; the position of the United States vis-a-vis Communist expansion and brutality; and Japanese-ROK relations.

XR-694.95b

For ten minutes or so after Mr. Robertson's arrival, the President indulged in small talk. He appeared hesitant about introducing substantive topics. Eventually, he said he had many questions to ask and wished Mr. Robertson could remain for a week during which these questions could be discussed. When urged by Mr. Robertson to proceed, Dr. Rhee declared the time had come to denounce the Armistice. He said the Koreans' hands were tied; unification had not been achieved; the Communists were building up their forces in the North; the ROKs were prevented from strengthening their forces because the United States adhered to the Armistice Agreement. He said Admiral Radford had told him the United States had the weapons needed to strengthen the ROK forces but was prevented from turning over these weapons by strict adherence to the Armistice Agreement.

Dr. Rhee stressed the dangers inherent in the location of the truce line. He said Communist forces were so close to Inchon that in case of hostilities Seoul could be quickly encircled. He spoke at length

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/92

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length of the brutality and ruthlessness of the Communists; said the population of North Korea had been substantially reduced because people who did not accept the regime were killed. He reminded his listeners of the savagery of the Communist troops when they invaded South Korea, and mentioned Communist violations of the Armistice Agreement.

Mr. Robertson asked Dr. Rhee what he thought would happen if the Armistice Agreement were denounced. Dr. Rhee said the ROK would not go to war "the day after", but having been freed from the restrictions of the Armistice Agreement would see what could be done about unification.

Mr. Robertson pointed out the advantages of abiding by the Armistice Agreement. He reminded Dr. Rhee that in view of the United States-ROK mutual security arrangements the Communists would not attack South Korea until such time as they were prepared to fight the United States and 15 other UN nations who were pledged to come to the aid of the ROK. Mr. Robertson asked what, in view of these circumstances, could be gained by a denunciation of the Agreement. Dr. Rhee then launched into a discussion of the worldwide threat of Communist power, and said the Communists were counting upon the fact America would not fight. Mr. Robertson reminded him that many Americans had died in Korea in defense of the liberty of his country.

Dr. Rhee discussed at length his view that Communist power was extending itself in many parts of the world without effective opposition from the United States. In this connection, he mentioned current developments in the Middle East and asked why the Russians were being allowed to crush the Hungarian revolt without interference by the United States. He said people were being murdered in Hungary but the United States simply said, "You are very brave," and offered money for relief.

Mr. Robertson reminded Dr. Rhee of what the United States was doing to deter Communist expansion; that we had mutual security treaties with more than thirty nations threatened by Communist power -- including Korea, VietNam and the Chinese Republic; that we had put the Communists on notice that if they attacked these countries the United States would come to their assistance. Mr. Robertson told Dr. Rhee that the horrors of thermo-nuclear warfare defied imagination; that people who would not be killed by explosions would likely be killed or maimed by the fall-out; that anyone who had attended a briefing on thermo-nuclear weapons realized that a thermo-nuclear war could literally destroy civilization. Mr. Robertson said our President would never be responsible for starting such a war.

Dr. Rhee

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/12

Dr. Rhee said he wished he could talk to the President. He said he felt the President had an opportunity to assume a position of strong moral leadership. With reference to a remark by Mr. Robertson to the effect that Communist power is deterred by fear of the atomic superiority of the United States, Dr. Rhee asked why the President did not utilize fear of American power to stop the Communist powers from threatening the countries on their borders, and from treating people the way they were treating the Hungarians. He said that as a result of its present policy the United States was losing prestige throughout the world.

Mr. Robertson said the United States was fully aware of the evils of Communism and hated Communism just as much as Dr. Rhee, but the President hoped to solve the problem by peaceful means. Mr. Robertson pointed out that Communism was so evil that it carried the seeds of its own destruction and eventually would destroy itself. He said there were already cracks in the Communist structure. Dr. Rhee repeated his fear that if the United States simply stood by while the Communists behaved as they pleased, and hoped that some day the Communist orbit and the rest of the world would be friends, the Communists would win the struggle. Mr. Robertson made it clear that the United States was not counting on the Communist orbit's becoming friends, and was well aware of their goal of world domination. He reiterated the fact that the President believed his present policy was best for the Free World, and reminded Dr. Rhee that we expected our Allies to make every effort to solve their problems peacefully.

In this connection, Mr. Robertson told Dr. Rhee that if the ROK started hostilities it could not expect the support of the United States and other United Nations. He reminded Dr. Rhee that when the British and French resorted to hostilities in Egypt, the United States refused to support them. He said the British and French had mounted their attack without any consultation with the United States; and that we could not allow ourselves to be forced by our Allies into actions which we would not have approved had we been consulted.

Dr. Rhee said the British were a treacherous nation, and always had been, and added that the Japanese were treacherous. He said they wanted to reconquer Korea, and they were even worse enemies than the Communists. He complained that the United States allowed them to go ahead and re-establish relations with Soviet Russia.

Mr. Robertson said the United States did not make a practice of telling other nations what to do -- that it was not our policy to try to dictate to other countries.

Dr. Rhee

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Dr. Rhee cited his familiar grievances -- real and imagined -- against the Japanese. When he alleged that the Japanese were building a new military machine with American aid, Mr. Robertson pointed out that while the presence of American troops in Japan had brought certain economic advantages, Japan was not receiving any economic aid from the United States and, furthermore, seemed unwilling to appropriate funds for anything resembling a substantial military establishment. When Dr. Rhee condemned the Japanese for claiming "85% of Korean assets", Mr. Robertson said that in so far as he was aware the Japanese had not made such a claim. When Dr. Rhee asked why the United States did not see to it that the Japanese lived up to the San Francisco Treaty and why it did not assume a position on Japanese claims, Mr. Robertson and the Ambassador reminded Dr. Rhee that the United States had taken a position, and that this had been communicated to the ROK Government. Dr. Rhee then asked why the United States did not make this position public.

Mr. Robertson asked Dr. Rhee why the Koreans and the Japanese could not sit around a table and settle their differences. Dr. Rhee alleged that the Japanese were unwilling to do so.

At this point the Ambassador reminded Mr. Robertson that a briefing by certain Cabinet members had been scheduled for five o'clock. As Mr. Robertson left, Dr. Rhee exhibited the same cordiality which was evident at the beginning of the conversation.

Amembassy - T. E. Weil
FE - W. S. Robertson:jas
1/2/57

WSR

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VIA AIR POUCH
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795.00/12-1856 MHK
Action Taken Noted; Retained until measures in DS letter
DATE JAN 24 1957 Feb 7 57
795.00 Feb 21 6 10 PM '57

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: American Embassy, SEOUL — 218 DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. — December 18, 1956 DATE

REF : Embassy despatches #28 dated July 25, 1956, and #202 dated Dec. 10, 1956.

For Dept. Use Only		
	ACTION FE-4	DEPT.
	REC'D 1-29	INFO OTHER CIA-12 OSD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3

DEPT. RM/R-2 OLI-8 EUR-5 P-1 IO-4

NA
C.A. Harris Jr.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Records of Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) Plenary Meetings, numbers 262nd through 287th, held during the period June 28 - December 6, 1956.

This Document Must Be Returned to RM/R Central Files
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NOTE: This is the second in the Embassy's new series of despatches attempting to provide the department and other interested agencies in Washington records of NNSC discussions and actions, corollary to and supplementing the Embassy's other and earlier reporting on various aspects of developments relating to the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA). The first despatch in this series was Embassy's number 202 dated December 10, 1956, which forwarded records of meetings number 247 through number 254. An earlier one, Embassy's number 35 dated July 27, 1956, concerned the withdrawal of NNSC teams from ports of entry and incidentally forwarded the records of meetings number 255 through number 261, covering the period May 31 - June 21, 1956, inclusive.

CONTENTS

1. NNSC Evaluation Reports.
2. Revision of evaluation formula.
3. Revision of Administrative Instruction for the NNSC Secretariat.
4. Changes in NNSC personnel.
5. Compensation for NNSC personnel suffering injuries or damages.
6. Observance of 3rd anniversary, Korean Armistice Agreement.
7. Status and functions of the NNSC.
8. KPA/CPV Request for an NNSC Inspection in North Korea.
9. Change in UNC Side Nomenclatures.
10. Effectiveness of the NNSC.

During the period under review the NNSC met in plenary session twenty-six (26) times. Four (4) copies of the NNSC's reports on each of these meetings, numbered 262nd - 287th, both inclusive, are forwarded attached as enclosures for the information of the Department. Information as to the number, type and date of each meeting is to be found in the list of enclosures appearing at the end of this despatch.

As usual,

WTCarpenter/njc
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The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

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As usual, the agenda of the meetings held during the period show that the NNSC followed its established format, opening each meeting with procedural and routine matters of continuing nature before considering new subjects or more substantive issues current at the time. Much of the NNSC's records provide interesting reading and again a review of them reveals that the discussion held may be segregated into easily identifiable subjects. The Embassy has attempted below to furnish some brief summary and/or background comment on each subject serving to highlight information to be found in the enclosures.

1. NNSC Evaluation Reports

In accordance with the provisions of the AA, the NNSC submits monthly reports to the MAC evaluating the month's activities of the two sides to the AA relating to the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition. Paragraphs 13c and 13d of the AA concern these matters.

During the period of the twenty-six (26) NNSC meetings under review the Commission approved and issued its evaluation reports for the following six (6) months at the meetings indicated for each:

May -- 263rd meeting July 5, 1956
June -- 267th meeting Aug. 2, 1956
July -- 271st meeting Aug 30, 1956
Aug -- 276th meeting Oct 4, 1956
Sept -- 280th meeting Nov 1, 1956
Oct -- 286th meeting Nov 29, 1956

Copies of these reports have already been forwarded to the Department under cover of other Embassy despatches[1/] In each instance, as usual, the evaluations disclosed no violations of the AA by either side.

As indicated in previous despatches the reports for May and the first eight days of June, 1956, were based on data submitted to the NNSC by its own inspection teams stationed at ports of entry and on data reported to the NNSC by the Commanders of the two sides. Reports from June 9, 1956, forward were based only on data submitted to the NNSC by the sides, inasmuch as NNSC teams ceased to function at the ports of entry as of midnight, June 8, 1956[2/]

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1/ May, Embassy Despatch #29, dated July 25, 1956; June, Embassy Despatch #200, dated December 10, 1956; and July, August, September and October, Embassy Despatch #201, dated December 10, 1956.

2/ For further information, see Embassy Despatches #35 dated July 27, 1956, and #200 dated December 10, 1956.

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Remarks concerning the evaluation reports made by Minister Real, the Swiss Member of the NNSC, at its 271st meeting on August 30, 1956, (Enclosure #10) are interesting. At that time the report for July was being considered. The Swiss Member pointed out that the cumulative figures in the report covered approximately three full years, the time elapsed since the signing of the AA on July 27, 1953. He reminded his colleagues that ~~th~~ in the early days differences of views prevented the NNSC from reaching a common evaluation, with the result that separate evaluation reports were filed with the MAC. It was not until the report for the month of April 1954 that NNSC unanimously agreed upon a joint evaluation. In commenting upon trends revealed by the statistics, Minister Real observed that both sides had decreased the strength of their forces considerably since Armistice Day and pointed out how long it would take each side to build back up to Armistice Day strength, in conformity with the AA, paragraph 13c.

2. Revision of the NNSC Evaluation Formula

During the 262nd, 263rd and 264th meetings (Enclosures 1, 2 and 3, respectively), held late in June and early in July, the NNSC discussed the need to change its evaluation formula. This was necessitated by the fact that NNSC inspection teams ceased to function at ports of entry on June 8, 1956, as noted above. The result was a decision to issue two separate reports for June, 1956, one for the period of the first eight days and another for the ~~period of the~~ remainder ~~of~~ of the month.

3. Revision of Administrative Instructions for the NNSC Secretariat.

The cessation of NNSC inspection team operations at ports of entry on June 8, 1956, also caused the NNSC to examine the need for amending instructions to its Secretariat. This matter was considered during the 262nd and 263rd meetings (Enclosures 1 and 2). It was decided that no substantive, structural changes were necessary as regulations appeared sufficiently flexible to meet the new needs.

4. Changes in NNSC personnel.

During the period there were changes in personnel serving on the NNSC affecting the composition of the Polish, Swiss and Swedish delegations. Mr. Szewezyk departed in early July and was replaced as Polish Alternate Member in November by Colonel Paszta; Mr. Bazostowski who had been Acting Polish Member became Member for Poland and assumed rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in early September. Changes in the Swiss Delegation: Colonel J. Bullet departed and was replaced by Colonel A. Grunholzer, early July; Minister Real was replaced as Member for Switzerland by Mr. Jean Stoutz in September; and Colonel Grunholzer, departed in November and was replaced as Swiss Alternate Member by Colonel Hans Bachofner. Swedish Delegation changes: Colonel Areskoug was replaced in October as Alternate Member by Colonel B. G. Benckert, who also served on the Swedish Delegation in 1953-54; and General Bergenstrahle, Swedish Member, departed in November.

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5. Compensation for NNSC personnel suffering injuries or damages.

In May, 1956, the NNSC informed the two sides to the AA that it had concluded that the sides should compensate NNSC personnel for loss or damages suffered while performing their functions in Korea. Both sides answered promptly at the time; the KPA/CPV side agreed and the UNC side stated it considered the matter beyond the competence of the MAC and had referred it to higher UNC authority. Embassy despatches 199 and 202 dated December 10, 1956, are the latest of several previous reports on this issue.

Members of the NNSC considered this matter again several times during the period under review, prompted by the fact that the UNC side had not yet made a definite reply to the NNSC proposal. Finally, NNSC wrote the Senior Member UNCMAC again on October 25, 1956, with a view to obtaining a definite reply. The UNCMAC answer of October 27, 1956, told the NNSC that its proposal was still being given careful consideration.

Minutes of the 265th (Enclosure 4), 273rd (Enclosure 12), 278th (Enclosure 17), 279th (Enclosure 18) and 280th (Enclosure 19) meetings report the discussions. Swiss Minister Real introduced the item during the 265th meeting in order to state that in his opinion the temporary withdrawal of NNSC inspection teams from the ports of entry in Korea had not altered the position taken by the NNSC on compensation. The other members agreed. The NNSC letter of October 25, 1956, was drafted by the Polish member.

6. NNSC Observance third Anniversary of the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

During the 266th meeting (Enclosure 5) July 26, 1956, each member made a speech in observance of the third anniversary of the signing of the Armistice July 27, 1953. These speeches are not long and the reader may find them of interest.

According to the record, the NNSC met 141 times during the first year, 65 times during the second and 60 times during the third. Speeches referred sympathetically, to the problem of Korean unification, spoke of the heavy volume of work performed by the Commission, agreed that the present state of affairs though trying and unsatisfactory, is preferable to a shooting war, and recognized that of late the cooperation and mutual understanding within the Commission had been good. The Polish and Czech Members asserted that the NNSC has played a positive and important role and expressed belief that NNSC will continue to fulfill the obligation of safeguarding the Armistice until a stable peace and unification of Korea is achieved. Swiss Member Minister Real's remarks included observation that the NNSC is not what it should be because of too limited terms of reference. He made it clear that he did not minimize the value of the presence of the NNSC, nor did he overestimate it; he also spoke of a recent change of attitude towards the Commission and an increase in "the margin of uncertainty" with respect to the NNSC's role.

7. Status

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7. Status and Functions of the NNSC.

Background: The reader may find it helpful to be reminded briefly of the background on this subject as an introduction to the brief comments below and to the extensive NNSC debates on this subject, as recorded in records attached to this despatch. For additional information attention is also invited to Embassy despatches 32 dated July 25, 1956, and 35 dated July 27, 1956:

The United Nations Command (UNC) side took an important step at the 70th, 71st and 72nd meetings of the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held May 31, June 4 and June 7, 1956, respectively. At that time the UNC informed the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) side that the UNC side would soon provisionally suspend performance on its part and in the area under its control of those provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) governing operations of the NNSC and NNSC inspection teams. The KPA/CPV side would not agree and protested vigorously. As stated at the time, the UNC side decision was made because of the obstructions and violations of the AA by the KPA/CPV side and because of the conduct of the Czech and Polish members of the NNSC and its inspection teams; it was also stated that the suspensions would remain in effect during the time the KPA/CPV side "continues in default". Following up, the Senior Member, UNCMAC, informed the NNSC by letter of June 8, 1956, that the suspension would become effective June 9. As a result, the NNSC ordered its inspection teams at the ports of entry in both South and North Korea to cease functions as of 0001 hours June 9 and to return to NNSC headquarters at Panmunjom without delay.[1] The practical result was a considerable curtailment of overall NNSC supervisory and inspection functions.

NNSC Deliberations of the NNSC

Formal discussions on the problem of the status of the NNSC were held during the 266th (July 26, 1956),[2] 267th (August 2, 1956) and 268th (August 9, 1956)[3] meetings of the NNSC. See Enclosures numbered 5, 6 and 7, respectively. The members of the NNSC could not reach a joint conclusion and held the matter in abeyance. Although the item may be reverted to when any member wishes to do so, it apparently was not formally taken up again during September[4], October[5], November, or during the first meeting in December. Although the several

1/ Embassy despatch 35 dated July 27, 1956.

2/ Reported in Embassy despatch 82 dated September 11, 1956.

3/ See Embassy despatch 197 dated December 10, 1956.

4/ Reported in Embassy despatch 198 dated December 10, 1956.

5/ Reported in Embassy despatch 199 dated December 10, 1956.

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several Members of the NNSC spoke at great length on the subject, the records of their debate contained in the minutes of the three meetings are very interesting and may well be useful in preparation for the contingency wherein the NNSC could ask the MAC and/or the UNC and KPA/CPV sides to define the present status of the Commission. Without attempting to summarize the debate, the following brief descriptive comments may interest the reader in consulting the full records

The question of the "present" status, functions, duties and competence of the NNSC was introduced for the Commission's consideration by the Swiss Member, Minister Real, at the 266th Meeting, July 26, 1956. In Minister Real's view, the provisional suspension of the activities of NNSC inspection teams, their "temporary" withdrawal from ports of entry and the point that the two sides to the AA "obviously" view the withdrawal "in a different ... in an opposite manner" created an extraordinary situation for the NNSC. He held that the Commission's status and scope of its functions were thus not clear; he expressed his view that clarification of the "present situation" was "essential" and "in the interest of the NNSC itself as well as of the participating countries". To him, the answer "remains clearly with the two signatories of the Armistice Agreement" and he proposed that the NNSC write the MAC "with a view of obtaining clarification on its present status and functions."

In the extended discussion which followed Minister Real's proposal, the Czech Member, General Chyle, was the chief advocate of the opposition. In his very first remarks the General served notice that he intended to present another point of view at great length and stated, "there is no doubt, of course, that the Czechoslovak and Swiss approach to this issue very considerably differ." Before it was over, the strained politeness of the debate was evident.

Minister Real's initial presentation alluded to the NNSC proposal of June 5, 1956, to the MAC concerning withdrawal of the NNSC inspection teams from the ports of entry and to the replies of each side received thereto. He found a contradiction between the two sides of the MAC, as evidenced in their replies. General Chyle agreed, but held that neither side gave notice that it "ceased henceforth to recognize the validity of the respective provisions stipulated by the Armistice Agreement." He further pointed out that the NNSC had not received from the MAC "a joint notification that its competence as stipulated in the AA has been altered"; hence, "the provisions of the AA governing the competence of the Commission are, therefore, still valid". The General also pointed out, however, that the legalistic interpretation of the situation did not solve the practical "fact that understanding circumstances the Commission cannot take it for granted that the UNC side will comply with its request to dispatch Inspection Teams to the South should the NNSC decide so". Calling that aspect the real concern of the Swiss and Swedish Members of the NNSC, the Czech Member held that it was not the business of the whole NNSC to settle the Swiss and Swedish worry: "The NNSC is only an organ supervising the maintenance of the Armistice and not a political superintendent over

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the both sides to MAC." General Chyle restated his point, several times and in several ways, that the legal status of the NNSC rests on the AA, which neither side had yet repudiated and which the MAC ~~on~~ had not changed. The General next argued against an NNSC query to the MAC on the grounds that the NNSC should not try to arbitrate between the two sides and it should "abstain from everything that would lead instead of reconciliation of both opposing sides to a further sharpening of the existing controversies". He expressed himself as "deeply convinced" that an NNSC letter to the MAC as proposed by the Swiss Member "would bring about quite an opposite result, than it should be wished for."

Both sides to the debate referred often to "the new situation as a temporary or provisional one." Continuing his argument that the NNSC should question the MAC to clarify the situation, the Swiss Member asked the Czech Member if "he could define the provisional and functions and competence as it is conceived by MAC today." Responding to General Chyle's expressed belief that a query to the MAC would only produce "two separate and disagreeing letters from the sides," Minister Real refused to accept "the resignation" of the Czech Member. In the Minister's view, if the NNSC really believed it "hopeless" to approach the MAC, "the state of the NNSC is even more precarious than it had appeared" and the "provisional" situatioh would become a permanent one, "a highly unsatisfactory" prospect.

As indicated earlier above, there was no meeting of the minds, no decision was made to question nor not to question the MAC, and the matter was kept "in abeyance" as the formal debate to date stopped on August 9, 1956, at the end of the NNSC's 268th meeting.

8. KPA/CPV Request for a NNSC Inspection in North Korea

Background: On November 7, 1956, two F-51 aircraft of the Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) crossed the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) and intruded into the territory of North Korea. During the incident one of the planes was shot down by the KPA/CPVPside and crashed in its territory. As a result, the 73rd Meeting of the MAC was held November 10, 1956, upon call by the KPA/CPV side. At the meeting that side charged that after crossing into North Korea the two planes attacked KPA/CPV aircraft, which fought back in self-defense, shooting down one of the ROKAF planes. The UNC side admitted that two unarmed propeller-driven aircraft of the ROKAF had inadvertently overflown the territory of North Korea during a training flight due to a navigational error. The KPA/CPV also proposed in the meeting that the NNSC despatch a Mobile Inspection Team (MIT) to investigate the incident. On the same day the KPA/CPV side wrote the NNSC (Enclosure 22) requesting the Commission to send a team "to conduct an investigation into the conditions of arms on the military aircraft" shob down over North Korea.

Deliberations of the NNSC

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Deliberations of the NNSC

The NNSC considered the KPA/CPV request for a MIT at great length during its 282nd (Enclosure 23) 283rd (Enclosure 24) and 284th (Enclosure 25) meetings held November 12 - 16, 1956. The Swiss and Swedish Members argued against sending the team, while the Czech and Polish Members favored the request and wanted to use a team. Failing to reach a joint conclusion, the NNSC replied to the KPA/CPV by letter on November 16, 1956, (Enclosure 26) informing that side that a team would not be dispatched. Again, as in the debates on the issue of status, the Swiss and Czech Members dominated the discussions. The KPA/CPV reply of November 17, 1956, to the NNSC notice expressed "regret" that the NNSC could not comply with the KPA/CPV request for a MIT "owing to the situation created by the illegal acts" of the UNC side forcing the NNSC to withdraw its teams from South Korea. See Enclosure 27.

The extended debate within the NNSC included many references to the earlier discussion as to the exact present, "provisional" status and function of the NNSC to the "obviously" differing views of the two sides to the AA and to the need or lack of need for the MAC itself to define the present status. The Polish Member opened the discussions recommending that the KPA/CPV request for an investigation be approved by the NNSC; the Czech member agreed. The Swiss Member disagreed, citing several "considerations" leading him to his conclusion; the Swedish Member also disagreed in a short initial statement. Thus, the wrangle began. The Czech Member, General Chyle, held there was a legal basis for granting the request in view of the "facts" that the AA defines the competence of the NNSC, the validity of the AA "is being recognized by both sides as in force" and that more specifically, "the institution of MITs and their function have not been repudiated by either of the opposing parties", as, according to him, the UNC side had only suspended operations of the fixed teams, the NNITs. General Chyle also expressed the view that failure of the NNSC to exercise its duty and dispatch a MIT would be an act by the NNSC itself limiting its functions to the Demilitarized Zone only and violating the AA. The Swiss Member, on the contrary, stuck to his view that the functions of the NNSC were "unclear" and that the NNSC did not have a legal basis for dispatching a MIT as requested; he based his view on the fact that the MAC, under which the NNSC derived its function and legal status, had not reached an agreement clarifying the status at the NNSC resulting from the UNC provisional curtailment of NNSC inspections in South Korea. Along the way both the Swiss and Swedish Members also objected on grounds that in view of the UNC's suspensions of NNSC operations in South Korea, the NNSC's use of a team in North Korea would be a "unilateral action", "deviating from neutrality"; to them, "Whatever our Commission is called upon to perform with regard to one side, must -- in principle -- be equally possible with regard to the other side."

9. Changes in UNC side Nomenclatures

As already requested in Embassy Despatch 197 dated December 10, 1956, during August, 1956, the Senior Member UNCMAC informed the NNSC and the KPA/CPV side that in the future reports submitted by the UNC side would employ new

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nomenclature in reporting on certain items of ordnance supply. The changes were made to reflect recent U. S. Army revisions of ordnance supply catalogs. During its 270th Meeting, August 23, 1956 (Enclosure 9) the NNSC merely noted receipt of the UNCMAC letter and instructed the Secretaries and Analytic Branch accordingly.

10. Effectiveness of the NNSC.

Remarks as to the effectiveness of the NNSC are made by its various Members from time to time during debates on issues, departures of members and on special occasions. During the period under review the long debates on the issues of the status and functions of the NNSC and the request of the KPA/CPV side for a MIT inspection brought forth a number of direct comments and allusions on the Commission's effectiveness.

Speeches made by the Members upon the occasion of the third anniversary of the Armistice also touched upon this subject, as indicated earlier in this despatch. At that time Minister Real, the Swiss Member, also said, "...the efficiency of the control exercised by the NNSC -- its primary function - is entirely dependent upon the cooperation and good faith given by the "Sides" and on the possibility to reach decisions among the four members within the Commission itself . .... It would not be realistic to overlook the change of attitude towards the Commission which has taken place recently. .... It would be equally unrealistic not to recognize that ... today the role of the Commission more than ever is mainly a symbolic one." Minister Real had more to say with respect to the NNSC's effectiveness during his farewell remarks (See Enclosure 12) on September 13, 1956. At that time he referred to the withdrawal of NNSC inspection teams from ports of entry in Korea and said, "There is no use in denying that with this action the idea of an active supervision and control under the pertinent Armistice provisions has suffered a severe setback. But there is also no use of pretending that the supervisory activity of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the machinery of the Armistice Agreement was ever really very effective 1/. The seeds for this development were laid before our time, and ... the opportunities of the Commission to shape its destiny were lost in earlier stages." Closing with a compensating note of optimism, however, the Swiss Member also said, "But one should not overlook, that nevertheless the Armistice has been maintained for three years and that hostilities have not resumed. This fact alone is a source for optimism."

During his farewell remarks in the NNSC November 1, 1956, (280th Meeting, Enclosure 19), General Bergenstrahle, the Member for Sweden, stated, "I feel specially glad about the unanimity in our Commission which was obtained concerning the

1/ Previously reported in Embassy despatch 197 dated December 10, 1956.

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the withdrawal of our teams in the beginning of June and the fine cooperation on other occasions...I feel on the other hand that this Commission now has quite limited functions."

For the Ambassador:

William G. Jones

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures: 24

4 copies	1.	Summary Record, 262nd Plenary Meeting, NNSC, June 28, 1956
4 "	2.	Summary Record, 263rd Plenary Meeting, NNSC, July 5, 1956
4 "	3.	Sumary Record, 264th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, July 12, 1956
4 "	4.	Summary Record, 265th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, July 19, 1956
4 "	5.	Partly Verbatim Record, 266th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, July 26, 1956
4 "	6.	Partly Verbatim Record, 267th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, August 2, 1956
4 "	7.	Partly Verbatim Record, 268th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, August 9, 1956
4 "	8.	Summary Record, 269th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, August 16, 1956
5 "	9.	Summary Record, 270th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, August 23, 1956
5 "	10.	Partly Verbatim Record, 271st Plenary Meeting, NNSC, August 30, 1956
4 "	11.	Summary Record, 272nd Plenary Meeting, NNSC, September 6, 1956
4 "	12.	Partly Verbatim Record, 273rd Plenary Meeting, NNSC, Sept. 13, 1956
4 "	13.	Summary Record, 274th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, September 20, 1956
4 "	14.	Summary Record, 275th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, September 27, 1956
4 "	15.	Summary Record, 276th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, October 4, 1956
4 "	16.	Summary Record, 277th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, October 11, 1956
4 "	17.	Partly Verbatim Record, 278th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, October 18, 1956
4 "	18.	Summary Record, 279th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, October 25, 1956
4 "	19.	Partly Verbatim Record, 280th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, November 1, 1956
4 "	20.	Summary Record, 281st Plenary Meeting, NNSC, November 8, 1956
4 "	21.	Letter, Secretary, UNCMAC, to Secretariat, NNSC, furnishing names of members UNCMAC as of November 1, 1956, dated November 2, 1956
6 "	22.	Letter, Senior Member KPA/CPV to NNSC requesting the NNSC despatch an NNSC MIT into North Korea to investigate November 7th aircraft incident, November 10, 1956.
4 "	23.	Verbatim Record, 282nd Extraordinary Plenary Meeting, NNSC, November 12, 1956.
4 "	24.	Partly Verbatim Record, 283rd Plenary Meeting, NNSC, Nov. 15, 1956
4 "	25.	Verbatim Record, 284th Extraordinary Plenary Meeting, NNSC, November 16, 1956.
6 "	26.	Letter, NNSC, to Senior Member, UNCMAC, furnishing copy of letter, November 16, 1956, NNSC to Senior Member, KPA/CPV reporting inability NNSC to reach joint solution on KPA/CPV request for MIT, November 16, 1956.

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6 copies	27.	Letter, Senior Member KPA/CPV to NNSC replying to NNSC letter November 16, 1956, stating that a MIT would not be sent in to North Korea. November 17, 1956.
4 "	28.	Summary Record, 285th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, November 22, 1956.
6 "	29.	Summary Record, 286th Plenary Meetihg, NNSC, November 29, 1956.
5 "	30.	Summary Record, 287th Plenary Meeting, NNSC, December 6, 1956.

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Enclosure 21, Dispatch 218 from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956
(1 of 4 copies)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 332/SR 281
8 November 1956
Original ENGLISH

2 November 1956

TO: Secretariat
Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

FROM: United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission

1. Submitted herewith are names of members of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, as of 1 November 1956.

Senior Member:

Major General Matthew K. Deichelmann, United States Air Force

Members:

Rear Admiral Lynne C. Quiggle, United States Navy

Brigadier General Charles H. Bonesteel, III, United States Army

Brigadier General Ahn Kwang Ho, Republic of Korea Army

Brigadier V.W. Barlow, United Kingdom Army

2. Rear Admiral Lynne C. Quiggle is Chief of Staff, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission.

J. B. FELLOWS, JR
Captain, USN
Secretary
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 22,
Dispatch 218 from Seoul,
Dec. 18, 1956.
(1 of 6 copies)

Distr: GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 334/VR 282
12 November 1956
Original: ENGLISH

November 10, 1956

To: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

In these days, the Syngman Rhee group taking advantage of the current international situation, is clamouring in South Korea about the "march north", while dispatching armed vessels to intrude into the east and west coastal areas of our side to perpetrate hostile acts. At this very moment when they are committing such acts, two F-51 propeller-driven military aircraft of the United Nations Command side, around 0813 hours on November 7, 1956, appeared from the direction of Changdan, crossed the Military Demarcation Line in the air above the vicinity of Tongjan-ni, passed over the city of Kaesong and Poechon (37° 59' 25" N, 126° 18' 30" E), intruded into the air above the vicinity of Jaeryong (38° 23' 40" N, 126° 37' 30" E) and then turned to the south. They passed over Sinwon (38° 12' 48" N, 125° 43' 25" E) and having reached the air above Haeju (38° 02' 20" N, 125° 42' 10" E) turned to the east, intruded into the air above Kwaehon (38° 09' 30" N, 126° 28' 40" E) then turned to the north, and intruded as far as into the area of Sinkye (38° 30' 16" N, 126° 32' 00" E) to conduct reconnaissance activities. Around 0848 hours on the same day, the above mentioned two military aircraft of the United Nations Command side which had been conducting reconnaissance activities over the territory of our side suddenly perpetrated a provocative attack against the aircraft of the Air Force of our side which were carrying out their routine patrol duty in the air above the vicinity of Sinkye (38° 30' 16" N, 126° 32' 00" E) of our side.

Having been attacked suddenly, the aircraft of the Air Force of our side were compelled to take necessary measures for self-defense. As a result, one of the military aircraft of the United Nations Command side was shot down in the vicinity of Chungsan-ni (38° 27' 38" N, 126° 40' 00" E) approximately 40 kilometres north of the Military Demarcation Line, and the other flew away to the territory of the United Nations Command side passing over Utdkeemugi (38° 13' 29" N, 127° 00' 00" E).

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

As mentioned above, the fact that the military aircraft of the United Nations Command side intruded deep into the rear of our side to perpetrate hostile acts against our side constitutes a flagrant violation of the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement, Paragraphs 12, 16 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement.

At the 73rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on November 10, 1956, our side lodged a serious protest with the United Nations Command side against the above mentioned acts in which the United Nations Command side flagrantly violated the Armistice Agreement, and at the same time demanded that it take responsible measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

The United Nations Command side rejected this just demand of our side, and for the purpose of justifying its unwarranted contention and deceiving the public opinion of the world, the United Nations Command side claimed that the aircraft of F-51 type of the United Nations Command side shot down due to the self-defense measures of the Air Force aircraft of our side while illegally intruding into the territory of our side to perpetrate hostile acts was "unarmed" aircraft. Therefore, our side proposed to the United Nations Command side that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission be requested to dispatch one neutral nations mobile inspection team to the spot of incident in order to investigate whether the above mentioned aircraft is "unarmed" or not.

The United Nations Command side, however, unwarrantedly rejected this reasonable proposal of our side, too.

Thus, in accordance with Paragraph 28 of the Armistice Agreement I hereby request that your Commission dispatch one neutral nations mobile inspection team to the vicinity of Chungsan-ni (38° 27' 38" N, 126° 40' 00" E) in the territory of our side to conduct an investigation into the conditions of arms on the military aircraft of F-51 type of the United Nations Command side which was shot down due to the self-defense measures of the Air Force aircraft of our side while illegally intruding into the territory of our side to perpetrate hostile acts.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Distr: GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 334/VR 282
12 November 1956
Original: ENGLISH
(Page 3)

Enclosed herewith for your reference is the record of the 73rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission.

Jung Kook Rok
Major General
Korean People's Army
Senior Member
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 26, Despatch 218:
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956
(1 of 6 copies)

Panmunjom, 16 November 1956.

To : Senior Member
United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission

Fm : Executive Secretary
Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

With reference to the 284th Extraordinary Meeting of NNSC of 16 November 1956, I have the honour to enclose for your information 1 (one) copy of the letter from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to Senior Member, Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, Military Armistice Commission.

NNSC Executive Secretary

/s/K. Galus
/t/K. Galus
Poland

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

November 16, 1956.

To: Major General Jung Kook Rok,
Senior Member Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has received your letter of 10 November 1956 containing a request that the NNSC dispatch a Mobile Inspection Team to the vicinity of Chungsan-ni in the territory of your side to conduct an investigation into the conditions of arms on the military aircraft of F-51 type of the United Nations Command side which was shot down.

The Commission, however, could not reach a joint solution on the question of dispatching the requested Mobile Inspection Team.

/s/Colonel.Benckert.....

/t/Colonel Benckert,
Sweden

/s/Minister.Brzostowski..

/t/Minister Brzostowski,
Poland

/s/Mr..de.Stoutz.....

/t/Mr. de Stoutz,
Switzerland

/s/General.Chyle.....

/t/General Chyle,
Czechoslovakia

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 4/17/29

Enclosure 27, Despatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.

Distr: GENERAL
NNSC Doc. 340/SR 285
22 November 1956
Original: KOREAN

(1 of 6 copies)

November 17, 1956

To: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

I have received the letter of your Commission dated November 16, 1956 to the effect that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission could not reach a joint solution on the question of complying with the request of our side made on November 10, 1956 to dispatch one mobile Neutral Nations Inspection Team to the vicinity of Chungsan-ni in the territory of our side to conduct an investigation into the conditions of arms on the military aircraft of F-51 type of the United Nations Command side which was shot down as a result of the violation of the Armistice Agreement by the United Nations Command side.

It is to my regret that, although the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is explicitly entitled by the Armistice Agreement to dispatch the mobile Neutral Nations Inspection Team to the spot of incident in compliance with the justified request of our side, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission could not comply with the abovementioned request of our side owing to the situation created by the illegal acts of the United Nations Command side which forced the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams to withdraw from South Korea.

I expect that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission will overcome the present difficulties through the efforts of the members of four nations in the future.

Jung Kook Rok
Major General
Korean People's Army
Senior Member
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 1, Despatch 218 from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.

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Distr. GENERAL
NNSC/SR 262
28 June 1956
Original ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 262nd PLENARY MEETING.
held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
28 June 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:
1. Approval of the agenda of the 262nd Meeting.
2. Approval of the record of the 261st Meeting.
3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13c and d).
4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of May 1956.
5. Miscellaneous:
   a) Question of adaption of the Administrative Instruction for the NNSC-Secretariat.
   b) Farewell addresses to the departing Acting Polish Alternate Member, Mr. Szewczyk.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	General Bergenstrahle	Sweden
	MEMBERS:	Mr. Brzostowski, Acting Member,	Poland
		Minister Real,	Switzerland
		Colonel Lejnar, Alternate,	Czechoslovakia
	SECRETARIAT:	Mr. Galus, Acting Executive Secretary	Poland

795.00/12-1856

1. Approval of the agenda of the 262nd Meeting.

The agenda of the 262nd Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 289).

2. Approval of the record of the 261st Meeting.

The record of the 261st Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY announced that during the period from 9 June 1956, 0001 hours, to 27 June 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 120 reports from the two Sides had been received as follows:

a) from KPA/CPV Side: 22 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel, and 13 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b/ from UNC Side: 16 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel, and 69 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

MINISTER REAL assumed that the item concerning "Reports from the two Sides .." would in future regularly be contained in the agenda, in lieu of the former point "Reports from NNIST:S".

COLONEL LEJNAR consented that the new item be entered regularly in the agenda, as long as the temporary suspension of the Subteam activities would last.

It was so agreed.

4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of May 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the report (NNSC Doc. 290, dated 27 June 1956).

The Summary Reports for the month of May 1956 as presented by the Analytic Branch were taken note of. It was decided to entrust the Secretaries with the preparation of the respective draft evaluation.

MINISTER REAL observed that the suspension of the subteams' activities would call for a certain revision of the evaluation formula. He suggested to invite the Secretaries to draft an adapted evaluation for the month of June 1956 and following.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE, supported by MR. BRZOSTOWSKI, recommended to ask the Secretaries to study as well the question of evaluating the Summary Reports for the month of June 1956 in two separate formulas. One evaluation would then cover the period from June 1st to 8th, i.e. until the suspension of the subteams, and another formula the time of June 9th to 30th, 1956.

It was decided to charge the Secretaries with presenting their proposals of evaluation formulas for June 1956 and the following months in due time.

5. a) Question of adaptation of the Administrative Instruction for the NNSC-Secretariat.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY proposed to have the Secretaries entrusted to study the advisability of adaptations of the Administrative Instruction for the NNSC-Secretariat, on account of the provisional withdrawal of the Subteams from the ports of entry.

The Commission noted the proposal of the Executive Secretary in the affirmative.

b) Farewell addresses to the departing Acting Polish Alternate Member, Mr. Szewczyk.

MR. BRZOSTOWSKI informed his colleagues about the forthcoming departure of the Acting Polish Alternate Member, Mr. Szewczyk.

All the Members commended Mr. Szewczyk for his contribution to the work in NNSC and bade him a cordial farewell.

Mr. Szewczyk thanked all the delegates for their kind words.

Meeting adjourned at 1030 hours.

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 2, Dispatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.
(1 of 4 copies

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NNSC/ SR 263
5 July 1956
Orig. English

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 263rd PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday, 5 July 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 263rd Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 262nd Meeting.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Draft evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of May 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

5. Miscellaneous:

The question of adaptation of the Administrative Instruction for the NNSC Secretariat.

PRESENT:

CHAIRMAN:	Mr. Brzostowski, Acting Member,	Poland
MEMBERS:	Minister Real,	Switzerland
	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, Executive Secretary	Switzerland

1. Approval of the agenda of the 263rd Meeting.

The agenda of the 263rd Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 293).

2. Approval of the record of the 262nd Meeting.

The record of the 262nd Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 28 June 1956, 0000 hours, to 4 July 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 58 reports from the two Sides had been received as follows:

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

a) from KPA/CPV-Side: 6 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 3 reports on the replacement of combat materiel;

b) from UNC-Side: 7 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 42 reports on the replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Draft evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of May 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' Report.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the Secretaries' Report (NNSC Doc. 292, dtd 4 July 1956) and the draft evaluation (NNSC Doc. 291, dtd 5 July 1956).

The evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of May 1956, addressed to the Military Armistice Commission, was approved and signed by the Members.

MINISTER REAL referred to the decision taken at the last plenary meeting, in which the Secretaries were entrusted to work out a new formula for the future draft evaluations. He inquired whether there was already a report from the Secretaries on this subject.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that the Secretaries had deliberated the matter and that a formulated draft had been submitted and considered. With regard to the month of June this draft was essentially based on the idea of a two-fold evaluation: one for the period from 1st to 8th of June and the other for the rest of the month. The two evaluations would be based on two separate Summary Reports covering the corresponding periods. The Secretaries foresaw to reconvene and a report to the Commission might be expected by the next Plenary Meeting.

5. Miscellaneous:
Question of adaptation of the Administrative Instruction for the NNSC-Secretariat.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY reported that the four Secretaries had studied the question of amending the Administrative Instruction for the NNSC-Secretariat. Their deliberations had resulted in the following: No structual changes were necessary for the time being, as the formulation of the regulations appeared sufficiently flexible to meet the current needs. Some adaptations were required, however, in the work of the NNSC-Secretariat, especially concerning the responsibility for the Message Center, the handling of the incoming reports from the two Sides, and the question of mimeographing and distributing of NNSC-documents. The Secretaries had planned to issue the necessary instructions to this effect.

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The suggested amendments would be rather of technical nature, without effecting the structure of the administration. The Secretaries felt that by these practical steps the functioning of the NNSC-administration should, for the time being, be reasonably ensured.

On a question by MINISTER REAL whether the proposed additional instructions would be circulated among the Members, the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY stated that the issuance of these instructions appeared to be within the routine authority of the Secretaries.

Meeting adjourned at 1020 hours.

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Enclosure 3, Despatch 218
from Seoul, Dec 18, 1956.

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NNSC / SR 264
12 July 1956
Original ENGLISH

(1 of 4 copies)

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 264th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on
Thursday, 12 July 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Approval of the agenda of the 264th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 263rd Meeting.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Miscellaneous:
   a) Revision of the evaluation formula for the months of June 1956 and following.
   b) Question of reorganisation of the General Services.
   c) Letter to MAC submitting names of the Members and Alternate Members of NNSC, as of 12 July 1956.
   d) Farewell addresses to the departing Swiss Alternate Member, Colonel J. Bullet, and welcome addresses to his successor Colonel A. Grunholzer.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Minister Real,	Switzerland
	MEMBERS:	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Mr. Brzostowski, Acting Member	Poland
	SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Fisera, Executive Secretary	Czechoslovakia

1. Approval of the agenda of the 264th Meeting.

The agenda of the 264th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted. (NNSC Doc. 294).

2. Approval of the record of the 263rd Meeting.

The record of the 263rd Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 5 July 1956, 0000 hours, to 11 July 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 55 reports from the two Sides had been received as follows:

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By jgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

a) from the KPA/CPV-Side: 9 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 3 reports on the replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-Side: 7 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 36 reports on the replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Miscellaneous:

a) Revision of the evaluation formula for the month of June 1956 and following.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Commission, at its 262nd Plenary Meeting, had entrusted the Secretaries with preparing a revised draft-evaluation for the month of June 1956 and following on the rotation of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel of the two Sides. He also referred to the interim report on this subject heard at the last meeting and then invited the Executive Secretary to comment on the drafts which had been distributed among the members the day before the meeting.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY stated that two draft-evaluations had been prepared for the month of June, one covering the period from 1st to 8th June, the other for the rest of the month, both based on separate Summary Reports. A third draft was intended for the month of July and following, as long as the provisional withdrawal of the Subteams would last. The different drafts were read out.

The CHAIRMAN summarized the main changes in the wording of the draft-evaluation. He further pointed out that the final approval of the evaluations would of course be delayed until the official Summary Reports for the respective periods would be available to the Commission. No additional remarks having been made by the Members, the CHAIRMAN proposed to grant the Analytic Officers one or two weeks to establish the Summary Reports covering the whole month of June 1956, which would be submitted to the Commission together with the respective draft-evaluations from the Secretaries.

It was so decided.

b) Question of reorganisation of the General Services.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE referred to the Administrative Instruction for the NNSC Secretariat and related regulations, which provide that each member nation had to furnish, on a monthly rotation basis, the chief of the "General Services" and all the member nations with additional staff personnel to perform the duties incumbent on this office. Examining ways of reducing the number of the Swedish group, he had been considering whether it would be possible to reorganize the NNSC office. General BERGENSTRAHLE proposed that the Secretaries be entrusted to study the question of a more suitable system, namely

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By LyW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

to the effect that in the future one nation only would assume the full responsibility for the General Services for a period of three consecutive months with assistance from the other member nations only in exceptional cases.

MINISTER REAL voiced certain reluctance against transforming the joint NNSC office into a one-nation operation. He presumed there should be some other way of reducing the staff of an individual delegation without affecting the structure of the General Services, the more so as the legal status of the Commission was still unclear. He would however give the Swedish proposal careful consideration.

GENERAL CHYLE, while assuring that he always favoured to have the work of the Secretariat organised in a practical manner, equally expressed hesitation regarding the Swedish proposal and stressed that in principal his point of view differred in two ways. First: the legal position of the Commission was quite clear, and second, due to the fact that the personnel of his delegation was being rotated on the six to nine months' basis the acceptance of the Swedish proposal would either entirely deprive part of his personnel of any chance to serve in the joint secretariat or eventually would necessitate to assign to the joint secretariat personnel without any experience in the secretarial work. Apart from the fact that the Commission's activity was provisionally limited the proposed new system could jeopardize the continued proper functioning of the office. General CHYLE agreed to have the Swedish proposal passed on to the Secretaries for a thorough examination.

MR. BRZOSTOWSKI equally consented to entrust the Secretaries to study the matter, which he considered to be of administrative nature.

MINISTER REAL added that in his opinion the Swedish proposal implied not only an administrative question but also a matter of principle, as a onesided nation office was being envisaged, although on the basis of a periodic rotation. He further expressed doubts whether such a change would bring about a saving of personnel for any individual delegation.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE expressed his thanks for the views given by the other members which according to his opinion should be taken into consideration by the Secretaries when examining his proposal.

It was decided to have the matter studied by the Secretaries, who would thereafter report to the Commission.

c) Letter to MAC submitting names of the Members and Alternate Members of NNSC, as of 12 July 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 295 dtd 12 July 1956).

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NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

The CHAIRMAN stated that up to now, with but a few exceptions, all letters addressed to the Military Armistice Commission had been signed by the four Members. He referred to a previous exchange of views on this procedural question with Minister Morski, former Member for Poland. After a closer study the Swiss Member had come to the conclusion that correspondence to MAC involving matters of minor importance or of routine character, would preferably be signed by the Chairman of the Week only. This appeared appropriate as also both Sides to MAC adhered to a similar practice regarding their communications to the NNSC. The CHAIRMAN recommended to have the letter just read out by the Executive Secretary thus signed by the Chairman of the Week and to act accordingly also in the future.

All Members expressed their consent and it was decided to proceed as outlined by the Chairman.

d) Farewell addresses to the departing Swiss Alternate Member, Colonel J. Bullet, and welcome addresses to his successor, Colonel A. Grunholzer.

On the occasion of the departure of Colonel Bullet, the Chairman and the other Members expressed their appreciation for Col. Bullet's contribution to the work of the Commission and bade him a cordial farewell. The Commission equally welcomed the new Swiss Alternate Member, Colonel Grunholzer.

Both Colonel Bullet and Colonel Grunholzer thanked the Members for their kind words.

Meeting adjourned at 1100 hours.

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NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 1 Dispatch 318
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC / SR 265
19 July 1956
Orig. ENGLISH

(1 of 4 copies)

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 265th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on
Thursday, 19 July 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Approval of the agenda of the 265th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 264th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Miscellaneous.
Question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	MEMBERS:	General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Mr. Brzostowski, Acting Member	Poland
		Minister Real,	Switzerland
	SECRETARIAT:	Major Tell, Executive Secretary	Sweden

1. Approval of the agenda of the 265th Meeting.

The agenda of the 265th Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 296).

2. Approval of the record of the 264th Meeting.

The record of the 264th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 12th July 1956, 0000 hours, to 18th July 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 50 reports from the two Sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-Side: 10 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 4 reports on the replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-Side: 6 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 30 reports on the replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

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NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/39

4. Miscellaneous:

Question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

MINISTER REAL referred to a letter of NNSC to MAC of 12 May 1956 concerning the question of principle of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their functions in Korea. While the KPA/CPV-Side on 17 May 1956 had expressed its agreement with the position of the Commission, the Senior Member, UNC/MAC, so far had only given a preliminary reply on 14 May 1956, reading inter alia: "When the views of the United Nations Command side have been determined you will be informed". No further information having been received in the meantime, it could be concluded that the definite policy of the UNC-Side in this matter had not yet been determined. Minister REAL had brought up the subject not to press it now but merely to state that, in the opinion of the Swiss Delegation, the temporary withdrawal of the Teams had not altered the position previously taken by the Commission concerning the question of indemnity. Although, with the suspension of the activities of NNSC outside the Demilitarized Zone, official travel of NNSC-personnel in the territory under the military control of the two Sides and thereby also the chances of future transport accidents had been conciderably reduced, the question of principle of compensation and the reasons for a positive solution thereto still existed. Minister REAL therefore hoped that the UNC-Side would still favour the Commission with an answer.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE stated that also he was aware that only an interim reply had been received from the UNC-Side to the letter of 12 May 1956 in the indemnity question, a letter which was based on a proposal of the Swiss Member and supported by the other Members. Although other conditions now were prevailing than those which governed the NNSC-activities in May, he supposed that a reply from the UNC-Side could be expected in accordance with what the Senior Member of the UNC-component had promised in his letter of 14 May 1956. He further proposed that a short note should be made in the record of this Meeting stating that this question had been the subject of the attention of the Members.

GENERAL CHYLE expressed his appreciation that the Honourable Member for Switzerland had brought up that important matter and stated, he was in full agreement with what Minister Real had said.

The Czechoslovak Member went on to say that from his point of view the legal status of the Commission had not changed, since both Sides had recognized that the NNSC retained its rights, stipulated by the Armistice Agreement, to dispatch Inspection Teams to the ports of entry, whenever it would be necessary. He stressed that the Commission was fully entitled to know the exact attitude of both Sides and had concented that it was sufficient for the time being to take note of the proposal under consideration and incorporate it in the record.

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MR. BRZOSTOWSKI associated himself with the other Members in their remarks and expressed his full agreement to their standpoints.

It was agreed to put into the record that the question of compensation had been the subject of the attention of the Members.

Meeting adjourned at 1015 hours.

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Enclosure 5, Despatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.
(1 of 4 copies)

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26 July 1956
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 266th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
26 July 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS : 1 a. Speeches on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

1 b. Approval of the agenda of the 266th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 265th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Statement of the Swiss Member concerning the question of status and functions of the NNSC.

5. Miscellaneous.
a) Question of reorganisation of the General Services.
b) Elaboration of the Summary Reports and of the draft evaluations for the month of June 1956.

PRESENT :	CHAIRMAN :	General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
	MEMBERS :	Mr. Brzostowski, Acting Member,	Poland
		Minister Real,	Switzerland
		General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	SECRETARIAT :	Mr. Galus, Acting Exec.Secretary.	Poland

1 a. Speeches on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

CHAIRMAN : It is my privilege to be Chairman of the week and to preside over today's Meeting of this Commission. Before we start the business of the agenda, I would like to say a few words as Chairman as well as Swedish Member.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : Allow me to remind your that we today have the 26th of July 1956. At sunset to-night three years have elapsed since the 27th July 1953, i.e. the day of the signature of the Armistice Agreement, which ended the bloodshed in the Korean war. Great hopes were held on that day that the armistice should within a reasonable time be replaced by a treaty of peace.

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The Armistice Agreement is the basis of our existence and of our activities. The NNSC held its first meeting on the 1st of August 1953. As far as I can judge, the session of today will be the last meeting of its third year of life. Today's meeting is the 266th Plenary Meeting and it might perhaps be of interest to you that I recall that our Commission has had the following number of meetings :

during its first year of activity (from the 1st of August 1953 to the 31st of July 1954) 141 meetings,

during the second year (from the 1st of August 1954 to the 31st of July 1955) 65 meetings and

during its third year (from the 1st of August 1955 to the end of July 1956) the NNSC will have 60 meetings, provided that we do not meet again in the very next days.

These are figures which illustrate how often this Commission has been in session. They do not, however, correctly reflect the amount of work that has been accomplished in the Commission. We all know that during the first years the deliberations within the Commission often were lengthy and complicated and that the problems dealt with created severe differences of opinion. Lately- anyhow since I had the honour to join this Commission three months ago - we have found ourselves able to agree on a number of important issues, and it is my sincere hope that the cooperative and friendly spirit in this Commission and between its member groups should continue.

On this day it seems to me that we should look beyond our own horizons. We cannot avoid noticing with satisfaction that during these three years of armistice the Korean people have been delivered from the horrors and evils of a shooting war which for more than three years scourged this beautiful peninsula. The Koreans are living under conditions of an armistice and their country is divided. I think that we all today more eagerly that on many other days have a reason to express our sincere hope that the day will not be remote when the Koreans can have their wishes for a real and lasting peace and for a united Korea fulfilled.

MR. BRZOSTOWSKI : I would like to make some observations in connection with the third anniversary of the signing of the Armistice Agreement as well as of the activities of the NNSC.

The Polish Government when accepting its duties as a participant in the work of the NNSC desired to make its contribution to the preservation of the Armistice Agreement's stipulations by the Sides, to the peaceful unification of Korea and to the relaxation of the international tension all over the world. When fulfilling the tasks of the Commission the Polish Delegation has never spared its efforts to achieve these very aims even suffering the loss of its officers.

Although the final evaluation of the role of the NNSC is to be done only after it has fulfilled its tasks, that is when the truce will convert in a lasting peace, nevertheless, it is already possible to state that for the three past years this Commission has undoubtedly played a positive role. The very fact of the existence of this Commission has by itself been a serious factor in the softening of the divergencies between the Sides.

The actual scope of the activities of the NNSC has recently changed because of the unilateral conduct of the UNC-Side. The NNSC however, expressed in its documents the only right opinion that the withdrawal

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of the inspection teams from the ports of entry has a provisional character only and that the Commission preserves henceforth its full right to dispatch its teams for control purposes to both parts of Korea.

This position is in conformity with the Armistice Agreement according to which are admissible only such changes of the legal status of this Commission which result from the unanimous agreement of both Sides to MAC.

The spirit of friendly cooperation and mutual understanding which already prevails for quite a lot of time among our Delegations is an important factor which eases the fulfillment of the NNSC tasks in the maintaining of peace in Korea. The Polish Delegation will do all its best to maintain and strengthen this atmosphere in order to achieve the basic and common goal of our stay in Korea - to contribute in the highest degree in the consolidation of the conditions which could give the Korean people the possibility to live and work in peace.

MINISTER RAL : Tomorrow, three years will have elapsed since the signing of the Armistice in Korea. This is indeed a memorable day. For the people of Korea, July 27th 1953 meant the end of a devastating war that has cost them so much in lives and goods. It also meant for them the first step towards peace, reconstruction and the resumption of a more normal way of life, free from the fears and anxieties of being crushed under a merciless machine of destruction. But the hopes of millions of people which were inaugurated by the Armistice Agreement have unfortunately by a long way not all been fulfilled, as the second step towards a solid peace and a lasting settlement of the Korean question has not been taken by the signatories of the truce of 1953. As long as an agreement on this fundamental issue is not reached, the fulfillment of the wishes of the people of this beautiful land is being sadly delayed and their legitimate aspirations will not be satisfied. For the benefit of the country and its brave people as well as in the interes of the entire world, on the day of the third anniversary of the Armistice Agreement one can only wish that a satisafactory solution of this problem may be found in a not too distant future. It is true that however unsatisfactory and trying the present state of affairs may be, it is still preferable to a shooting war. However, nothing short of real peace will end the long lasting physical and mental sufferings of the Korean people.

The anniversary of the Armistice Agreement is also the anniversary of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Last year, at the occasion of its second birthday, it has been pointed out that the NNSC is not what it ought to be because its terms of reference are very limited and the possibilities of action too narrow to be effective. Thus, it was said, the efficiency of the control exercised by the NNSC - its primary function - is entirely dependent upon the cooperation and good faith given by the "Sides" and on the possibility to reach decisions among the four members within the Commission itself. This is still true today. It would not be realistic to overlook the change of attitude towards the Commission which has taken place recently. It would be equally unrealistic not to recognize that the margin of uncertainty has further increased since last year, and that to-day the role of the Commission more than ever is mainly a symbolic one. With this I do not want to minimize the value of the presence of NNSC, as neither do I overestimate it. But its presence should be established on a firm basis, in order to render our task satisfactory.

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(Minister Real continued)

I shall have the opportunity to reflect on this problem under another point of to-day's agenda. I will however gladly join my previous speakers in stating that the cooperation in the Commission for the past year has been a good one. I hope that in the interest of the Commission this cooperation will continue in the fourth year of its existence.

GENERAL CHYLE : Commemorating the conclusion of the Armistice in Korea, signed at the Peace Pagoda tomorrow three years ago, I cannot but recall the feelings of relief and satisfaction with which the Armistice Agreement was welcomed not only by the Koreans, but also by all peace-loving peoples throughout the world, since it put an end to the tragic bloodshed and devastation of this beautiful country.

It is not my intention to evaluate now the result achieved by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the existence of which is the integral part of the Armistice Agreement. However, it is quite clear that this Commission has played an important role here in Korea assisting to the maintenance of the truce.

And I would even go further saying that the work all NNSC Members and personnel have devoted to this joint and noble task, cannot be forgotten or minimized and that it may set an example of modern strive for peace and humanity in the diplomatic field.

I believe that our Commission will as heretofore continue to fulfill its grave and important obligation to safeguard the Armistice until it is transformed into stable peace and until peaceful unification of Korea is achieved.

1 b. Approval of the agenda of the 266th Meeting.

The agenda of the 266th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted. (NNSC Doc. 297).

2. Approval of the record of the 265th Meeting.

The record of the 265th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 19 July 1956, 0000 hours, to 25 July 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 67 reports from the two Sides had been received as follows :

a) from the KPA/CPV - Side : 9 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 5 reports on the replacement of combat materiel;
b) from the UNC - Side : 8 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 45 reports on the replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

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4. Statement of the Swiss Member concerning the question of status and functions of the NNSC.

MINISTER REAL: With your permission I should like to revert to a problem that calls for a careful attention of the Commission. It is the question of the status and the functions of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, its present duties and competence. This question has an important bearing on the position and the work of this Commission. It is directly connected with the situation created by the provisional suspension of the activities of the NNSC Inspection Teams and their temporary withdrawal both from the northern and southern ports of entry.

The understanding of the underlying thought of my subsequent statement may be facilitated if we first recall some facts:

On June 5th, 1956, following the receipt of the letter from the Senior Member of UNC MAC dated May 31st, 1956, and the letter from the Senior Member of KPA/CPV MAC of June 4th, the Commission submitted a recommendation to the Military Armistice Commission according to which the subteams should temporarily withdraw from the territories under the military control of the two parties of the Armistice Agreement. The legal status of the Commission should thereby not be changed. As you all know, the attempt made by the Commission for a compromise solution was not successful, since the opinions of the two sides in MAC could not be harmonized.

On June 8th, the Senior Member of the UNC side informed the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that the United Nations Command is suspending the performance on its part of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the operations of the NNSC and the NNIST:S in South Korea, effective June 9th, 1956. Thereupon our Commission decided to withdraw all the subteams in both North and South Korea, and accordingly informed MAC of this decision by letter dated June 9th, 1956.

The course of events clearly indicated that with the withdrawal of the Inspection Teams a number of questions would remain unsolved. Essentially, the crucial point lies in the fact that the two sides of the Armistice Agreement view the withdrawal of the teams in a different, what is more in an opposite manner; in other words, they have attached to it certain conditions which by no means can be reconciled with each other. In this connection it is sufficient to compare the communication of UNC MAC of May 31st with the letter of General Jung Kook Rok to the NNSC of June 7th, 1956.

These facts have created an extraordinary situation for our Commission which simply cannot be ignored. For my part, I had already the opportunity to refer to it at the Plenary Meeting of June 5th. In its communication to MAC of June 9th, the NNSC had explicitly reserved its right to return at a later date to the abovementioned letters of the two sides and to the problems connected with them.

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(Minister Real continued)

Since then more than six weeks have elapsed and no new element has come up that would point to an early clarification of these pending problems. We are today, as on June 9th, faced with the fact that the status of our Commission and especially the scope of its functions are not clear, since on this point the views of the two sides in MAC obviously are still divergent. This fact cannot be overlooked, and it can neither be eliminated by juridical interpretation and reflections of our own. At the last meeting the Czechoslovak Member expressed the opinion that the two sides have recognized the right of the NNSC "to dispatch inspection teams to the ports of entry whenever it would be necessary". However, General Chyle will have to agree with me when I state that such a characterization of the actual situation of NNSC just cannot be brought in accord with the letter of UNC MAC of May 31st. At any rate, this confirms the uncertainty existing even in this Commission as to the real task and competence of the NNSC today.

In my opinion it is not only highly desirable but I should say even essential that the situation be clarified. For an international commission as ours it is particularly justifiable to have the scope of its mandate clearly formulated. Moreover, it would in the long run hardly seem compatible with the dignity of our Commission, should we simply and silently ignore these acute problems. Finally I hold that a clarification of the present situation will be in the interest of NNSC itself as well as of the participating countries.

I am aware of the difficulties with which we are confronted when attempting to obtain clarification. I do not want to minimize them. Nevertheless this should in my opinion not prevent us from at least trying to have the fundamental question of the status and the functions of our Commission clarified. The answer to this remains clearly with the two signatories of the Armistice Agreement. Guided by the motives outlined, I suggest that the Commission addresses a letter to MAC to this effect. Without prejudicing the action the Commission wants to take in this matter and particularly the form it intends to give my proposal, I have made a draft of a letter that could possibly serve as a basis for such a communication. The letter might be outlined as follows, and I ask my secretary to read it out.

(Text of draft as read out by the Swiss secretary)

Panmunjom, ...

"From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
To: Military Armistice Commission

With reference to its communication addressed to the Military Armistice Commission on 9 June 1956 the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has the honour to revert to the problems connected with the letters of the Senior Member KPA/CPV Side, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 7 June 1956, and of the Senior Member UNC Side, Major General R. G. Gard, dated 8 and 9 June 1956 respectively.

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Both Sides seem to be in accordance with regard to the provisional nature of the suspension of activities of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams as effected on 9 June 1956. The two Sides, however, could not agree with the recommendation set forth by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in its letter of 5 June 1956 to the Military Armistice Commission. Furthermore, it appears from the contents of the aforementioned letters that the withdrawal of the teams is being interpreted by the two parties on the Military Armistice Commission in a conflicting manner, as the qualifications and conditions stated by the Sides do not correspond with each other. This situation has cuased uncertainty regarding the status and the present functions and competence of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has discussed this question at its ..... Meeting (s) on ..... Considering its responsibility as a mandatary within the machinery of the Armistice Agreement and its position as an international body, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission herewith approaches the Military Armistice Commission with a view of obtaining clarification on its present status and functions.

While appreciating an early reply from the Military Armistice Commission, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission wishes to state that it continues to operate within the limit of the possibilities left to it following the suspension of the teams' activities on 9 June 1956."

(End of draft)

As you notice from this draft, we would limit ourselves to simply stating the problem of the present situation. The reason for it is that the authority for defining the mandate of this Commission lies entirely with the parties to the Armistice Agreement. I see no reason for suggesting another course. The purpose of the letter therefore is to bring this important problem to the attention of the two sides.

I invite the Commission to examine my proposal and thereafter to deliberate on it. Let me express my appreciation for the attention you are giving this matter, to which the Swiss delegation attaches considerable importance.

GENERAL CHYLE: The pending question concerning the status and functions of NNSC is undoubtedly of highly important character. We have listened to the statement of our distinguished Swiss Colleague expressing the point of view of the Swiss Delegation. The statement obviously shows that the Swiss Delegation is devoting great attention to this matter, as it is also the case in our Delegation, the basical standpoint of which I have indicated here at several occasions. There is no doubt, of course, that the Czechoslovak and Swiss approach to this issue very considerably differ. As it appears, it will be necessary to deal now with this matter in more details. And it goes by itself that everybody of us enjoys privilege and right to present his own point of view.

I will subject the statement and proposal of our distinguished Swiss Colleague to a careful study and I shall revert to it at our next meeting.

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GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : The Honourable Swiss Member has just made a statement that contains an item of the utmost importance for the NNSC. It concerns our activities and our functions. Since the turbulent days in the beginning of last June, when we discussed the withdrawal of our teams, this subject has been mentioned at this table on a few occasions. However, we have not discussed it thoroughly. I may recall that the former Polish Member, Minister Morski, at our 261st Meeting on 21 June 1956, informed us about the view which the Polish Government is taking in this matter. Our Honourable Czechoslovak Colleague, General Chyle, has also touched the subject and said at our last Meeting i.a. that both Sides have recognized that the NNSC retains its right to dispatch inspection Teams to the Ports of Entry.

I wish to tell General Chyle that I do not agree with this opinion. I hold a different view in this respect.

As concerns the proposal made by our Swiss Colleague, I think I must ask him for a clarification. Is it his desire that we first should decide whether we make an appeal to MAC or not, and that we later, i.e. when we have agreed on the dispatch of such an appeal, should proceed to discuss his draft?

MINISTER REAL : I do not see any other course, because we certainly could not discuss a draft letter before we have made up our minds whether to send one or not. So I think we first have to be clear whether we want to ask MAC for clarification of our status and functions and then see in what form we want to do it.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : I thank Minister Real for his clarification and I agree to his idea.

MR. BRZOSTOWSKI : What regards the Polish Delegation I want to underline that at the Meeting on 21st June it has been expressed the point of view of the Polish Government in general. I would like to take the Swiss statement under a thourough examination and I reserve myself the right to revert to the question in the next future perhaps at the next meeting.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : I should appreciate if we could make a recess for about 10 minutes which would make it possible for me to have a short discussion on this subject with my collaborators.

It was so decided.

Meeting recessed at 1040 hours.

Meeting resumed at 1055 hours.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : I have the honour to state that I am not at this moment able to express my opinion as to the advisibility of dispatching a letter to MAC containing the items raised by the Swiss Member. I associate myself to the suggestion that we today just take note of the Swiss Member's proposal and of his draft and that we later revert to this important question.

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It was decided that the Members should take knowledge of the Swiss Member's proposal and revert to this question at the next regular meeting.

MINISTER REAL : I want to express my appreciation for your willingness to examine my proposal and to revert to it at an early date. As I stated before, the Swiss delegation attaches considerable importance to this matter.

5. Miscellaneous.
a) Question of reorganisation of the General Services.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY reported that according to the recommendation of the Members at the 264th Plenary Meeting the Secretaries had studied the question of reorganisation of the General Services to the effect that one delegation would assume the full responsibility for three consecutive months.

The deliberations of the four Secretaries resulted in the conclusion that no changes in the present organisation of the General Services were advisable, from the following points of view :

The stipulations covering the NNSC Secretariat (AA para 39 and Rules of Procedure paras 2, 25 and 26) essentially emphasize its international character.

The functioning of the joint Secretariat governed by the Rules of Procedure and by the Administrative Instruction was based on the principle of rotation of the services of the individual delegation. The rotations of different services were duly synchronized and they stood in certain correspondence to each other.

The established practice, heretofore, as well as the recent revision of the Administrative Instruction indicated that there occurred no disadvantages in the organisation of the secretarial activities.

The adopted one-month rotation of the General Services offered the best opportunity for uniform distribution of the responsibilities as well as for equal contribution of every delegation in the joint activities of the Secretariat safeguarding simultaneously its international character.

The argument that the adoption of the three month rotation of the General Services would give one delegation the possibility to reduce its personnel met in the same time with inconveniences in the assignment of the personnel for the other delegations.

The four Secretaries declared to render all necessary help to the delegation in charge of the General Services, if so required, for the sake of preserving the international character and smooth functioning of the joint Secretariat.

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GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE expressed his thanks to the Secretaries for the report presented by the Executive Secretary. He said that he accepted the Secretaries' conclusion and had no further comment or recommendation to make in the matter.

b) Elaboration of the Summary Reports and of the draft evaluations for the month of June 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY reported to the Commission that with reference to the recommendation of the Chairman at the 264th Meeting to submit the Summary Reports for the month of June 1956 together with the respective draft evaluations, the two-fold Summary Reports had been prepared and they might be presented together with the two draft evaluations at the next Plenary Meeting.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE expressed his thanks for the information given by the Executive Seretary and said that he was well aware that the work in the Analytic Branch during July 1956 was of a greater extent than usual due to the fact that two separate reports had to be compiled for the month of June 1956.

In reply to a question by MINISTER REAL the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY stated that the reports for June 1956 would be ready for the next ordinary Meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 1110 hours.

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 267th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on
Thursday, 2 August 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS : 1. Approval of the agenda of the 267th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 266th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of June 1956 and respective draft evaluations on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel on the basis of the Secretaries' Report.

5. The question of status and functions of the NNSC.

6. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 1 August 1956, concerning the 3rd anniversary of the NNSC.

7. Miscellaneous.
Remarks of the Swedish Member concerning the disappearance of the Swiss and Swedish flags from the NNSC conference room.

PRESENT : CHAIRMAN : Mr. Brzostowski, Poland
Acting Member,
MEMBERS : Minister Real, Switzerland
General Chyle, Czechoslovakia
General Bergenstrahle, Sweden

SECRETARIAT : 1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, Switzerland
Executive Secretary.

1. Approval of the agenda of the 267th Meeting.

The agenda of the 267th Meeting as submitted by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 298).

2. Approval of the record of the 266th Meeting.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE remarked that the final statement of MINISTER REAL on item 4 of the 266th Meeting had been made after the decision taken by the Members. He proposed therefore to turn the two last paras of this item in the draft record in the reversed order.

The record of the 266th Meeting was approved in the amended form.

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3. Reports from the two Sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 26th of July 1956, 0000 hours, to 1 August 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 68 reports from the two Sides had been received as follows :

a) from the KPA/CPV-Side : 9 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 4 reports on the replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-Side : 7 reports on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and 48 reports on the replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of June 1956 and respective draft evaluations on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel on the basis of the Secretaries' Report.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the decision taken at 262nd Meeting concerning the preparation of two-fold evaluations for the month of June 1956 and to the preliminary approval of the draft evaluations submitted by the Secretaries at the 264th Meeting.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out :

the report from the Analytic Branch (NNSC Doc. 299,dtd 31 July 1956),

the Secretaries' Report (NNSC Doc.300, dtd 1 August 1956),

the draft evaluation for the period of June 1st through 8th 1956 (NNSC Doc. 301, dtd 2 August 1956) and

the draft evaluation for the period of June 9th through 30th 1956 (NNSC Doc. 302, dtd 2 August 1956).

The Summary Reports for the period of June 1st through 8th 1956 and of June 9th through 30th 1956, as presented by the Analytic Branch were taken note of.

The evaluation on the rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the period of June 1st through 8th 1956 and the evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the period of June 9th through 30th 1956, addressed to the Military Armistice Commission, were approved and signed by the Members.

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5. The question of status and functions of the NNSC.

GENERAL CHYLE :At the last 266th Plenary Meeting of our Commission we listened with great interest and attention to the statement of our Honourable Swiss Colleague, Minister Real, including inter alia a draft letter addressed to the Military Armistice Commission.

The Czechoslovak Delegation has carefully studied both the statement and the draft letter attached thereto and I would like therefore, to clarify now my point of view regarding this matter which undoubtedly calls for a thorough consideration. The more so that the Swiss proposal is in full conformity with the opinion of the Swedish Delegation, as outlined at our last meeting by the Honourable Member for Sweden, General Bergenstrahle.

Before presenting my views I would like to point out that it is quite natural that I should highly appreciate, if the Swiss and Swedish Delegations - after having re-examined the problem under consideration - come to the conclusion that the conception of the present situation as analyzed by the Czechoslovak Delegation is not only fully corresponding to the state of affairs as well as obligations our governments have undertaken when accepting their mandates in this Commission, but also that this conception may really ensure in the best possible way further functioning of NNSC. I would not like, however, to evoke an impression that once having presented its standpoints, the Czechoslovak Delegation intends to reach unilateral decision. So far the most positive feature of this Commission has been, and I firmly believe there will be no change in this respect, its unanimity in solving all problems and its atmosphere of sincere co-operation. I am far from confining myself to any further discussion, provided the Swiss and Swedish Delegation would consider it neccssary.

And now in medias res. My Honourable Swiss Colleague, Minister Real based his statement on an evident fact that - when confronting the letter received from KPA/CPV-Side on 7 June 1956 with the two ultimata from the UNC-Side dated 31 May and 8 June 1956 respectively, that there exists a contradiction between both Sides of MAC, the consequences of which Minister Real has subjected to a careful analysis drawing his conclusions for NNSC. This contradiction is unquestionable just because of the mere fact that no agreement has been reached by the two sides and that the NNSC received two separate answers from MAC to its letter of 5 June 1956. The way, the UNCMAC did choose to present the ultimata to NNSC, may be for the time being, left aside.

Arguing in support of these conclusions, Minister Real quoted from my statement made at the 265th Plenary Meeting, which, in his opinion, confirms at least the uncertainty of the present situation. To simplify the discussion, and since it is a matter of secondary importance, you will kindly permit me for preciseness sake to correct the quotation before I deal with arguments of essential character.

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(General Chyle continued)

I have before me the approved record of 265th Meeting, in which it is explicitly stated: "Both sides have recognized that the NNSC retains - I stress retains - its rights stipulated by the Armistice Agreement to dispatch Inspection Teams to the ports of entry, whenever it would be necessary".

This formulation substantially differs from that one quoted by Minister Real who in his statement at the 266th Plenary Meeting missed to cite the exact wording of the sentence and contented himself with a fragment from the context. I repeat his quotation: "The two sides have recognized the right of NNSC to dispatch Inspection Teams to the Ports of Entry whenever it would be necessary".And then he went logically on: "However, General Chyle will have to agree with me when I state that such a characterization of the actual situation of NNSC just cannot be brought in accord with the letter of UNCMAC of May 31. At any rate, this confirms the uncertainty existing even in this Commission as to the real task and competence of the NNSC today".

My Honourable Swiss Colleague, Minister Real will kindly permit me to state that as Czechoslovak Member I do not intend just to indulge in playing with words. What I have really in mind is the same problem Minister Real is so much concerned with: To clarify the competence of NNSC. Because of inaccurate quotation from my statement at the the 265th NNSC Meeting, I am of course slightly anticipating the clarification of the principal question which - I am in full agreeement with Minister Real in this respect - presents the question of legal status of the Commission.

What did I have in mind by saying that both sides have recognized that the NNSC retained its rights, which, as it appears from the statement of Minister Real, have been misinterpreted? I had in mind the following. Neither the KPA/CPV side, nor the UNC side in their separate communications to the NNSC's letters of 5 June and 9 June 1956 respectively did notify that they have ceased henceforth to recognize the validity of the respective provisions stipulated by the Armistice Agreement. The KPA/CPV side in its statement limited itself to the acceptance of the platform of the well-known Swedish Memorandum of 10 March 1956. On the other hand the UNC side limited itself to the statement that provisionally - I quote its wording - "during the time that the Communist Side continues in default", I repeat, only provisionally suspends the performance of NNSC activities i. e. the activities of the NNSC Inspection Teams in the area under the control of the United Nations Command.

And I should like to put a question: Did the NNSC receive from MAC a joint notification that its competence as stipulated in AA has been altered? No. The provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the competence of the Commission. are, therefore, still valid. I shall regret if my Honourable Swiss Colleague Minister Real does not agree with me, but there is absolutely no uncertainty in this regard.

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(General Chyle continued)

Minister Real may have some objections to the same effect he already indicated in his statement at the 266th NNSC Meeting: This is legalistic interpretation of the situation which cannot solve the fact that under standing circumstances the Commission cannot take it for granted that the UNC Side will comply with its request to dispatch Inspection Teams to the South should the NNSC decide so. This is true. It is a question of a practical character and if I understand clearly, this is a source of doubts of the Swiss Delegation. I shall revert to it and answer this question later on. For the time being I would adhere to the matter of principle: There is a substantial difference between my point of view and that of Minister Real. He understands the performance of NNSC's competence - may he kindly forgive me if I am mistaken - I should say from the angle of relations among good neighbours. As demonstrated by the two mentioned UNCMAC ultimata, these relations between the NNSC and the United Nations Command Side, however, are far from being good. In this respect Minister Real is completely right.

But is it the concern of NNSC to give by a joint letter even indirectly a lesson to UNC that it has either on purpose or otherwise created a situation which in its practical aspects is worrying the Swiss and Swedish Delegations?

Certainly not. The NNSC is only an organ supervising the maintenance of the Armistice and not a political superintendent over the both sides to MAC.

And in addition to that the whole question is only a matter of implementation of an international agreement of paramount importance, the validity of which neither side has repudiated so far. And this is why the legal criterion, regardless of the temporary practical shadows, constitutos the decisive viewpoint.

I shall now pass over to the question of the status of our Commission. It is well known that the status of the NNSC has been stipulated by the Armistice Agreement, signed by both Sides to MAC. Having concluded the Armistice Agreement, both Sides consented at the same time that changes, i.e. amendments and additions to the provisions, "must be mutually agreed to", and embodied this stipulation under para 61 and 62 of the AA. Such a mutual agreement, changing any part of AA, however, has not yet been reached. It means therefore, that the respective provisions of the AA governing the questions of the status of the NNSC, its functions and authority are still in force to the full extent and that they have not been affected in any way by the provisional withdrawal of the Inspection Teams from the ports of entry, both in the North and South of Korea.

And in this connection it is necessary to stress that although each of the Sides to MAC answered the letter of the NNSC of 5 June 1956 by separate communications, neither of them has notified the Commission that it considers the AA either as a whole or at least some of its provisions as invalid.

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(General Chyle continued)

Moreover, the Senior Member of UNCMAC, Major General R.G. Gard, explicitly stated in his letter of 31 May 1956, that on the part of United Nations Command only a provisional measure has been taken. This provisional character of UNCMAC step has been taken note of by NNSC and the Commission on its 262nd Meeting decided to adapt itself to this provisional arrangement until restrictions brought about by onesided action of UNCMAC are called-off by this respective side.

In the statement of Minister Real, at the last Meeting, our attention was called inter alia to the fact that "the two sides of the Armistice Agreement view the withdrawal of the Teams in a different, what is more, in an opposite manner". I have already mentioned that the conception of the KPA/CPV Side regarding the functions of NNSC is directed by the Swedish Memorandum of March 10, 1956. The United Nations Command by the statement of its Senior Member Major General R.G.Gard, made on the 72nd MAC Meeting pledged its support to the NNSC. In this regard there is, of course, a difference between both replies. But this is not decisive.

What is decisive is the unquestionable fact that both sides to MAC accepted NNSC letters of 5 and 9 June 1956, without notification of non-recognition of the present NNSC status as embodied in AA. The practical suspension of the Commission's activities resulting from the withdrawal of NNIST:S is, therefore, beyond any shadow of a doubt of a provisional character only.

This fact has been then confirmed even by positive deeds, since both Sides fulfil one of their basical obligations and adhering to the stipulations of para 13 lit. c) and d) supply the NNSC with reports and data on rotation of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel. These reports are being analyzed by the Commission and in doing so the NNSC, although for the time being indirectly, nevertheless does continue as heretofore to carry out its tasks emanating from the AA.

If we carefully evaluate these facts, it becomes obvious that we are confronted not with the question of claryfying the legal status and competence of the NNSC, as supposed by the Honourable Swiss Colleague, Minister Real, but with the question, how long the United Nations Command intends to accuse "that the Communist side is acting in default of the Armistice Agreement".

The solution of this question, however, does not fall within the terms of reference of NNSC, and it remains with the Military Armistice Commission.

The fact that the NNSC in its letter of 9 June 1956 reserved itself the right to return to the UNC-ultimatum cannot be interpreted as if the Commission had any doubts about something what was explicitly communicated in its unanimous letter of 5 June 1956 to MAC, i.e. that the withdrawal of Inspection Teams is a measure of temporary character only and that it does not change the legal status of the NNSC, unless and until a mutual agreement in this respect is reached by both sides of the Military Armistice Commission.

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(General Chyle continued)

In view of the fact that NNSC continues - with co-operation of both sides to MAC - to carry out one of its main tasks, i.e. to analyze reports and data supplied by the two signatories of AA, as stipulated by para 13, lit. c) and d), there is no need for the NNSC to approach the Military Armistice Commission requesting clarification of a matter which even without any further explanation is crystal clear. The legal status of the NNSC and its competence is anchored in the Armistice Agreement, the validity of which - I stress it once more - neither of the two sides to MAC has repudiated as yet.

It goes without saying, that the indignation of the Commission against ultimative and unheard-of attitude towards an international body, such as the NNSC, must have found at least an expression in the reservation in the letter of 9 June 1956. It is unthinkable that the representatives of four neutral governments would give to such a proceeding a tacit placet. The gist of the reservation - as everybody may see who examined in detail the undeniable shortcomings of the UNCMAC approach, and what is essential, hits at the same time the very substance of this matter - cannot be interpreted otherwise but as an expression of a formal protest.

Let us admit, however, that the NNSC, in spite of that, would decide to dispatch a joint letter to MAC, as proposed by my Honourable Colleague, Minister Real.

What a result could be achieved? Allow me to say that all of us, as we are sitting here, know it beforehand.

The NNSC would receive two separate communications from MAC, exactly as it was the case in the event of its letter dated 5 June 1956. If there are any illusions in this respect, I refuse to share them. In this connection it is sufficient to refer to recent speeches delivered by official representatives in Seoul, who obviously do not express only the opinions of their own.

As the NNSC cannot try to play a role of a Justice of Peace or an arbitrator between the two Sides, it has consequently to abstain from everything what would lead instead of reconciliation of both opposing sides to a further sharpening of the existing controversies.

It is the opinion of the Czechoslovak Delegation that one of our main tasks here is to contribute to lessening of tension and not to make the situation worse.

I am deeply convinced that the sending of a joint letter to MAC as proposed by the Honourable Swiss Colleague, Minister Real, would bring about quite an opposite result, than it should be wished for. And for this reason I would highly appreciate, if the Swiss Delegation kindly subjected its proposal to a further consideration.

Presenting the view of the Czechoslovak Delegation, I wish to stress that I consider it my foremost duty to give satisfaction to everything that contributes to a fruitful co-operation of the Commission and to the fulfilment of its fundamental task - honestly to safeguard the Armistice in Korea.

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GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : I have carefully listened to the very interesting statement presented by our Honourable Czechoslovak Colleague, General Chyle. His statement contains a great number of remarks and conclusions. I will revert to some of them on a later occasion.

Anyhow, I will comment right now upon one or two things. As far as I heard, General Chyle in the beginning of his statment said that the Swedish Member had expressed his satisfaction with the proposal made by the Swiss Member at our last Meeting. On this point I would like to repeat that I said I was not at that moment able to express my opinion as to the advisibility of dispatching the letter in question.

The Czechoslovak statement further contained many points concerning our present status as concepted by the two Sides. It is perhaps not up to us to judge the different opinions held by the components of MAC. General Chyle mentioned that the UNC-component had not made clear its opinion as to the fulfilment by this Side of the Armistice Agreement. On this point I would like to remind you that the Senior Member of UNC/MAC has stated that the United Nations Command continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and has limited its actions to the suspension of the support of the teams as described in the letter of 31 May 1956.

I am at this moment not able to express my opinion as concerns the Swiss proposal. I shall announce my attitude in this respect on the future occasion.

GENERAL CHYLE :I owe an apology to General Bergenstrahle because I made my statement under the impression that his view is in line with the Swiss proposal. Seeing this is not the case, I do regret the wrong impression created.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE :I thank you, General Chyle, for the explanation. Before the floor goes to Minister Real I would like to ask him to confirm that his letter should be sent to MAC - not to the two Sides of MAC but to MAC itself. That is the impression I have, but I understand General Chyle thought of dispatching two separate letters.

GENERAL CHYLE : No. A joint letter of the Commission to MAC.

MR. BRZOSTOWSKI :Speaking as the Polish Delegate I would like to make my observations on the subject that we are now discussing. After a careful study of the Swiss draft letter as well as of the statement of the Honourable Swiss Delegate delivered at the last meeting, I came to the following conclusion.

We all agree to the fact that the juridical base of the existence and operation of our Commission has been, and still is, the Armistice Agreement. On the other hand the Commission was forced to withdraw its Inspection Teams from the Ports of Entry. It is exactly this question which is - if I have rightly understood - the leitmotiv of the Swiss draft.

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(Mr. Brzostowski continued)

It has been also stated in the Swiss draft letter to MAC that both Sides considered in the respective letters the withdrawal of the Teams as a provisional action. The fact that the standpoints of the Sides coincide in the character of the withdrawal is a determinated juridical meaning according to the principle that what concerns the NNSC and other questions connected with the Armistice Agreement, it can be dealt with only by the two Sides in common. Thus the legal position of the NNSC is quite fixed.

Of course one cannot deny that the consideration of the conditions which caused the withdrawal of the Teams was held in different ways by the Sides.

However it does not seem appropriate to apply once more to MAC in this matter.

That is why, though I share the same care as Minister Real about the firm basis of the NNSC, I cannot support his proposal and I agree with General Bergenstrahle to discuss this matter at the next meeting.

MINISTER REAL : The lengthy and detailed statement of the Honourable Czechoslovak Member requires a carefull examination and I certainly will submit it to such a study. The same goes for the statement made by the Polish Member. As the Swedish and Polish Members indicated, we will revert to this problem at a later meetingand this will give me the opportunity to present a more elaborate answer if I find it necessary. But there are a few points I would like to pick out from the statment made by the Czechoslovak Member. I think we may be playing with words : In my previous statement I was quoting General Chyle as having said :" that the Sides have recognized the right of the NNSC to dispatch inspection teams" while he today explains to have stated "that they (the Sides) have recognized that the NNSC retains its right to dispatch....". Well, let me say we might interpret that the Sides have recognized the right, but at least one Side does not recognize the exercising of this right. Now, this is certainly a point of uncertainty in our Commission, if we state that we have the right under the Armistice Agreement to dispatch inspection teams, but recognize that this right can not be exercised. The Northern Side in its answer to our letter of June 5, has stated that it would agree with our recommendation of June 5 under conditions, first, that there should be no change in the functions and authority of the NNSC, and second, that the withdrawal of the inspection teams both from the North and the South is a temporary measure, the NNSC keeping the right to dispatch again such inspection teams. I think by this the Side also means that we are entitled to exercise our right. On the other hand, the UNC Side in two subsequent letters reverted to the ultimative suspension letter of May 31st where it definitely has stated that the right to inspect in the ports of entry in the South is provisionally suspended. Therefore this right can not be exercised. You will certainly agree with me that there are two different opinions in MAC concerning the functions and competence of the NNSC. It is true that both Sides consider the new situation as a temporary or provisional one, but I would like to ask our Honourable Czechoslovak Colleague whether he could

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(Minister Real continued)

define the provisional functions and competence of the NNSC as it is conceived by MAC today. I am not speaking of the definite competence but the provisional competence until the conditions are fulfilled. The Czechoslovak Member said that the main task of the Commission is to analyze the reports on rotation and replacement from the two Sides. I think one of the main tasks originally assigned to the Commission by the Armistice Agreement was the function to conduct inspections and controls. Let me suppose, just for arguments'sake, that one Side should decide not to send these reports any more to NNSC. Would then our Colleague from Czechoslovakia still hold that the position and the competence of the NNSC have not changed, just as in his opinion they have not been altered by the suspension of the functions of inspecting and control ? These are a few thoughts which I wanted to bring into the discussion today. If the Czechoslovak Member could clarify the position of MAC on the provisional competence of NNSC and the rights which we can exercise today, I would be very grateful to him. We then might not have to wring our heads at the next meeting to seek a way of clarifying our position.

GENERAL CHYLE : I would like to limit myself now to only few more remarks. As I have stated, there is an evident difference between my viewing the situation and the point of view of Minister Real.

I have dealt with the whole question in substance and as I have already stated, there are practical shadows in exercising the Commission's rights, now limited as a result of one-sided, illegal action of UNCMAC.

This constitutes the practical side of the standing situation. Before dealing with these aspects of practical nature and before going into any details in this respect, I would like, of course, to hear the standpoints of both of our Colleagues, Minister Real and General Bergenstrahle, relative to the Czechoslovak conception of the question under consideration.

6. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 1 August 1956, concerning the 3rd anniversary of the NNSC.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 303, dtd. 3 August 1956).

It was decided to take note of the letter and to file it.

7. Miscellaneous.
Remarks of the Swedish Member concerning the disappearance of the Swiss and Swedish flags from the NNSC conference room.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE expressed the desire to take up a small and queer question, which seemed unimportant after the discussion just finished. It concerned something that had annoyed him.

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(General Bergenstrahle continued)

Speaking about the flags of the four NNSC member nations, which are placed in the middle of the table, General Bergenstrahle reported that since the last meeting somebody had pinched the flags of Switzerland and Sweden. This pilfering had been committed between 1200 hours last Friday and 1700 hours last Saturday. General Bergenstrahle did not know who was the culprit - to use a strong word - but he took it for granted that a collector of souvenirs had performed his light-fingered activities in the meeting-room. He would accuse nobody, but guessed that this collector of souvenirs was a member of one of the tourist groups which now and then pay a visit to the conference buildings.

General Bergenstrahle voiced his strong disapproval of this collecting of souvenirs ,and said that no well-mannered person commits such acts. It was not a rule to bring things home from museums or other places of interest.

Finally General Bergenstrahle said he was slightly vexed because of this mischief ,and suggested that the Executive Secretary should make it known to the people responsible for the order in the conference building or for the tending of tourist groups there, that they ought to control the behaviour of the visitors.

GENERAL CHYLE noted that it was to be regretted that something like this had happened and added that precautions should be made to prevent that it would not happen again.

MINISTER REAL while stating that he did not attribute particular importance to the matter, suggested that the issue raised by General Bergenstrahle might be brought to the attention of the Liaison Officers of the two Sides.

It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would take up the matter with the Liaison Officers.

Meeting adjourned at 1120 hours.

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Enclosure 7 Dispatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.
(1 of 4 copies)

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 268th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
9 August 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS : 1. Approval of the agenda of the 268th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 267th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. The question of status and functions of the NNSC.

5. Miscellaneous.
Executive Secretary's report in connection with the disappearance of the Swiss and Swedish flags from the NNSC conference room.

PRESENT :	CHAIRMAN :	Minister Real,	Switzerland
	MEMBERS :	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Mr. Brzostowski, Acting Member	Poland
	SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Vitek, Exec. Secretary.	Czechoslovakia

1. Approval of the agenda of the 268th Meeting.

The agenda of the 268th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted. (NNSC Doc. 304).

2. Approval of the record of the 267th Meeting.

The record of the 267th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 2 August 1956, 0000 hours, to 8 August 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 66 reports from the two sides had been received as follows :

a) from the KPA/CPV-side : 10 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 1 report on replacement of combat materiel;

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b) from the UNC-side : 7 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 48 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. The question of status and functions of the NNSC.

MINISTER REAL : Having originally put this item on the agenda at a previous meeting, permit me as Swiss Member to open the discussion today and to make a statement relating to the remarks which were made last week.

At the last meeting the Czechoslovak and Polish Members of our Commission expressed their views on my proposal to seek clarification from MAC regarding status and functions of NNSC, a proposal submitted for your consideration at the 266th Meeting of 26th July 1956. I already had an opportunity at last week's meeting to comment on some of the features of the statement of my honourable Czechoslovak colleague. In the meantime I have studied his detailed arguments more closely.With your permission I should like now to revert to his statement and to discuss more exhaustively some points which seem important to me in this connection.

First, let me say that I am glad to note from the statement presented at the last meeting that all my colleagues in the Commission are unanimous in sharing my view that the problem under discussion is ofgreat importance to the NNSC. I also appreciate the willingness of the honourable delegates from Czechoslovakia and Poland to continue to weigh the arguments of my proposal. They indicated that they do not want to foreclose further discussion, but, on the contrary, that they are ready to cooperate in finding, if possible, an adequate solution.

If I interpret the standpoints of the Polish and Czechoslovak delegations correctly, they seem to be based on the following considerations: Neither the Military Armistice Commission nor either side of it have expressly notified the NNSC that the Armistice Agreement or any of its provisions had been modified, abrogated or become invalid. From this it is derived that legally the status and functions of NNSC remain fully in force and that basically nothing has changed. The suspension of the NNSC activities effected on June 9th, being of provisional character, is considered as having a purely practical result with no consequence as to the legal basis of the Commission. It is further argued that the new situation concerns only the two parties of the Armistice Agreement and in no way the NNSC; and, that there is therefore no reason for us to ask MAC for any clarification. Moreover, such an attempt is regarded in advance as resulting in failure.

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(Minister Real continued)

I agree with the Czechoslovak and Polish Members that neither the Military Armistice Commission nor any of the sides have declared the provisions of the Armistice Agreement defining our mandate as null and void. It therefore can be said that in a purely legalistic sense the legal status of the Commission, meaning the terms of the Armistice Agreement, have not been changed and that our rights remain, so to speak, on the books. This was also the meaning of the last sentence in the Commission's letter of June 5th to MAC, where it was stated that the withdrawal of the teams does not change the legal status of the NNSC unless and until a mutual agreement in this respect is reached by both sides of MAC. Is this, however, also the interpretation of the sides of MAC? We cannot overlook that the letter of NNSC of June 5th has not been accepted by the parties to MAC. Why it has not been accepted, I do not know. But it might be precisely for the reason that the two sides interpret the rights and the functions of our Commission in a different, even in an opposite manner. General Chyle has stated that the KPA/CPV-side in its statement subsequent to our letter of June 5th, "limited itself to the acceptance of the platform of the well-known Swedish memorandum of 10th March 1956". Let me point out, however, that the Swedish memorandum of March 10th was not the platform for our letter of June 5th to the Military Armistice Commission. The UNC-side too did not accept our letter of June 5th, 1956. On the contrary, it reiterated its previous notification of the suspension of all NNSC activities in the territory under the military control of the United Nations Command. From this development it is not only perfectly clear that the Commission cannot exercise some of its rights under the Armistice Agreement - because the performance of the provisions on which these rights are based have been provisionally suspended by one side - but moreover it is evident that the two parties to the Armistice Agreement disagree as to the extent of our legal competence as well as with regard to the scope of the duties and functions of NNSC today. I do not think that this lack of mutual consent of the MAC-parties can be qualified as mere "practical shadow". I hold that this state of affairs is of real concern to our Commission. It is not only a matter of the Armistice-parties.

The four nations participating in the NNSC have assumed their mandate defined in the Armistice Agreement with the consent of both sides. They have up to now performed their functions with the mutual agreement of the two parties to MAC. When, last year, the NNSC proposed to reduce the number of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in the ports of entry from five to three teams both in North and in South Korea, this reduction had been effected with the full agreement of both sides to MAC. The Commission therefore continued its reduced activities with the full assent of MAC. Its competence and task remained clear. The reductions or restrictions of our activities on June 9th of this year, however, were not based on a mutual understanding of the MAC-parties. Since they have not mutually agreed to the newly reduced task and to the extent of the present functions of the NNSC, the situation for us is indeed unclear. It seems to have its position clarified. At least an attempt for such a clarification should be made in order that we can continue to operate with the mutual consent of the two parties to the Armistice Agreement.

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(Minister Real continued)

General Chyle at our last meeting had expressed grave doubts as to the advisability of seeking clarification in this matter from MAC. He went so far as saying that he knows the answer to our inquiry in advance, namely: two separate and disagreeing letters from the sides. Gentlemen, as I had mentioned in my initial statement I realize the difficulties with which we are confronted in this undertaking. Nevertheless, I should not like to predict for sure, as General Chyle does it, complete disagreement of the MAC-parties, should we really invite them to consent, at least temporarily, on a solid and unequivocal basis for the duties and the functions of the Commission after the withdrawal of the inspection teams. I refuse to accept the resignation of our Czechoslovak colleague as long as we have not, at least, tried to approach MAC. Should General Chyle really hold, and should his opinion be shared by my colleagues that it is hopeless to approach MAC in such an important matter concerning our Commission, and that we would receive no consideration, then, indeed, the state of the NNSC is even more precarious than it had appeared. It would mean that the two sides of MAC could not even consider a discussion involving the present problem of NNSC. It would further mean that the conditions in which the Commission presently is functioning would remain unchanged, tending to transform a "provisional" situation into a permanent one. Such a prospect I would consider indeed highly unsatisfactory for the Commission as well as for our respective governments.

I made my proposal with the hope and with the intention of initiating a constructive development in the interest of the continued operation of our Commission. We should not admit already beforehand that the parties to MAC cannot act in the common interest of NNSC.

These are, for the time being, my remarks in answer to the statements of the Polish and Czechoslovak delegations. I would be pleased if I had succeeded in at least narrowing down the gap between our different views. I still consider that we should continue to seek a practical solution in this important matter.

GENERAL CHYLE : I have listened with great attention to the statement of our honourable Swiss colleague, Minister Real, who presented his views regarding the question of status and functions of NNSC and referred also to the attitude of the Czechoslovak and Polish delegations towards this problem as outlined by me and by the Polish Member, Mr. Brzostowski, at our last meeting.

I think, that what Minister Real has said duly deserves a thorough study. For the time being I would, however, revert only with a passing remark to the controversial quotation excerpted from my statement at the 266th Meeting and discussed at subsequent sessions of this Commission.

In this respect I would like to point out that even now I do not share the view of Minister Real that there is no difference between the interpretation I have given and that one the honourable Member for Switzerland, Minister Real, presented here afterwards.

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(General Chyle continued)

It is, of course, a matter of secondary importance and I am only mentioning it since I do not want just to pass over it without any remark at all.

Today's statement of our honourable Swiss colleague presents the matter under consideration from a different angle. But that is why we discuss the problem and I think our debates at this round table should help to even the differences.

And that is also why, as I have already indicated, I feel it necessary to subject Minister Real's statement to a very careful study and I reserve the right to revert to it at the next meeting.

MINISTER REAL : I thank General Chyle for his remarks. I too feel that we should continue the examination of this problem. I think that in an attempt to bring about a rapprochement of our different viewpoints, it might be of advantage to discuss them next in a more informal way or during a recess. As to the remarks by General Chyle regarding a previous misquotation, I was under the impression that I had more or less clarified this point at the last meeting, when I said that it may well be that we were only playing with words in this matter.

GENERAL CHYLE : Certainly, you may interpret my statements as you see them. The same, of course, goes for me. I think, therefore, that in this respect there is actually no principal difference between us.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : At our 266th Meeting on 26 July 1956 the honourable Swiss Member made a statement concerning the duties and the competence of the NNSC under the new ruling conditions. He said that the withdrawal of our inspection teams, upon which we decided on 9 June 1956, has been interpreted by the two parties of MAC in a conflicting manner and he proposed that the NNSC should address itself to MAC and ask for clarification of our present status and our present functions. The Swiss Member also presented to us the draft of a letter to MAC containing a request for this clarification. At today's meeting the Swiss Member has given us - in an eloquent manner - an additional commentary to his proposal and further explained how he judges the present situation.

Our honourable colleagues, the Czechoslovak and Polish Members, have at our last meeting delivered statements containing their views on this issue. I understand from their observations that they hold ideas which differ from the Swiss Member's suggestions. As far as I can judge from the Czechoslovak and Polish statements the existing difference of opinion mainly concerns the need or the necessity of an appeal to MAC.

A fortnight ago, after having listened to the Swiss declaration, I stated that I was for my part not able at that moment to express my opinion as to the adisability of dispatching the proposed letter to MAC. My desire was to study

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(General Bergenstrahle continued)

thoroughly the Swiss proposal and the remarks that might be presented here to it.

The statement just delivered by the Swiss proposer contains new sidelights on the subject and perhaps still more views will appear here at this table.

Minister Real stated now among other things that he refused to accept the attitude of resignation pronounced by the Czechoslovak and Polish Members at the last meeting. If I understood the Swiss Member correctly he also suggested that we should invite MAC to agree on something that he describes very vaguely. I should be grateful to the Swiss Member if he could give us some more details about his ideas on this point. Has he in mind a new type of letter to MAC, being more constructive on this issue?

MINISTER REAL : It is rather difficult for me to answer our Swedish colleague and to give him more details because I do not know what part of my statement he considers as vague.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : I think that the Swiss statement as a whole was anything but vague. However, as far as I understood the Swiss Member, he wishes that we should make a new type of approach to MAC. Or is the Swiss Member still basing himself on his previous draft letter?

MINISTER REAL : I said that I do not joint in the resignation which was expressed by our Czechoslovak colleague to the effect that the two sides are absolutely unable to act in the interest of NNSC. Because I do not share his pessimism unless we have tried to obtain clarification from MAC. I said that we should continue to search here in the Commission for an agreement in this respect. I have submitted a draft-letter indicating how I visualize such an approach to MAC. This letter still remains before the Commission. Of course, I am open to any suggestion. I am also prepared to discuss any amendments to my draft. But for the time being I myself have no other approach to suggest.

GENERAL CHYLE : There were some remarks about an attitude of resignation prevailing in the Czechoslovak delegation. First of all I would like to reiterate that Minister Real, as each Member to this Commission, has, of course the right and privilege to see and judge as he likes. At the same time I would like to point out, and I think you would gladly agree with me, that one of the most encouraging aspects of our Commission is its atmosphere of cooperation.

As for me, I did not feel anything which in any way might be called resignation and I think that our honourable Swiss colleague rather gloomily viewed my attitude.

I am a man, I should say, gifted with patience. And I presume, I shall have plenty of time and plenty of opportunity to show that the attitude of the Czechoslovak delegation is far from being called that of resignation.

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MINISTER REAL : Permit me, as Swiss Member, to say that of course I am of the opinion that all Members are completely free to interpret any situation as they please and I do not intend to misconstrue their views. However I again have to state that the interpretation of General Chyle concerning the situation in N.C certainly was a pessimistic one, which I do not share.

GENERAL CHYLE : I do not share your opinion in principle but I would certainly allow you to defend the different impression you have got from my statement.

CHAIRMAN : As Chairman I would summarize the situation of our debate as follows : We have today listened to and commented on the statement of the Swiss delegation. No other substantial contributions were presented, and no further proposal was made today. If I interpret my colleagues correctly, there is a willingness to further examine the Swiss proposal and to cooperate with the view of arriving, if possible, at a solution in this matter.I therefore suggest that we keep this item in abeyance and that we revert to it when any of us wish to do so. If this is the general agreement, we may leave item 4 on our agenda and move on to item 5.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE : I am in agreement that we leave this item. I will for my part take note of all remarks, arguments and ideas delivered here today and reserve myself the right to enter again into discussion at a later stage.

MR. BRZOSTOWSKI : I have attentively listened to the statement of the Swiss Member, Minister Real. I attach great importance to the matter raised by Minister Real but I am not able at this moment to voice my opinion on it and I would like therefore to reserve myself the right to revert to this matter at a later date.

5. Miscellaneous :
Executive Secretary's report in connection with the disappearance of the Swiss and Swedish flags from the NNSC conference room.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, referring to General Bergenstrahle's remarks at the 267th Meeting, reported that the then Executive Secretary had sent a letter to the Liaison Officers of the two sides informing them of the happening and asking for their assistance to avoid similar occurrences in the future. By letter of 8 August 1956 the Liaison Officer of the KPA/CPV-side had replied that upon an investigation it had been established that no personnel or visitors from the KPA/CPV-side were involved in the matter. The side assured continued appropriate assistance.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE thanked the Executive Secretary for his information and the report was taken note of.

Meeting adjourned at 1045 hours.

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 269th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
16 August 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS : 1. Approval of the agenda of the 269th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 268th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Miscellaneous.
Letter from KPA/CPV-side of 10 August 1956 concerning appointment of the new Secretary of KPA/CPV MAC.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN: Colonel Lejnar, Alternate, Czechoslovakia

MEMBERS: Colonel Areskoug, Alternate, Sweden
Mr. Antonowicz, Act. Alternate, Poland
Colonel Grunholzer, Alternate, Switzerland

SECRETARIAT: Major Tell, Sweden
Executive Secretary.

1. Approval of the agenda of the 269th Meeting.

The agenda of the 269th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 306).

2. Approval of the record of the 268th Meeting.

The record of the 268th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 9 August 1956, 0000 hours, to 15 August 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 24 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 9 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 1 report on replacement of combat materiel;

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b) from the UNC-side: 6 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 8 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Miscellaneous.
Letter from KPA/CPV-side of 10 August 1956 concerning appointment of the new Secretary of KPA/CPV MAC.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter from Colonel Yoon Tae Hyong informing the NNSC Secretariat about his appointment as Secretary of KPA/CPV MAC (NNSC Doc. 305).

It was decided to take note of the letter and file it.

Meeting adjourned at 1007 hours.

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Enclosure 9, Despatch 218
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23 August 1956
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 270th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
23 August 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 270th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 269th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of July 1956.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC, Major General R.G. Gard, dated 15 August 1956, concerning the nomenclature of ammunition in the reports from the side.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN: General Bergenstrahle, Sweden

MEMBERS : Mr. Brzostowski, Poland
Acting Member,
Minister Real, Switzerland
General Chyle, Czechoslovakia

SECRETARIAT: Mr. Galus, Poland
Act.Exec.Secretary.

1. Approval of the agenda of the 270th Meeting.
The agenda of the 270th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 307).

2. Approval of the record of the 269th Meeting.

The record of the 269th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 16 August 1956, 0000 hours, to 22 August 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 76 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

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a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 9 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 6 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 53 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Report from the Analytic Branch conerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of July 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the report (NNSC Doc.308, dated 23 August 1956).

The Summary Reports for the month of July 1956 as presented by the Analytic Branch were taken note of. It was decided to entrust the Secretaries with the preparation of the respective draft evaluation.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC, Major General R.G.Gard, dated 15 August 1956, concerning the nomenclature of ammunition in the reports from the side.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc.309).

It was decided to take note of the letter and to instruct the Secretaries and the Analytic Officers to give proper attention to its contents.

Meeting adjourned at 1010 hours.

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Enclosure 10, Dispatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956

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30 August 1956
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 271st PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
30 August 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Approval of the agenda of the 271st Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 270th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Draft evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of July 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN:	Mr. Brzostowski, Acting Member	Poland
MEMBERS:	Minister Real	Switzerland
	Colonel Lejnar, Alternate,	Czechoslovakia
	General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
SECRETARIAT:	1/Lt. Hagenbuechle, Executive Secretary.	Switzerland

1. Approval of the agenda of the 271st Meeting.

The agenda of the 271st Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 312).

2. Approval of the record of the 270th Meeting.

The record of the 270th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 23 August 1956, 0000 hours, to 29 August 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 50 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 13 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 8 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 7 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 22 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

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The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Draft evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of July 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the Secretaries' report (NNSC Doc. 310, dtd 29 August 1956) and the draft evaluation (NNSC Doc. 311, dtd 30 August 1956).

MINISTER REAL: I have gone over the Summary Reports for the month of July 1956, as compiled by the Analytic Officers, as well as over the respective draft evaluation submitted to us by the Secretariat.

These reports and its evaluation may present an occasion for some special attention and a few short remarks, justified by the fact that the Summary Reports for the month of July 1956 in their cumulative part cover a period of three full years. To be accurate they cover even a few more days, as the two sides started to submit their daily reports on movements of military personnel and combat materiel already from 27 July 1953 on.

It may be recalled that the early evaluation-debates in our Commission, regarding the period of 27 July 1953 through the month of March 1954, were characterized by rather conflicting viewpoints. There were lenghty deliberations on various questions, such as over-introduction, classification of aircraft, identity of figures, reporting of spare parts, the famous case of the 106 mortars at Pusan, et cetera. For a long time the Commission was unable to reach a common evaluation. Separate evaluation reports were filed with MAC.

It was finally for the month of April 1954 that the NNSC unanimously and without separate remarks from any member agreed upon a joint evaluation. General Jodahl, the then Member for Sweden, and presiding chairman at the 151st Plenary Meeting of 22 September 1954, termed this a "historic moment". I am, however, not going to dig deeper into historical reminiscences. Provided my counting is correct, the evaluation with which we are dealing today brings the number of joint evaluations of our Commission to 28. This means in substance, that the Commission, based on the reports received, has not established any violation by the two sides of the provisions of paragraph 13 c and d of the Armistice Agreement, prohibiting the introduction of reinforcing military personnel, combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition. The intricate problems which were and are connected with such a declaration of the Commiss are well known to all of us.

Reviewing the figures contained in the Summary Reports for the month of July of this year, one may draw from the overall picture some interesting trends.

As regards the sector of military personnel, the figures for both sides indicate a considerable decrease since the Armistice Day. The reduction amounts to some 500'000 in the North and some 300'000 in the South. Should the two sides want to utilize their respective credits, the approximative time minimum for accomplishing it in

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conformity with Armistice Agreement Paragraph 13 c, would be ten months for the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers-side and eight months for the United Nations Command-side.

The general situation in the field of combat materiel is roughly reflected by the following. The total turnover of combat aircraft which reportedly entered or left the territory under the military control of the UNC-side amounts to about 20'000 units. By the end ofJuly 1956 the side has reported a decrease of its air strengh of about a thousand combat aircraft. In the corresponding three year period the KPA/CPV-side has reported zero movements. Its credit amounts to 25 combat aircraft. The remaining categories, i.e. armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition, show equally a decrease since the Armistice Day. An extensive examination would be necessary were I to go into details. I think, however, the statistical picture of the present situation is sufficiently clear from the tabulations in the Summary Reports.

These were some of the observations I wanted to make on the threshold of the fourth year in the task of appraising the statistics of our Analytic Branch, a task we are called upon to perform periodically by the Armistice Agreement.

I am, of course, prepared to sign the evaluation as presented today.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE said that he assumed that all delegations made their conclusions when scrutinizing the reports from the Analytic Branch. He further expressed his appreciation of the remarks presented by the Swiss Member.

The evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of July 1956, addressed to the Military Armistice Commission, was approved and signed by the Members.

Meeting adjourned at 1020 hours

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Enclosure II, Dispatch 218
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 272nd PLENARY MEETING
held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
6 September 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS :

1a. Chairman's congratulations on Mr. Brzostowski's nomination to Member for Poland in the NNSC.

1b. Approval of the agenda of the 272nd Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 271st Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Miscellaneous:
Letter dated 5 September 1956 from Secretary UNCMAC submitting names of members of UNCMAC as of 1 September 1956.

PRESENT :	CHAIRMAN	: Minister Real,	Switzerland
	MEMBERS	: General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Minister Brzostowski,	Poland
	SECRETARIAT	: 1/Lt. Vitek,	Czechoslovakia
		Executive Secretary,	

1a. Chairman's congratulations on Mr. Brzostowski's nomination to Member for Poland in the NNSC.

The CHAIRMAN welcomed Mr. Brzostowski, who up to the present had been Acting Member, as Member for Poland to the NNSC, and extended his congratulations on Mr. Brzostowski's nomination to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI thanked the Chairman for his kind words.

1b. Approval of the agenda of the 272nd Meeting.

The agenda of the 272nd Meeting as presented by the Secretarie was adopted (NNSC Doc. 313)

2. Approval of the record of the 271st Meeting.

The record of the 271st Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 30 August 1956, 0000 hours, to 5 September 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 51 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

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a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 9 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 2 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 7 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 33 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Miscellaneous:

Letter dated 5 September 1956 from Secretary UNCMAC submitting names of members of UNCMAC as of 1 September 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 314 dtd. 5 September 1956).

It was decided to take note of the letter.

Meeting adjourned at 1010 hours.

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Enclosure 12, Despatch 218,
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 273rd PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
13 September 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS : 1. Approval of the agenda of the 273rd Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 272nd Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Miscellaneous:

a) Question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

b) Farewell addresses to the departing Member for Switzerland, Minister Real.

PRESENT :	CHAIRMAN	: General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	MEMBERS	: General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Minister Brzostowski,	Poland
		Minister Real,	Switzerland
	SECRETARIAT	: Major Tell, Executive Secretary.	Sweden

1. Approval of the agenda of the 273rd Meeting.

The agenda of the 273rd Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 315).

2. Approval of the record of the 272nd Meeting.

The record of the 272nd Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 6 September 1956, 0000 hours, to 12 September 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 51 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 10 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 1 report on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 12 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 28 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

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4. Miscellaneous:

a) Question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE recalled that NNSC four months ago - on 12 May 1956 - sent a letter to the Military Armistice Commission in the question of compensation for injuries and damages suffered by NNSC-personnel when carrying out their duties and that from the UNC-component of MAC so far only an interim reply had been received, in which it was stated that NNSC would have further information when the views of that side had been determined.

General Bergenstrahle suggested that if a definite reply on the Commission's letter was not received within the next weeks, the Commission should at a later date in the future consider a letter to the Senior Member of UNCMAC asking him for information when this reply could be expected.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI, when expressing his thanks to the Swedish Member for raising up again the matter of indemnity in which the Polish Delegation is especially interest declared he would be prepared to consider in the next future the dispatching of a letter asking for reply from UNCMAC.

MINISTER REAL equally supported the Swedish suggestion. He declared his readiness to sign such a letter at once, but owing to his impending departure he would leave the decision to the other Members.

The CHAIRMAN speaking as Czechoslovak Member thanked General Bergenstrahle for bringing up that important matter and expressed his full support of the view presented by the honourable Member for Sweden.

b) Farewell addresses to the departing Member for Switzerland, Minister Real.

GENERAL CHYLE: As Chairman of the week I take the liberty to announce you that at today's meeting we are going to bid an official farewell to our honourable Swiss colleague, Minister Real, who is about to leave shortly for his native country.

We have already had opportunity at social occasions, given in the honour of the departing Swiss Member, to express our feelings how greatly we shall miss him as dear colleague and charming companion.

Today it is up to me to stress that the loss we shall have to experience in our social intercourses after Minister Real's departure, is going to be no less expressive even as regards the importance of his work in the Commission, for in this respect Minister Real has been - without exaggeration - one of its most active Members to whom the Commission is greatly indebted for his initiative and many successful interventions.

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Let me recall also personnally that since the first NNSC Meeting, I attended, I have been taken up not only by Minister Real's ability to speak always exactly to the point, but also by the cordial tone and spirit of sincere co-operation.

It is true, of course, that our opinions on some questions, we have been concerned with during the last three months, were not identical; in some cases we have differed even more considerably. But as I stated already before, I consider all these differences comprehensible, for - in my judgement - they have emanated from mutual effort honestly and in the most effective way to fulfil the great responsibility our Governments have assumed when accepting their mandates in this Commission.

I think therefore, that this mutual effort has formed - and it still does - a platform from which joint solutions of problems under discussion can be reached as it actually was the case in a number of important issues.

It is, therefore, just to state a mere fact that from the very beginning of his assignment as Swiss Member, Minister Real has been a prominent member of the Commission. We have learned to appreciate his way of approaching important problems we have dealt with, his clear analytical mind, his great energy and tireless efforts which Minister Real has fully devoted to the ultimate goal of this neutral body, i.e. to the safeguarding of the Armistice until a peaceful unification of Korea is achieved.

I would like to thank you, Minister Real, for all you have contributed towards this noble goal and wish you a most pleasant trip to your beautiful homeland, a happy reunion with your dear ones and great success and satisfaction in your future career.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: Now that the Swiss Member's mandate is drawing to a close I will gladly join my colleagues when they express to him our thanks for and our appreciation of his contribution to our common work here in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

This international body has been in function now for more than three years. The departure of one of its Members, who has in such a distinguished way participated in the deliberations within the Commission, offers a good occasion to make a review of the events during the past, to consider our achievements in the present and to express hopes for the future. It would take a long time to deal with all that, and I think it is not possible to do so right now. When our Swiss colleague is leaving us I cannot, however, avoid recalling that he has on several occasions reminded us of our duties as an international independent body, and about the obligations, the reponsibility and the dignity of such an organ. In doing so he has demonstrated to us what the fine traditional Swiss conception is of the way to fulfil an international task. I hold personally a high esteem for the manner in which Minister Real has approached and dealt with our problems.

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I live on the same side of the white demarcation line ribbon as Minister Real. We have a common camp, we have had the same task to fulfil out here, we have had to face identical problems arising in connection with our countries' membership in the NNSC. A close contact has been established between us and I am highly grateful for the inspiring co-operation that has taken place. I will always with pleasure and gratitude remember the friendly way in which Minister Real received me when I came here last spring and how he since then has been receiving me on the many later occasions when I have found it necessary or desirable to call upon him for a discussion on a problem. I am grateful for the friendship he has constantly shown me.

At his departure I should like Minister Real to take along with him my own and my group's sincere thanks for the common time out here in Korea together with our best wishes for an interesting and agreable journey to Switzerland and to his post. We also wish him continued success at the important posts which, no doubt, his Government will assign to him in the future.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI: Allow me, Gentlemen, to join the kind words of the precedent speakers addressed to the distinguished Member for Switzerland, Minister Real, on the occasion of his departure from Korea.

I should like to stress the rich and fruitful contribution of Minister Real to the work of NNSC. During the three months of my staying at Panmunjom I have with great attention and interest listened to his speeches, even I agreed not always fully to them. His statements have undoubtedly enriched our debates and discussions around this table.

I must also point out Minister Real's role in promoting the good and friendly relations and atmosphere among the four Delegations which prevailed during the last time. It was always a pleasure to meet him at numerous social functions and receptions.

I would like to take this opportunity to assure Minister Real of my high personal consideration and respect and I sincerely wish him on behalf of the Polish delegation and myself the very best in his future career and personal life and a good journey home to the beautiful Switzerland.

MINISTER REAL: Allow me to express my sincere thanks and deep appreciation for your kind words and all the good wishes you have extended to me today. I feel indeed very humble and almost embarrassed after listening to your fine and complimentary remarks. This is the last meeting that I attend with you in the Commission. It is an occasion for me to look back over a period of seven months which I shared with you and with your predecessors in Panmunjom. As the Chairman already indicated, this period was characterized by a mutual and fruitful co-operation and by pleasant relations among the members and their staff in this Commission. I want to take this

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

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opportunity to thank you all for the friendliness and understanding, and your readiness to co-operate which you have offered me on so many occasions during these months. I also recall your generous hospitality I was permitted to enjoy at many parties. For this, too, I want to thank you sincerely.

As I have mentioned already on another occasion, my assignment to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has been a great experience for me in several respects. Indeed, the duties of a neutral supervisor of an armistice agreement are not of the ordinary type of work that usually falls upon a diplomat in the foreign service of his country. In a Commission of nationssuch as the one set up under the Korean Armistice Agreement, the Member does not work for his own country nor for his own people, he does'nt pursue the interest of his government, he acts for nobody and represents no party or side. He is responsible to his own conscience, he has to use his proper judgement and to put his abilities to practice with judicious fairness for the cause of the Commission and the signatories of the Armistice Treaty. During the past seven months I served with the Commission, I was guided by this notion in all my actions and undertakings. It is not for me to judge, whether or not I succeeded.

During the period of my participation in the Commission, we had to deal with several important problems in the NNSC. The most far-reaching was of course the withdrawal of the Inspection Teams from the ports of entry. There is no use in denying that with this action the idea of an active supervision and control under the pertinent Armistice provisions has suffered a severe set-back. But there is also no use of pretending that the supervisory activity of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the machinery of the Armistice Agreement was ever really very effective. In the light of the statements and assertions of the parties to the Armistice Agreement this is quite obvious. The seeds for this development were laid before our time, and - as I have pointed out at an earlier occasion - the opportunities of the Commission to shape its destiny were lost in earlier stages.

We may all regret the precarious situation in which the Commission, due to the circumstances on which I do not want to elaborate further, had to operate for a long time. The reasons for this development may - at least partially - be similar to those outlined in a very interesting treatise, "Problems of Truce Supervision", written by one of our predecessors, the former Swedish Member Paul Mohn, with reference to another armistice situation. He states there: " Obviously, a truce cannot be expected to last forever. If the detente that may occur at some stage cannot be brought to play in favor of a peaceful settlement, the situation is likely to deteriorate rapidly". Further on he cites from a report to the UN General Assembly: "If..... there appears no prospect of relieving the existing tension by some arrangement which holds concrete promise of peace, the machinery of truce supervision will in time lose its effectiveness and become an object of cynicism". ./.

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I do not want to close with a note of pessimism. Of course, a lot could be said about the Armistice Agreement, the Supervisory Commission, and their deficiencies. But one should not overlook, that nevertheless the Armistice has been maintained for three years and that hostilities have not been resumed. This fact alone is a source for optimism. I hope that in the interest of the Korean people, their aspiration for a peaceful unification of the country will some day be fulfilled. The NNSC will continue to operate as long as the signatories of the Armistice Agreement maintain it and as long as the four nations participate in this undertaking. To have, however, the present functions of the Commission adequately defined by MAC would indeed appear highly desirable.

Finally, may I say, that the head of a delegation can contribute little to a Commission if he stands alone. Fortunately, during all the time I was here, I was surrounded by able collaborators in my delegation. I want to express my thanks to my efficient secretary who has been with me for the long period of seven months and also to Colonel Grunholzer who has joined the Swiss Group some two months ago. At the same time I want to thank the secretaries of the other delegations who contributed largely to the smooth functioning of the joint Secretariat. I further want to express my recognition to the precis-writers of both sides; I appreciated their work very much. With this, Gentlemen, I wish you a most pleasant and fruitful stay in Panmunjom and an enjoyable reunion with your families when your time comes.

Meeting adjourned at 1030 hours.

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Enclosure 13, Despatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.
(1 of 4 copies)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC SR / 274
20 September 1956
Original: ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 274th PLENARY MEETING
held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thrusday,
20 September 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Approval of the agenda of the 274th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 273rd Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

PRESENT : CHAIRMAN: Colonel Areskoug, Alternate, Sweden

MEMBERS : Mr. Antonowicz, Act. Alternate, Poland
Colonel Grunholzer, Alternate, Switzerland
Colonel Lejnar, Alternate, Czechoslovaki

SECRETARIAT: Mr. Galus Poland
Act. Executive Secretary

1. Approval of the agenda of the 274th Meeting
The agenda of the 274th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 316)

2. Approval of the record of the 273rd Meeting
The record of the 273rd Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 13 September 1956, 0000 hours, to 19 September 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 51 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 10 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 6 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 7 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 28 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

Meeting adjourned at 1005 hours.

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure #1 Dispatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.
(1 of 4 copies)

Distr. GEN MDL.
NNSC / SL 275
27 September 1956
Original: ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 275th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
27 September 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1a. Welcome addresses to the new Swiss Member, Mr. Jean de Stoutz, Councillor of Legation.
b. Approval of the agenda of the 275th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 274th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of August 1956.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN: Mr. Antonowicz, Act.Alternate, Poland

MEMBERS : Mr. de Stoutz, Switzerland
Colonel Lejnar, Alternate, Czechoslovakia
General Bergenstrahle, Sweden

SECRETARIAT: 2/Lt. Riedweg, Switzerland

1a. Welcome addresses to the new Swiss Member Mr. Jean de Stoutz, Councillor of Legation.

The CHAIRMAN and the other Members extended a kind welcome to Mr. de Stoutz and assured him of their cooperation and support in his work.

MR. DE STOUTZ thanked for the kind welcome. Having followed for about one year the problems confronting the NNSC, he had come to the opinion that without a positive and open cooperation in the Commission its limited activity would lose even more its value. Mr. de Stoutz stated that he would contribute his best, like his predecessor, in dealing with the tasks which - although not clearly - still appeared to fall upon the Commission.

1b. Approval of the agenda of the 275th Meeting.

The agenda of the 275th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 317).

2. Approval of the record of the 274th Meeting.

The record of the 274th Meeting was approved.

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3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 20 September 1956, 0000 hours, to 26 September 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 50 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 10 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 3 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 7 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 30 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of August 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the report (NNSC Doc. No. 318). Referring to the letter from the Senior Member UNC MAC of 15 August 1956, dealt with by the Commission at its 270th Meeting, the Executive Secretary stated, that the changes in nomenclature of certain ammunition items had now been introduced in the Summary Reports for the UNC-side.

The Summary Reports for the month of August 1956 as presented by the Analytic Branch were taken note of. It was decided to entrust the Secretaries with the preparation of the respective draft evaluation.

Meeting adjourned at 1020 hours.

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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 15, Despatch 218
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(1 of 4 copies)

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NNSC SR / 276
4 October 1956
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 276TH PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
4 October 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 276th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 275th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Draft evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of August 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Mr. de Stoutz,	Switzerland
	MEMBERS:	Colonel Lejnar, Alternate,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Mr. Antonowicz, Act. Alternate,	Poland
	SECRETARIAT:	Capt. Vitek, Executive Secretary.	Czechoslovakia

1. Approval of the agenda of the 276th Meeting.

The agenda of the 276th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc.321).

2. Approval of the record of the 275th Meeting.

The record of the 275th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 27 September 1956, 0000 hours, to 3 October 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 42 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and no report on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 6 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 28 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

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4. Draft evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of August 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the Secretaries' report (NNSC Doc.320, dtd 3 October 1956) and the draft evaluation (NNSC Doc.319, dtd 4 October 1956).

The evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of August 1956, addressed to the Military Armistice Commission, was approved and signed by the Members.

Meeting adjourned at 1010 hours.

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Enclosure 16, Despatch 218
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11 October 1956
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 277th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday
11 October 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 277th Meeting.
2. Approval of the record of the 276th Meeting.
3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	MEMBERS :	Colonel Areskoug, Alternate,	Sweden
		Minister Brzostowski,	Poland
		Mr. de Stoutz,	Switzerland
	SECRETARIAT:	Lt. Colonel Hedlund, Executive Secretary.	Sweden

1. Approval of the agenda of the 277th Meeting.

The agenda of the 277th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 322).

2. Approval of the record of the 276th Meeting.

The record of the 276th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 4 October 1956, 0000 hours, to 10 October 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 44 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 9 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and no report on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 7 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 28 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

Meeting adjourned at 10.10 hours.

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Enclosure 17. Despatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.

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18 October 1956
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 278th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
18th October 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Approval of the agenda of the 278th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 277th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

5. Farewell addresses to the departing Swedish Alternate Member, Colonel Areskoug.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN: General Bergenstrahle, Sweden

MEMBERS: Minister Brzostowski, Poland
Mr. de Stoutz, Switzerland
General Chyle, Czechoslovakia

Poland

SECRETARIAT: Mr. Galus,
Act. Executive Secretary.

1. Approval of the agenda of the 278th Meeting.

The agenda of the 278th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 323).

2. Approval of the record of the 277th Meeting.

The record of the 277th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 11 October 1956, 0000 hours, to 17 October 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 48 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 9 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 3 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 28 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

4. The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

MINISTER BIZOSTOWSKI: The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by the NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions in Korea has been already several times considered in this Commission and all of us are acquainted with this subject.

At this moment I wish only to recall that on the 12th of May 1956 the NNSC had dispatched a letter in this matter to MAC.

The positive and definite reply had been delivered to the Commission on May 17th, 1956 from the KPA/CPV-side only, whilst the UNC-side had informed the NNSC in its letter of 14 May 1956 that the matter had been forwarded for determination to the Commander in Chief of the United Nations Command and after having determined the views of the UNC on the question the Commission would be thereupon notified.

I would like to indicate that the temporary withdrawal of the NNIST'S from the ports of entry had not deactualized the question of indemnity nor had it altered the position of the Commission in this question as it had been unanimously recognized at the 265th Meeting on July 19, 1956, following the suggestion of Minister Heal, the then Senior Member for Switzerland.

As up to now the promised answer from the UNC-side has not been received. In connection with this we had agreed upon at the 273rd Meeting on September 13, 1956, according to the suggestion of General Bergenstrahle, to consider a letter to be sent to the Senior Member of UNC/MAC, if a definite reply on the Commission's letter of May 12, 1956 had not been received in the next weeks.

The Polish Delegation when attaching great importance to the question of indemnity and especially to its practical solution in regard to the tragic death of its three officers, is of the opinion that at present the dispatching of a repeated letter to UNC is enough appropriate and that is why a draft of a corresponding letter is herewith submitted to the Commission which was previously delivered to the honourable colleagues through the Secretaries. With the Chairman's permission my Secretary will read it out.

(Text of draft as read out by the Polish Secretary)

"TO: Senior Member UNCMAC

FROM: NNSC

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has the honour to address itself hereby to the Senior Member, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, in reference to the letter of 12 May 1956 sent to Military Armistice Commission in the question of compensation for injuries and damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

In reply to this letter the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission had received - besides the positive answer from

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Military Armistice Commission of 17 May 1956 - the letter from Senior Member, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission of 14 May 1956, informing that the matter has been forwarded to the Commander in Chief of the United Nations Command to have his views determined.

Since above five months have already elapsed and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission regrets to state that no further information in the matter has been hereto received, it approaches thereby the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission again with a view of obtaining a decisive reply."

- signatures -

(End of draft).

MR DE STOUTZ: The Polish Member is calling our attention to the question of compensation for injuries and damages suffered by NNSC-personnel in the carrying out of their functions. He may thereby count on the interest which the Swiss Delegation is taking in this matter. The question of principle of compensation originally has been brought up by my predecessor at the 247th Plenary Meeting. It was on 12 May 1956 that the Commission dispatched a letter to the Senior Members of both sides of MAC. General Jung Kook Lok in his communication dated 17 May 1956 has served an affirmative reply. From the Senior Member UNC-side, on the other hand, a preliminary answer was received on 14 May 1956, advising NNSC that additional information would follow upon determination of the views of the United Nations Command.

At a later stage, that is at the 265th Plenary Meeting of July 1956, the Swiss Delegate deemed it appropriate to state, that in his opinion the temporary withdrawal of the teams had not altered the Commission's position concerning the question of indemnity, and that the reasons for a positive solution thereto still existed. This position of the Swiss Delegation remains unchanged.

As regards the Polish motion to approach again the UNC-side in this matter, I wish to associate myself with it. The elapse of time since the receipt of the intermediary reply from the Senior Member UNC MAC may justify such a step.

Our Polish colleague has been good enough to prepare a draft letter and to circulate it among the Members. Having gone through this draft I wish to state that I am basically in agreement with it. There are a few rather secondary points which I would appreciate to have somewhat modified. I took the liberty to put my amending suggestions down in writing. In order to facilitate the discussion I would, with the Chair's permission, have my paper now distributed and ask my Secretary to read out the draft letter as amended by me.

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(Text of amended draft as read out by the Swiss Secretary)

TO: Senior Member UNCMAC

FROM: NNSC

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has hereby the honour to address itself to the Senior Member, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, with reference to its letter of 12 May 1956 concerning the question of compensation for injuries and damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

In reply to this the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission received your letter dated 14 May 1956, notifying that the matter had been forwarded to the Commander in Chief United Nations Command to have the views of this Command determined.

As several months have elapsed and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has not received any further information in this matter, this Commission again approaches the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission with a view to obtaining a definite reply.

- signatures -

(End of draft)

Summarily my amendments are based on the following considerations: We have to keep in mind, that the NNSC letter of 12 May has not been addressed to the Military Armistice Commission as such, but to the two sides on it individually. This fact, I feel, should about explain my amendments concerning the alineas one and two of the Polish draft. As our to-day's letter is intended for UNC-side, I deem it appropriate to refer to the correspondence exchanged with this side only. With regard to the third alinea of the Polish draft, I appreciate of course the endeavour on the part of my Polish colleague to stress the importance our Commission attaches to the matter of indemnity. Still I feel that my amendment there-to is worthy of consideration; appearing somewhat more moderate, it should nevertheless serve the very purpose of this letter.

So far my comments on the Polish proposal.

GENERAL CHYLE: I think it advisable that our distinguished Polish colleague expresses himself first to the proposal of the Swiss Member, since in my mind it calls mainly for his consideration.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI: I want rather to take the floor to say my opinion regarding the proposed amendments to the draft after having heard what all our colleagues would say.

GENERAL CHYLE: The position of the Czechoslovak delegation regarding this matter has been stated from the principal point of view already long ago and therefore I do not want to elaborate

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further on this subject.

While fully associating with the proposal of our Polish colleague, I - on the other hand - recognize that the suggestions of Mr. de Stoutz are really worth noting. To my mind, the proposed amendments do not principally alter anything on the substance of the issue. Since we are not addressing to both opposing sides, and recognizing that the difference in drafting some points is a minor one, I am prepared to accept the draft letter as proposed by the Swiss delegation.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: It has earlier been stated at this table and also by me that we are eagerly waiting for a reply from the UNC component of MAC to our letter of 12 May 1956 in the indemnity question. Now, to-day, we have two drafts of a reminding letter before us.

I have been away from Panmunjom for a couple of days and had only this morning the possibility to study the Polish draft. Now there is also a Swiss proposal. I should appreciate if I could have the possibility to study these letters closer, and perhaps I may suggest that we instruct the Secretaries that they at their next meeting take up this matter when carrying with them the views of their Members. In that case the Secretaries could be able at their next meeting - i.e. before the Commission has its meeting - to indite the wording of the letter.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI: I have just heard the observations of all my colleagues and I find them right. I agree on the suggested amendments of the Swiss Member, Mr. de Stoutz, and I accept them.

MR DE STOUTZ: I wish to thank the Polish and Czechoslovak Members for having accepted the amendments proposed by me. The difference between the original Polish draft and my amendments indeed is not a big one. I would just point out whether it is really possible to have the Secretaries work on the draft-letter, if General Bergenstrahle prefers to let us know his opinion on this matter only at the next meeting. I am asking this because I do not see how the Secretaries could prepare something without knowing the position of the Swedish Member. We could then just as well wait until the next meeting, if you agree.

GENERAL CHYLE: I would like to add my observations too. Since - as I have just stated - there is only a minor difference between the two proposed draft letters, I think we could tentatively agree on this issue, for otherwise I really do not see how the Secretaries could successfully proceed with the preparation of the final version of the letter.

Of course, it is a privilege of everybody of us to reserve his opinion on any matter and to study it and later on to specify his position. If General Bergenstrahle considers the difference between the two proposed draft letters of such an importance that it deserves to delay the decision for another week, that is up to him to judge; it is his privilege.

But in my mind there is not too much of a difference and I would rather support the opinion of our Swiss colleague to go ahead with this matter, since without your approval, General Bergenstrahle, the Secretaries cannot actually do much during the week.

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MR DE STOUTZ: My suggestion merely was that if General Bergenstrahle would like to state his position only next week, we could meet his desire. The question is whether it is feasible to entrust the Secretaries to work on the draft in the meantime. But of course we can wait until the next meeting to hear the opinion of our Swedish colleague.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: My intention was to study the two proposals of a letter thoroughly and inform my Secretary about my views. Thereupon the Secretaries can prepare the letter for signing at our next meeting.

GENERAL CHYLE: Then it might be usefull that the Secretaries meet earlier than usual to have time to prepare the draft letter.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: Also my suggestion is that they could meet already on Tuesday instead of on Wednesday, if there are no objections.

GENERAL CHYLE: Please, Mr. Chairman, otherwise do not think for a moment that I would like to pry on your privilege to consider the whole matter. It is really not necessary to have a decision to-day. If we have waited for an answer of UNC/MAC so long, there is still time to wait another week.

It was decided to entrust the Secretaries with the preparation of the draft letter.

5. Farewell addresses to the departing Swedish Alternate Member, Colonel Areskoug.

The CHAIRMAN announced the near departure of the Swedish Alternate Member, Colonel Areskoug.

The Members expressed their appreciation for Colonel Areskoug's contribution to the work of the Commission and bade him a hearty farewell.

Colonel Areskoug thanked the Members for their kind words and wished them success for the future in their work in the Commission.

Meeting adjourned at 1040 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/24

Enclosure 18, Dispatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956

(1 of 4 copies)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC SR / 279
25 October 1956
Original: ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 279th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
25th October 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. a. Introduction of the new Swedish Alternate Member, Colonel Bo G. Benckert.

b. Approval of the agenda of the 279th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 278th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions

5. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of September 1956.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN: Minister Brzostowski, Poland

MEMBERS: Mr. de Stoutz, Switzerland
General Chyle, Czechoslovakia
General Bergenstrahle, Sweden

SECRETARIAT: 1/Lt Hagenbuechle, Switzerland
Executive Secretary.

1. a. Introduction of the new Swedish Alternate Member, Colonel Bo G. Benckert.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE introduced the new Swedish Alternate Member, Colonel Bo G. Benckert, and informed the Members, that Colonel Benckert would also assume the duties as Acting Swedish Member to the NNSC as of 1 November 1956, after General Bergenstrahle's departure.

The Chairman and the other Members welcomed Colonel Benckert, wished him a pleasant stay in Panmunjom and satisfaction in his work in the Commission and assured him of their cooperation.

Colonel Benckert thanked the Members for the kind words and stated that it had been his privilege to work in this Commission already 1953-54 and that he would endeavour to continue his contribution to the NNSC to the best of his ability.

1. b. Approval of the agenda of the 279th Meeting.

The agenda of the 279th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 324).

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2. Approval of the record of the 278th Meeting.

The record of the 278th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 18th October 1956, 0000 hours, to 24th October 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 49 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 9 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 3 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 29 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. The question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE declared his readiness to sign the Polish draft letter to the Senior Member UNCMAC with the amendments presented by the Swiss Member at the last meeting.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter as prepared by the Secretaries (NNSC Doc. 325, dtd 25 Oct. 1956).

The letter to the Senior Member UNCMAC was approved and signed by the four Members.

5. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of September 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the report (NNSC Doc. 326, dtd 22 October 1956).

The Summary Reports for the month of September 1956 as presented by the Analytic Branch were taken note of. It was decided to entrust the Secretaries with the preparation of the respective draft evaluation.

Meeting adjourned at 1025 hours.

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Enclosure 19 Despatch 218
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 280th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
1 November 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. a. Welcome addresses for the new Polish Alternate Member, Colonel Paszta.

   b. Approval of the agenda of the 280th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 279th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Draft evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of September 1956.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC, Major General R.G. Gard, dated 27 October 1956, concerning the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

6. Miscellaneous:
   Farewell addresses for the departing Member for Sweden, General Bergenstrahle.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Mr. de Stoutz,	Switzerland
	MEMBERS:	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
		General Bergenstrahle,	Sweden
		Minister Brzostowski,	Poland
	SECRETARIAT:	Capt. Vitek, Executive Secretary	Czechoslovakia

1. a. Welcome addresses for the new Polish Alternate Member, Colonel Paszta.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI introduced Colonel Paszta as the new Polish Alternate Member.

The CHAIRMAN and the other Members welcomed Col. Paszta and thanked Mr. Antonowicz, former Acting Member for Poland, for his work in the Commission.

COLONEL PASZTA thanked for the kind welcome and assured the Commission of his cooperation in the common work.

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1. b. Approval of the agenda of the 280th Meeting.

The agenda of the 280th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 330).

2. Approval of the record of the 279th Meeting.

The record of the 279th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 25 October 1956, 0000 hours, to 31 October 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 48 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 7 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 5 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 6 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 30 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Draft evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of September 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the Secretaries' report (NNSC Doc. 328 dtd 31 Oct. 56) and the draft evaluation (NNSC Doc. 329 dtd 1 Nov. 56).

The evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of September 1956, addressed to the Military Armistice Commission, was approved and signed by the Members.

5. Letter from Senior Member UNC/MAC, Major General R.G. Gard, dated 27 October 1956, concerning the question of compensation for injuries or damages suffered by NNSC personnel in the carrying out of their functions.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 327, dtd 27 Oct. 1956).

CHAIRMAN: I wish to add a short observation. The letter of the Senior Member UNC/MAC, now before us, constitutes an interim reply to our letter of 25th October. We may appreciate that the problem involved is under careful consideration by the United Nations Command. I am sure to express our common view when I state, that a definite and expeditious reply from the United Nations Command side to our letter of 12 May 1956 will be greatly welcomed. It is in this understanding that I propose that the letter of General Gard be taken note of and filed. It is a matter of course that everybody retains the right to revert to the issue if he so desires.

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GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I associate myself with your remarks, and I agree to your proposal.

GENERAL CHYLE: We have just heard the contents of the letter from the Senior Member UNC/MAC, Major General R.G. Gard, in reply to our letter of 25 October 1956, concerning the indemnity question. For the time being, I do not intend to go into details, but nevertheless I am sorry to have to state that the above mentioned letter from UNC/MAC does not constitute a satisfactory answer since it has left this issue - which is of grave concern to all of us - still pending.

Having in mind that more than five and a half months of patient waiting have elapsed since the Commission's first approach to UNC/MAC in the indemnity question on 12 May 1956, the Czechoslovak Delegation holds that it is high time to have the views determined and definite decisions made.

Furthermore, it is to be hoped that this decision will be a positive one, for the present state of affairs is not very fortunate and regrettable indeed.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI: I have received the copy of the letter from the Senior Member UNC/MAC to the NNSC in reply to the letter from this Commission, dated 25 October 1956, concerning the question of indemnity.

I recognize that this question - in view of our letter of 12 May 1956 - is being given careful consideration by the United Nations Command as well as I appreciate the willingness of the UNC/MAC to inform this Commission about its views.

Nevertheless, I cannot abstain from indicating that in the opinion of the Polish delegation enough space of time has already elapsed to have the views of UNC in the question of indemnity finally determined.

I would like to express on this occasion my hope that the Commission will be really favoured in the very next future with the definite answer from the UNC in the matter under consideration.

CHAIRMAN: It seems to me that the Chair's motion has been unanimously carried.

It was decided to take note of the letter and file it.

6. Miscellaneous:
Farewell addresses for the departing Member for Sweden, General Bergenstrahle.

CHAIRMAN: It is my privilege to address myself to General Carl Bergenstrahle, who is taking part for the last time in the activities of the NNSC. The departing Swedish Member has participated in this international organ over a period of six full months. By his openminded approach and his fair sense of cooperation, General Bergenstrahle has actively and essentially contributed to the work of the Commission.

We all will certainly miss him, both as a Member in this body and as a pleasant companion at social gatherings. While regretting his departure we feel confident that his spirit will

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be carried on by the Swedish Alternate Member, Colonel Benckert. As Chairman, as Swiss Member and equally on behalf of my whole delegation I present you, General Bergenstrahle, our sincere wishes for a nice journey, a happy reunion with your family and further success in the tasks awaiting you.

Let me close with a sailor's word: "God speed and happy landings!"

GENERAL CHYLE: The last four weeks have brought along several personal changes in our Commission. We had to part with proven and experienced associates and close friends whose individual contributions for our joint work will always be gratefully remembered.

I regret to say that today we have again to bid farewell to one of our friends and Colleagues, General Bergenstrahle, the departing Member for Sweden who is leaving Panmunjom this afternoon.

Let me recall, Gentlemen, that it was General Bergenstrahle who welcomed me here when I sat down at this table for the first time June last. Since then I had the honour to attend quite a number of NNSC meetings together with General Bergenstrahle and the pleasure to meet him frequently at numerous social occasions. During these more than four and half months the Commission has been faced with several important questions pertaining to its future functioning and even to the very existence of the NNSC. These problems demanded a full measure of personal and diplomatic abilities from all charged to deal with them. And allow me to say that under such circumstances the individual contributions towards realistic and honest solutions have to be judged also on the basis of personal approach which, no doubt, strongly influences both the work of the Commission and the good relationship among the Senior Members and all staff of the four Delegations.

I hope, you will kindly not take me amiss when I say that it is true that on official occasions and situations like that we are facing just now one does not usually spare the vocabulary and phrases of praise are flowing easily.

I dare to say, however, that I am stating here just a mere fact when I am saying that we all have really learned deeply to appreciate both General Bergenstrahle's personal charm and his calm and thoughtful way of approaching the important issues the Commission has been concerned with.

I therefore gladly avail myself of this opportunity to thank you, General Bergenstrahle, for all you have contributed to the noble task of this Commission and wish you a most pleasant trip to your beautiful homeland, happy reunion with your dear ones and great success and satisfaction in your future career.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI: I would like to take the opportunity to associate myself with the kind words of farewell addressed by my colleagues to the honourable Member for Sweden, General Carl Bergenstrahle, on the occasion of his departure from Korea.

During the four and half months I have had great honour and true pleasure to work together with General Bergenstrahle in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. I hold a high esteem for his contribution to our work as well as to the attitude and prestige of this Commission.

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I wish to stress strongly once more the inspiring participation of General Bergenstrahle - he has always offered so generously - in the cooperation and in maintaining the atmosphere of harmony and mutual understanding among all the four delegations.

General Bergenstrahle has been not only a prominent Member of our Commission but also an amiable companion at our numerous social gatherings.

I myself and all the members of the Polish delegation wish you, General, the best success in your future tasks as well as much happiness in your private life.

GENERAL BERGENSTRAHLE: I feel almost embarrassed after listening to your remarks in connection with my departure, and I ask you to accept my humble and sincere thanks and deep appreciation for your kind words. I do not consider myself as the bearer of the fine qualities you have attributed to me.

At this moment, my dear Colleagues, I feel, however, that I should in the first place express my sincere thanks to you for the time I have had the pleasure, the honour and the privilege to work together with you, for all your indulgence with me, for your cooperation, your friendliness and your understanding. I am glad that you and your able predecessors, with whom I have worked here, General Taus, Minister Morski and Minister Real, have all tried to obtain unanimity in our decisions. Thus an atmosphere of detente and positive work has been created for the fulfilling of our task. When I now am to leave this Commission I hold ideas about what has been done here and about what has not been done. My views in this respect do not much differ from what has been expressed by some outgoing Members during the last months. I feel specially glad about the unanimity in our Commission which was obtained concerning the withdrawal of our teams in the beginning of June and the fine cooperation on other occasions. I am most happy about many other sides of my life and work out here, and I will certainly miss this. It has been a great experience for me to act here as an independent member of this organization and try to fulfil the task attributed to it.

I feel on the other hand that this Commission now has quite limited functions. If I have contributed to the peaceful unification of Korea during my time here and through my work in this Commission, in that case I shall be happy and leave my task here with satisfaction.

I will also at last express my thanks to the Alternates, the present ones and their able predecessors, to the clerks and secretaries of the different nations, who have served in this Commission and who have made my task here quite easy.

Finally I beg all of you, Colleagues at this table and friends in all the four camps, to accept my sincere thanks and my best wishes for everybody.

Meeting adjourned at 1040 hours.

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 231st PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
8 November 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 231st Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 230th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Letter from Secretary UNC/MAC, dated November 2, 1956, announcing the names of the members of UNC/MAC.

PRESENT:

CHAIRMAN: Colonel Lejnar, Alternate, Czechoslovakia

MEMBERS: Lt. Colonel Hedlund, Alternate, Sweden
Colonel Paszta, Alternate, Poland
Colonel Grunholzer, Alternate, Switzerland

SECRETARIAT: Major Hansson, Sweden
Executive Secretary.

1. Approval of the agenda of the 231st Meeting.

The agenda of the 231st Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 331).

2. Approval of the record of the 230th Meeting.

The record of the 230th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 1 November 1956, 0000 hours, to 7 November 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 57 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 9 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 3 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 37 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Letter from Secretary UNC/MAC, dated November 2, 1956, announcing the names of the members of UNC/MAC.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 332).

It was decided to take note of the letter and file it.

Meeting adjourned at 1006 hours.

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Enclosure 23 Despatch 218
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NNSC VR / 282
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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 282nd EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Monday,
12 November 1956, at 1030 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Approval of the agenda of the 282nd Extraordinary Meeting.

2. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 10 November 1956, concerning the request for the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Colonel Benckert,	Sweden
	MEMBERS:	Minister Brzostowski,	Poland
		Mr. de Stoutz,	Switzerland
		General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	SECRETARIAT:	Mrs. Kobus, Executive Secretary	Poland

1. Approval of the agenda of the 282nd Extraordinary Meeting.

The agenda of the 282nd Extraordinary Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 333).

2. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 10 November 1956, concerning the request for the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 334, dtd 10 Nov. 1956).

CHAIRMAN: Obviously, this is a question that needs mature consideration and taking of a clear standpoint, and I am convinced that all Members of our Commission have thoroughly studied the question and have their points of view on the problem. Therefore, I offer the floor to anyone who wants to voice his opinion.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI: I received yesterday the copy of the letter from Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers' side of the Military Armistice Commission signed by its Senior Member, Major General Jung Kook Rok.

I suppose the careful consideration of this letter should be the main task of our today's Meeting.

We learn from the contents of this letter that the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers-side charges the United Nations Command-side with violating the air area under the control of KPA/CPV-side.

On November 7, 1956 two F-51 propeller-driven military aircraft of the United Nations Command-side crossed the Military Demarcation Line. One of them had been shot down.

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The Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers-side requested the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to dispatch a Neutral Nations Mobile Inspection Team to the spot where the accident took place in order to conduct an investigation into the conditions of arms of the UNC military aircraft F-51 which was shot down.

I consider that the apply of the KPA/CPV-side to NNSC is in compliance with the Armistice Agreement as one of our tasks is the inspection and investigation function according to paragraph 41 of AA.

The Polish Delegation is always standing on the basis of the Armistice Agreement as it was underlined several times before and has been proved by the statement of my Government. This statement has been read out at this table on June 21, 1956 by my predecessor, Minister Morski.

I suggest to send a joint letter to the Military Armistice Commission stating that according to the request of the KPA/CPV-side we shall dispatch a Mobile Inspection Team to the place where the accident had happened.

If you permit, Mr. Chairman, the Polish Secretary will read out the draft of the letter proposed by me.

(Text of draft letter as read out by the Polish Secretary)

"TO: Military Armistice Commission
FROM: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has the honour to inform the Military Armistice Commission that on November 11, 1956 it received a letter from Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers-side charging the United Nations Command-side with violating the air area under the control of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers-side.

The letter stated that two F-51 propeller-driven military aircraft of the United Nations Command-side crossed the Military Demarcation Line on November 7, 1956.

The letter had been the matter of an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on November 12, 1956.

Taking advantage of the rights according to paragraph 41 of the Armistice Agreement - the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has decided to dispatch a Mobile Inspection Team to the place wher the accident occurred in order to conduct an investigation and to inform the Military Armistice Commission about the result."

(signatures)

GENERAL CHYLE: If the Polish Member does not object, I would like to introduce an amendment to the last paragraph of his letter. I would propose that instead of reading: "Taking advantage of the rights according to paragraph 41", the mentioned paragraph would start "Taking into consideration the provisions of Paragraphs 28 and 41 of the Armistice Agreement .... etc".

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MR. DE STOUTZ: The NNSC today has to deal with a letter from the Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, regarding an air-incident which occurred on 7 November 1956. In his communication, Major General Jung has requested this Commission to dispatch a Mobile Inspection Team to the vicinity of Chunggan-ni in the KPA/CPV-territory to conduct an investigation into the condition of arms of an aircraft of the United Nations Command-side which reportedly was shot down during this aerial encounter.

I have given a very careful and thorough study to this request which, as stated in the letter of Major General Jung, is based on paragraph 28 of the Armistice Agreement. The first and very question which I saw myself confronted with was, and is, whether or not the Mobile Team should and could be dispatched. When I now elaborate on this question, I wish to stress that I feel guided by strictly legal considerations and criteria. This means that I am leaving aside the question of utility of an investigation or of any details of more or less technical character concerning the requested investigation.

According to the terms of reference governing the activity of the NNSC, this Commission is expected to carry out its functions in an equal manner towards both parties to the Armistice Agreement. This state of equilibration and equivalent exercise of functions constitutes the very basis of the respective provisions of the truce agreement. It was from the beginning, and it is also at present, the paramount characteristic of the mandate and activity of this Commission. Whatever our Commission is called upon to perform with regard to one side, must - in principle - be equally possible with regard to the other side.

In May/June last a fundamental change has come in the course of events which led to the suspension of all NNSC-activities in the UNC-territory and the subsequent withdrawal of the inspection teams, both from southern and northern Korea. At that time, our Commission by its letter of 5 June 1956, made an effort to help the two sides to meet on a compromise basis; an effort which was unsuccessful, as the conflicting views of the two signatories could not be brought in accord.

As a result of this development, the status and the scope of functions of the NNSC had become unclear and doubtful. Henceforth, the activity of the NNSC was lacking a mutual agreement among the two parties to the armistice treaty. The United Nations Command has formally stated, that the performance of the provisions governing the operations of the NNSC and the Inspection Teams in South Korea are suspended. This position, as we know, has up to now remained unchanged. The KPA/CPV-side, on the other hand, views the present situation in a manner, which obviously and substantially is at variance with the stand of the UNC-side. This discrepancy of opinion has on several occasions been referred to at this table. It is not up to our Commission to pass a judgement on the motives and actions of the two sides. However, as long as the present situation remains, this Commission - in the opinion of the Swiss delegation - is not in a position to honour a request such as the Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC has put now before us. To decide otherwise would mean to disregard the basic prerequisite, namely the unrestricted possibility for this Commission to operate in an equal manner on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone. To set such a condition indeed appears legitimate and imperative, lest we arrive at a hardly tenable situation.

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Besides, as my colleagues know, the Swiss delegation has not simply contented itself with this state of affairs. At the 266th and 268th Plenary Meetings of 26 July and 9 August 1956, the Member for Switzerland called the attention of this Commission to the problem of status and functions. He also suggested to approach the Military Armistice Commission, the only competent body to solve this crucial problem. The point of view of the Swiss delegation still stands. If this matter has not been followed up further, it was due to the considerable difference of opinion within this Commission and, in addition, because we were ready to take the not too propitious conjuncture into account.

I hope to have made it perfectly clear, that the attitude taken by the Swiss delegation in our today's business is solely explained by the conditions under which our Commission has to perform its activity at present. While I am fully aware of the obligations incumbent on us by the mandate, I hold that to act otherwise in the matter before us would not be compatible with a sound conception of the discharge of this mandate.

These are the considerations which lead me to the conclusion that the request of the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV-side on MAC cannot be complied with.

Although legal implications are preventing us from sending out the investigation team, I am confident that - for humanitarian reasons - this will not complicate the return of the pilot crashed north of the Demilitarized Zone. As regards the Swiss delegation, it would be prepared, if necessary, to lend its good services in this respect.

COLONEL BENCKERT: The Swedish Delegation has studied the request of the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side of MAC to send out a Mobile Inspection Team to North Korea to investigate the details from all possible points of view of an alleged violation which is said to have occurred on the 7th of November 1956 and has come to the following conclusion.

From the very beginning of this Commission the Swedish Delegation has adopted the standpoint that what we can do on one side of the Demarcation Line we must also be able to perform on the other side of the Line and to an equal extent. Now the fact is that we are quite aware of the definite position the United Nations Command takes according to its letter of the 31st of May 1956 to the NNSC. I quote: "the United Nations Command will provisionally suspend, during the time that the communist side continues in default, performance on its part of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement, governing the operations in the area under the control of the United Nations Command of the NNSC and NNITS". A sending out of a Mobile Team to North Korea must, therefore, as the Swedish Delegation sees it, just be a unilateral action, because no Mobile Teams can be sent out to the Southern side. Our Commission is neutral and must remain neutral, and a granting of a Mobile Inspection Team as requested by the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side of MAC involves in point of principle a deviation from the neutrality, and that is something that might distort the future work of our Commission. Therefore, the Swedish Delegation is of the opinion, that the NNSC cannot grant the request for a Mobile Inspection Team, put forward by the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side.

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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

GENERAL CHYLE: The highly responsible task of today's extraordinary NNSC meeting is to examine an incident of a grave violation of the AA which was already subjected to a thorough discussion during the 73rd session of the Military Armistice Commission. The incident in question, as it emanates from the contents of the letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, is of such a nature that it calls for a clear standpoint to be taken by our Commission. Otherwise the NNSC would eventually create a situation that it might be rightly reproached for lack of understanding in carrying out its control obligations. The Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side to MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, referring to respective provisions of the AA, explicitly requests the Commission to dispatch one Mobile Inspection Team to conduct on the spot investigation of the incident to find for itself that his assertions, presented to the MAC, are correct.

From the reply of the Senior Member UNCMAC, Major General Matthew K. Deichelmann, as incorporated in the record of the 73rd MAC meeting, it is evident that there is a profound contradiction in the assertions of both opposing sides. The contradiction consists of sharp difference in depicting the nature of the incident and this is the reason why the sides are accusing each other of violation of the Armistice Agreement and arrived consequently at different legal conclusions.

Under such circumstances it is necessary that the Commission, before actual examination of the incident is started, be aware in the first place of the extent of its competence and the obligations resulting from it.

First of all it is necessary, therefore, to point out in this respect to para 28 of the AA which stipulates that: "The Military Armistice Commission, or the Senior Member of either side thereof, is authorized to request the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to conduct special observations and inspections at places outside the Demilitarized Zone where violations of this Armistice Agreement had been reported to have occurred."

Having in mind that the record of the 73rd MAC meeting constitutes an undeniable evidence that both opposing sides - though viewing the incident from a different angle - assert that the AA has really been violated, there is no doubt that the NNSC has the right to investigate the incident.

Stating this unquestionable fact I would like to refer to para 41 of the AA which reads as follows: "The mission of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be to carry out the functions of supervision, observation, inspection and investigation, as stipulated in Sub-paragraphs 13 c and 13 d and Paragraph 28 hereof, and to report the results of such supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation to the Military Armistice Commission."

The provisions in the para 41 expressly charging the NNSC with conducting also investigation activities, as stipulated in para 28, proves beyond any shadow of a doubt, that the NNSC - on basis of explicit stipulations of the AA - has a legal obligation to carry out investigations if requested by one of the Senior Members to MAC.

The logical conclusion from what I have just stated is that the NNSC cannot evade fulfilling its obligations imposed by the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and that the Commission, acting as an

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international supervisory organ entrusted to implement the AA, must in this case comply with the request submitted by the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side, since otherwise it would mean that the NNSC is neglecting its competence.

Having dealt with the legal side of the incident, allow me, Gentlemen, to call now the attention to aspects of practical character which, even though they cannot influence the legal approach of the Commission, might eventually lead to confusions in further consideration of the incident. It is, therefore, necessary to subject them to the same analysis as that of the legal side.

Starting point for judging the factual issues of the incident are, of course, the facts, as summed up in the record of the 73rd MAC meeting.

Leaving aside political argumentation of both opposing sides it remains a mere fact that the UNCMAC asserts that an unarmed training plane was involved in the incident. The KPA/CPV side, however, maintains that the downed aircraft was an armed fighter plane. Moreover, the KPA/CPV side declares to be in the possession of material evidence, while the statement of the UNC side is based on assertions without any such evidence.

Under such circumstances a question might eventually arise: Is the NNSC entitled to assume a role of a referee between the opposing sides? Definitely not. The NNSC is a supervisory body entrusted to safeguard the Armistice and by no means a referee.

To a question like that there is a ready reply: The Commission is not expected to play the role of a referee, but merely to establish the facts. And these facts, i.e. whether it was a training and unarmed plane or combat and armed aircraft, can be ascertained only on the spot. Such an investigation is necessary not only for the reason of establishing the correct nature of the incident, but it has also a profound legal importance.

The issue of the record of the 73rd MAC meeting is that both sides have allegedly violated the Armistice Agreement. It is evident, however, that only one party could have been the guilty one. And the proof of this can be provided by an impartial on the spot investigatio of the incident.

The NNSC is, therefore, in conformity with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, not only empowered but also obliged to carry out such an investigation.

In conclusion I hold that I have clearly proved both the legal competence of the Commission to occupy itself with the incident and its obligation to find out the nature of the issue, as stipulated by the provision of para 28 of the Armistice Agreement.

Taking into consideration all these reasons the Czechoslovak Delegation suggests that the NNSC unanimously adopts the proposal moved by the Polish Delegation to address a joint letter to the MAC expressing its consent to dispatch one MIT for on the spot investigation of the incident.

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As far as the statement of the distinguished Swiss Member is concerned I would like to remind that the NNSC in its letter of June 5th, 1956 to MAC stressed:

first - the change is only of provisional character;
second - what is most important, that the NNSC is reserving all its rights emanating from the AA.

To accept, therefore, the reasons of our honourable Swiss colleague, Mr. de Stoutz, would mean that the NNSC is accepting the position of the UNCMAC only, which illegally and onesidedly violated the AA by the two ultimata. Consequently, not to honour the request of the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side would signify that our Commission is taking up the stand of UNCMAC.

MR. DE STOUTZ: I listened with great interest to the observations made here. I appreciate especially the efforts which my Polish and Czechoslovak colleagues have taken to explain their view-points, and to which I may revert later. Obviously our opinions differ essentially. The position of the Swiss delegation has been presented by me in a rather comprehensive manner and I see no purpose in repeating myself. I feel this would only prolong our discussion, without opening a concrete prospect for a common solution. While I do not intend to comment on the question of importance or utility of a possible dispatch of an investigation team, I wish just to stress once more that my today's position is the result of very serious considerations, based on circumstances which are beyond our control.

GENERAL CHYLE: Could I propose a recess for about 10 or 15 minutes? Then we will be able to continue our discussion.

Meeting recessed at 1120 hours.

Meeting resumed at 1200 hours.

MR. DE STOUTZ: I wish to revert to one aspect of the Czechoslovak statement. My distinguished colleague for Czechoslovakia mentioned that a rejection of the request of the Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC would amount to a unilateral taking into account of the attitude of the other side on MAC. In this connection, General Chyle further observed, if I understood him correctly, that such a position on the part of our Commission would be contrary to the principle of neutrality, that means to a fully impartial and objective handling of our business.

I cannot but voice my disagreement with this part of the Czechoslovak statement, which in my opinion is not substantiated. The correctness of my assertion is convincingly evidenced by the interventions of my predecessor at this table, whereby he called the serious attention of this Commission to the problem of status and functions of the NNSC. These interventions indeed were caused by our awareness for the responsibility of this Commission to tackle any problems in an entirely impartial manner. The Czechoslovak Member, at that time, did not see fit to give his support to our efforts. Still the fact remains that the Swiss delegation has tried everything in its power to bring about a situation which both legally and practically would allow this Commission to exercise its mandate on the basis of a clear agreement among the two parties to the armistice treaty.

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GENERAL CHYLE: I do recognize the right of my Swiss colleague to judge the situation from the angle he sees fit to him. I think, as we had already spoken informally, I am in fundamental disagreement with Mr. de Stoutz since in my legal opinion the situation has to be judged from a different point of view. I hold that the AA is still valid and either of the opposing sides did not say that it had ceased to recognize its validity.

Secondly, the wrong which had been done by two ultimata of UNC side cannot create a basis for another wrong. I think it is necessary to study more closely the statements presented today in this Commission and I would, therefore, suggest to take up the matter not at an Extraordinary Meeting but to put it on the agenda of our regular Meeting on Thursday next.

It was decided to put the item under discussion on the agenda of the next regular Meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 1210 hours.

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Enclosure 24 / Dispatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

PARTLY VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 283rd PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
15 November 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 283rd Meeting.
2. Approval of the records of the 281st and 282nd Meetings.
3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).
4. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 10 November 1956, concerning the request for the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team.
5. Letter from Secretary KPA/CPV-MAC, dated 10 November 1956, announcing the name of a new member of KPA/CPV-MAC.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Colonel Benckert,	Sweden
	MEMBERS:	Minister Brzostowski,	Poland
		Mr. de Stoutz,	Switzerland
		General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	SECRETARIAT:	Mr. Galus, Executive Secretary.	Poland

1. Approval of the agenda of the 283rd Meeting.

The agenda of the 283rd Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 335).

2. Approval of the records of the 281st and 282nd Meetings.

The records of the 281st and 282nd Meetings were approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 8 November 1956, 0000 hours, to 14 November 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 34 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 1 report on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 7 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 18 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

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4. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 10 November 1956, concerning the request for the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team.

CHAIRMAN: This item was under discussion at our Extraordinary Meeting on 12 November 1956, but, owing to the difference of opinions regarding this question, we could not reach any decisio that day. On a proposal by our honourable Czechoslovak colleague the item was, instead, put on our today's agenda, as we all deemed it necessary to get more familiar with the different arguments, put forward at the Meeting last Monday.

Furthermore, in my capacity as Chairman - and I know this also to be your opinion - I wish to call your attention to the desirability or perhaps even necessity, that we today dispatch an answer to the Senior Member, KPA/CPV-MAC, to his request, as to my mind - and I have heard it is also the opinion of the other Members - we are already now rather late in doing so.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI: I have carefully studied the statements made at the last Meeting of NNSC concerning the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team to the place of the aircraft incident on November 7, 1956.

In connection with this I would like to make the following remarks

In my opinion the decision to be taken in the matter must have on the one hand the legal basis for our intervention and the practica possibilities on the other hand.

The legal basis for the competence and functions of this Commissio was and remains the Armistice Agreement, which may be altered only with the consent of both sides.

The Armistice Agreement stipulates the establishment of the fixed Inspection Teams in the designated Ports of Entry (para 13 c and d and the Mobile Inspection Teams (para 28).

In June 1956 the UNC-side claimed the temporary withdrawal of the Inspection Teams to the Demilitarized Zone. This was a unilateral action and as such one it has not changed the legal status of the NNSC. The Commission retains its right to dispatch repeatedly the NNIT:S. I want to point out that the sides were in disagreement with each other as far as the fixed NNIT:S were concerned - but not as to the Mobile Teams.

At present we are in such a situation that the Commission, when retaining its rights to carry out the inspection functions, is confronted with some obstacles in their factual realisation on th territory under the military control of the UNC-side. This diffic should however fall off in the case under consideration as the KPA/CPV-side did not object and does not object to the respective rights of NNSC and required to carry out the on the spot inspecti on the territory north of the Military Demarcation Line.

From the above mentioned it is obvious that the Commission, in th case under consideration, has the full legal as well as the practical possibilities to exercise its rights and duties stipula by the AA.

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The honourable Member for Switzerland and the honourable Member for Sweden indicated that the Commission, when fulfilling the request of the KPA/CPV-side in regard to dispatching a Mobile Inspection Team to the territory under its control, would infringe the principle of carrying out its functions in an equal manner towards both parties to the Armistice Agreement - the principle that must be observed by such a neutral body as our Commission.

This standpoint - in my opinion - is not substantiated. The steps taken by the Commission would not in the least deprive the UNC-side of the possibility to exercise in the analogical circumstances the same rights. The principle of neutrality and equilibration can not be also injured by the fact that one of the sides, because of some determined reasons, resigns its respective right. On the other hand the position of UNC-side cannot deprive the KPA/CPV-side of th right to impartial investigating by the NNSC organ into the details of the air incident.

The conclusion of my statement is evident. My point of view is that the NNSC, basing on para 28 of the AA, should dispatch a Mobile Inspection Team according to the letter from Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 10 November 1956.

COLONEL BENCKERT: The Swedish Delegation has once more studied the request of the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side of MAC to send out a Mobile Inspection Team to North Korea to investigate the details of an alleged violation which is said to have occurred on 7 November 1956.

The Swedish Delegation has also with great interest in detail studied the different statements handed over to us last Monday. However, we cannot find that anything has been forthcoming that proves unwarranted or incorrect in our standpoint. I point out, that all the time we have stressed the de facto state of affairs, that teams cannot be dispatched to the South, and hence the only correct conclusion is, according to our opinion, that teams cannot be dispatched to the North either, if our neutrality should be maintained.

Nothing of what has been mentioned in the statements handed over to us has proved the contrary. Therefore, the Swedish Delegation reiterates that the only correct decision is that we inform Major General Jung Kook Rok, Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side to MAC, that our Commission is not in a position to grant the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team to investigate the alleged violation.

GENERAL CHYLE: Our detailed and lengthy discussions at the Extra-ordinary Meeting of 12 November 1956 and the sub-sequent informal deliberations have shown that there exists a discrepancy in our opinions concerning the right of the Commission to dispatch one MIT to the vicinity of Chungsan-ni to conduct on the spot investigation of the downed aircraft of the UNC side, as requested by the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV side, Major General Jung Kook Rok. This obvious discrepancy deserves that I revert to the matter once more.

As I have already stated before, the position of the Czechoslovak Delegation is based on the fact that the Armistice Agreement remains still in full legal force and that, resulting from the unilateral illegal action of the UNC side, only a part of its

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validity has been provisionally curtailed with effect to the territory under military control of that side.

I cannot but reiterate my standpoint that it is not possible to agree with any interpretation to the effect that the status and competence of the Commission are unclear and to deduce out of this that the NNSC would be made limited to conduct only indirect supervisory activities in the DMZ on the basis of the data both opposing sides have pledged to submit daily for evaluation.

I stress: either of both parties to MAC has not only ever declared that it had ceased to recognize the validity of the Armistice Agreement, but to the contrary both sides have confirmed the opposite. Moreover the KPA/CPV side keeps demonstrating its willingness to adhere to the Armistice Agreement in its full extent while restrictions imposed by the UNC side effect provisionally only one exactly defined function of the Commission's competence.

In this respect I have to revert once more to the two illegal ultimata of the UNC side, dated 31 May and 5 June 1956 respectively, and to point out to the statement by the then Senior Member of UNC/MAC side, Major General R.G. Gard, delivered at the 70th MAC-Meeting of 31 May 1956, where he explicitly declared that the UNC side "continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and l i m i t s its action to the particular suspension described above", i.e. the withdrawal of the NNIT:S in the area under its military control. Moreover, the NNSC stated on its own in the letter of 5 June 1956 that: "This withdrawal is provisional and does not change the legal status, unless and until a mutual agreement in the respect is reached by both sides of the Military Armistice Commission".

Where is there any uncertainty relating to the status of the Commission and its present competence?

Where is then a reason to deduce from this distinctly defined but not definite, suspension in exercising one part of the Commission's mandate in the area under the UNC control that a legal basis has been created restricting the NNSC to function at its Headquarters in the DMZ only?

The contradiction between the two opposing sides which appeared in May and June last has been caused, as I have already indicated, only by the adverse attitude of the UNC side towards those provisions of the AA, governing the NNIST:S activities in the Ports of Entry under its military control.

But there never has been any discussion on restriction or let alone abrogation of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the institution of MIT:S, the competence and legal existence of which has been stipulated by the Armistice Agreement.

It would be therefore in direct contradiction to the tasks, the Commission is charged with by the AA, to refuse to dispatch one MIT into the territory of the KPA/CPV side when it has full right to do so, a right that the KPA/CPV side is respecting.

As far as the question of MIT:S has been expressly discussed by the parties to MAC the point was, as the official documentary material clearly proves, that both opposing sides have mutually

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accused each other of interfering through unauthorized actions with full execution of the competence of MIT:S when conducting inspection activities on the territory of the respective side.

I have, therefore, to state as a documentary proved fact that the existence and function of the institution of MIT:S as such has never, and nowhere been questioned by either of the parties to MAC.

And exactly because of these facts I could not support the interpretation of the issue as presented by the Swiss and Swedish delegations at the Extraordinary Session of 12 November 1956.

The ultimate goal of our discussion we strive to achieve here, guided as up to now by the spirit of sincere coop ration among the four delegations, is to have our decisions duly legally founded, which means, of course, first to do away with any uncertainty.

As much as I am far from attempting to impose my own standpoint, I cannot, of course, on the other hand agree with opinions that would practically result not only in wrong but even unnecessary curtailing of the activities of the NNSC by the Commission itself.

I consider it my duty to call your attention to the fact that such an approach of the NNSC to this issue might be rightfully criticized on an international level that the Commission had neglected - becaus of a wrong interpretation of an action taken unilaterally by one of the opposing sides - not only its obligation but even had committed a violation of the AA which remains to be a binding directive for its work, the validity of which both parties continue to recognize as in force.

The only aim of my observations in our discussion is to contribute to eliminate henceforth vague and unfounded doubts concerning the status and competence of the Commission as a result of a mistaken legal interpretation. I have proved that the temporary suspension of implementation of a particular part of the Commission's mandate on the territory of one of the opposing sides cannot lead the NNSC to refuse its good services to the other side requiring from the Commission that an inspection be carried out on its territory i.e. what the NNSC is anyhow obliged to do in accordance with the provisions of the AA. Furthermore, an unhindered implementation of functions of the Commission on the territory of the party concerned is, not only legally but also factually, assured.

As regards the return of the debris of the downed aircraft and the remains of the pilot, mentioned by our honourable Swiss colleague in conclusion of his statement at the last NNSC Meeting, the Czechoslovak Delegation holds that the KPA/CPV side will now, as it has done in the past, undoubtedly undertake necessary measures even without participation on the part of the NNSC.

I would, therefore, appreciate if my views I have presented to this Commission today were given careful consideration and if a unanimous decision could be reached in favour of addressing a joint letter to the KPA/CPV side as drafted by the Polish Delegation.

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MR. de STOUTZ: I had already at our last Extraordinary Meeting the opportunity to state my position regarding the request of the Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC for the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team. Certainly, an argument does hardly become stronger by mere repetition and I will therefore endeavour to be short. There should of course be no undue delay in our reply to Major General Jung Kook Rok.

I have carefully reviewed the statements made so far by all my colleagues. The very root of de discrepancy in our opinion lies - as I see it - in the appraisal of the overall situation, which our Commission is placed in since the beginning of last June. This means that we are not separated by reasons and considerations stemming out of the request as such, presented by Major General Jung. Besides, at our last Meeting I left no doubt that the question of utility of a possible investigation constitutes, at the most, a criterion of secondary nature, in connection with the decision to be taken now. The disagreement which arose within our gremium is caused by a gap in our basic approach on the legal level. A gap which indeed appears to be fundamental, as my Czechoslovak colleague rightly stated at our last session, and which renders it so extremely difficult to bring our points of view to a common denominator.

The Swiss Delegation holds, that the indispensable legal prerequisite, that is a precise agreement among the two sides on the exercise of the Commission's functions, is lacking. It is because of the absence of such an accord between the two parties, that we feel to be in the impossibility of granting a request as has been placed by the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV-side. To act otherwise would in our considered opinion be contrary to a sound conception of the accomplishing of the mandate we accepted more than three years ago.

Our position, and I may be permitted to stress this explicitly, is in no way influenced by unilateral considerations. It is dictated exclusively by the legitimate goal to accomplish our obligations under appropriate conditions. The countries participating in the NNSC had no part in the definition of its task. Furthermore, the NNSC - as my distinguished Czechoslovak colleague once observed - is not a political superintendent over the two sides to MAC. The NNSC is a subordinate body within the armistice machinery, and it role is distinctly limited. This means that it just is not within our competence to judge the attitude of either side with regard to the events in May and June last. It is the prerogative of the two parties to exercise the decisive authority. On the other hand, the NNSC should certainly not be expected to perform its functions in utter disregard of an abnormal situation, for which corrective action has to be taken by the two sides of the armistice treaty.

I have carefully listened to the eloquent statements which my Czechoslovak and Polish colleagues have presented today. They foun the same attention as I gave to their statements at our last meeting. At that time already my Czechoslovak colleague declared, that he had clearly proved the justness of his point of view. Following his suggestion, our debate had been adjourned for today. The extensive developments he has made anew are undoubtedly interesting. Still it appears to me there are no arguments of an essentially new character and which, directly or indirectly, have

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not been touched upon already in previous discussions. At any rate, the observations made by General Chyle will, I feel, hardly induce me to alter my stand. I therefore associate myself with the suggestion made by the Chair to conclude our deliberations and to bring the result of our work to the knowledge of the Senior Member of the KPA/CPV-side. Should my Czechoslovak and Polish colleagues wish to have more time to come to a definite stand, I would leave it up to them. I think, however, that we were given now ample time to get acquainted with each other's point of view and to carefully form our opinion. It goes without saying that I will subject today's statement by General Chyle in its wider aspects to a careful scrutiny and revert to it, if I should deem it appropriate, at one of our next meetings.

GENERAL CHYLE: I would like to note that I appreciate the willingness of my Swiss colleague to study my approach to the whole problem since in my mind the question of dispatching of MIT:S is the kernel of our discussion. So far it has not been brought to the open and I think it really deserves a very careful study. I will submit, therefore, the copy of my today's statement to all delegations within a very short time and I propose that we may meet again at an Extraordinary Meeting tomorrow at 1000 hours.

I think we will have ample time to redefine our positions and then a decision might be eventually reached.

MR. de STOUTZ: I restate that I will thoroughly study the interesting statement of the Czechoslovak Member and, in case I should consider it appropriate, comment on his views tomorrow. I thus agree to his proposal for an Extraordinary Meeting tomorrow morning. I would just appreciate it if we could convene half an hour later than proposed by General Chyle.

It was decided to have an Extraordinary Meeting on the subject under discussion on Friday, 16 November 1956, at 1030 hours.

5. Letter from Secretary KPA/CPV-MAC, dated 10 November 1956, announcing the name of a new member of KPA/CPV-MAC.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 336 dtd 15 Nov. 1956).

It was decided to take note of the letter and file it.

Meeting adjourned at 1100 hours.

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NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 284th EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Friday,
16 November 1956, at 1030 hours.

CONTENTS:
1. Approval of the agenda of the 284th Extraordinary Meeting
2. Approval of the record of the 283rd Plenary Meeting.
3. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 10 November 1956, concerning the request for the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Colonel Benckert,	Sweden
	MEMBERS:	Minister Brzostowski,	Poland
		Mr. de Stoutz,	Switzerland
		General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	SECRETARIAT:	Mr. Galus, Executive Secretary.	Poland

1. Approval of the agenda of the 284th Extraordinary Meeting.

The agenda of the 284th Extraordinary Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 337).

2. Approval of the record of the 283rd Plenary Meeting.

The record of the 283rd Meeting was approved.

3. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 10 November 1956, concerning the request for the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team.

MR. de STOUTZ: The honourable Czechoslovak Member yesterday presented this Commission with a long statement regarding the investigation request of Major General Jung Kook Rok. Although I have no ambition to be exhaustive at this stage, I wish nevertheless - before conclusion of this business - to comment on certain features of his intervention which to my mind deserve some special attention.

General Chyle again emphasized the fact, that the Armistice Agreement remains valid. I am, alike my predecessor, so far quite in agreement with the Czechoslovak Member. However, one has to keep in mind that this continued validity applies but to the Agreement as such, and not to all its individual provisions. The correctness of this distinction seems to me recognized also by General Chyle, when he states that "only a part of its validity

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(that is of the AA) has been provisionally curtailed with effect to the territory under the military control of that side". Well, it is just this point which caused the Swiss delegation to state that the status and functions of our Commission have become unclear. Although partial and provisional, it is nevertheless indeed a curtailment of the validity of certain provisions of the Armistice Agreement. This curtailment of validity, as we are well aware, precisely covers certain provisions regarding the activity of our Commission. And it is out of this clear fact that I just cannot understand how General Chyle arrives at the conclusion: "that it is not possible to agree with any interpretation to the effect that the status and competence of the Commission are unclear". To maintain - faced with this curtailment of validity of the Armistice Agreement - that nothing at all should be unclear, is indeed not clear for me. With the reservation, of course, in case an agreement would have been reached by both sides.

In support of his thesis, the honourable Czechoslovak Member has, and at several times already, pointed to the letter of the NNSC dated 5 June 1956, addressed to the Military Armistice Commission, which reads at the end: "...this withdrawal is provisional and does not change the legal status of the NNSC, unless and until a mutual agreement in this respect is reached by both sides of the Military Armistice Commission". In the light of this letter General Chyle expresses his astonishment how one could venture to question the continued precise character of status and functions of the NNSC. To my mind this is explainable by the fact that General Chyle seems to have forgotten one essential point, namely: The NNSC-letter of 5 June 1956 contained a proposal - it was a proposal - in the form of a recommendation regarding the withdrawal of the fix-subteams and the legal bearing of this operation. This recommendation, however, as a matter of fact has not been accepted by the two sides on MAC, and as a consequence thereof the respective legal effects, as envisaged by the Commission, actually did not materialize. This also applies especially to the last alinea of the afore-mentioned letter. Whatever our opinions may be, it remains, that the status of our Commission and its scope of functions had not been mutually agreed upon by the two sides, following the events of May and June last. What is known, is the position of the KPA/CPV-side on the one hand and of the UNC-side on the other hand. What is further known is, that these respective views are conflicting. And it is in this situation that the uncertainty regarding status and competence of our Commission lies.

In his yesterday's statement, General Chyle further attributed considerable importance to the declaration of the Senior Member UNCMAC at the 70th MAC-Meeting, and to the respective letter of UNCMAC dated 31 May 1956 addressed to the NNSC. On the basis of this material and related documents, General Chyle arrives at a conclusion which is indeed highly remarkable. He said: "I have, therefore, to state as a documentary proved fact that the existence and function of the institution of MIT:S as such has never, and nowhere been questioned by either of the parties to MAC". A corresponding remark is to be found in the statement of my distinguished Polish colleague, when he said: "I want to point out that the sides were in disagreement with each other as far as the fixed NNIT:S were concerned - but not as to the Mobile Teams". I would hardly have anything to add with regard to the "institution as such" of the Mobile Teams. From the context, however, I think I am to interpret these observations more specifically, meaning that the actual application of the MIT-institution should encounter no

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difficulties in principle, on either side of the Demilitarized Zone. Gentlemen, if such a reasoning were tenable, I would fail to understand why the request of Major General Jung should still be on our agenda. The answer is very clear for me and near at hand. It lies in the first paragraph of the communication of UNCMAC of 31 May 1956, reading inter alia: "...the United Nations Command will provisionally suspend... performance on its part of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the operations in the area under the control of the United Nations Command of the NNSC and the NNITS". Further, if necessary at all, I refer to paragraph 40 lit. a) of the Armistice Agreement, which makes it perfectly clear that Mobile Inspection Teams are equally covered by the expression "Neutral Nations Inspection Teams", or the respective abbreviation used in General Gard's letter. This paragraph says: "The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be initially provided with, and assisted by, twenty (20) Neutral Nations Inspection Teams...". When the Armistice Agreement speaks of 20 NNIT:S it means both what we call the fixed Teams and what we call the MIT:S. Besides, already the records of proceedings of the relevant meetings of MAC are sufficiently indicative. Earnestly speaking, I see just no room for such a Deus ex machina and the "documentary proved fact" referred to by my Czechoslovak colleague. If, at last, all these observations should fail to shake the conviction of my Polish and Czechoslovak colleagues, then I would see no other alternative than to suggest they revert to the text itself of the UNC-declaration of 31 May 1956 which seems to me explicit enough.

To conclude let me say this: I am well aware that my Czechoslovak and Polish colleagues grant me a very narrow margin to disagree with them, and that my deviating stand is - in the opinion of General Chyle - doomed to a very serious criticism. In spite of this, I feel called upon to maintain my position. I hold that the reasons and considerations guiding me are tenable. The provisional suspension of the operation of the NNSC in the UNC-territory legally - and I stress "legally" - affects the competence of the NNSC in such a way, that it cannot simply be ignored. No unilateral considerations however, neither in favour nor against any of the two sides are determinant for me. But we consider it indispensable to be placed on a basis agreed upon by the signatories to the armistice treaty. By following this course we feel also to act in the spirit which presided at the inception of this international body.

GENERAL CHYLE: I have carefully listened to the very interesting statement of my distinguished Swiss colleague. I do not want unduly to delay our discussion. I think we all have already said what our position is and I can assure my distinguished Swiss colleague that I fully understand his standpoint.

To my mind the whole difference between our delegations now consists only in different way of interpretation of the respective provisions of the AA, and of course, each of us has the right and privilege to defend his own stand.

Under the circumstances, as I have already declared I do not see reason to continue the discussion officially, and I propose that we eventually make a recess for 15 or 20 minutes or as long as it will be necessary to be able once more in an informal way to show our positions and then return to the green table and make perhaps final decision.

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MR. de STOUTZ: I thank the honourable Czechoslovak Member for what he just said. I am aware that each of us is entitled to have his own opinion, and I fully respect the view of my Czechoslovak colleague. What concerns the recess he proposed, I agree with his motion.

Meeting recessed at 1100 hours.

Meeting resumed at 1300 hours.

GENERAL CHYLE: After a lengthy consideration of the matter under discussion I have to state that I am unable to accept the position of the Swiss and Swedish delegations as presented in our discussions based on different way of interpretation of the present situation of the NNSC.

You will, therefore, kindly allow me to restate the position of the Czechoslovak delegation.

The Czechoslovak delegation has given a careful study to the argumentation contained in the statements delivered here by the Swiss and Swedish delegations, concerning the pending issue of the request of the Senior Member KPA/CPV side, Major General Jung Kook Rok, made in his letter of 10 November 1956, to dispatch one MIT into the vicinity of Chungsan-ni to inspect a shot-down aircraft of the UNC side.

The Czechoslovak delegation has already had the opportunity to present a detailed exposé of legal criterions and reasons that had led it to express in this Commission its consent with the justified request of the KPA/CPV side to send out one MIT on the spot of the incident, honouring thus the letter and the spirit of stipulations of para 28 and 41 of the Armistice Agreement.

From the very beginning of our discussion up to now it appears, however, that the Swiss and Swedish delegations regard it as impossible to agree to have a MIT dispatched to Chungsan-ni, because in the legal opinion of my honourable Swiss colleague as he put it in his last statement - "a precise agreement among the two sides on the exercise of the Commission's functions is lacking".

Under these circumstances the Czechoslovak delegation is obliged to state the following:

1. The request of the Senior Member KPA/CPV side to dispatch a MIT is in full compliance with the provisions of the AA mentioned above.

2. The existence and function of the institution of MIT:S as anchored in the respective provisions of the AA, has never and nowhere been an issue negotiated by the two opposing sides, and consequently could not have been questioned. To the contrary, the documents prove exactly the opposite, since the UNC side, as it has been made by the statement of the then Senior Member UNCMAC, Major General R.G. Gard, at the 70th MAC-Meeting, limited its action of that time solely to those provisions of the AA governing the NNIST:S in the Ports of Entry. It is, therefore, necessary to consider the argumentation of the Swiss and Swedish delegations as a result of deductions stemming out of a provisional measure of the UNC side in May and June last, effecting only the withdrawal of NNIST:S from the Ports of Entry, which action has been conformably taken also on the territory under the control of the KPA/CPV side.

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3. The acceptation of the platform of the Swiss and Swedish delegations would in the opinion of the Czechoslovak delegation signify on one hand not to fulfil obligations emanating from the AA and on the other hand it would mean that the NNSC is moreover being forced to restrict - not on basis of an agreement reached by the two opposing sides but following its own decision emanating from deductions which are in my opinion not legally and documentary founded - its functions to indirect supervisory activities in the DMZ only.

The Czechoslovak delegation, being aware of its responsibility, cannot associate itself with such an interpretation. The assertion that there is no precise agreement between the two sides on the exercise of the Commission's competence cannot be confronted with undeniable facts that:
a) The competence of the NNSC is precisely defined by the provisions of the AA;
b) The validity of the AA is being recognized by the both sides as in force;
c) The institution of MIT:S and their function have not been repudiated by either of the opposing parties - as far as inspection activities of the NNSC were discussed, it has been repeatedly stressed that those activities must not be hindered by unauthorized actions.

Exactly because I fully agree with what my Swiss colleague expressly stated when saying that "the NNSC is a subordinate body within the Armistice machinery", then logically it is also not entitled to create deductions which in my mind are inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the AA.

In view of the position taken, however, by the Swiss and Swedish delegations I have to stress the disagreement of the Czechoslovak delegation with not dispatching of one MIT to Chungsan-ni, and also with limiting the functions of the NNSC to the DMZ only, since according to the opinion of the Czechoslovak delegation this attitude signifies that the NNSC by itself and at its own will is committing a violation of fundamental stipulations of the AA, to which it has been made a guardian.

The Czechoslovak Delegation declines, therefore, both before the signatories of the AA and the whole international public to share responsibility for the consequences which may arise from such an attitude, against which it has to voice its warning.

MINISTER BRZOSTOWSKI: I have studied once more the full material concerning the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team in connection with the aircraft incident of November 7, 1956.

Taking into account also the today's statements I see that among us there are differences in the interpretation of the matter under discussion. As I am not convinced by the argumentations of my honourable Swiss and Swedish colleagues, let me, Gentlemen, underline that I maintain my standpoint expressed at the last two meetings.

MR. de STOUTZ: Having heard the statements of my Czechoslovak and Polish colleagues summing up their final standpoints in this matter, I wish to stress the following. It is clear that their conclusions are based on personal appraisal of the underlying

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problems and by that essentially of a subjective nature. This is especially true when the Czechoslovak Member declared that the position of the Swiss delegation is neither supported by tenable legal criteria nor by the relevant documents. From my previous observations it is perfectly clear that, and why, I cannot share this opinion. It is a matter of course that I in my turn reserve the full right to have the same opinion with regard to the position of the Czechoslovak and Polish delegations. Concluding I hold that the position of the Swiss delegation is indeed sufficiently substantiated in order to allow me to bear the responsibility for it in and outside this room.

COLONEL BENCKERT: As Swedish Member I want fully to associate myself with the statement made by Mr. de Stoutz. I have not been able to change my mind about the dispatching of a Mobile Inspection Team.

CHAIRMAN: I will only state that our opinions differ, and for that reason I propose that we entrust the Secretaries with the task of elaborating as soon as possible a draft letter, in which we acknowledge receipt of the letter of Major General Jung Kook Rok of 10 November 1956 and, furthermore, inform him that the Commission has not been able to grant the dispatch of a Mobile Inspection Team due to the differences of opinions between, on one hand, the Czechoslovak and Polish delegations and, on the other hand, the Swiss and Swedish delegations.

It was so decided.

GENERAL CHYLE: Now there is the question of dispatching the letter to the KPA/CPV side. I think that it would not be necessary to call another meeting but that we have better wait until the Secretaries work out the draft and we might agree upon it today.

MR. de STOUTZ: If the Secretaries prepare the draft we could perhaps have it signed by circulation among the Members later on. I mean, each Member would be informed about the text drafted by the Secretaries and each one of us could then make his remarks if necessary.

Further I would make the proposal to send a copy of our letter also to the other side of MAC for information.

GENERAL CHYLE: As this is a matter which has been presented us by the KPA/CPV side, I do not see why the Commission, being an independent body, should inform the other side which did not ask for it. I see no legal reason for that.

MR. de STOUTZ: There may be no direct legal reason for it. But, as we received a request from one side we should, being an international body, give information about our decision also to the other side of MAC; the more so because the question involved was discussed in a MAC meeting and finally because it has equally been done in the past.

GENERAL CHYLE: I can fully understand your point. But I think that I could just reply to you that they would get it through the documents.

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MR. de STOUTZ: Still there is a precedence. My Secretary just told me that it was a former Czechoslovak Member who made a similar proposal.

GENERAL CHYLE: I am, of course, not bound by any action of my predecessor. By my own will, I certainly do not see any reason why the Commission, being an independent body and acting on the request of the KPA/CPV side, should send a copy to the UNCMAC since this party gets it in the records anyway. But if you really attach importance to it, then I am ready to consent.

MR. de STOUTZ: The reasons for my proposal are, that first, we would take the same step as in the past, and secondly as the question was discussed in a MAC meeting and the request was sent by one side, it should be of interest for the other side to be informed about our decision.

GENERAL CHYLE: I can clearly see your point, and I have nothing against it, since you consider it of importance.

MR. de STOUTZ: To my mind, it may also be considered a question of courtesy.

GENERAL CHYLE: If you see it like that, then I agree with you.

Meeting recessed at 1325 hours.

Meeting resumed at 1510 hours.

The letter to the Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC was approved and signed by the Members. (NNSC Doc. 338, dtd 16 November 1956).

It was further decided to have the Executive Secretary send a copy of that letter to the Senior Member UNCMAC for information.

Meeting adjourned at 1515 hours.

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NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 28, Despatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956
(10 + 4 copies)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC SR / 285
22 November 1956
Original: ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 285th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
22 November 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1. Approval of the agenda of the 285th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 284th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat material (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 17 November 1956, concerning letter from NNSC of 16 November 1956 regarding MIT-request.

5. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of October 1956.

6. Miscellaneous.
Farewell addresses to the departing Swiss Alternate Member, Colonel A. Grunholzer.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN: Minister Brzostowski, Poland

MEMBERS: Mr. de Stoutz, Switzerland
General Chyle, Czechoslovakia
Colonel Benckert, Sweden

SECRETARIAT: 1/Lt Hagenbuechle, Switzerland
Executive Secretary.

1. Approval of the agenda of the 285th Meeting.

The agenda of the 285th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 339).

2. Approval of the record of the 284th Meeting.

The record of the 284th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 15 November 1956, 0000 hours, to 21 November 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 48 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

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a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 2 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 30 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Letter from Senior Member KPA/CPV-MAC, Major General Jung Kook Rok, dated 17 November 1956, concerning letter from NNSC of 16 November 1956 regarding MIT-request.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the letter (NNSC Doc. 340, dtd 22 November 1956).

It was decided to take note of the letter and file it.

5. Report from the Analytic Branch concerning the completion of the Summary Reports for the month of October 1956.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the report (NNSC Doc. 341, dtd 22 November 1956).

The Summary Reports for the month of October 1956 as presented by the Analytic Branch were taken note of. It was decided to entrust the Secretaries with the preparation of the respective draft evaluation.

6. Miscellaneous.
Farewell addresses to the departing Swiss Alternate Member, Colonel A. Grunholzer.

MR. de STOUTZ announced the near departure of the Swiss Alternate Member, Colonel Grunholzer. In connection with this the Chairman and other Members expressed their appreciation for Colonel Grunholzer's contribution to the work of the Commission, and bade him a hearty farewell.

Colonel Grunholzer thanked the Members for their kind words and wished them success in their work in the Commission.

Meeting adjourned at 1020 hours.

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Enclosure 29 Dispatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.
(1 of 6 copies)

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC SR / 286
29 November 1956
Original: ENGLISH

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 286th PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
29 November 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS:

1a. Welcome addresses for the new Swiss Alternate Member, Colonel Hans Bachofner.

b. Approval of the agenda of the 286th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 285th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

4. Draft evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of October 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries report.

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	Mr de Stoutz,	Switzerland
	MEMBERS:	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
		Colonel Benckert,	Sweden
		Minister Brzostowski,	Poland
	SECRETARIAT:	Capt. Vitek, Executive Secretary	Czechoslovakia

1a. Welcome addresses for the new Swiss Alternate Member, Colonel Hans Bachofner.

MR. de STOUTZ introduced Colonel Hans Bachofner, as the new Swiss Alternate Member, and - as Chairman - bade him an official welcome.

The other Members equally welcomed Col. Bachofner, who in turn thanked for the kind words and and expressed his willingness to co-operate in the common work.

b. Approval of the agenda of the 286th Meeting.

The agenda of the 286th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 342).

2. Approval of the record of the 285th Meeting.

The record of the 285th Meeting was approved.

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3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 22 November 1956, 0000 hours, to 28 November 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 49 reports from the two sides had been received as follows.

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 11 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 7 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 6 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 25 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

4. Draft evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of October 1956 on the basis of the Secretaries' report.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the Secretaries' report (NNSC Doc.343 dtd. 29 November 1956) and the draft evaluation running:

(text of Secretaries' draft evaluation)

29 November 1956

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
To: Military Armistice Commission

Subject: Evaluation for the month of October 1956.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission submits hereby to the Military Armistice Commission the following evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the month of October 1956.

On the basis of the data supplied by the Sides, as compiled in the annexed Summary Reports of the Analytic Branch of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Commission did not establish any violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement regarding the above subject of evaluation by either the United Nations Command side or the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side.

.....	.....
Mr de Stoutz	General Chyle
Swiss Member	Czechoslovak Member
.....	.....
Colonel Benckert	Minister Brzostowski
Swędish Member	Polish Member

(end of draft)

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On a proposal by General Chyle the meeting was recessed.

Meeting recessed at 1015 hours.

Meeting resumed at 1045 hours.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY read out the amended draft evaluation (NNSC Doc. 344 dtd. 29 November 1956)

The evaluation on the arrivals and departures of military personnel and the replacement of combat materiel for the month of October 1956, addressed to the Military Armistice Commission, was approved and signed by the Members.

Meeting adjourned at 1045 hours.

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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 30, Dispatch 218
from Seoul, Dec. 18, 1956.

Distr. GENERAL
NNSC SR / 287
6 December 1956
Original: ENGLISH

(1 of 5 copies)

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 287TH PLENARY MEETING

held at Headquarters, Panmunjom, on Thursday,
6 December 1956, at 1000 hours.

CONTENTS: 1. Approval of the agenda of the 287th Meeting.

2. Approval of the record of the 286th Meeting.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

PRESENT:	CHAIRMAN:	General Chyle,	Czechoslovakia
	MEMBERS:	Colonel Benckert,	Sweden
		Colonel Paszta, Alternate,	Poland
		Mr de Stoutz,	Switzerland
	SECRETARIAT:	Lt.Colonel Hedlund, Executive Secretary.	Sweden

1. Approval of the agenda of the 287th Meeting.

The agenda of the 287th Meeting as presented by the Secretaries was adopted (NNSC Doc. 345).

2. Approval of the record of the 286th Meeting.

The record of the 286th Meeting was approved.

3. Reports from the two sides concerning arrivals and departures of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel (AA para 13 c and d).

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY informed the Commission that within the period from 29 November 1956, 0000 hours, to 5 December 1956, 2400 hours, a total of 47 reports from the two sides had been received as follows:

a) from the KPA/CPV-side: 11 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 6 reports on replacement of combat materiel;

b) from the UNC-side: 8 reports on arrivals and departures of military personnel and 22 reports on replacement of combat materiel.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken note of.

Meeting adjourned at 1004 hours.

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NO: 644, December 21, 4 p.m.

Swiss press carried AFP report December 21 indicating head Swiss delegation NNSC Korea had made press declarations supporting attitude his government favoring dissolution NNSC on ground latter unable effectively supervise application Korean armistice. Also quoted as saying number Polish and Czech delegates had increased whereas Swiss and Swedish representation considerably reduced.

Embassy inquiry at FPD revealed no fresh instructions this connection issued by Federal Council and clarification press report being awaited from Panmunjom.

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Subject: Press report on dissolution NNSC.

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Drafted by: Cameron
FE:NA:CANorred:mmi 12/26/56

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: NA - Howard L. Parsons

Clearances:

WE - Mr. Cameron

S/S-CR

DEC 26 1956 P.M.

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SUBJECT: Transmittal of Proceedings of the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Secretaries Meetings and Related Documents -- Meetings #132-157, inclusive, during period June 11, 1955 - November 20, 1956

Eric w book pp file 8-26-57 RM

NOTE: As stated in Despatches #197 and #200 dated December 10, 1956, the Embassy has regularly submitted the monthly UNCMAC Operations Reports and the monthly NNSC Evaluation Reports and, at this time, is making a year-end effort to transmit an accumulation of other documents believed useful for the overall historical record on Korean Armistice Agreement matters. These have not been forwarded regularly heretofore; but the substantive matters which they record have been reported to the Department. The documents being transmitted by this despatch report meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Secretaries. Another series begun recently by Despatch #202 dated December 10, 1956, forwarded records of meetings of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) and in a third new series the Embassy will transmit documents reporting meetings of the MAC itself.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Proceedings 132nd - 157th Meetings, MAC Secretaries
3. Decrease in Activities of the MAC Secretaries during Period of the Armistice
4. Some Developments during Period June 1955 - December 1956
   a. Reduction in the number of JOTs.
   b. Reduction in the number of NNITs.
   c. Numbering the meetings of the MAC Secretaries.
   d. Departure of Lt. General CHO Lee Sang, KPA, from the MAC.
   e. KPA/CPV Side pays its share Custodian Forces India travel expenses.

1. Introduction

Upon beginning this new series of despatches transmitting records of meetings of the MAC Secretaries the reader may find useful some brief comments to remind him of basic facts concerning the secretaries.

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By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

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The only provision of the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) relating to that which has become known as "the MAC Secretaries" is found in paragraph 22 of the AA which reads in full as follows:

"The Military Armistice Commission shall be provided with the necessary administrative personnel to establish a Secretariat charged with assisting the Commission by performing record-keeping, secretarial, interpreting, and such other functions as the Commission may assign to it. Each side shall appoint to the Secretariat a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary and such clerical and specialized personnel as required by the Secretariat. Records shall be kept in English, Korean, and Chinese, all of which shall be equally authentic."

Thus it was evidently intended that a Secretariat be constituted as a joint standing administrative and operations office manned by personnel of the two sides to the AA functioning under the direction of the MAC itself. The plans did not materialize, However, each side does have its Secretary, Assistant Secretary and clerical personnel; but no amalgamation into a Secretariat in the strict sense of the meaning has ever come about. The UNC side secretary functions principally from secretariat offices located at the headquarters of the United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) at Munsan-ri some eleven (11) miles in UNC side territory from the site of the MAC itself in the Joint Security Area ("Panmunjom") within the Demilitarized Zone (DZ) established by the AA. As a part of its own Secretariat, however, each side has a Joint Duty Officer constantly on duty and physically located in a "sub-office" within the Joint Security Area. The two Joint Duty Officers and their staffs do not have a joint office but occupy separate buildings in close proximity to one another within the Area; once each day except Sundays and holidays at a regular time they meet face-to-face in the meeting room of the MAC to transact business, chiefly of a necessary administrative nature. For the balance of each day the Duty Officers limit their contacts to telephone communication between their respective offices; in fact almost all of the routine exchanges between the two sides take place in that manner. The Secretaries themselves meet face-to-face at irregular intervals and upon call of either side, as deemed necesaary and appropriate.

As noted above, the AA charged the Secretariat with the administrative functions of record-keeping, secretarial work, interpreting "and such other functions as the Commission may assign it." Some of the activity of the MAC Secretaries is of course directed by the MAC, but in practice the varied functions and duties which have been evolved are more the result of the needs [redacted] of each of the two sides, acting independently. As time has passed since the signing of the AA, more and more original and follow-up work has been delegated to the level of the Secretaries. Some operations once "major" enough to be handled only by the MAC itself are now regularly handled by the Secretaries. A perusal of the index of the Secretaries meetings shows that the Secretaries function in a variety of ways. They transmit correspondence between Senior Members of the two sides; originate correspondence of their own; negotiate administrative and minor operational activities; serve as a forum in which many charges of AA violations are lodged and investigations reported; and arrange exchange of persons and material generated by

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"incidents" between the two sides or as a result of post-hostility discovery and area clean-up activity carried on by the two sides.

2. Proceedings 132nd-157th Meetings, MAC Secretaries

Copies of records of proceedings of twenty six (26) meetings of the MAC Secretaries are transmitted attached for the information of the Department, as shown in the list of enclosures appearing at the end of this despatch. The documents relate to meetings numbers 132-157, inclusive, which were held during the period June 14, 1955, to and including November 20, 1956.1/ The balance of the sixty one (61) enclosures hereto are, as listed, copies of some of the correspondence between interested parties and press releases issued by UNCMAC pertaining to the business of the Secretaries and for the MAC itself during the period under review. Most of the development recorded in the attached documents has been brought to the Department's attention previously by one or more of the Embassy's other reporting means. The regular monthly Operation Reports issued by UNCMAC and transmitted by the Embassy incorporate comments on the business of the MAC Secretaries and have served to inform the Department in this respect.

It is hoped that the information transmitted herewith will serve to supplement earlier reporting by the Embassy and others and will become a useful part of the Department's overall record relating to Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) matters. -- The Embassy is unable to forward the same number of copies of all enclosures in several instances.

The documents (and all other papers relating to AA matters) have been made available to the Embassy by the Headquarters, UNCMAC with whom close liaison has been established, and whose courtesy, good offices and cooperation at all times the Embassy has greatly appreciated.

Particular attention is invited to Enclosure #61, an "Index of Secretaries Meetings", prepared by the Secretariat, UNCMAC, for the use of personnel in that headquarters in order to facilitate the location of references and as an aid to research on subjects discussed at the Secretaries Meetings. It covers all meetings from the first day of the Armistice up to and including the last one held dated November 20, 1956. The Embassy has just obtained it and can forward it in only one copy, but future changes and additions to it issued by UNCMAC will be furnished the Embassy in six (6) copies. The index contains, extensive information usefully prepared in the following four sections:

1/ The proceedings of some few earlier MAC Secretaries meetings have been submitted to the Department previously, as follows:
Meeting #128 held March 8, 1955 by Embassy despatch 212 dated March 15, 1955.
Meeting #129 held April 8, 1955 by Embassy despatch 242 dated April 13, 1955.
Meeting #130 held April 25, 1955 by Embassy despatch 264 dated May 4, 1955.
Meeting #131 held May 21, 1955 by Embassy despatch 296 dated May 27, 1955.

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Part I -- A chronological resume of each Secretaries' meeting.

Part II - An index of proper names of persons mentioned in Secretaries' meetings.

Part III- A subject key to part IV.

Part IV - A subject index to Secretaries' meetings.

3. Decrease in Activities of the MAC Secretaries During the Period of the Armistice

With the passing of time since the signing of the Korean Armistice on July 27, 1953, the frequency of meetings between the two sides at one level or another has been reduced considerably. An indication of this is found in the number of meetings held by the Secretaries. For the first two months of the Armistice those officials met almost daily to work out a host of "problems". Gradually administrative arrangements were firmed and many other matters reduced to routine handling. Then, too, the Military Armistice Commission itself met more frequently in the beginning, providing more occasions for follow-up work by the Secretaries. After the first year of the AA, the number of Secretaries meetings fell off sharply.

The Index prepared by UNCMAC (Enclosure #61) shows that during the course of the AA to date, the MAC Secretaries have met as follows:

1st year, July 27, 1953 - July 26, 1954 - 114 meetings
2nd year, July 27, 1954 - July 26, 1955 - 21 meetings
3rd year, July 27, 1955 - July 26, 1956 - 18 meetings
4th year, July 27, 1956 - to date, December 25, 1956 - 4 meetings

Total during 3 1/2 years - 157 meetings

4. Some Developments During the Period June 1955 - December 1956.

Without making an attempt to summarize the records of the MAC Secretaries Meetings forwarded attached or to recap the numbers of Armistice violations charged in that forum, or to identify the several "incidents" between the two sides referred to in the records of the Secretaries meetings; the Embassy does wish, however, to remind the reader of several developments in AA matters during the period under review which are reflected in the attached documents:

a. Reduction in the Number of JOTs

The Korean Armistice Agreement provided the Military Armistice Commission initially with the assistance of ten (10) Joint Observer Teams (JOTs) and prescribed that the number could be reduced by agreement of the Senior Members of both sides on the MAC (AA paragraph 23a). Reductions have been made, until now there are only five (5). The Index of Secretaries meetings list a number of occasions on which reductions were discussed in that body. Evidently reductions were proposed by the KPA/CPV side as early as November-December, 1953. The

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latest reduction from six (6) to five (5) came about in July 1955 as a result of a proposal by the UNC side. Information on that change is contained in enclosures numbered 4, 5, 7 and 10 attached.

b. Reduction in the Number of NNITs

The AA prescribed that of a total number of twenty (20) Neutral Nation Inspection Teams (NNITs), ten (10) would be stationed at enumerated ports of entry in Korea. Of these, five (5) were to be at ports in North Korea and five (5) at ports in South Korea. (AA paragraphs 40a, 42e and 43). It was also provided that the senior members of both sides on the MAC could agree to a reduction in that number. In May 1955 the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) proposed to the MAC that the ten (10) stationary NNITs be reduced to six (6). At the same time, the NNSC proposed that these six (6) NNITs be reconstituted as sub-NNITs, composed of representations from only two of the four NNSC countries, rather than having representatives from all four, as previously. During the 66th MAC meeting on August 29, 1955 the two sides agreed to the proposed reductions as a temporary measure and convened a meeting of the MAC Secretaries to consider the reply to be sent to the NNSC. Enclosure #16 is the record of the meetings in which the Secretaries participated, although only incidentally, to assist the MAC itself in studying the important development.

Subsequently, as the Embassy has already reported,[1/] the NNSC withdrew the six (6) sub-NNITs from the ports of entry on June 9, 1956. The records of MAC Secretaries meetings, however, do not reflect this later development.

c. Numbering the Meetings of the MAC Secretaries.

During the period of time covered by the records of MAC Secretaries meetings transmitted with this despatch the Secretaries referred several times to the fact that the numbering of the secretaries meetings by the two sides was inconsistent. The discrepancy originated with the fifth meeting on August 1, 1953, on which date the Secretaries met twice. At that time the UNC side recorded the meetings as two separate ones and numbered them meetings numbers 4 and 5; but, the KPA/CPVside numbered them as one meeting. At the 150th meeting held on February 11, 1956 (enclosure #47) the KPA/CPV side agreed to renumber the meetings in accordance with the UNC side practice. Other statements on the matter are contained in enclosures numbers 35, 36, 38 and 39.

d. Departure of Lt. General CHO Lee Sang, KPA, from the MAC.

During the 135th meeting of the Secretaries, held on July 18, 1955, the KPA/CPV component announced that Major General ROK Jung Kook, KPA, had succeeded Lt. General CHO Lee Sang, KPA, as Senior Member, KPA/CPV side on the Military Armistice Commission. General CHO had been Communist Senior Member since the signing of the Armistice almost two years previously. Enclosures numbers 5 and 6

1/ See Embassy despatch #35 dated July 27, 1956.

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are pertinent. Major General ROK has continued to serve from July 1955 until the present time. In contrast, the UNC side has had a new Senior Member at the MAC every six (6) months since the Commission began functioning.

3. KPA/CPV side pays its share Custodian Forces India Travel Expenses.

Custodian Forces India (CFI) was the armed force provided by the AA (annex, paragraph 2) to assist the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission (NNRC) in carrying out the functions and responsibility given it by the AA with respect to the custody and further processing of prisoners of war who did not exercise the right to be repatriated prior to the effective date of the Armistice. Under a basic logistical agreement between the UNC and the KPA/CPV Commands the costs of CFI and other agencies of the AA were to be shared equally by the two sides. The matter of collecting from the Communists received the attention of the MAC Secretaries on several occasions during the six (6) months period from August 4, 1955, to February 11, 1956.

During the 136th meeting of the Secretaries on August 4, 1955 (Enclosure #7) the UNC side notified the KPA/CPV side that it owed the UNC side $361,428.69 for travel expenses of the CFI and presented a bill of costs. Request was made for payment in US dollars, "or acceptable negotiable instruments," The sum represented one-half of the travel expenses of the CFI, amounting to $722,857.39, over and above that borne initially by the Government of India. The U.S., on behalf of the UNC, has already borne that total amount. During the 146th Secretaries meeting on January 10, 1956 (enclosure #39) the KPA/CPV agreed to pay the amount requested and did so later during the 150th meeting, on February 11, 1956 (enclosure #47). Payment was made by a bank draft of Swiss Francs. Enclosure numbers 8, 9, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48 and 49 are others pertinent to the matter.

For the Ambassador:

Enclosure to be forwarded when received in DA/R

William G. Jones

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

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Enclosures (6 copies unless otherwise stated)

1. Proceedings, 132nd Meeting, MAC Secretaries, June 14, 1955.
2. Proceedings, 133rd Meeting, MAC Secretaries, June 20, 1955.
3. Press Release, UNCMAC, June 20, 1955 concerning 133rd Meeting MAC Secretaries - 4 copies.
4. Proceedings, 134th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, July 9, 1955.
5. Proceedings, 135th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, July 18, 1955.
6. Press Release, UNCMAC, July 18, 1955 concerning 135th Meeting, MAC Secretaries - four copies.
7. Proceedings 136th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, August 4, 1955.
8. Letter, Senior Member, UNCMAC, to Senior Member KPA/CPV, requesting payment $361,428.29 for KPA/CPV share costs travel expenses of Custodian Force of India, dated August 4, 1956.

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9. Press Release, UNCMAC, August 4, 1955, concerning 136th Meeting, MAC Secretaries - 4 copies.
10. Letter, UNCMAC Secretary to KPA/CPV Secretary, concerning KPA/CPV request for JOT meetings, dated August 6, 1955.
11. Letter, UNC Secretariat to KPA/CPV Secretariat, concerning location MDL markers 0361 and 0362, dated August 15, 1955.
12. Letter, UNCMAC Secretary to KPA/CPV Secretary, proposing transfer to KPA/CPV of body USSR pilot killed September 1950, dated Aug. 18, 1955.
13. Proceedings, 137th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, August 21, 1955.
14. Letter, UNCMAC Secretary to KPA/CPV, concerning establishment of Sentry Posts around MAC meetings, dated August 25, 1955.
15. Letter, KPA/CPV Secretariat to UNC Secretariat, concerning location MDL markers 0361 and 0362, dated August 27, 1955.
16. Proceedings, 138th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, August 29, 1955.
17. Letter, KPA/CPV Secretary to UNCMAC Secretary, refusing to accept body USSR pilot killed September 1950, dated September 2 , 1955.
18. Proceedings, 139th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, September 6, 1955.
19. List, Alleged UNC. Air Violations of Armistice, delivered by KPA/CPV during 139th Meeting MAC Secretaries.
20. Press Release, UNCMAC, September 6, 1955, concerning 139th Meeting MAC Secretaries. - 4 copies
21. Letter, Secretary KPA/CPV to Secretary UNCMAC, refusing to set up Sentry Posts around MAC meetings, dated September 8, 1955.
22. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Senior Member KPA/CPV, asking KPA/CPV to return three UNC police who inadvertently crossed MDL August 26, 1955, dated September 9, 1955.
23. Press Release, UNCMAC, concerning UNC request that KPA/CPV return three UNC policemen, dated September 10, 1955. - 4 copies.
24. Press Release, UNCMAC, reporting KPA/CPV turned over to UNC wreckage of USAF Training plane shot down August 17, 1955, dated Sept. 13, 1955. - 4 copies.
25. Proceedings, 140th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, September 13, 1955.
26. Press Release, UNCMAC, September 13, 1955, concerning 140th Meeting, MAC Secretaries - 4 copies.
27. Letter, Senior Member KPA/CPV to Senior Member UNCMAC, denying that three UNC policemen crossed MDL August 26, 1955 into KPA/CPV territory, dated September 14, 1955.
28. Proceedings, 141st Meeting MAC Secretaries, September 16, 1955.
29. Proceedings, 142nd Meeting MAC Secretaries, September 19, 1955.
30. Proceedings, 143rd Meeting MAC Secretaries, October 18, 1955.
31. List, Alleged UNC Air Violations of Armistice, delivered by KPA/CPV during 143rd Meeting, MAC Secretaries.
32. Press Release, UNCMAC, concerning 143rd Meeting MAC Secretaries, October 18, 1955. - 4 copies.
33. Proceedings, 144th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, November 29, 1955.
34. Press Release, UNCMAC, November 29, 1955 concerning 144th Meeting MAC Secretaries.
35. Proceedings, 145th Meeting MAC Secretaries, December 20, 1955.
36. Letter, Secretary KPA/CPV to Secretary UNC, concerning numbering of Secretaries meetings, dated December 23, 1955.

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37. Letter, Secretary KPA/CPV to Secretary UNC, furnishing rosters of civilians residing or farming in DMZ, dated December 23, 1955.
38. Letter, Secretary UNC to Secretary KPA/CPV, concerning numbering of Secretaries meetings, dated December 29, 1955.
39. Proceedings, 146th Meeting MAC Secretaries, January 10, 1956.
40. Press Release, UNCMAC, January 10, 1956 concerning 146th Meeting MAC Secretaries and KPA/CPV agreement pay $361,428.69 share of Custodian Force of India travel expenses.
41. Proceedings 147th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, January 14, 1956.
42. Press Release, UNCMAC, January 14, 1956, concerning 147th Meeting MAC Secretaries.
43. Proceedings, 148th Meeting MAC Secretaries, January 27, 1956.
44. Press Release, UNCMAC, January 27, 1956, concerning 148th Meeting MAC Secretaries and method of KPA/CPV payment of its share travel expenses Custodian Force of India.
45. Proceedings, 149th Meeting MAC Secretaries February 3, 1956.
46. Press Release, UNCMAC, concerning 149th Meeting MAC Secretaries, February 3, 1956 - 4 copies.
47. Proceedings, 150th Meeting MAC Secretaries, February 11, 1956.
48. Letter, Secretary UNCMAC to Secretary KPA/CPV, acknowledging receipt bank draft for Swiss Francs 1,548,721.94 from KPA/CPV during 150th Meeting, MAC Secretaries, February 11, 1956.
49. Press Release, UNCMAC, February 11, 1956, concerning KPA/CPV payment its share Custodian Force of India travel expenses.
50. Press Release, UNCMAC, February 24, 1956, concerning KPA/CPV delivery of remains two Canadian soldiers to UNC side.
51. Proceedings, 151st Meeting MAC Secretaries, April 4, 1956.
52. Press Release, UNCMAC, April 5, 1956, concerning 151st Meeting MAC Secretaries.
53. Proceedings, 152nd Meeting MAC Secretaries, April 17, 1956.
54. Proceedings, 153rd Meeting MAC Secretaries, July 6, 1956.
55. Proceedings 154th Meeting MAC Secretaries, August 23, 1956.
56. Proceedings, 155th Meeting MAC Secretaries October 5, 1956.- 5 copies.
57. Proceedings, 156th Meeting MAC Secretaries, November 19, 1956.
58. Press Release, UNCMAC, November 19, 1956, concerning 156th Meeting MAC Secretaries wherein KPA/CPV agreed return ROK pilot remains and wreckage aircraft shot down November 7, 1956.
59. Proceedings, 157th Meeting MAC Secretaries, November 20, 1956.
60. Press Release, UNCMAC, November 20, 1956, concerning 157th Meeting, MAC Secretaries at which KPA/CPV delivered body ROK pilot and wreckage ROK aircraft.
61. Index of MAC Secretaries Meetings, prepared by UNCMAC, for period July 27, 1953 - November 20, 1956, inclusive. - 1 copy.

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NOTE: The enclosures to this despatch, because of the weight, will be transmitted via surface pouch No. S-55 on February 1, 1957.

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy, Seoul

229
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

December 26, 1956
DATE

REF :

Action Assigned to AMK
Noted
JAN 28 1957

* TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS INDICATED - WHEN REC'D

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.	Date of Action
	FE-4*	RM/R-2 OLI-8* EUR-5 IO-4*	FEB 7 1957
	REC'D	OTHER	Action Office Symbol
	2-1	CIA-12 OSD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3	NA

Name of officer

Action to DC/R

Central Files Record Copy

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Proceedings of the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Meetings and Related Documents.---Meetings #59-74, inclusive, during period June 14, 1955 -- December 15, 1956.

NOTE: As recently pointed out in Despatches #197 and #200 dated Dec. 10, 1956, the Embassy has in the past regularly submitted the monthly UNCMAC Operations Reports and the monthly NNSC Evaluation Reports and at this time is making a year-end effort to transmit an accumulation of other documents believed useful for the overall historical record on Korean Armistice Agreement matters. These have not been heretofore forwarded regularly, but the substantive matters which they record have previously been reported to the Department by other means. The documents being transmitted by this despatch report on meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) itself. Another series started recently by Despatch #202 dated Dec. 10, 1956 forwarded records of meetings of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC). A recent new series started by Despatch #228 dated Dec. 26, 1956 submitted proceedings of meetings of the MAC secretaries.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. MAC Meetings during period June 14, 1955--Dec. 15, 1956, inclusive
3. Enclosure #31, Index of MAC Meetings
4. UNC Summary of Charges

1. Introduction

Upon beginning this new series of despatches transmitting proceedings of the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) it occurs to the Embassy that in view of the passage of time the reader may find useful some brief comments serving to remind him of basic facts concerning the Commission and the pattern of its activities.

The Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) was signed July 27, 1953, by the Commander of the United Nations Command (UNC), on the one hand, and the Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV), on the other hand, in the interest of stopping the Korean conflict and insuring a complete cessation of hostilities in Korea until a

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The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

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final peaceful settlement could be achieved. It established a Military Armistice Commission (MAC) and defined its mission as follows:

> "The general mission of the Military Armistice Commission shall be to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiation any violations of this Armistice Agreement"
> (AA, paragraph #24)

As provided in the AA, the MAC is composed of ten (10) senior officers, five (5) of whom are appointed by the Commander-in-chief, UNC, and five (5) of whom are appointed jointly by the Commanders of the KPA/CPV. Each member can use staff assistants as required. The AA also provided the MAC with a Secretariat, but, as pointed out in Embassy despatch number 228 dated Dec. 26, 1956 that body has never been established as a joint integrated unit working under the Commissions' day to day authority; rather, each side has its own Secretariat, located apart from the other, and sends its Secretary to meet with the Secretary of the other side at the MAC headquarters as required. Further, the AA provided the MAC with additional assistance in the form of ten (10) Joint Observer Teams (JOTs). The headquarters of the MAC is located in the vicinity of Panmunjom within the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) established between the opposing forces by the AA. The headquarters location is also known as the Joint Security Area (JSA), which was established by administrative agreement between the sides.

Functions specifically assigned to the MAC by the AA include: supervision of AA provisions pertaining to the DMZ and the Han River Estuary; direction of the JOT's, whose given mission is to assist the MAC in supervising AA provisions within the DMZ and the Han River Estuary; settlement of Armistice Violations through negotiations; transmission of communications between the Commanders of the opposing sides 1/; transmission to Commanders of the two sides reports of investigations of violations of the AA and all other reports and records received from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC); reporting to the Commanders of the two sides violations of the AA determined to have occured; and reporting to the Commanders of the sides corrections of violations determined to have been made to the satisfaction of the MAC.

Authority given the MAC by the AA includes: dispatching JOTs to investigate violations of the AA within the DMZ or Han River Estuary; requesting the NNSC to investigate alleged violations of the AA in areas outside the DMZ; 2/ and recommending to the Commanders of the opposing sides with respect to amendments or additions to the AA. The AA. does not assign the MAC a position of

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1/ The Commanders, however, are not precluded from communicating with each other by any other means they may wish to employ.

2/ The Senior Member of either side is also authorized to request the NNSC unilaterally for such investigations.

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authority over the NNSC nor does it make it subordinate to the NNSC; there is no established command relationship between the two.

The MAC is required by the AA to meet daily and in theory remains in continuous session broken only by agreed recesses. However, by agreement between the two sides it actually meets in full dress only upon the specific call of the Senior Member of one side. More frequent meetings of the MAC Secretaries and almost daily meetings in the MAC headquarters between the Duty Officers appointed by each side serve, in effect, to fulfill the requirement for daily meetings. As time has passed since the signing of the AA, three and one half years ago, meetings of the MAC itself have declined sharply in number and frequency. A review of the record shows that the Commission to date has met only 74 times, as follows:

1st year - July 27, 1953 - July 26, 1954 -- 44 meetings
2nd year - July 27, 1954 - July 26, 1955 -- 18 meetings
3rd year - July 27, 1955 - July 26, 1956 -- 10 meetings
First half, 4th year, July 27, 1956 - Dec. 26, 1956 -- 2 meetings

Total in 3 1/2 years 74 meetings

Twency five (25) of the meetings have been called by the UNC side and forty nine (49) by the KPA/CPV side.

Subjects considered by the MAC at its meetings vary greatly and are selected almost solely at the discretion of the Senior Member of one side or the other. Initially, procedures, administrative matters, rules and regulations engaged the attention of the MAC. Most such things are now handled at the Secretaries level. In the beginning, the MAC was the favorite forum to lodge charges of Armistice violations; now only the most spectacular are aired there and the Secretaries discuss the majority of the others. A glance at the INDEX of MAC Meetings supplied as enclosure #26 reveals the nature of subjects taken up in the MAC; in addition to administrative matters and Armistice violations, POWs, NNSC problems, "incidents" and a host of other matter have been discussed. Of course, the value of a MAC meeting as a propaganda media is not overlooked either. When requesting a meeting of the MAC neither side informs the other as to the subject matter to be introduced for discussion.

2. MAC Meetings during period June 14, 1955 - Dec. 15, 1956 inclusive

The Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) met sixteen (16) times during the 18 month period covered by the documents transmitted at this time. Proceedings of eleven (11) of the meetings as prepared by the United Nations Command component of the MAC are transmitted attached for the information of

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the Department. 1/ They are found as enclosures hereto as follows:

59th	Meeting	June 14, 1955	- Enclosure	#10
61st	"	July 14, 1955	- "	#12
62nd	"	July 16, 1955	"	#13
63rd	"	Aug. 6, 1955	"	#14
65th	"	Aug. 21, 1955	"	#17
66th	"	Aug. 29, 1955	"	#18
67th	"	Nov. 26, 1955	"	#25
68th	"	Feb. 14, 1956	"	#27
69th	"	Feb. 25, 1956	"	#28
73rd	"	Nov. 10, 1956	"	#29
74th	"	Dec. 15, 1956	"	#30

The balance of the first thirty (30) enclosures consists of correspondence, and press releases, as listed, pertinent to the subjects discussed in the meetings during the period under review. Most of the documents have been brought to the Department's attention previously by one or more of the Embassy's other reporting means. The Embassy has frequently telegraphed reports of the meetings at the time they were held; and the regular monthly Operation Reports, issued by UNCMAC and transmitted by the Embassy, incorporate comments on the current business of the MAC and have served to inform the Department further in this respect. It is hoped that the information transmitted herewith will serve to supplement earlier reporting by the Embassy and others and will become a useful part of the Department's overall record relating to the Korean Armistice Agreement (AA) matters. The Embassy is unable to forward the same numbers of copies of all enclosures in some instances.

3. Enclosure #31 INDEX of MAC Meetings

Particular attention is invited to Enclosure #31, "Index of Military Armistice Commission Meetings", prepared by the Secretariat, UNCMAC, for the use of personnel in that headquarters in finding references or researching subjects discussed at MAC meetings. It covers all meetings of the MAC held to date. The Embassy has only recently obtained the INDEX and can forward it in only one copy, but future changes and additions to it, issued by UNCMAC,

1/ Proceedings of other MAC meetings held during the reporting officer's tour at the Embassy have previously been provided to the Department as follows:

53rd	Meeting	Feb. 9, 1955	- Despatch #193 dated Feb. 25, 1955.
54th	"	Feb. 10, 1955	- Despatch #193 dated Feb. 25, 1955.
55th	"	Feb. 21, 1955	- Despatch #193 dated Feb. 25, 1955.
56th	"	March 22, 1955	Despatch #223 dated March 24, 1955
57th	"	April 26, 1955	Despatch #265 dated May 4, 1955
58th	"	May 25, 1955	Despatch #326 dated June 15, 1955
60th	"	July 5, 1955	Despatch #12 dated July 8, 1955
64th	"	Aug. 12, 1955	Despatch #70 dated Aug. 18, 1955
70th	"	May 31, 1956	Despatch #35 dated July 27, 1956
71st	"	June 4, 1956	Despatch #35 dated July 27, 1956
72nd	"	June 7, 1956	Despatch #35 dated July 27, 1956

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will be furnished in more copies. The Index contains extensive information prepared in the following four sections:

Part One is an index by meeting listing subjects discussed in each meeting.
Part Two is an index of proper names.
Part Three is a table of contents to part four.
Part Four is an index by subject matter listing subjects in alphabetical order.

4. UNC Summary of Charges

The period under review witnessed a number of interesting, specific developments which a review of the index will readily identify. MAC Meetings #60 and #61 are interesting reading, for in those meetings the Senior Members UNCMAC presented an extensive wrap-up of charges against the KPA/CPV side. The record of the 68th meeting is also pertinent.

For the Ambassador:

Enclosure to be forwarded when received in DC/R

William G. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

NS

Enclosures: (Six (6) copies each unless otherwise indicated)

1. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Senior Member KPA/CPV protesting Haeju Bay attack May 10, 1955 upon ROK fishing boats, dated May 17, 1955 - 1 copy.
2. Press release, UNCMAC, announcing UNC protest to KPA/CPV over May 10, 1955 Haeju Bay incident and giving text UNCMAC letter May 17, 1955, dated May 17, 1955 - 4 copies.
3. Letter, Senior Member KPA/CPV to Senior Member UNCMAC replying to letter's protest of Haeju Bay incident, dated May 20, 1955 - 1 copy.
4. Press release, UNCMAC, announcing receipt KPA/CPV letter of May 20, 1955 replying, to UNCMAC protest of Haeju Bay incident, dated May 22, 1955 - 1 copy.
5. Summary, UNCMAC covering points in KPA/CPV charges at 50th MAC Meeting and the rebuttal by UNC side, dated May 26, 1955 - 4 copies.
6. Press release, UNCMAC, concerning June 2, 1955 incident in DMZ dated June 4, 1955 - 4 copies.
7. Press release, UNCMAC, concerning June 2, 1955 incident in DMZ dated June 5, 1955 - 5 copies.
8. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Senior Member KPA/CPV, protesting June 2, 1955 incident in DMZ as a hostile act, June 9, 1955.
9. Press release, UNCMAC, giving text UNCMAC letter of June 9, 1955 to KPA/CPV protesting June 2, 1955, incident in DMZ, dated June 9, 1955.
10. Proceedings, 59th Meeting MAC June 14, 1955.

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11. Press release, UNCMAC, Summary 59th MAC Meeting, dated June 15, 1955- 5 copies.
12. Proceedings, 61st Meeting MAC, July 14, 1955.
13. Proceedings, 62nd Meeting MAC, July 16, 1955.
14. Proceedings, 63rd Meeting MAC, August 6, 1955.
15. Letter, Senior Member UNCMAC to Senior Member KPA/CPV, protesting KPA/CPV shooting down UNC aircraft on Aug. 17, 1955, dated Aug. 18, 1955.
16. Press release, UNCMAC, reporting UNC protest to KPA/CPV over Aug. 17, 1955 incident, dated August 18, 1955 - 4 copies.
17. Proceedings, 65th Meeting MAC, August 21, 1955.
18. Proceedings, 66th Meeting MAC, August 29, 1955.
19. Letter, MAC to NNSC agreeing to NNSC proposal for reduction of NNITs, August 29, 1955.
20. Letter, UNCMAC to NNSC, agreeing to NNSC proposal of May 3, 1955, for reduction of NNITs, August 29, 1955.
21. Memorandum for the Press, issued by UNCMAC that at 66th MAC meeting UNC agreed to NNSC proposal for reduction NNITs, August 29, 1955 - 4 copies.
22. Letter, Senior Member KPA/CPV to NNSC, concerning effectiveness of NNSC, August 31, 1955.
23. Press release, UNCMAC, announcing discontinuance NNITs at Taegu and Kangnung, South Korea and reduction NNIT personnel at Pusan, Kunsan, and Inchon, effective Sept. 6, 1955, dated Sept. 3, 1955 - 4 copies.
24. Letter, NNSC to MAC, reporting that reduction NNITs was implemented at 2400 hours Sept. 5, 1955, dated Sept. 8, 1955.
25. Proceedings, 67th Meeting MAC, Nov. 26, 1955.
26. Changes and Corrections to minutes of 67th Meeting MAC, dated Nov. 28, 1955.
27. Proceedings, 68th Meeting MAC, Feb. 14, 1956.
28. Proceedings, 69th Meeting MAC, Feb. 25, 1956.
29. Proceedings, 73rd Meeting MAC, Nov. 10, 1956 - 8 copies.
30. Proceedings, 74th Meeting MAC, Dec. 15, 1956 - 8 copies.
31. INDEX, MAC Meetings, prepared by Secretariat, UNCMAC - 1 copy.

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NOTE: The enclosures to this despatch, because of the weight, will be transmitted via surface pouch No. S-54 on January 29, 1957.

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OF

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

MEETINGS

OPERATIONAL FILE

ENCLOSURE NO. 31 TO

DESPATCH 229 from SEOUL,

DECEMBER 26, 1956.

(1 Copy Only)

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UNIT

INDEX

OF

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

MEETINGS

(Prepared by Secretariat, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission)

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1. The following index of the official minutes of all Military Armistice Commission meetings has been prepared to facilitate finding references or researching subjects discussed at the meetings.

2. This index has been prepared in four parts:

a. Part One is an index by meeting, listing subjects discussed at each meeting.

b. Part Two is an index of proper names.

c. Part Three is a table of contents to part four.

d. Part Four is an index by subject matter listing subjects in alphabetical order.

3. Changes and/or additions will be prepared and distributed by Headquarters United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission as meetings occur.

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INDEX TO MAC MEETINGS

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		2.	Initial credentials KPA/CPV MAC	1
		3.	Initial credentials UNC Secretary & Asst	2
		4.	Initial credentials KPA/CPV Secretary & Asst	2
		5.	Composition of JOTs	2,3,4
		6.	Means of Identification of JOT Members	2
		7.	Division of JOTs into 10 Sectors	2,4
		8.	Marking JOT vehicles	2
		9.	Introduction of KPA/CPV JOT Senior Members	3,4
		10.	Security Guards JSA	4,5
		11.	Location & construction of non-repatriated POW Camps	5,6
		12.	Use of explosives for removal of hazards in DZ	7
		13.	Civil Police, number of and type arms	7
		14.	Use of 3000 unarmed persons in DZ for construction	6,7
		15.	Rules of Procedures & Organization of MAC & Secretaries	7,8
2	29 Jul 53	1.	KPA charge AA violations by UNC	1,2
			3 ground, artillery & machine gun firings	1
			3 air violations	1,2
		2.	Entry of unarmed construction & hazard removal personnel	2
		3.	Use of explosives & flame throwers in DZ	2
		4.	Civil Police in DZ	2,3
		5.	Marking boundries in DZ	3
		6.	Marking MDL	3
		7.	Credentials & markings	3
		8.	Marking of MDL	3,4
		9.	Rules for Han River Estuary shipping	4
		10.	Dispatch of JOTs, initial meetings	5
3	30 Jul 53	1.	KPA charge 2 UNC air violations	1
		2.	Method & marking of South DZ Boundary	1,2
		3.	Civil Police	2,3,4
			a. Number of	2
			b. Use of Military Personnel as Civil Police	2
			c. Number (625) of initial UNC Civil Police	2
			d. Initial entry time for Civil Police	2
			e. Armament of Civil Police	2,3,4
		4.	KPA/CPV members of Committee for Return Displaced Civilians	3
			a. Credentials	3
		5.	Arrival of Czech & Pole NNSC Representatives	3,4
		6.	Facilities for NNSC personnel	3,4
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4	31 Jul 53	1.	Withdrawal of UNC forces from DZ	1
		2.	Withdrawal of KPA/CPV forces from DZ	1
		3.	Entry of unarmed personnel to DZ for clearing hazards	1
		4.	KPA charge UNC air violation	1,2
		5.	Entry time of DZ Civil Police	2
		6.	Armament of Civil Police	2,3
		7.	Time limit for clearing hazards in DZ	2
		8.	Armed escorts for JOTs	3,4
		9.	Airfield for MAC area	4
		10.	Beginning time for marking MDL	4,5
		11.	Crossing MDL by members of committee, returned displaced civilians & repatriate POW	5
5	1 Aug 53	1.	Method of initial introduction Representatives of NNSC	1,4
		2.	Form of MDL markers	1,2
		3.	Erection of MDL markers	2
		4.	Authority for crossing MDL by committee representing Displaced Civilian, Repatriate POWs	2
		5.	Civilian residents to enter DZ	2,3
		6.	Civilian residents prohibited from crossing MDL	3
		7.	Armed escorts for JOTs	3
		8.	Air field in MAC area	3,4
		9.	UNC requests KPA/CPV furnish details & coordinates of alleged violations	4
6	3 Aug 53	1.	KPA/CPV explain absence of one MAC member	1
		2.	UNC plan for removal of hazards from DZ	1
		3.	Civilian residents in DZ	1,2
		4.	Unloading POWs from vehicles	2,3
		5.	Delivery and receiving POWs	2,3
		6.	Use of helicopters in DZ for hazard removal transportation	3
7	4 Aug 53	1.	Indian Delegation to arrive	1
		2.	UNC submits written answers to KPA/CPV charges of AA violation	1
		3.	Recovery & exchange of deceased from DZ	1,2
		4.	Time limitation (45 days) to body recovery program	2
		5.	UNC completes island evacuation	2
		6.	Removal of mines from sea about islands	2
		7.	Abuse of UN furnished clothes by Chinese POWs	2,3
8	5 Aug 53	1.	UNC ground violation admission (4 Aug 53) 34 UNC personnel crossed MDL	1
		2.	Proposal of first JOT investigation per Paragraph 33, AA	1
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with 2 air violations	1,2
9	8 Aug 53	1.	Tentative Rules for MAC approved	1
		2.	Organization of Secretariat	1
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with 12 air violations	1,2,3

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		5.	UNC charges KPA/CPV with ground violation	4
			a. 7 personnel cross MDL - 6 Aug 53	4
			b. KPA/CPV admit - express regret	4
		6.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with ground violation 7 Aug - 3 news representatives & driver	4,5
		7.	Clearing mines at UNC evacuation islands	5
		8.	Shipping supplies for POWs via Han River	5,6
10	10 Aug 53	1.	KPA/CPV charge UNC allows Chiang Kai-Shek & Rhee agents access to POWs	1,2,3
		2.	KPA/CPV charge UNC violation of Article I, Terms of Reference for NNRC	3
		3.	KPA/CPV charge forcible retention of POWs	3
11	13 Aug 53	1.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charges of AA violation at 2nd MAC meeting & air violation at 8th MAC meeting	1
		2.	UNC requests JOT #9 investigation	1,2
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC ground violation 11 Aug 2 M-1 rifles in truck across MDL	2
		4.	Recovery & delivery of deceased from DZ	2,3
		5.	Civilian Residents in DZ	4
		6.	News representatives in DZ	4
		7.	Civil Police insignia	4,5
		8.	Armed escort for JOTs withdrawn	5
12	19 Aug 53	1.	Removal of hazards from DZ	1
		2.	JOT #9 bunker investigation	1
		3.	Joint Report JOT #9	1,2
		4.	NNITs begin functioning	2
		5.	Procedures for operation NNITs	2,3
		6.	Reporting procedures Para 13 c & d of AA concerning NNITs	2,3
		7.	Recovery & deliveries of bodies in DZ	3,4
		8.	UNC admits AA violation (M-1 rifle in possession of work party - 10 Aug)	4
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		2.	Joint Red Cross Team investigation Koje-do, Yongdung-Po, Imjim River	2
14	21 Aug 53	1.	Joint Red Cross Team investigations	1
		2.	NNSC to investigate Red Cross incidents (Para 28 AA)	1,2,3,4
15	28 Aug 53	1.	Credentials Maj Gen Kritakara, Thai Army as member UNC MAC	1
		2.	Armed Forces India	1
		3.	Indian Red Cross	1
		4.	Indian representatives of NNRC	1
		5.	Freedom of movement Indian Forces, etc	1
		6.	Use of helicopters for Indian Forces transport	1
		7.	Approval by MAC of Rules for operation of JOTs	1

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		9.	NNSC letter to UNC re unsatisfactory Logistic Support of Czechs & Poles NNITs	2
		10.	UNC admits 3 & denies 12 air violations charged at 9th MAC	2
		11.	UNC refuses to investigate air violation if details not furnished by KPA/CPV	3
16	31 Aug 53	1.	KPA/CPV protest UNC granting Chiang Kai-Shek & Rhee representatives access to POWs	1,2
		2.	Forcible retention of POWs	1,2
		3.	Definition "Prisoner of War" & "Captured Personnel"	3
		4.	Agreement on Return of POWs	3,4
17	7 Sep 53	1.	Reporting arrivals & departures Para 13c & d AA	1
			a. 72 hours time limit	1
			b. Daily cumulative totals	1,2
		2.	UNC states 1000 civil police will be used in DZ by UNC	2
		3.	Delivery of POWs to Indian Forces	2,3
		4.	Ratio guards to POWs	3
		5.	KPA/CPV charge 1 ground violation apprehend & return 2 UNC personnel JOT 3	3
		6.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with 2 air violations	3,4
		7.	Use of indigenous personnel at NNSC camp	4
18	9 Sep 53	1.	List of UNC POWs in KPA/CPV control (3,100)	1
		2.	UNC demands accounting of 3,100 UNC prisoners	1,3
		3.	KPA/CPV protests UNC retention of 27,000 POWs (escaped POWs)	2,3,4
		4.	KPA/CPV insist UNC holds additional 228 Korean POWs & 112 Chinese POWs	2,3,4
		5.	News representatives agreement	4
		6.	KPA/CPV cites NNSC protest of UNC treatment Swedish NNITs member at Taegu	5
19	16 Sep 53	1.	Agreement on News Media Representatives approved	1
		2.	KPA/CPV hazard & lane clearing of DZ finished & personnel withdrawn	1,2
		3.	Accounting of NNSC & NNRC personnel under Para 13c AA (arrivals & departures report)	2,3
		4.	NNSC letters to MAC 21 Aug & 8 Sep 53	3
20	21 Sep 53	1.	KPA/CPV accounts for 519 & 380 of POWs on UNC list of 3,100 missing	1,6
		2.	Army Sec Robert Stevens statement re KPA/CPV POWs	1,5,6
		3.	KPA/CPV charge 27,000 KPA/CPV captured personnel retained by UNC	2,6
		4.	KPA/CPV charge 644 KPA & 152 CPV captured personnel held by UNC	2,6
		5.	Gen M. Clark's letter re recovery of 27,000 escaped POWs	2,6

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20 Cont'd	21 Sep 53	6.	KPA/CPV charge 83,158 KPA POWs & 15,584 CPV POWs not accounted for	3,7
		7.	List of 98,742 KPA/CPV missing POWs	3
		8.	UNC lists errors on KPA/CPV furnished list of KPA/CPV POWs	4
		9.	Statement by Mr. Dulles	5
		10.	NNIT difficulties Pusan	7,8
		11.	Boarding ships by NNITs	7,8
		12.	"Combat aircraft" definition	8
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21	28 Sep 53	1.	Agreement for Supervising & Reporting Arrivals & Departures Personnel & Replacement material in Korea (approved by MAC)	1
		2.	"Combat aircraft" definition	1,2
		3.	NNSC desires both sides define combat aircraft & spare parts	2,3
		4.	Repatriation of POW terminated	3,4
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		7.	98,742 KPA/CPV POWs	4
		8.	Repatriation of POW termination date & post date negotiation re POWs	4
22	3 Oct 53	1.	Definition combat aircraft & spare parts for NNSC	1,2,3,4
		2.	Rules for Civil Shipping in Han River Estuary & Related Matters	5
		3.	Agreement on Reporting Arrivals & Departures from Korea of Military Personnel & Replacement Items	5
		4.	KPA/CPV furnishes list of 519 repatriate UNC POWs	6
		5.	KPA/CPV furnishes list 380 released, escaped or deceased UNC POWs	6
		6.	KPA/CPV requests UNC account for 98,742 KPA/CPV POW	6
		7.	Six conference buildings at MAC site	6
23	7 Oct 53	1.	KPA/CPV cite terms for custody of captured personnel not repatriates	1
		2.	KPA/CPV charge UNC delayed construction NNRC explanation facilities	1,6,8
		3.	Custodial Camps	1
		4.	Explanation sites in custodial camps, KPA/CPV charges & protests UNC delays building site	2,8
		5.	KPA/CPV cite 90 day time limit for POW explanations	3,5,6,7
		6.	KPA/CPV cite NNRC proposal of extension of time limit for explanations to POWs	3
		7.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with obstructing & delaying repatriation of POWs	4,7
		8.	KPA/CPV protests S. Korean hostile attitude toward Indian Custodian Force	4
		9.	KPA/CPV charge ROK intends attack & "mass breakout" of non-repatriates from Indian Custodial Forces	4

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		11.	KPA/CPV charges UNC use of agents in PW camps	4,7
		12.	UNC denies use of "Agents" in PW camps	5
		13.	UNC states Para 8 & 11 of Terms of Reference, NNRC sets time limit for POW explanation	5,7
24	14 Oct 53	1.	KPA/CPV charges UNC forcibly retaining PW's	1,2
		2.	KPA/CPV charge UNC use of "Rhee & Chiang Kai-Shek" agents in PW camps	1,2,3,4,5
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC brutality in PW camps	1,2,3,4,5
		4.	KPA/CPV charge US Army agents (Cols Hansen & Ossim, psych warfare & intell. Organization & Col Cummings, CO MP, U.S. Army) support ROK & Chiang Kai-Shek agents in PW camps	2,4,5
		5.	KPA/CPV submits list of 499 "Rhee & Chiang" agents to Indian Custodian Forces	2
		6.	KPA/CPV names 3 UNC agents trained in Tokyo, 1951	2
		7.	KPA/CPV compare brutality in UNC PW camps to Nazi concentration camps	4
		8.	KPA/CPV cite UNC secret agent organizations in PW camps	4,5
		9.	KPA/CPV charge S. Korean Govt. propose attack on Indian Forces	5
		10.	KPA/CPV charge UNC delay of construction of explanations compounds	6
		11.	KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructs NNRC & "sabotages" the custody explanations & repatriation of POWs	6,7,8,9
		12.	KPA/CPV notifies UNC 400 KPA/CPV personnel to enter POW compounds daily to conduct explanations etc.	7
		13.	Markings of vehicles for KPA/CPV explanation personnel (red flag)	7
		14.	UNC denies KPA/CPV allegations as to obstruction of NNRC	7,8
		15.	UNC limits freedom of movement of KPA/CPV explanation personnel to one route to and from compound	8
		16.	UNC proposes buildings for preliminary conference of Governments	8
		17.	KPA/CPV protests UNC limitation of movement KPA/CPV explanation personnel to route to and from compound	9,10
25	19 Oct 53	1.	Brig Gen J. P. Daly, U. S. Army appointed UNC MAC member vice Gen Underhill	1
			a. Credentials given KPA/CPV	1
		2.	KPA/CPV protests UNC "stalling" of explanation, obstructing NNRC, use of secret agents, brutality in compounds, intimidation of PW's, assault of explaining personnel	1,2,3,4,6
		3.	UNC denies KPA/CPV allegations re obstruction of NNRC & use of agents	3,4,5,6

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
25 Cont'd	19 Oct 53	4.	KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft circled over NNRC PW compounds to threaten captured prisoners of war	2,5
		5.	UNC proposes negotiation of program for return of displaced civilians	6
		6.	Agreement on MAC Headquarters area, its security & its construction approved by MAC	6
		7.	UNC proposes MAC meeting place move to new building astride MDL	7,8
		8.	UNC inquires building selected by KPA/CPV for meeting preliminary conference of Governments	8
26	20 Oct 53	1.	First MAC meeting held at MAC Hdqtrs area	1
		2.	UNC prohibits NNITs from boarding ships for inspection	1,2,3
		3.	UNC defines Para 13c & d Armistice Agreement re need for inspection of ships by NNITs	1,2
		4.	KPA/CPV disagrees with UNC restriction of NNITs boarding ships	3
		5.	UNC presents Maj Gen J. K. Lacy's credentials as new UNC MAC Senior Member	3
27	31 Oct 53	1.	KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructs & sabotages, delays explanations NNRC	1,2,3,5,6,
		2.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Terms of Reference NNRC	1,2,5,6,7
		3.	KPA/CPV charges UNC uses secret agents of Chiang Kai-Shek in PW compounds, Koje-do	1,6
		4.	KPA/CPV protests UNC delay & obstruction of explanations & violation of AA & Terms of Reference NNRC	2,5,6,7
		5.	KPA/CPV charges UNC suppresses & threatens PW's thru secret organizations in PW compounds	2,6
		6.	KPA/CPV charges ROK openly threatens Indian Custodian Forces & NNRC	3,4
		7.	KPA/CPV protest UNC refusal to extend 90 day explanation period	4
		8.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charges of obstruction of NNRC explanation	4
		9.	UNC states control of interviews of POWs is responsibility of Custodian Forces India	5,7
		10.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of threats to NNRC or Indian Forces	5,7
		11.	Agreement Logistical Support & Expenses of the MAC, NNSC, NNRC etc., approved by MAC	7
		12.	KPA/CPV states 90 day explanation period must be extended	7,8
28	18 Nov 53	1.	KPA/CPV cites MITs 1, 2, & 3 reports re Joint Red Cross Teams	1
		2.	KPA/CPV state MIT investigations at Koje-do, Yongdung-Po, & Imjin River Bridge confirm violation of AA & agreement on operation of Red Cross Teams by UNC	1,4
		3.	KPA/CPV cite specific violations by UNC in suppressing Joint Red Cross Teams operation	2,3,4,5

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		5.	UNC cites Swiss & Swede statement that KPA/CPV Red Cross representatives deliberately make task difficult	4,5
		6.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Para 13d AA - failed to report 106 4.2 inch mortars unloaded at Pusan Jul 31 - Aug 5	6
		7.	KPA/CPV charges and protests that UNC is making false reports re replacement combat aircraft, materiel and personnel	6,7
		8.	KPA/CPV demands immediate accurate report re materiel & personnel replacement be submitted by UNC to NNSC for period 27 Jul - 30 Sep 53	7
		9.	UNC acknowledges receipt of NNSC letter re inaccurate reporting of combat materiel etc - states investigation being made - report later	8
		10.	UNC states KPA/CPV failed to report any materiel thus far	8
		11.	KPA/CPV denies having large stock of combat materiel	8
		12.	KPA/CPV charges UNC bombarded Kyeho-Dong and both sides agree to JOT #4 investigation	8
		13.	KPA/CPV submits revised draft of "Understanding on Administrative Details for Assisting Return of Displaced Civilians"	8,9
29	21 Nov 53	1.	KPA/CPV charge & protest that UNC continues sabotage, use of secret agents, smuggled radio sets etc., to PW's, to obstruct NNRC	1,2,3,4, 12,13,14
		2.	UNC states KPA/CPV should direct complaints of operation of NNRC to responsible NNRC	5
		3.	UNC reviews UNC effort to expedite repatriation of PW's, despite repeated changes in construction requirements of NNRC & KPA/CPV	5,6
		4.	UNC denies use of special agents in compounds	7
		5.	UNC states KPA/CPV PW's themselves refused to attend KPA/CPV explanations	7,8
		6.	UNC states KPA/CPV responsible for 14 day delay of explanations	7
		7.	UNC refuses to consider extension of 90 day explanation period	7,8
		8.	UNC states 3 KPA/CPV personnel took refuge with UNC guards in JSA on 19 Nov 53 - UNC proposed MAC, Secretaries, or JOT investigation & KPA/CPV refused	10,16
		9.	UNC cites UNC unilateral JOT investigation of 19 Nov 53 at JSA - charges KPA/CPV with 3 violations Armistice Agreement:	
		a.	Forcible retention PW's	
		b.	Excess armed guards in JSA	
		c.	Failure of KPA/CPV JOT to meet as requested 3 times	12

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29 Cont'd	21 Nov 53	10.	KPA/CPV repeats charges of UNC retention of 27,000 PW's, delay & sabotage of NNRC, use of secret agents	13,14,16
		11.	KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains 3 KPA/CPV personnel who unintentionally wandered into JSA	14,15
		12.	UNC denies participation in release of 27,000 KPA/CPV PW's	15
		13.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of forcible retention of 3 KPA/CPV personnel	15
		14.	UNC charges KPA/CPV officer crossed MDL & attempted entry custodian camp armed with pistol-charge violation of Para 10 Armistice Agreement	17
30	28 Nov 53	1.	KPA/CPV cite JOT 4 investigation & charge UNC violated AA - bombarded Kyehoe-dong 16 Nov 53	1,2
		2.	UNC denies charge - states bombardment was phosphorous bomb dud explosion	2,3
		3.	MAC approves definition of "combat aircraft"	3
		4.	UNC explains 106 4.2 mortar discrepancy at Pusan-transshipped from Inchon	4,5
		5.	UNC requests NNSC dispatch MIT to investigate 3 KPA/CPV personnel in custody of UNC since 19 Nov 53 JSA incident	5,6,7
		6.	KPA/CPV repeats charges of forcible retention of 3 KPA/CPV personnel & refuses MIT investigation	7
		7.	UNC states KPA/CPV have failed to conduct explanations for PW's for 7 days	7,8
		8.	KPA/CPV repeats charge of UNC obstruction, sabotage of NNRC, use of special agents in PW camps	8
31	1 Dec 53	1.	KPA/CPV charge UNC allows ROK & Chiang Kai-Shek secret agents to operate in PW camps - cite capture of agent and letter of instructions from "Rhee"	1,2,3,4,8
		2.	KPA/CPV repeat charge & protest UNC obstruction, threats & delay of explanations NNRC	4,5,8,9,10
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC agents control Tongjang-ni PW compound	5,8
		4.	KPA/CPV propose Custodial Indian Forces use force to search compound & breakup organized agent controls etc	5,6,10,11
		5.	UNC acknowledges receipt of letter taken by NNRC & Custodian Indian Forces from agent in compound and denies support of such agents, etc	7
		6.	UNC asks KPA/CPV to direct complaint to NNRC and Indian Forces	7,8,9
		7.	NNSC proposes reduction of number of MITs from 10 to 6. MAC agree	12
32	7 Dec 53	1.	RADM Jarrell appointed to UNC MAC vice ADM Mendenhall	1
		a.	Crdentials presented	1

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32 Cont'd	7 Dec 53	2.	UNC states KPA/CPV responsible for delay of explanations to KPA/CPV PW's	1,2,14
		3.	UNC cites examples of KPA/CPV delays of explanations	1,2
			a. Specific dates KPA/CPV failed to hold explanations	1,2,3
			b. NNRC refuses to change schedule of explanations for KPA/CPV	2,3,4
		4.	KPA/CPV states UNC uses "Rhee" & "Chiang Kai-Shek" special agents, obstructs explanations, threatens NNRC & Indian Forces	4,5,6,7, 8,9,12
		5.	KPA/CPV charges UNC distorts & violates Terms of Reference NNRC	4,5
		6.	KPA/CPV states UNC plans forcible retention of PW's after explanations completed	4,8,9,12
		7.	KPA/CPV states UNC failed to give rosters of PW's given to custody of NNRC	4,5
		8.	KPA/CPV charges 64 Field Hospital U. S. Army, is Hqtrs for liaison with UNC spies in & out PW compounds	5
		9.	KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC delayed construction of NNRC facilities deliberately	5,6
		10.	KPA/CPV charges UNC special agents in Tongjang-ni PW compound	7,8,12
		11.	KPA/CPV charges UNC plans to delay Political Conference	8
		12.	KPA/CPV request Political Conference convene to settle disposition of non-repatriate PW's	9
		13.	UNC refutes charges by KPA/CPV re threats & obstruction of NNRC, delay of construction of explanation facilities, use of agents, murder of PW's	9,10,11
		14.	UNC states NNRC & Custodial Indian Forces are responsible & capable of control of PW's	11,12,13,14
		15.	KPA/CPV refers to ROK forcible retention of 27,000 & other KPA/CPV captured personnel	12,17
		16.	KPA/CPV ask UNC position on use of force by Indian Force	12,13
		17.	UNC again requests JOT investigation of 19 Nov 53 JSA incident (3 KPA/CPV personnel) states NNSC unable to act	14
		18.	KPA/CPV rejects proposal to investigate 19 Nov 53 JSA incident & charge UNC with forcible retention of 3 KPA/CPV personnel	15
		19.	UNC states result of investigation of 19 Nov 53 JSA incident - identifies 3 KPA/CPV personnel as former ROKA personnel	16,17
			a. Charges KPA/CPV with forcible detention of ROK POWs	
			b. Charge KPA/CPV with false statement re-release & repatriation of POWs	17
		20.	KPA/CPV repeats demand that UNC give accounting for 98,742 KPA/CPV PWs - names furnished on list 21 Sep 53	17
		21.	KPA/CPV charges UNC forcibly retains "hundreds of" KPA/CPV PWs on Inje-do, and forces intelligence training on PWs	17,18

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32 Cont'd	7 Dec 53	22.	UNC states list of 98,742 KPA/CPV PWs being checked - contains many inaccuracies	18
33	18 Dec 53	1.	UNC reaffirms charge that KPA/CPV violated Para 51, Armistice Agreement forcibly detained PW's re: 19 Nov 53 JSA incident 3 KPA/CPV defectors	1,5
		2.	UNC cites new charge - KPA/CPV violated Para 51, Armistice Agreement - 2 more KPA/CPV defectors 25 Sep	
		3.	UNC proposes NNSC conduct MIT investigation of 2 KPA/CPV defectors of 25 Sep 53 incident	2
		4.	KPA/CPV rejects UNC proposal for NNSC MIT investigation of 25 Sep 53 2 KPA/CPV defector incident	2,3
		5.	KPA/CPV cites UNC forcible retention of 27,000 PWs & failure to account for 98,742 KPA/CPV PWs	3,5
		6.	KPA/CPV charge UNC brutality & impressing of KPA/CPV PWs into UNC intelligence units	4,5
		7.	UNC demands KPA/CPV release all PWs to UNC	5
		8.	KPA/CPV cites JOT #3 investigation 12 Dec 53 - charges UNC with violation Para 7, 9 Armistice Agreement	6
		9.	UNC admits and expresses regret of JOT #3, 12 Dec 53, violation of Para 7, 9 Armistice Agreement	6
34	21 Dec 53	1.	KPA/CPV repeat cite of letter taken from "Rhee" agent by Indian guards at Tongjang-ni	1,8
		2.	KPA/CPV repeat charge of UNC "Rhee" & "Chiang Kai-Shek" agents in PW compounds	1,2,3,4,5 6,7,8,9
		3.	KPA/CPV charge and protest UNC murders of 14 PWs and brutality at Tongjang-ni, and other PW camps	2,3,5,6
		4.	KPA/CPV cite failure of UNC to furnish non-repatriate PW rosters to KPA/CPV	3,6
		5.	KPA/CPV list names of special agents in non-repatriate PW camps	3,4
		6.	KPA/CPV charge & list UNC special agents trained at Tokyo for PW compounds	4,6
		7.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of UNC special agents in PW compounds	6
		8.	UNC states rosters of non-repatriate PWs were furnished NNRC - no requirement in Armistice Agreement to give rosters to KPA/CPV	6
		9.	UNC repeats rejection of KPA/CPV proposal of extension of 90 day explanation period	6,14
		10.	KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC delayed NNRC explanations by delayed construction of NNRC facilities & use of special agents, threats to NNRC and Indian Force	7,8,9,10
		11.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with delay of Political Conference	11,13
		12.	KPA/CPV charge UNC violates Para 11, Terms of Reference NNRC by using:	

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34 Cont'd	21 Dec 53	12.	a. Brutality and murders b. Special agents c. Threatening NNRC d. Forcible abduction of 27,000 PWs	11,12,13
		13.	KPA/CPV state delayed 90 day explanation period "must be made up"	13,14
		14.	UNC states KPA/CPV is responsible for delayed explanations	14
35	10 Jan 54	1.	KPA/CPV states Interim Report of Indian, Czech & Pole members of NNRC 28 Dec 53 confirms following UNC violations:	1,2,6
			a. Use of special agents in PW compounds to obstruct NNRC	1
			b. Use of violence at Tongjang-ni	1
			c. Delay of explanations & repatriation of PWs	1
			d. Murder of PWs who desired to be repatriated	2
			e. Threats to NNRC	2
			f. Responsible for delay of explanations & repatriation of PWs	2,6
		2.	KPA/CPV states Political Conference has 30 days after 90 day explanation period to decide question of remaining non-repatriates	3
		3.	KPA/CPV charges UNC deliberately delays explanations	3,6,7
		4.	KPA/CPV charges UNC deliberately delays Political Conference	3
		5.	KPA/CPV charges UNC intends forcible retention of non-repatriate PWs	3,7
		6.	KPA/CPV states NNRC 2 Jan 54 letter and interim report points out:	
			a. Explanation period should be extended, legitimate and necessary	3,7
			b. That non-repatriate PWs remaining must be referred to Political Conference	3,7
		7.	KPA/CPV states 90 day explanation "must be made up" and remaining PWs must remain in Indian Force & NNRC custody 30 days after	4,7
		8.	UNC states KPA/CPV quoted only Indian, Czech & Pole portions of Interim Report	4
		9.	UNC cites Swiss & Swede members NNRC separate Interim Report placing blame for delays on KPA/CPV	4,5
		10.	UNC states reports sent to Military Commanders both sides, this not matter for MAC	5,8
		11.	UNC proposes MAC approval of "Understanding Administrative Details for Return of Displaced Civilians" - KPA/CPV agrees & approves	6,7
		12.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with 136 air violations by 302 aircraft since Armistice to 31 Dec 53	8
		13.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with 14 air violations in Nov 53; 33 in Dec 53	8
		14.	KPA/CPV cite 5 air violations with total of 23 UNC aircraft 21 Dec 53	8

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35 Cont'd	10 Jan 54	15.	KPA/CPV charge & protest UNC "Military aircraft formations" flew over MAC site, Kaesong, & deep in N. Korea in Dec 53	8
		16.	UNC states 116 air violations investigations as of 3 Jan 54. Admits 12, denies 95 - 9 still being investigated	9
		17.	UNC states 95 of 107 KPA/CPV charges of UNC air violations groundless	9
		18.	UNC states KPA/CPV investigates only 1 of 28 air violations charged by UNC	9
		19.	KPA/CPV states KPA/CPV aircraft have never violated UNC side	10
		20.	UNC proposes reduction of JOTs from 10 to 7	10,11
36	13 Jan 54	1.	KPA/CPV charge & protest UNC planning to abduct PWs from Tongjang-ni PW compound on 23 Jan	1,2,7
		2.	KPA/CPV charge UNC use of agents in PW camps	1,7
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC sabotage at Tongjang-ni PW camp	1
		4.	KPA/CPV states NNRC desires to continue explanations	2
		5.	KPA/CPV makes formal proposal in support of NNRC:	3,4,7
			a. Explanations to be continued & 90 day period made up	3
			b. Political conference to have 30 days after 90 day period to decide question of remaining PWs	3
			c. Indian Force to continue custody	4
			d. Each side to remove control and influence over PWs	4
			e. Maintain security around areas of PW camps	4
			f. Not influencing or interfering with NNRC	4
			g. Guarantee logistic support of NNRC and Indian Force and PWs	4
		6.	UNC states NNRC has right to <u>interpret</u> but not amend Terms of Reference	5
		7.	UNC states UNC will not consider reopening or extension of explanation period	5
		8.	UNC cites CINCUNC letter to NNRC:	
			a. NNRC must release remaining PWs to "Civilian status" at 230001 Jan 54	6
			b. NNRC must assist PWs to go to neutral nations of choice	6
			c. NNRC to be dissolved after 21 Feb 54	6
		9.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal re NNRC support-states only both military commanders may agree to amend NNRC Terms of Reference	6,7
37	23 Jan 54	1.	KPA/CPV charges UNC caused NNRC to "illegally" deliver 21,900 PWs to UNC side	1,2,8
		2.	KPA/CPV charges UNC unilaterally changed status of PWs to forcibly retain them	1,2,4,9

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37 Cont'd	23 Jan 54	3. KPA/CPV charges UNC "unlawfully" shipped 14,000 Chinese PWs to Taiwan from Korea on 20-21 January	1,3
		4. KPA/CPV charges UNC impressing 21,900 PWs into ROK & Chiang Kai-Shek armed forces	1,3,4,9
		5. KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC used agents to "sabotage" explanations and threatened NNRC and Indian Forces	2,8
		6. KPA/CPV states only 85% PWs attended explanations	2,8
		7. KPA/CPV charge UNC refused NNIT at Inchon right to inspect shipment of PWs	3
		8. KPA/CPV charges UNC violated Para 51, Armistice Agreement (forcible retention PWs)	3
		9. KPA/CPV state UNC failed to account for 27,000 forcibly retained PWs	3
		10. KPA/CPV protests unlawful retention of 27,000 and 21,900 PWs	3,4,9
		11. KPA/CPV states UNC must return all 21,900 PWs to custody of NNRC	4,9
		12. KPA/CPV states it will "pursue" subject of return of PWs at Korean Political Conference and other meetings	4
		13. UNC calls KPA/CPV for making opening statement out of turn and ignors KPA/CPV first statement (precedent)	4
		14. UNC states NNRC "avoided" obligation to release PWs to civilian status	4
		15. UNC states NNRC via 14 Jan 54 letter proposed both sides take custody of their PWs and UNC protested such "default" action	4,5
		16. UNC explains why UNC accepted custody of non-repatriate PWs - humanitarian reasons	5
		17. UNC outlines conduct of release of PWs by Indian Forces to UNC 20-21 Jan 54	5,6,7
		18. UNC states 100 PWs asked and received repatriation privilege 20-21 Jan 54	5
		19. UNC inquires status of 350 non-repatriated PWs in KPA/CPV side of DZ	7
		20. KPA/CPV states first side to speak has floor at MAC meetings - rejects UNC assertion that side calling meeting may speak first (precedent)	8
		21. UNC refers to UNC request for NNSC MIT investigation 18 Jan 54, (re KPA/CPV violation of Para 51, Armistice Agreement) - rejects KPA/CPV letter to UNC re UNC request	10
		22. UNC completed investigations of 130 air violations charges - states 116 false. (refers to 35th MAC; subj: air violations)	10
		23. UNC refers to 45 air violations charged by KPA/CPV since 3 Jan 54	11
		24. UNC refers to 35th MAC meeting and UNC charge of 28 air violations by KPA/CPV	11
		25. UNC charges KPA/CPV with 3 new air violations	11
		26. UNC states KPA/CPV has committed 31 air violations - UNC committed 14	11

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38	9 Mar 54	1.	Maj Gen Lim Sun Ha, ROKA replaces Gen Daly as member UNC MAC	1
			a. Credentials passed	1
		2.	KPA/CPV charges and protests UNC violated Para 59, Armistice Agreement, failed to return civilians to KPA/CPV	1,2 1,9,10,12,?
		3.	KPA/CPV charges UNC abducted 2,000,000 civilians from N. Korea and off shore islands	1,2,9,11
		4.	KPA/CPV states UNC announced only 70 civilians to N. Korea then retained 44 of them	2,12
		5.	KPA/CPV charges S. Korean Government forcibly retained 2 displaced civilians due to return 2 Mar 54	2,12
		6.	KPA/CPV demands return of all displaced civilians moved from KPA/CPV area	2,12,13,26
		7.	UNC denies abduction of 2,000,000 displaced persons	3,6
		8.	UNC states 2 KPA/CPV displaced civilians being detained by UNC for investigation and trial for major crimes	3
		9.	UNC states KPA/CPV hold 80,000 S. Korean displaced civilians	3,8
		10.	UNC cites KPA/CPV failure to reply to UNC 18 Feb 54 request that 2,831 S. Korean displaced civilians in KPA/CPV side be informed of choice of return	3,6
		11.	UNC outlines UNC publicity program used to inform displaced civilians re Para 59, Armistice Agreement	3,4,5
		12.	UNC states UNC publicity re displaced civilians program began 15 Jan 54 and is continuing	5
		13.	UNC charges KPA/CPV violated Para 59, Armistice Agreement by limiting time for displaced civilians to register	5,8
		14.	UNC states KPA/CPV gave only "lip service" to publicity program re displaced civilians	6,8
		15.	UNC charges and protests KPA/CPV violation of Para 19 Agreement on Return of Displaced Persons - interfered with authorized news representatives (2 Mar 54)	7,8,13
		16.	KPA/CPV rejects UNC charges of violation of Para 19 Agreement on Return of Displaced Civilians	9
		17.	KPA/CPV state 19 displaced civilians were returned to UNC-no others requested return	9
		18.	KPA/CPV charge UNC special agents obstruct displaced persons registration	10
		19.	KPA/CPV charges UNC "illegally ended" registration program	10
		20.	KPA/CPV cites examples of UNC intimidation & obstruction of registration of displaced civilians	11
		21.	UNC protests KPA/CPV use of letters (reference 23 Feb 54 KPA/CPV ltr to UNC) to UNC concerning MAC business and asks such matters be voiced at MAC meetings	13

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38 Cont'd	9 Mar 54	22.	UNC refers to KPA/CPV 23 Feb 54 letter to UNC rejects charges therein	14,15
		23.	UNC states Uiju MIT investigation inconclusive due to KPA/CPV restrictions on team - cite examples	15
		24.	UNC states KPA/CPV failed to give explanations though NNRC PWs were available	16
		25.	UNC cites KPA/CPV delaying tactics re explanations to NNRC PWs	16
		26.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains PWs	17
		27.	UNC cites statistics recapitulation of air violations charged against UNC as of 1 Mar 54	18
		28.	UNC charge KPA/CPV deliberately makes false charges of UNC air violations	17
		29.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV denials of air violations charged by UNC at 35th MAC	17
		30.	UNC charge KPA/CPV falsely stated NNSC confirmed UNC use of gas against Joint Red Cross Teams	18,19
		31.	UNC charge Czech & Poles not objective, merely repeat accusations of KPA/CPV	18
		32.	UNC cites Swiss & Swede unilateral report refuting Czech & Pole report MIT investigation of Joint Red Cross incidents	19
		33.	UNC again rejects KPA/CPV charge 106 mortars not reported by UNC - states mortars were in stock not shipped in (cite 30th MAC)	19
		34.	UNC states "subject of Spare Parts is closed"	20
		35.	UNC admits minor errors in reporting combat materiel etc. - cites volume of reports & some examples & figures	20
		36.	UNC states KPA/CPV submits only few reports (Para 13c & d, AA) - compares number against UNC's total reports	20
		37.	UNC states KPA/CPV fail to report any combat aircraft (Para 13d, AA) in contrast to UNC regular reports	20,21
		38.	UNC states over 40 types & models of UNC combat aircraft reported (Para 13d, AA)	21
		39.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge (in their 23 Feb 54 letter to UNC) of UNC obstruction of NNIT at Inchon	21
		40.	UNC charge KPA/CPV do not permit NNIT's freedom of movement in N. Korean Ports of Entry	21
		41.	UNC states UNC personnel responsible for assault on NNIT personnel at Taegu was disciplined	21
		42.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC abducted Polish NNIT member (Jan Hajdukiewicz) - cites escapee's press conference	22
		43.	UNC explains 11 Sep 53 incident of UNC failure to open box for NNIT inspection - states letter of explanation sent NNSC 19 Oct 53	23
		44.	UNC repeats NNIT's will not be permitted to board UNC ships	23

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38 Cont'd	9 Mar 54	45.	KPA/CPV repeats charges UNC forcibly retains large numbers of N. Korean civilians	24
		46.	KPA/CPV state they "consistently strict in observing & implementing AA"	24
		47.	KPA/CPV repeat charge UNC disrupted Terms of Reference NNRC	24
		48.	KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly holds large numbers of KPA/CPV PWs	24
		49.	KPA/CPV charge UNC combat aircraft & military personnel "incessently" intrude & commit "hostile" acts	24
		50.	KPA/CPV charge UNC illegally introduces combat materiel - cites mortars, combat aircraft, spare parts	25
		51.	KPA/CPV charge UNC obstructs, assaults & abducts NNIT personnel. Cites examples	25
		52.	KPA/CPV charge UNC threatened "continued existence" of NNSC in UNC 19 Feb 54 letter to NNSC	25
		53.	KPA/CPV demands accounting of 44 civilians & 2 "captured personnel" retained by UNC on 27 & 28 Feb 54	26
39	18 Mar 54	1.	KPA/CPV refers to this letter 7 Feb 54 to UNC re spare parts	1,4
		2.	KPA/CPV state spare parts can be reassembled into weapons, etc.	1,3,8
		3.	KPA/CPV states spare parts should be reported under Para 13d, AA	2,4,10
		4.	KPA/CPV cites NNSC Admin Instruction #23 (Sep 53) to NNITs to report spare parts, dismantled parts	2
		5.	KPA/CPV states UNC refuses to report spare parts	2,4,19,20
		6.	KPA/CPV states KPA/CPV always reports replacement of spare parts	2
		7.	KPA/CPV cites data from NNIT reports re UNC shipment of spare parts Aug 53 - Feb 54 and again Aug 53 - Nov 53	3
		8.	KPA/CPV charges UNC equips 4 new ROKA divisions	3
		9.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Para 13d, AA by introducing large amount of reinforcing combat materiel	3,4,10,11, 19,20
		10.	UNC denies reassembling spare parts into weapons, etc	5
		11.	UNC refuses to discuss reporting of spare parts	5
		12.	UNC denies introducing new materiel to Korea to equip 4 new ROK divisions	5
		13.	UNC cites lack of reports re combat materiel by KPA/CPV	5
		14.	UNC compares frequent reporting by UNC in contrast to KPA/CPV	5
		15.	UNC refers to example of errors in KPA/CPV combat materiel and personnel reports 1 and 2	5,6

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39 Cont'd	18 Mar 54	16.	UNC cite UNC efforts at accurate reporting under Para 13c and d, AA	7
		17.	UNC contrasts KPA/CPV restrictions on NNITs in N. Korea to freedom of inspection in S. Korea	7,8
		18.	UNC charges KPA/CPV violates Para 13d AA - introducing reinforcing combat materiel	8
		19.	UNC charges KPA/CPV obstructs NNSC MIT investigations	8
		20.	UNC charges KPA/CPV uses by-pass roads and rails to introduce combat material - violation Para 13d, AA	8
		21.	KPA/CPV denies UNC charge (12 Oct 53) that KPA/CPV brought crated MIGs to Uiju airfields - cites negative results of MIT #4	9
		22.	KPA/CPV states UNC contradicts self, cites UNC protest of failure of KPA/CPV to report crated material Uiju incident whereas UNC itself refuses to report spare parts. (Para 13d, AA)	9
		23.	KPA/CPV states AA premise is to <u>not</u> increase military strength © side, therefore they have not shipped replacement parts for combat materiel - have only rotated small number of personnel	9
		24.	KPA/CPV refers to UNC "illegal" introduction of 106 mortars & combat aircraft, vehicles etc	11
		25.	KPA/CPV again charges UNC with restricting & obstructing NNITs i.e., boarding ships, failure to report spare parts, etc	11
		26.	KPA/CPV charges UNC insults NNSC & enumerates same. (Protest UNC reference to Czechs & Poles as "colleagues of our side") Intimidation, slander and kidnapping	11,12
		27.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of insults to NNSC	12
		28.	UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation of Para 59, AA - failure to publicize and carry out Return of Displaced Civilians Program	13,14
		29.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charges at 38th MAC of UNC intimidation and restriction of registration program. (UNC refutes specific cases of intimidation charged by KPA/CPV)	13,15,17 15,16,17
		30.	UNC cites UNC programs of relief and aid to refuges of N. Korea in S. Korea ($286,000,000)	16
		31.	UNC charges KPA/CPV with brutality in forcible removal of civilians from Seoul in July 1950.	18
		32.	UNC asks status of 2,831 S. Korean citizens - list furnished by KPA/CPV 18 Feb 54, No reply	18
		33.	KPA/CPV charges UNC news respresentives violated agreement - entered KPA/CPV area unauthorized	19
		34.	KPA/CPV again charges UNC with forcible detention of civilians	19

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
40	7 Apr 54	1.	KPA/CPV charge 5 UNC Korean personnel violated MDL 3 Apr 54, fired on KPA/CPV civil police. KPA/CPV states 1 UNC dead, 1 captured	1,5
		2.	KPA/CPV cites JOT #2 investigation, 4 Apr 54 - reviews evidence, cites confessing of captured UNC intruders	2,5
		3.	KPA/CPV cites JOT #5 investigation, 1 Apr 54 - charges UNC bombard KPA/CPV side with 4.2 chemical mortars	2,5
		4.	KPA/CPV makes generalized charges and protests that UNC continually violates AA - with air & ground intrusions, armed, (use of spies) attacks, bombardments, etc	2,3,5,7,8
		5.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 6,7, 9,12,14, and 17 Armistice Agreement	3,6,7
		6.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge re JOT #2, 3 Apr 54, incident	4
		7.	KPA/CPV charge 5 UNC military personnel (Korean names) intruded their side 4 Apr 54. Two captured and confessed hostile intentions	2
		8.	UNC rejects charge & denies knowledge of identity of 4 Apr 54 incident charged at 40th MAC (page 20)	4
		9.	UNC states 4.2 chemical mortars incident (1 Apr 54) was explosion of battle "dud" and rejects KPA/CPV charge of "bombardment"	4
		10.	KPA/CPV protests UNC JOT #2 members "walked out" of meeting	6
		11.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with "bloody atrocities & forcible retention of captured personnel"	7
		12.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with illegal introduction of military strength	7
41	20 Apr 54	1.	KPA/CPV cite 15 Apr 54 report from Czechs & Poles of NNSC protest of UNC restriction of NNITs from boarding ships	1,2,15,16
		2.	KPA/CPV cites Czech & Poles report 15 Apr 54 protesting UNC refusal to allow inspection of boxes in Pusan and Inchon	2,15,16
		3.	KPA/CPV charge on 20 & 21 Jan 54 UNC refused NNITs entrance to Inchon Harbor	2
		4.	KPA/CPV charges UNC with obstructing NNITs	3,4,5,14, 15,16
		5.	KPA/CPV charge UNC insults, threatens, assaults & abducts NNIT personnel	3,14
		6.	KPA/CPV cites UNC assault on Capt Larsson, Swedish NNIT at Taegu	3
		7.	KPA/CPV cites attempt to abduct 2 Polish NNIT personnel at Kango	3,14
		8.	KPA/CPV charges UNC fails to report sub-types of aircraft into and from Korea (Para 13d, AA)	3,13,14
		9.	KPA/CPV charges UNC submits "fraudulent" reports Para 13c & d, AA	3
		10.	KPA/CPV cites examples of UNC "illegal" introduction of combat aircraft, LVT's & carbinos	3,4,14

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41 Cont'd	20 Apr 54	11.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 13g, 13j, 17 & 43 AA - obstruction of NNSC, NNITs	4,13,14
		12.	KPA/CPV charge and protest UNC violations Para 13d, AA - introducing reinforcing combat aircraft, vehicles, weapons & ammunition	5,13,14, 16,17
		13.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV use of Czech & Pole unilateral report re evaluation of rotation combat personnel and materiel for period 1 Oct-30 Nov 53 & cites Swiss & Swede unilateral report	5,6,7,8
		14.	UNC quotes Senior Swede Member NNSC remark at 116 NNSC meeting which charged Czechs & Poles with partisan tactics & dishonest preparation of NNSC evaluation report (1 Oct-30 Nov 53)	6,7
		15.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charges of UNC violations Paras 13c, 13d, 13g, 13j, 17 & 43 AA made at 41 MAC	8,9
		16.	UNC states KPA/CPV have not reported movement of any aircraft	8
		17.	UNC admits minor errors in reporting replacement materiel	8
		18.	UNC cites examples of erroneous UNC replacement materiel reports in which UNC <u>over charged</u> itself - thus disproving intent to illegally introduce materiel	9
		19.	UNC charges Czechs & Poles obstruct & delay NNIT investigations at Sinuju & Uiju (Oct 53)	10
		20.	UNC states freedom & facilities necessary provided by UNC for NNITs in S. Korea	11
		21.	UNC states UNC is reporting aircraft by sub-type though not required by AA	11
		22.	UNC charges Czech & Poles use tactics intended to obstruct & delay NNIT's in N. Korea	11,12
		23.	UNC charges KPA/CPV with illegal introduction of "hundreds of combat aircraft"	12
		24.	UNC states Polish Member NNSC (Jan Hajdukiewicz) voluntarily defected to UNC - rejects KPA/CPV charge of abduction	12
		25.	UNC repeats - states NNITs will not be permitted to board ships	12
		26.	UNC charges KPA/CPV & "colleagues" on NNSC deliberately distort facts & figures to discredit UNC	12
		27.	KPA/CPV charge UNC aircraft & ground personnel continually intrude KPA/CPV side	15
		28.	KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains large numbers of captured KPA/CPV personnel	15
		29.	KPA/CPV charges UNC abducted many civilians from coastal islands	15
		30.	KPA/CPV charges UNC obstruct return of civilians to N. Korea	15
		31.	UNC charges KPA/CPV &Czechs & Poles with illegal conspiracy	15

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41 Cont'd	20 Apr 54	32.	KPA/CPV cites Para 31, AA & states both sides should abide by 24 hr notice for calling MAC meeting. (Protests UNC postponements) allows postponements were circumstances "really" required	17
42	13 May 54	1.	KPA/CPV cite Czech & Pole unilateral report to MAC 30 April 54 - charge UNC with introducing 177 illegal aircraft - Jul 53 to Apr 54	1,2,3,11,2
		2.	KPA/CPV charges UNC with introduction of reinforcing combat materiel bypassing designated ports of entry and NNITs	2,3,5, 11,14,21
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with making false reports Paras 13c & d AA	2,4,11,12
		4.	KPA/CPV charge UNC shipping in and not reporting large amount combat materiel in form of disassembled spare parts	3,11
		5.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with obstructing and restricting NNSC & NNITs	5,11,14, 21,24
		6.	KPA/CPV charges UNC with slandering, threatening and interferring with NNSC	5,21
		7.	KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to "wreck the Geneval Conference"	5,6
		8.	UNC states & cites comments from Swiss & Swede NNSC unilateral report, 4 May 54, refuting Czech & Pole unilateral report 30 Apr 54 and allegations that UNC violates Para 13c & d, AA	6,18,19
		9.	UNC charges KPA/CPV uses MAC as propaganda forum	6
		10.	UNC refers to UNC charges against KPA/CPV at 39th MAC, violation Para 59, AA & KPA/CPV answer thereto, and inquiries action taken by KPA/CPV to correct same	6,7
		11.	UNC again inquires KPA/CPV disposition of 2,831 S. Korean civilians in N. Korea	7
		12.	UNC hands over list of 54 foreign nationals still in N. Korea. Asks information and return of civilians	8,9,10,11, 17
		13.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 13d, 13c, 13g, 13j, 42c, & 43 AA by introducing illegal combat materiel and obstructing NNSC & NNITs	12,13,14, 23,24
		14.	KPA/CPV state their publicity program re return of civilians completed 1 Mar 54 - reject UNC lists of missing civilians	15,23
		15.	KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains "innumberable" civilians (2,000,000), violates Para 59, AA	15,16,23,24
		16.	KPA/CPV charges UNC killed & "massacred" thousands of KPA/CPV civilians	15,16
		17.	KPA/CPV states UNC returned only 69 of 106 civilians who registered for return to N. Korea	16
		18.	KPA/CPV charges & protests UNC issued over 6,000 DZ passes in violation AA, cites passes of 3 Columbian officers apprehended 11 May 1954.	16

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42 Cont'd	13 May 54	19.	KPA/CPV charges UNC dispatched 3 Columbian officers across MDL for photographic activities	16,17
		20.	UNC refers to 20th MAC and KPA/CPV request for accounting of 98,742 PWs and then gives enumerated accounting	19,20
		21.	UNC refers to UNC request at 18th MAC for information re 3,404 UNC PWs - asks KPA/CPV to account for 3,405	21
		22.	KPA/CPV state desire that "all foreign" troops should have withdrawn from Korea after Armistice	21
		23.	KPA/CPV charge UNC continues large scale replacement combat materiel while KPA/CPV replaced only small amount	22
		24.	KPA/CPV states they accurately report replacement materiel and observe AA in contrast to UNC	22,23
		25.	KPA/CPV states all UNC PWs have been repatriated	23
		26.	KPA/CPV states UNC expanding Syngman Rhee forces	24
43	22 May 54	1.	KPA/CPV charge UNC "wrecked" Terms of Reference NNRC	1,3,16,17, 23,24
		2.	KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains large numbers of KPA/CPV PWs ("Tens of thousands")	1,9
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC "persecuted" and "massacre" PWs	1
		4.	KPA/CPV cites "Tongjang-ni massacre", charges persecution and murder of PWs by UNC	1,3,24
		5.	KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly sent 21,000 KPA/CPV captured personnel to Syngman Rhee & Chiang Kai-Shek units	1,2,3,9,24
		6.	KPA/CPV reject UNC accounting of 98,742 PWs (42d MAC)	2,3,4,5, 9,16
		7.	KPA/CPV again rejects UNC request that KPA/CPV account for 3,405 PWs (42d MAC)	5,9
		8.	KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to "sabotage" Geneva Conference re question of PWs	5
		9.	KPA/CPV demands "concrete" accounting by UNC for 98,742 PW	5,10
		10.	UNC protests KPA/CPV use of "ill-mannered" remarks & propaganda at MAC meetings	5,6,25
		11.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV attempt to revive NNRC discussion	6
		12.	UNC points out 21,000 PWs escapted prior to signing of AA	6
		13.	UNC reminds KPA/CPV they "released" 50,000 PWs "in the field"	6
		14.	UNC demands KPA/CPV account for personnel on rosters previously given KPA/CPV: a. 3,405 UNC PWs b. 54 foreign nationals c. 2,831 S. Koreans	7,15
		15.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV remark at 42d MAC charging UNC admitted to massacre of KPA/CPV PWs at Taedong River Bridge	7

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43 Cont'd	22 May 54	16.	UNC admits 3 Columbian officers intruded KPA/CPV side on 11 May 54	8
		17.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that UNC issued 1000 DZ passes in violation AA	8
		18.	UNC asks return of passes & film confiscated at 11 May 54, JOT 3 incident	8
		19.	KPA/CPV deny UNC charge KPA/CPV released 50,000 PWs prior to AA	10
		20.	KPA/CPV repeat charge UNC abducted 2,000,000 civilians - violated Para 59, AA	10,11,12, 13,16
		21.	KPA/CPV charge UNC obstructed civilian return registration program	11
		22.	KPA/CPV state 91 civilians signed registration for return to N. Korea - UNC gave list of 70 to committee for Return of Displaced Civilians & then retained 44 of the civilians	11,12
		23.	KPA/CPV cite US news releases depicting bad conditions in UNC displaced civilians camps	12
		24.	KPA/CPV charge & protest UNC abducted many civilians from N. Korean coastal islands	13,14,17
		25.	KPA/CPV deny Peking Radio broadcast announcing completion of civilian registration program	14
		26.	KPA/CPV charges 3 Columbian officers JOT 3, 11 May incident, held illegal DZ passes - they were not civil police	14
		27.	KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC issued over 6,000 DZ passes, violates Para 9, AA	15,18
		28.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of "abduction, kidnapping, & forcible retention" of civilians from N. Korean coastal islands	15
		29.	KPA/CPV demands return of all civilians taken by UNC	16
		30.	KPA/CPV refers to 7 May 54 letter from Swiss & Swedes to MAC proposing amendment to AA & reject proposal	16,20,21
		31.	KPA/CPV repeat charges that UNC obstructed violate NNRC - threatened PWs, delayed explanations, etc.	16,19
		32.	KPA/CPV charges UNC continuously violates Paras 12,14, & 16 AA - air & ground intrusions	17
		33.	KPA/CPV summarizes totals of air violations up to 18 May 54	17,18
		34.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10, AA - ground intrusions	18
		35.	KPA/CPV charge UNC fails to report subtypes of combat aircraft, spare parts, military reinforcements	19
		36.	KPA/CPV charge UNC violated Paras 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 42, 43, 41, & 59 AA and the Terms of Reference	19,23
		37.	KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructs NNITs	19
		38.	KPA/CPV again state they desire all foreign troops leave Korea after AA & that increases of Korean Military strength be prohibited	20

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43 Cont'd	22 May 54	39.	KPA/CPV compare this small replacement of combat materiel with UNC large quantities	20
		40.	KPA/CPV charge UNC deliberately "jeopardizes" & "sabotages" Geneva Conference & NNSC	21,25
		41.	UNC charge Czech & Poles continually support KPA/CPV refusal of 4 MIT & NNIT investigations in N. Korea	21,22,23
		42.	UNC refers to Czech & Poles as KPA/CPV "colleagues" & charge "connivance"	22,23
		43.	KPA/CPV cite their approval of UNC request for MIT investigation at Uiju airfield	24
44	14 Jul 54	1.	UNC cites JOT #1 investigation 8 & 10 Jul 54, & charges KPA/CPV with 2 violations AA (Paras 6 & 12)	1,2
			a. Bringing automatic weapons into DZ	1
			b. Firing on UNC civil police in Han Estuary	1
		2.	UNC cites message sent to KPA/CPV through JDO 10 Jul 54: UNC civil police to defend selfs if fired upon	1,2
		3.	KPA/CPV reject UNC charges of KPA/CPV violations in JOT #1 Han Estuary incident 7 Jul 54	3,5
		4.	KPA/CPV summarize totals of UNC air violations to 10 Jul 54	3
		5.	KPA/CPV charges UNC shelled KPA/CPV side DZ 6 times	3
		6.	KPA/CPV charge incessant intrusions by UNC & charge UNC violates paras 6,7,9,12,14,16 & 17 AA	4
		7.	KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts "breakup" of Geneva Conference	4,8
		8.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV denial of violations re JOT #1, 7 Jul 54, Han Estuary incident	4,6
		9.	KPA/CPV charge UNC special agents intruded KPA/CPV side of DZ, 31 May 54 & 1 Jun 54 - list names, places, etc - cite their capture	5
		10.	KPA/CPV refers to JOT #6 investigation 5 Jun 54 - charges UNC with violation AA, intrusion by 2 UNC military personnel	5,6
		11.	KPA/CPV charges UNC dispatched 4 "batches" of military personnel across MDL in period 1-6 Jul 54 - lists names of UNC agents	6
		12.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of intrustion by 2 UNC personnel JOT #6, 5 Jun 54 incident - state no UNC personnel missing	6,7,8
		13.	UNC refers to Peking Radio broadcast re JOT #6 5 Jun 54 incident as propaganda	7,8
45	3 Aug 54	1.	KPA/CPV cite anti-NNIT demonstrations at Inchon, Pusan, Kunsan, & Seoul on 31 Jul 54	1
		2.	KPA/CPV charge shots fired at NNIT personnel at Pusan, 31 Jul 54	1
		3.	KPA/CPV charge 3 bombs thrown in NNIT compound at Kunsan, 1 Aug 54	1
		4.	KPA/CPV charges & protests charges UNC threatens & jeopardizes NNSC with planned obstruction & sabotage-violates Para 13c AA	1,2,9

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45 Cont'd	14 Jul 54	5. UNC states full protection & assistance being given NNSC & NNITs	3
		6. UNC states NNSC & NNITs not hindered nor prevented from carrying out their duties by S. Korean demonstrations 31 Jul & 1 Aug 54	3
		7. KPA/CPV demands accounting of 31 Jul & 1 Aug 54 anti-NNIT demonstrations	3
		8. KPA/CPV cite JOT #2 investigation 31 Jul 54 & charge 2 UNC personnel intruded & shot KPA/CPV civil policeman on 29 Jul 54	4,5
		9. UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of armed attack re JOT #2 31 Jul 54 incident	5
		10. UNC repeats demand made at 44th MAC for reply by KPA/CPV re to UNC charge of shooting at UNC personnel in Han River Estuary 7 Jul 54	6
		11. KPA/CPV rejects UNC charge of KPA/CPV shooting at UNC personnel on Han River 7 Jul 54	7
		12. UNC repeats request for KPA/CPV reply & accounting re 2,831 S. Korean civilians & 54 foreign nationals	7
		13. KPA/CPV states they returned all displaced civilians to S. Korea per Program for Return of Civilians on 1 Mar 54 - & reject UNC lists of missing civilians	8
		14. KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC abducted 2,000,000 N. Korean civilians	8
		15. KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC abducted large numbers of N. Korean civilians from N. Korean Coastal Islands & states they should be returned	8
46	6 Aug 54	1. KPA/CPV refers to 4 Aug 54 letter from NNSC requesting better security for NNSC NNIT personnel	1
		2. KPA/CPV states NNIT's at Taegu threatened by UNC despite UNC letter to NNSC (4 Aug 54) assuring security	2
		3. KPA/CPV charge Sec. of State Dulles declared NNSC to be eliminated	2,12
		4. KPA/CPV charge UNC condones acts of threats & violence toward NNSC in order to wreck MAC & NNSC	3,8,11,12
		5. KPA/CPV proposes joint reply by MAC to NNSC 4 Aug 54 letter & submits draft	3,4,5,6
		6. UNC rejects KPA/CPV charges of condoning violence & threats toward NNITs	6
		7. UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal of joint MAC letter to NNSC - states UNC replied to NNSC letter unilaterally.	7,9,10
		8. UNC refers to KPA/CPV reference to Sec. Dulles' (Pg 2, 46 MAC) - reminds KPA/CPV MAC isn't place to discuss political affairs	7
		9. KPA/CPV insists UNC oral assurance NNITs to be protected	8,9,10,11

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46 Cont'd	6 Aug 54	10.	UNC cites reports from each NNIT (Southern Ports) as of 1200 hours 6 Aug 54 to show NNITs not hampered by UNC	8,9
		11.	KPA/CPV charges UNC refuses to assure NNSC that offenders of NNITs will be punished - charges violation Para 13e, AA	10
47	17 Aug 54	1.	UNC gives KPA/CPV new list of 2,840 missing UNC PWs to replace list of 3,805 given 8 Sep 53	1
		2.	UNC requests KPA/CPV give exact accounting of 2,840 missing UNC PWs	2
		3.	UNC refers to UNC PWs held in China - asks accounting & date & place for release - to be furnished through MAC	2
		4.	UNC states that if KPA/CPV accounts for UNC 2,840 PWs - UNC will account for 98,739 KPA/CPV PWs	3,8,9
		5.	KPA/CPV state all PWs were properly repatriated or disposed of in accordance with AA & NNRC	3
		6.	KPA/CPV state all PWs who were deceased or escaped - sick or wounded & repatriated PWs were properly accounted for in Dec 51 & Aug 52, Aug 53	3,4
		7.	KPA/CPV reject UNC roster of missing PWs (2,840)	4
		8.	KPA/CPV categorically states they have no PWs for which they must account to UNC	4,8
		9.	KPA/CPV charges UNC retains large numbers of captured personnel in violation of AA & Terms of Reference NNRC	4,5,9
		10.	KPA/CPV states UNC fails to give accounting of KPA/CPV PWs	4,5,6,8,9
		11.	KPA/CPV charges UNC attempts to eliminate NNSC - uses threats & violence	4,5,9,10, 11,18,19
		12.	KPA/CPV charges UNC "connived" with Rhee to release 27,000 PWs	5,8
		13.	KPA/CPV charges UNC "impressed" 27,000 PWs into army	5,9
		14.	KPA/CPV charges UNC forced 21,000 PWs into S. Korean & Chiang Kai-Shek army	6
		15.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violated Geneva Conference, Terms of Reference NNRC & AA	6,8
		16.	KPA/CPV charges UNC failed to give accounting for 98,742 PWs	6,7,9
		17.	UNC aks KPA/CPV to state categorically they hold no UNC PWs in China or elsewhere, other than non-repatriates	7
		18.	KPA/CPV states PWs held outside Korea not a matter for MAC	7
		19.	KPA/CPV cites Gen Clark's statement that UNC will attempt recapture of escaped 27,000 PWs	5,8
		20.	KPA/CPV asks results of UNC attempt to recapture 27,000 escaped PWs	8
		21.	UNC states 27,000 PWs escaped <u>before</u> KPA/CPV signed AA	8

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47 Cont'd	17 Aug 54	22.	KPA/CPV states UNC fails to provide NNSC & NNITs with security - cites anti-NNSC demonstrations at (9-10 Aug 54) Kangnung, Kunsan, Seoul	11,12,13, 14,18,19 9,13,14
		23.	KPA/CPV refers to firing at Pusan NNIT (31 Jul 54) & bombing Kunsan NNIT (1 Aug 54) - demands violaters be punished	10,14
		24.	KPA/CPV charges UNC refused to punish personnel involved in threats & violence to NNITs	10
		25.	KPA/CPV charges Gen Hull stated NNSC should be "disbanded" 8 Aug 54 & supports anti-NNSC demonstrations	10,11,13,18
		26.	KPA/CPV charge UNC reinforcing Rhee army with large amount combat materiel	11
		27.	UNC refute KPA/CPV charge Gen Hull advocated disbanding NNSC - cite Gen Hull's promise of protection to NNSC (8 Aug 54)	12,16
		28.	UNC states NNSC & NNITs being afforded full protection - cite methods	12,13
		29.	KPA/CPV charge UNC armed personnel crossed MDL 10 Aug 54 (JOT #5) & wounded 2 KPA/CPV civil police	14,18
		30.	KPA/CPV charge & protest JOT #5 (KPA/CPV unilateral report) of 10 Aug 54 incident fixes blame on UNC	15,18
		31.	KPA/CPV charge UNC with repeated ground intrusions - cite dates & names - 29 Jul & period 3-13 Aug 54 - list names of captured UNC "special agents"	15,16,18
		32.	KPA/CPV charges special agents of following organizations intrude: a. Kanghwa-do Navy Intelligence b. 36 District Hid, Sokcho-ri c. Unit 8097, Seoul d. USAF Unit 6006	15,16
		33.	UNC requests KPA/CPV cease using MAC for propaganda	16
		34.	UNC states signatories of AA don't have authority to punish or command civilians - domestic concern of Sovereign nations (ref. punishment of anti-NNIT demonstrators) rejects KPA/CPV insistance on punishment of civilians	16,17
		35.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC violated AA JOT #5 incident 10 Aug 54	17
		36.	UNC states will investigate KPA/CPV charge of intrustions of UNC special agents 3-13 Aug 54	18
		37.	MAC approves "Understanding on Administrative Details for Delivery & Reception of Bodies of Military Personnel of Both Sides"	19
		38.	KPA/CPV refused to accept list of unaccounted for UNC PWs & left list on MAC conference table (47 MAC)	19

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48	6 Oct 54	1. KPA/CPV arrange to return an aircraft & Lt Col Herbert A. Peters, USMC, who "unknowingly" intruded 5 Feb 54	1
		2. KPA/CPV arrange return of PFC Charles Julius, USA, who was captured in KPA/CPV side, 25 May 54	1
		3. KPA/CPV charge PFC Charles Julius (25 My 54 captured) was dispatched to reconnoiter KPA/CPV side	1
		4. UNC rejects KPA/CPV allegations re Lt Col H.A. Peters & PFC C. Julius	2
		5. KPA/CPV charge 3 UNC military personnel attack 3 KPA/CPV civil police 17 Aug - cite JOT #3 investigation (18 Aug 54) - state one UNC dead. Charge UNC with violation Armistice Agreement	2,6,7
		6. KPA/CPV state 3 UNC military personnel (Koreans) of 8097 BMC intruded and captured in N. DZ (JOT #4) 30 Aug 54	3
		7. KPA/CPV refer to JOT #4 report of 30 Aug 54 incident - charge UNC with violation MDL - AA	3,4,6,7
		8. UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of UNC violation JOT #3 report 17 Aug 54 incident	4
		9. UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of UNC violation JOT #4 report 30 Aug 54 incident	4,5
		10. UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation - intrusion by 13 KPA/CPV personnel (work party) 27 Sep 54. States 13 KPA/CPV intruders were returned & released at MDL. (JOT #2)	5,6
		11. KPA/CPV charge UNC "detained & insulted" 13 KPA/CPV work party (JOT #2, 27 Sep 54 incident)	7,8
49	21 Oct 54	1. KPA/CPV refer to JOT #4 (12 Oct 54) report of 11 Oct 54 incident - charge UNC with ground intrustions, murder & kidnapping	1,2
		2. KPA/CPV cite evidence of 12 Oct 54 JOT #4 incident (KPA/CPV unilateral report)	1,2
		3. KPA/CPV charge UNC intruders wounded & kidnapped KPA/CPV civil policeman Kim In Hwan, demanded return	2,4
		4. UNC reject KPA/CPV charges of intrusion, murder & kidnapping - JOT #4, 12 Oct 54 investigation	2,3,6
		5. KPA/CPV proposes MAC jointly ask NNSC for MIT investigation at Tori-dong & area of Inje (re JOT #4, 12 Oct 54 investigation) & further interview 3 captured UNC intruders (re 30 Aug 54 incident) at Kaesong	3,4,5
		6. UNC charges KPA/CPV Czech & Pole members of NNSC are partisan & biased & controlled by KPA/CPV	6,8,9
		7. UNC refuses KPA/CPV proposal of Joint MAC request for MIT investigation re JOT #4, 12 Oct 54 investigation & report & 3 captured intruders at Kaesong	6,7
		8. KPA/CPV charge attempts to discredit NNSC	7

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49 Cont'd	21 Oct 54	9.	KPA/CPV cites MIT investigation at Uiju (14 Oct 53) as example of impartiality of NNSC	7
		10.	KPA/CPV states certain previous UNC requests for MIT investigations refused by NNSC as not in conformity with AA	7
		11.	KPA/CPV states unilateral request will be made for MIT investigation re JOT #4 incident, 12 Oct 54, & 3 captured intruders at Kaesong	7,8
		12.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of UNC attempt to eliminate NNSC	8
		13.	UNC quotes 19, 27 Jan & 12 Feb 54 KPA/CPV letters to NNSC refusing permission of MIT investigations in N. Korea	8
50	22 Nov 54	1.	KPA/CPV refer to economic & cultural ties of North and South Korea	1
		2.	KPA/CPV state hardships imposed on both sides due to economic & cultural "artifically severed" conditions	1,2
		3.	KPA/CPV cite failure of Geneva Conference to settle unification of Korea	2
		4.	KPA/CPV proposes free trade & travel between North & South Korea	2,3
		5.	UNC asks if KPA/CPV free trade & travel proposal initiated by North Korean Gov't to South Korean Gov't or North Korea Military Commander to UNC Military Commander or Senior Member to Senior Member	4
		6.	KPA/CPV states free trade & travel proposal matter initiated between Senior Members, MAC	4
51	8 Dec 54	1.	UNC states KPA/CPV proposal (50th MAC) for free trade & travel between North & South Korea is political matter outside competency of MAC	1,3,4
		2.	KPA/CPV repeats proposal for free trade between North & South Korea - requests UNC reconsider	2,3
		3.	UNC state KPA/CPV proposal of free trade, travel, etc., involves many legal matters	3
		4.	KPA/CPV state their Gov't has proposed to organizations & persons in South Korea that contacts for discussion re free trade, travel, etc., be arranged	4
52	14 Dec 54	1.	KPA/CPV state Paras 7, 8, & 9 AA authorize each side to permit travel exchange	1
		2.	KPA/CPV state MDL should not be considered a "Frontier"	1
		3.	KPA/CPV state North Korean Minister of Communications proposed on 1 Dec 54 to meet with South Korean Minister of Communications at Panmunjom on 17 Dec 54	2
		4.	KPA/CPV ask MAC to make administrative arrangements & use of Secretary Building for meeting of North & South Korean Ministers of Communications	2

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52 Cont'd	14 Dec 54	5.	KPA/CPV propose postal & communications exchange between North & South Korea	2
		6.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal of exchange postal & communications service between North & South Korea	3
		7.	UNC states UNC facilities will be provided for any meeting only if meeting agreed to by Sovereign Governments of both sides	3
		8.	UNC states discussion of political problems, (i.e., free travel, postal exchange) is outside jurisdiction of MAC	3
		9.	UNC states it will not invade "Political prerogatives of Sovereign Governments"	
53	9 Feb 55	1.	KPA/CPV charge UNC RB-45 Jet aircraft & 8 military jet aircraft intruded into North Korean from South Sea on 5 Feb 55, cite coordinates	1
		2.	KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft "illegally" attack KPA/CPV patrol aircraft 5 Feb 55	1
		3.	KPA/CPV state KPA/CPV patrol aircraft "counterattack" UNC aircraft 5 Feb 55	2
		4.	KPA/CPV cite material evidence of 5 Feb 55, alleged attack by UNC aircraft on KPA/CPV patrol aircraft	2
		5.	KPA/CPV state UNC propaganda press releases re 5 Feb 55 incident (Yellow Sea Incident) "corrupt & distort the facts" - cites UP dispatches	2,3,6
		6.	KPA/CPV charge & protest UNC RB-45 & 8 military jets intrude North Korea on 8 Feb 55 - cite coordinates	3
		7.	KPA/CPV charges UNC attempts to aggravate tension in Far East	3
		8.	KPA/CPV charges US Government interfers with internal affairs of China	3
		9.	KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft (Yellow Sea Incident 5 Feb 55 & 8 Feb 55) continually commit hostile acts & air intrustions - violate AA	3,4,6
		10.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of continual UNC air violations	4
		11.	UNC cites statistics of UNC investigations of KPA/CPV charges of UNC air violations as of 8 Feb 55	4
		12.	UNC charges 93% of KPA/CPV charges of UNC air violations are false	4,5
		13.	UNC denies knowledge of 8 Feb 55 RB-45 incident	5
		14.	UNC charges KPA/CPV aircraft made "unwarranted attack" on UNC patrol over "International Waters" (re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	5
		15.	UNC states UNC aircraft defended selves against attacking KPA/CPV aircraft (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident) charge KPA/CPV with violation Armistice Agreement - committing hostile act	5

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53 Cont'd	9 Feb 55	16.	UNC charge KPA/CPV with illegal introduction of combat aircraft - violation of AA (re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	5
		17.	KPA/CPV propose NNSC dispatch MIT to Onjong-ni (North Korea) to investigate 5 Feb 55 incident	6,8
		18.	UNC reject KPA/CPV request for MIT investigation, Onjong-ni (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	7
		19.	UNC demands KPA/CPV answer UNC charge (53rd MAC) of KPA/CPV hostile acts & illegal introduction MIGs & combat materiel	7
		20.	UNC cites KPA/CPV inconsistency of previously refusing MIT investigations & now demanding same at Onjong-ni (re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	7
		21.	KPA/CPV states unilateral request will be made to NNSC for MIT investigation at Onjong-ni (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	8,9
		22.	KPA/CPV propose MAC meeting 10 Feb 55 to discuss alleged ground intrusions by UNC	9
54	10 Feb 55	1.	KPA/CPV state 2 Belgian soldiers entered North Korea 25 Aug 54 (Josef D. Claes & Roger F. Hoste)	1
		2.	KPA/CPV state Belgian soldier, Josef D. Claes desires to return to UNC - arrange return through Secretaries	1
		3.	KPA/CPV state Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste, desires to remain in KPA/CPV side	1
		4.	KPA/CPV propose NNSC send MIT to Kaesong to interview Hoste	1,2,3
		5.	UNC agree to accept Belgian soldier, Josef D. Claes from KPA/CPV at Secretaries meeting	2,3
		6.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal for MIT interview of Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste at Kaesong	2
		7.	UNC proposes appropriate JOT investigate & interview Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste desire to remain with KPA/CPV	2
		8.	UNC states UNC will accept Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste if he desires & is properly identified	2,3
		9.	KPA/CPV proposes Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste be questioned at Secretaries meeting - UNC agrees	3
		10.	UNC charges KPA/CPV commits provocative act - firing at light UNC unarmed aircraft which inadvertantly crossed MDL 20 Jan 55	4
		11.	KPA/CPV state UNC light aircraft which crossed MDL 20 Jan 55 fired on because it crossed MDL - fact aircraft not armed not discernable to KPA/CPV personnel - charge violation of Armistice Agreement	5
55	21 Feb 55	1.	UNC refers to 53d MAC wherein KPA/CPV charged that UNC aircraft committed "hostile act" & UNC answer thereto (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	1

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55 Cont'd	21 Feb 55	2.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge UNC RB-45 intruded KPA/CPV side - cites navigators log & radar tracking (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	2
		3.	UNC charge KPA/CPV MIGs attack UNC aircraft "international waters" (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	2
		4.	UNC states UNC fighters "counter-attacked" KPA/CPV MIGs (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incidnet)	2
		5.	UNC refer to KPA/CPV admission of ownership of MIGs (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident) & charge illegal introduction of combat aircraft (violation of Para 13d, AA)	3
		6.	UNC states UNC will continue use of legal rights to fly over international waters & defend selves	3
		7.	KPA/CPV state their side had "strong air strength" through Korean War - cite number of UNC F-86's shot down by KPA/CPV during war	3,4
		8.	KPA/CPV state MIT investigation at Uiju airfield proved KPA/CPV had MIGs in Korea before Armistice Agreement	4
		9.	KPA/CPV charge UNC expanding UNC strength Syngman Rhee Air Force & Syngman Rhee Army with combat materiel for new divisions (violation Armistice Agreement)	4
56	22 Mar 55	1.	KPA/CPV charge 2 UNC armed personnel intrude & cross MDL & captured on 8 Feb 55 (Kim Kwang Hun & Kim Yong Yol - JOT #5, 9 Feb 55)	1
		2.	KPA/CPV cite names, coordinates & UNC units & evidence involved in 8 Feb 55 JOT #5 incident	1,2
		3.	KPA/CPV cite 8 Feb 55 JOT #5 incident - charge UNC with intent to kidnap, murder & spy	1
		4.	KPA/CPV charge 4 UNC military Personnel intrude MDL (JOT #6) on 6 Mar 55 - one UNC intruder shot dead - 3 escaped - cite evidence	2 2
		5.	KPA/CPV cite unilateral JOT #6 9 Mar 55 report - charge & protest UNC with armed intrusion & hostile act (violation AA)	3
		6.	UNC charges KPA/CPV makes false charges for propaganda purpose - cites review of past charges & investigations	3,4,5 3,4
		7.	UNC charges KPA/CPV presumes UNC guilt of charges before study & investigation	4,5
		8.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC intruded MDL JOT #5 8 Feb 55 incident	5,6
		9.	UNC charges KPA/CPV witnesses JOT #5 8 Feb 55 incident - "rehearsed & coached"	5
		10.	UNC cites erroneous date used by KPA/CPV witnesses' statement as evidence of "coached witness" - JOT #5 8 Feb 55 incident	5,6

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56 Cont'd	22 Mar 55	11.	UNC offers Kim Kwang Hun (KPA/CPV witness in JOT #5 8 Feb 55 incident) "political asylum"	6,7
		12.	UNC reviews evidence of JOT #6 6 Mar 55 incident	7
		13.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of UNC intrusion JOT #6 6 Mar 55 incident	7
		14.	KPA/CPV repeat charge Kim Kwang Hun (alleged UNC personnel) intruded MDL - (JOT #5 8 Feb 55) - cite his desire to return as proof	8
		15.	KPA/CPV state Lt Col Dye (Senior UNC JOT #5 member) admitted UNC dispatch of intruders (JOT #5 8 Feb 55)	8
		16.	KPA/CPV recite evidence in KPA/CPV unilateral JOT #6 9 Mar 55 report as proof of UNC intrusion MDL to commit hostile acts	9
		17.	UNC offers political asylum "to any person desiring freedom, even to anyone in this room"	9
57	26 Apr 55	1.	KPA/CPV state MIT 5 investigation (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident) confirms UNC committed hostile acts & intrusions	1,6
		2.	KPA/CPV states MIT investigation 13-23 Feb 55 completed - cites evidence & findings of Czech & Pole unilateral report	2,3,12
		3.	KPA/CPV list evidence of MIT 5 investigation (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	2,3
			a. 8 auxiliary fuel tanks	2
			b. 24 KPA/CPV witnesses	2,3
			c. Jet fuel	2
			d. Impact markings of dropped tanks on ground	2
			e. 2 KPA/CPV MIG pilots testify UNC aircraft attacked MIGs	2,3
		4.	KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft & RB-45 intruded 5 Feb 55	3
		5.	KPA/CPV refers to UNC letters to NNSC re MIT 5 investigation - charge UNC attempts deception of NNSC with false data	3,4,5,6
		6.	KPA/CPV state UNC radar photos of RB-45 course & navigators log prove UNC aircraft flew over KPA/CPV side (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	4
		7.	KPA/CPV reject UNC claim radar photo shows ice 30 miles off shore North Korean West Coast	4,5
		8.	KPA/CPV reject UNC claim as to wind direction of 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident	5
		9.	KPA/CPV cite Korean proverb ridiculing UNC denial of violation, 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident	5
		10.	KPA/CPV refer to press release of US State Department 23 Feb 55 - authorizing UNC aircraft to intrude under pretext of "pursuit" (re 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea Incident)	6,11
		11.	KPA/CPV charge UNC slander, abuse, & attempt to eliminate NNSC	6,7, 11,12,13,

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57 Cont'd	26 Apr 55	12.	KPA/CPV charge & protest UNC "deliberate" hostile acts & air intrusion (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	7,8
		13.	KPA/CPV ridicules UNC claim of "air over international waters" & "peaceful patrol" re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident	7,13
		14.	KPA/CPV recapitulates total UNC air violations to Mar 55 ("964 sorties - 440 batches")	8
		15.	KPA/CPV charge UNC attempting to "nullify" Armistice Agreement	8
		16.	KPA/CPV charge UNC reinforcing Rhee Army with illegal combat materiel (violations Para 13d, Armistice Agreement)	8
		17.	KPA/CPV charge UNC encouraging Syngman Rhee to "march North" & resume war	8
		18.	KPA/CPV charge "American Government provoking war off China coast	8
		19.	KPA/CPV states "self defense" measures will be taken against future UNC hostile acts (re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	9
		20.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV use of Czech & Pole unilateral MIT #5 report - state no joint MIT #5 report submitted (re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	9
		21.	UNC cites Swiss & Swede unilateral MIT #5 report contradicting Czech & Pole MIT #5 report (5 Feb 55 incident)	9
		22.	UNC insists KPA/CPV direct queries & complaints re 5 Feb 55 incident to NNSC - refuses to discuss at MAC	9
		23.	UNC rejects & denies KPA/CPV charge that UNC to destroy NNSC - UNC cites UNC statement of 49th MAC	9,10 10
		24.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of illegally reinforcing strength (Para 13d, AA)	10,11
		25.	UNC states it has sufficient credits to permit introduction of all combat materiel received	11
		26.	UNC charge KPA/CPV with illegal introduction of combat aircraft & materiel (violation Para 13d, Armistice Agreement & failing to report same to NNSC	11
58	25 May 55	1.	KPA/CPV charge 7 armed UNC intruders crossed MDL & attacked KPA/CPV civil police 7 May 55 (JOT #6)	1
		2.	KPA/CPV list names of 7 alleged UNC intruders (7 May 55 JOT #6 incident)	1
		3.	KPA/CPV list evidence of 7 May 55, JOT #6 incident:	2
			a. Weapons	2
			b. Clothes, cigarettes, etc	2
			c. Grenades	2
			d. 6 bodies	2
		4.	KPA/CPV state their unilateral JOT #6 9 May 55 report charges UNC with violation Paras 6,7,9,10,12 & 14 AA - charge hostile & provocative acts	2,3,8
		5.	UNC charges KPA/CPV staged JOT #6 7 May 55 incident	3

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58 Cont'd	25 May 55	6.	UNC cites examples of KPA/CPV staged evidence & coached witnesses JOT #6 7 May 55 incident	3,4
		7.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charges of UNC violations re JOT #6 7 May 55 incident	5,8
		8.	KPA/CPV refer to alleged admissions of Lt Col Dye, at JOT #6, 9 May 55 investigation	5
		9.	KPA/CPV charge LtCol Dye, UNC Senior JOT #6 obstructed JOT #6, 9 May 55 investigation - cites examples of lack of cooperation	6,7 6,7
		10.	UNC protests KPA/CPV use of MAC meeting for propaganda - recommends such be presented at Secretaries meetings, if necessary	9
59	14 Jun 55	1.	KPA/CPV refers to unilateral reports, UNC letter to KPA/CPV 9 Jun 55 re JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident	1
		2.	KPA/CPV protests and charges UNC uses letter to KPA/CPV (re JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident) as substitue for MAC meeting	1,2
		3.	KPA/CPV charge UNC armed personnel intruded DZ & committed "hostile acts" against KPA/CPV civil police (2 Jun 55 JOT #3)	2,16
		4.	KPA/CPV charge UNC "lorry" crossed 34 meters North of MDL (2 Jun 55 JOT #3 incident)	3
		5.	KPA/CPV charge one UNC body located 126 meters North of MDL (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident)	3
		6.	KPA/CPV reviews evidence of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident - Charges UNC armed "special agents" crossed MDL - committed hostile acts, violated Paras 6,7,9,10,12, & 14 Armistice Agreement	3,4,5,16 6
		7.	KPA/CPV agrees to UNC proposal to survey MDL to establish additional MDL markers at site of JOT #3 2 Jun 55 incident	6,7
		8.	KPA/CPV offers & UNC accepts material evidence of JOT #3 2 Jun 55 incident for inspection (via Secretaries - 129 meeting)	7
		9.	UNC states AA does not prescribe specific procedures for negotiations concerning violations of AA (refers to UNC 9 Jun 55 letter to KPA/CPV	8
		10.	UNC charges KPA/CPV deliberately moved vehicle, bodies & evidence JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident	8,9
		11.	UNC citos example of KPA/CPV deliberate falsifying of evidence - pistol with slide improperly fixed forward in hand of dead UNC personnel - JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident	9
		12.	UNC charge KPA/CPV shooting of 2 UNC civil police violation of Para 6 AA (JOT #3 2 Jun 55)	9,10,11
		13.	UNC cites evidence disproving KPA/CPV claim of self defense (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55)	10,11
		14.	UNC compares similarity of KPA/CPV JOT #3, 2 Jun 55, pleas of "self defense" with KPA/CPV artillery fire on "Haeju Bay" fishing boats, 10 May 55	11,15

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59 Cont'd	14 Jun 55	15. UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC personnel of JOT #3 2 Jun incident, had no DZ passes	11,12,19
		16. UNC explains use of "CIC" entry on UNC DZ pass form (JOT #3 2 Jun 55 incident)	12
		17. UNC changes KPA/CPV dispatch large numbers of spies, saboteurs	12
		18. UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that UNC JOT #3 Senior Member (Lt Col Dye) was "uncooperative")	12,13,14
		19. UNC states KPA/CPV unilateral JOT #3 report contains 45 errors	13
		20. UNC contrasts KPA/CPV shooting of UNC personnel (JOT #3 2 Jun 55) with 6 Aug 53 & 27 Sep 54 UNC capture & humane return of KPA/CPV intruders	14,15
		21. KPA/CPV charge UNC personnel (JOT#3, 2 Jun 55 incident) identified on UNC "certificates" as "CIC" special agents.	16,19,22
		22. KPA/CPV refers to "Haeju" fishing boat incident, (10 May 55) claims UNC intruding fishing boats were warned-then fired on in "self defense."	17
		23. KPA/ CPV charge UNC with "incessant atrocities", "murdering, kidnapping, plundering" N.Korean "coastal islands & areas."	17
		24. KPA/CPV cites UNC rejection of N.Korean govt's proposal for discussion of exchange fishing rights proposal.	18
		25. UNC refers to UNC letter to KPA/CPV 17 May 55 re "Haeju Bay incident"-rejects KPA/CPV "self defense measures".	19
		26. UNC states KPA/CPV proposal for exchange fishing rights is political & not within jurisdiction of MAC.	19
		27. UNC reads verbatim transcript of UNC DZ pass of Sgt Hong Song Yol- (re JOT#3, 2 Jun 55 incident)	20
		28. UNC demands respect UNC safe lane in area of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident.	20
		29. UNC charge KPA/CPV calls MAC meetings for propaganda purposes.	21
		30. UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation Paras. 6,7,8,12 & 14 aa.	21
		31. KPA/CPV reads verbatim the Korean Language side of UNC DZ pass issued Sgt Hong Song Yol - JOT #3 2 Jun 55 incident - cites lack of identification as "civil police"	21,22
		32. UNC states UNC pass issued Sgt Hong Song Yol reads: "official status: DMZ Police"	22
60	5 Jul 55	1. UNC states basic concept of aa - military forces in Korea on 27 Jul 53 not to be reinforced	1
		2. UNC contrasts KPA/CPV failure to report materiels and personnel per Para 13c & d, aa with UNC adherence thereto	1
		3. UNC states first KPA/CPV arrivals & departures & combat materiel reports, 12 Sep & 6 Oct 53 (Paras 13c & d, aa) obviously false	1,2

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MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
KPA/CPV states UNC statement preposterous and beyond scope of MAC. UNC is attempting to deceive world opinion and evade responsibility.	15 Dec 56	74	3

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60 Cont'd	5 Jul 55	4.	UNC recapitulates & contrasts UNC with KPA/CPV reports per Paras 13 c & d, [illegible] for period 27 Jul 53 to 31 Jul 54	2,3
		5.	UNC contrasts KPA/CPV circumvention & obstruction of NNITs & inspection system with UNC cooperation & assistance of NNITs	3
		6.	UNC quotes 107 NNSC meeting (Gen Wacker - Swiss) contrasting UNC frequent rotation of personnel & materiel with KPA/CPV very limited reports of spare parts only	3,4
		7.	UNC quotes Gen Mohn (Swede) 107 NNSC meeting-UNC allows NNITs free movement & inspection in South in contrast to restrictions & limitations of NNITs in North	4
		8.	UNC states aerial photos prove KPA/CPV airfields in N. Korea inoperative on 27 Jul 53	4,5
		9.	UNC charge KPA/CPV with violations of Para 13d, [illegible] - moved jets into N. Korea - cite:	5
			a. radar evidence	5
			b. testimony of defector MIG pilot 21 Sep 53	5
		10.	UNC charges KPA/CPV obstructed Uiju MIT #5 investigation - charged collusion with Czech & Poles	5,6
		11.	UNC cites Czech & Pole obstruction & veto of UNC request on 9 Feb 55 for MIT investigations of 12 various N. Korean airfields & locations	6,7
		12.	UNC quotes Czech Gen Bures, 29 Jan 54; Polish Col Bibrowski, 10 Feb 54 rejecting UNC request for MIT investigations	7
		13.	UNC cites Swiss & Swede approval of UNC 9 Feb 54 MIT requests	
		14.	UNC refers to KPA/CPV admission of ownership of MIGs 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident & UNC official protest 21 Feb 55 of KPA/CPV violation Para 13D, Armistice Agreement	7 8
		15.	UNC charges Czech & Poles delayed MIT investigation at 6 N. Korean airfields permitting removal of MIG evidence by KPA/CPV	8
		16.	UNC states radar surveillance proved MIGs removed before MITs arrival	8
		17.	UNC contrasts KPA/CPV failure to allow MITs access to aircraft movement documents with UNC cooperative actions toward MITs in S. Korea	8,9 9
		18.	UNC refers to UNC official protest of KPA/CPV attack on UNC aircraft (10 May 55 incident)	9
		19.	UNC recapitulates & contrasts UNC & KPA/CPV reporting combat materiel for period 28 Jul to 31 May 55	9
		20.	UNC states KPA/CPV has failed to report receipt of even <u>one</u> aircraft through 31 May 55	9
		21.	UNC states & name 2 KPA/CPV Air Force Officers from Pyongyang Main Airfield defected with YAK-18 aircraft to UNC, 21 Jun 55	10
		22.	UNC cites military record of 2 KPA/CPV Air Force officer defectors of 21 Jun 55	10,11,28

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
60 Cont'd	5 Jul 55	23.	UNC cites testimony of 2 KPA/CPV, 21 Jun 55, Air Force officer defectors proving illegal buildup of KPA/CPV air force	11,12,13
		24.	UNC cites testimony of 2 KPA/CPV, 21 Jun 55, Air Force officer defectors proving KPA/CPV deception & obstruction of MITs 6,7, & 8	11,12
		25.	UNC charges & protests KPA/CPV violations of "every basic provision of the AA, including the spirit & intention of the document"	13
		26.	UNC charges illegal build up of KPA/CPV air force	13
		27.	UNC charges KPA/CPV with aggressive intent to acquire favorable military position over UNC	13,14
		28.	UNC demands of KPA/CPV:	14
			a. Accurate accounting of all combat materiel & aircraft	14
			b. NNSC be furnished corrected reports of all combat materiel and aircraft illegally introduced	14
			c. Cease illegal introduction of combat materiel & aircraft	14
		29.	UNC compares KPA/CPV deliberate violations & peace propaganda with "Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde"	14
		30.	KPA/CPV state several hundred "UNC special agents captured or held by KPA/CPV since armistice	14
		31.	KPA/CPV state 2 KPA/CPV, 21 Jun 55 Air Force officer defectors are UNC "special agents"	15
		32.	KPA/CPV charge Gen Roger M Ramey, Comdr U.S. 5th Air Force, arranged in advance to meet 2 KPA/CPV 21 Jun 55 Air Force defectors - proof defectors were UNC "special agents"	15
		33.	KPA/CPV charge UNC strengthening Syngman Rhee army	15,18,19
		34.	KPA/CPV charges "American Government" planning to arm Syngman Rhee army with jet aircraft & atomic cannon	15
		35.	KPA/CPV charge UNC attempting to "abrogate" the AA & eliminate the NNSC	16,17,20,:
		36.	KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to disrupt elections in Indochina	16
		37.	KPA/CPV charge UNC violates AA by instructing "special agents to steal aircraft"	17
		38.	KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC forcibly abducted 21,000 KPA/CPV PWs & impressed them into military service	17
		39.	KPA/CPV repeats charge that UNC obstructed NNRC - "wrecked the Terms of Reference for the NNRC"	17
		40.	KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC abducted 2,000,000 N. Korean civilians	17
		41.	KPA/CPV charges UNC fired against KPA/CPV side 8 times during period 27 Jul 53 to 20 Jun 55	17
		42.	KPA/CPV charges UNC made 20 ground intrusions to commit "hostile acts" - "attacking, killing & kidnapping" in period 27 Jul 53 to 20 Jun 55	17,18

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60 Cont'd	5 Jul 55	43.	KPA/CPV charges UNC with 1001 sorties and 475 air violations through 20 Jun 55	18
		44.	KPA/CPV refers to 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident - charge UNC violation AA	18
		45.	KPA/CPV states UNC has admitted to more than 40 air violations through 20 Jun 55	18
		46.	KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC incessantly intrudes & attacks N. Korean coastal islands & areas - killing, kidnapping	18
		47.	KPA/CPV charges UNC "by-passing" the ports of entry to introduce illegal combat materiel	18
		48.	KPA/CPV charge UNC arms 10 new "Syngman Rhee" divisions illegally	19,32
		49.	KPA/CPV state KPA/CPV policy is peaceful settlement of Korean question - advocates "Withdrawal of foreign troops" - cites "huge withdrawals of military personnel & equipment" by KPA/CPV	19,20
		50.	KPA/CPV cites examples of KPA/CPV cooperative support of NNSC & NNITs	20,21
		51.	KPA/CPV charges & cites examples of UNC obstruction of NNSC, NNITs, & MITs	21,22, 24
		52.	KPA/CPV refer to MIT #5 investigation at Onjong-ni charge UNC use of false data & evidence - cite examples:	22,23
			a. radar photos	23
			b. international waters	23
			c. fuel tanks	23
			d. ice formations off coast	23
			e. weather information	23
		53.	KPA/CPV charge UNC obstructed & limited investigation by MIT #9 & 10 in S. Korea, cites examples	24
		54.	KPA/CPV charges UNC "slanders" Czech & Poles	24,25,28, 32
		55.	KPA/CPV denies UNC charge of illegal shipment of combat aircraft	25
		56.	KPA/CPV states KPA/CPV air force strong before AA - cites "Uiju" MIT #4 investigation witnessing MIGs at airfield & MITs 6, 7, & 8	25,26
		57.	KPA/CPV states repair of airfields irrelevant to armistice agreement	26
		58.	KPA/CPV reads definition of "combat aircraft"	27
		59.	KPA/CPV rejects UNC charge YAK-18 of 21 Jun 55 defector incident is "combat aircraft" - cites UNC press releases quoting "liaison" & "trainer" aircraft	27
		60.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that 2 KPA/CPV (21 Jun 55) Air Force officer defectors were special agents	28
		61.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of UNC military build-up - recapitulates totals of UNC withdrawal of materiel & personnel since 27 Jul 53	29
		62.	UNC charges KPA/CPV has illegally increased military strength since Armistice	30

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
60 Cont'd	5 Jul 55	63.	UNC states UNC had large combat materiel stocks at armistice date - replenishment is authorized	30
		64.	UNC states use of authorized UNC combat materiel & aircraft to strengthen ROK no concern of KPA/CPV or Armistice Agreement	30
		65.	UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of UNC obstruction of NNITs - cites totals of inspections by NNITs in South Korea	30,31
		66.	UNC acknowledges KPA/CPV had jet air force during war - but states it operated from North of Yalu River - (re illegal combat aircraft of KPA/CPV)	31
		67.	UNC repeats charge YAK-18 of 21 Jun 55 defector incident is illegal combat aircraft - rejects KPA/CPV denial	31
		68.	UNC charges KPA/CPV "pretended" support of Armistice Agreement & NNSC will cease when convenient to KPA/CPV new aggression	32
		69.	KPA/CPV demands UNC stop use of special agents	28,32
		70.	UNC emphasizes seriousness of UNC charges of 60th MAC meeting	33
		71.	KPA/CPV charges UNC has 20 correspondents at MAC Hdqtrs Area for propaganda purposes	33
61	14 Jul 55	1.	KPA/CPV refers to NNSC letter (3 May 55) to MAC proposing reduction of NNITs & agrees	1,2
		2.	KPA/CPV proposes Secretaries prepare joint MAC reply & agreement to NNSC 3 May 55 letter proposing reduction of NNITs	2
		3.	UNC refers to UNC charges at 60th MAC meeting - re Czech & Pole collusion with KPA/CPV	2,3
		4.	UNC quotes Gen Mohn (Swede) 96, 105, 114 & 122d NNSC meetings - examples of Czech & Polish partisan attitude	3,4,5, 6,7
		5.	UNC quotes Minister Escher (Swiss) 176, 179 NNSC meetings describes Czech & Pole partisan attitude	5,6
		6.	UNC quotes Gen Wacker (Swiss) 102, 122d NNSC meetings - cites examples of Czech & Pole partisan attitude	6,8
		7.	UNC quotes Gen Gross (Swiss) 133d NNSC meeting denouncing Czech & Pole partisan tactics	8
		8.	UNC quotes Gen Jodahl (Swede) 141 NNSC meeting citing failure of NNSC to perform its mission	8,9
		9.	UNC reviews results of 10 MIT investigations	9
		10.	UNC states failure of MITs to arrive at conclusive joint reports due to KPA/CPV obstruction & collusion with Czech & Poles - cites examples	9
		11.	UNC refers to inconclusive results of MIT 1, 2, & 3 investigations	9
		12.	UNC quotes Swiss & Swede unilateral report of MIT 1, 2, & 3 indicates KPA/CPV charges exaggerated & Red Cross personnel at fault	9,10

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
61 Cont'd	14 Jul 55	13.	UNC refers to "inconclusive" results of MIT #4 (Uiju) & 60 M.C meeting states MIT #4 did not admit MIGs were in Korea since before the Armistice	10
		14.	UNC quotes Gen Rihner (Swiss) 62 NNSC meeting - summary of MIT #4 results inconclusive	11
		15.	UNC quotes Gen Bures (Czech) 105 NNSC meeting - indicates Czech biased attitude (re MIT investigations)	11
		16.	UNC quotes Col Bibrowski (Pole) 105 NNSC meeting showing partisan attitude of Polish delegation to NNSC (re MIT investigations)	12
		17.	UNC cite Swiss & Swede unilateral MIT #5 report & inconclusive results due to Czech & Pole partisan attitude	12
		18.	UNC cites inconclusive results of MITs 6, 7, & 8	13,14
		19.	UNC cites obstruction & partisan tactics of KPA/CPV & Czechs & Poles during MIT 6, 7, & 8 investigations	13,14
		20.	UNC quotes Gen Wacker (Swiss) 114 NNSC meeting - urges KPA/CPV reduce NNIT restrictions & adopt system of inspection for NNITs as in South Korea	14
		21.	UNC charges that:	
			a. Czechs & Poles maintain "unneutral & partisan attitude	15
			b. Czech & Pole collusion with KPA/CPV actively thwarts investigation of illegal KPA/CPV air force build-up	15
		22.	KPA/CPV charges UNC attempts to destroy NNSC	16,17
		23.	KPA/CPV charge UNC avoids answering NNSC proposal for reduction of NNITs (re 3 May 55 NNSC letter to M.C)	16,18
		24.	KPA/CPV charges UNC "slanders" NNSC & Czechs & Poles	17
		25.	KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to promote world tension through propaganda	18
		26.	UNC repeats charges of 60th M.C meeting - charges KPA/CPV:	18
			a. Violates all provisions of AA	18
			b. Aggressive intent to acquire favorable military position over UNC	18
		27.	UNC again demands that KPA/CPV:	
			a. Give UNC accurate accounting of all combat materiel & aircraft received since Armistice	19
			b. Provide NNSC with corrected reports of combat materiel & aircraft illegally introduced	19
			c. Cease illegal introduction of combat materiel and aircraft	19
		28.	UNC rejects KPA/CPV answers to UNC charges at 60th M.C as unacceptable	19
		29.	KPA/CPV repeats charges that UNC:	19
			a. Forcibly detained 21,000 PWs	19
			b. Abducted 2,000,000 N. Korean civilians (Para 59, Armistice Agreement)	20

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61 Cont'd	14 Jul 55		c. Violated Terms of Reference NNRC	19
		30.	KPA/CPV repeats charge that UNC incessantly violates Paras 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, & 16, Armistice Agreement	20
		31.	KPA/CPV charges UNC incessantly commits hostile acts	20
		32.	KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructs, threatens, insults & assaults & bombs NNSC members	20
		33.	KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 12 & 42 Armistice Agreement arms 10 new ROK divisions	20
		34.	KPA/CPV propose MAC meeting 15 Jul 55 to discuss NNIT reduction	20
		35.	UNC & KPA/CPV agree to MAC meeting 16 Jul 55 to discuss NNIT reduction	20,21
62	16 Jul 55	1.	UNC informs KPA/CPV UNC not finished with study of NNSC proposal to reduce NNITs	1
		2.	UNC states UNC will propose MAC meeting when ready to answer NNSC proposal for NNIT reduction	1

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PART I MAC

NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
63	6 Aug 55	1. KPA/CPV refers to an alleged incident where 2 UNC armed boats attacked NK fishing boats and abducted 20 fishermen. 22 July 55	1
		2. KPA/CPV states that NK Coast Guard had captured one UNC boat on 23 July 55 with crew and had liberated 8 fishermen. 24 UNC agents captured.	1
		3. Names of liberated fishermen and captured UNC agents	1,2
		4. Major Mail and Capt Daniel of US Army had acted as advisors to 702d Det, West CIC Br, CIC, and had issued instructions to spy on NK Coast Guard and abduct fishermen	2
		5. KPA/CPV list of captured arms and identity of boat captured as "seventy-one"	2
		6. KPA/CPV charges seven similar attacks since Sept 54, and captured 55 fishermen.	2
		7. UNC accused of firing against NK portion of DMZ on 8 different occasions and with 466 air violations for a total of 1,002 sorties.	3
		8. UNC still instigating Rhee Clique who continuously violates the AA under support and protection of American Armed Forces.	3
		9. Rhee Clique clamoring about "threat of reinvasion from NK" and making provocative statement that "necessary steps will be taken to restore authority over territories south of the 38th parallel"	3,4
		10. KPA/CPV lodges strong protest against this violation and demands guarantee of nonrecurrence by taking effective measures and severely punishing personnel involved.	4,5
		11. KPA/CPV offers to release captured agents those whose dimicile is in SK	5
		12. KPA/CPV demands immediate return of inhabitants together with plundered properties. Hands list to UNC. UNC ignores list.	
		13. UNC charges that KPA/CPV has evaded all responsibilities concerning air violations by issuing blanket denials. In 2 instances KPA/CPV grudgingly admitted ground violations.	6
		14. Right of ROK government to make statements recognized by UNC, position made clear to KPA/CPV by Gen Clark prior to signing of AA	7
		15. News writers also free to write.	7,8
		16. Unneutral activities of Czechs/Poles well known by ROK, ROK has perfect right to voice opposition to abuse of privileges.	8
		17. KPA/CPV charged with acts of inhumanity to man in the release of wooden antipersonnel mines to float onto SK shores. 13 instances resulting in 6 deaths and 7 woundings.	8,9
		18. Release of mines and actions such as Haeju Bay bombardment typical of disregard for established international conduct. Such acts gravely recorded by free world.	9, 10
		19. UNC side cannot dismiss the confessions of 24 captured agents involved in 22 July 55 attack on NK fishing boats. Engine of captured boat and all arms are American made, engine built in USA this year. SK territory occupied by US troops, Rhee Clique is puppet American Colonialism.	10,11,12

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NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
63 Cont.	6 Aug 55	20. UNC incident of 22 July 55 is obvious and not accidental, nor is this the first time. Such acts aggravate the instability of AA.	12
		21. UNC talking about "faithfulness" to AA while Rhee Clique and some US officials clamor for "disregarding" and "abrogating" AA.	12,13
		22. UNC fond of talking about "humanism" and "accepted practices of civilized nations" while agents are dispatched to attack, kill, and abduct peaceful inhabitants.	13
		23. Every provision of AA must be observed, UNC must take necessary measures ar required by AA and must return abducted inhabitants.	13
64	12 Aug 55	1. KPA/CPV refers to Ltr NNSC to MAC, 10 Aug 55, expressing concern over grave situation created by threats of Rhee Clique against NNSC, and interference with work of NNSC and ROK.	1
		2. Provocative statements of Rhee Clique concerning territory south of 38th parallel.	1,2
		3. KPA/CPV refers to ltr Acting Foreign Minister ROK to NNSC giving ultimatum to withdraw NNIT's by 2400/13 Aug 55.	2
		4. KPA/CPV lists demonstrations against NNIT's.	2
		5. UNC under cloak of demonstrations is imposing restrictions upon activities of NNIT's. Rhee Clique has perpetrated acts under manipulation of UNC for purpose of eliminating NNSC.	2
		6. UNC mobilized propaganda organs and used conference room of MAC to protect Rhee and pretend NNSC is incapable of functioning.	3
		7. INS news dispatch from Washington expressed "sympathy" of American Govt with Rhee Clique.	3
		8. UNC supported acts of Rhee Govt by stating in 63rd MAC, that ROK has right to state position.	3
		9. UNC must bear responsibility for seriously violating AA and must take effective measures to prevent incidents that threaten NNSC.	4
		10. KPA/CPV proposes joint ltr MAC to NNSC in which UNC would make damaging admissions, and requests UNC to sign.	5,6,7
		11. UNC reiterates policy of nonintervention in affairs of ROK.	7,8
		12. UNC states that CINCUNC has in past and will in future, insist upon compliance with all terms of AA, and will draw upon all resources to carry out responsibility.	8
		13. Privileges afforded NNSC under AA is admitted but AA also imposes obligation on members of NNSC to disport themselves in accordance with standards of conduct expected of accredited diplomatic personnel.	9
		14. UNC presented extensive evidence in 60th and 61st MAC's to prove the unneutral and partisan activities of Czech/Pole members of NNSC, and of the illegal introduction of combat materiel allowed by them in NK.	9,10

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NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
64 cont	12 Aug 55	15. KPA/CPV together with Czechs/Poles responsible for situation in SK, KPA/CPV attempting to exploit the situation for propaganda purposes.	10
		16. Unneutral actions of Czechs/Poles have made it impossible for CinC to provide all diplomatic priviloges and has forced him to take extra security measures. The system of security control is of no concern of KPA/CPV.	10
		17. UNC not hindering work of NNIT's 1 Jan 55 to 31 July 55, 909 inspections in SK, 330 during same period in NK. 37 inspections in first 10 days of August have been made in SK.	11
		18. UNC referred to ltr Sr Mbr UNC MAC to NNSC, 10 Aug 55, informing them that increased security had been made necessary but that though inspections might be defered they would not be denied.	11,12
		19. UNC ltr provides assurance that CINCUNC will continue to carry out responsibilities. No further action necessary.	12
		20. If KPA/CPV insisted on a joint ltr UNC proposed a more suitable one.	13
		21. KPA/CPV states that UNC established and maintains Syngman Rhee "regime."	14
		22. UNC has expressed willingness to fulfill responsibility under AA but refuses to give NNSC specific assurances.	15
		23. KPA/CPV has already refuted charges made by UNC in 60th and 61st MAC meetings. Not necessary to repeat.	15
		24. Grave situation exists in SK which threatens existance of NNSC, UNC has no justified reason to refuse to discuss problem. KPA/CPV demands sincere answer from UNC.	15,16
		25. UNC states no slander of Czechs/Poles when truth is told.	16
		26. UNC charges in 60th and 61st MAC meetings were factual. KPA/CPV has not made any answer refuting them.	16
		27. UNC has acknowledged responsibility for protection of NNSC, KPA/CPV and Czechs/Poles not cooperating but are exploiting situation for propaganda purposes.	17
		28. UNC repeats stand that it cannot interfere with internal affairs of ROK. The anti-NNIT demonstrations cannot be construed as violation of AA.	17
		29. Attention of KPA/CPV is invited to ltr from Gen Clark to Kim Il Sung, 29 June 53, in which UNC assured KPA/CPV that every effort would be made to secure full cooperation of ROK.	18

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PART I MAC

NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
64 cont	12 Aug 55	30.	The fact that since signing of AA no member of NNSC has sustained any injury is indicative of ability of CINCUNC to carry out his responsibility, UNC proposed again that KPA/CPV sign for proposed by UNC.	19
		31.	KPA/CPV repeats that UNC charges in 60th and 61st MAC meetings have been refuted	19
		32.	KPA/CPV again requests sincere answer from UNC	20
		33.	UNC proposed that Secretaries meet to draft ltr to NNSC referring them to minutes of 64th MAC.	20
		34.	KPA/CPV repeats all arguments and stated that UNC must bear responsibility for attitude of Rhee govt, and again demands that all restrictions be removed.	21
		35.	KPA/CPV agrees to joint ltr if the contents of the KPA/CPV proposed ltr are included. Secretaries to draft ltr.	22
		36.	UNC stated that NNSC would be referred to ltr Sr Mbr UNC MAC to them, 10 Aug 55 and minutes of 64 MAC would constitute answer to their ltr to MAC.	22
65	21 Aug 55	1.	UNC charged KPA/CPV with an attack upon an unarmed UNC aircraft, on 17 Aug 55, in which the plane was shot down.	1,2
		2.	By ltr of 18 Aug 55 Sr Mbr UNC MAC to SrMbr KPA/CPV a strong protest was lodged. A demand was made in that ltr for the return of pilot and passenger. UNC demanded an answer at this time.	2
65		3.	KPA/CPV accused UNC of introducing a large quantity of combat materiel to arm Rhee Clique and listed 487 cases since AA, totaling 1033 sorties by UNC aircraft.	2
		4.	KPA/CPV gave their version of 17 Aug 55 incident and charged that aircraft was engaged in reconnoitering military installations.	3,4
		5.	KPA/CPV lodged protest against UNC for hostile act, UNC ltr of protest an attempt to cover up a violation.	4
		6.	UNC aircraft not trainer but combat aircraft. INS news report from Seoul quoted that aircraft was on a "regular reconnaissance mission"	4
		7.	LT-6G aircraft combat aircraft and so reported to NNSC.	4,5
		8.	Aircraft penetrated deep into KPA/CPV territory. Lt Bumpas confirmed that he crashed more than 10 miles north of point where he was fired upon	5
		9.	Aircraft was visually reconnoitering defenses of KPA/CPV side.	5
		10.	Why does UNC make routine flights along DZ when the international situation has eased.	6
		11.	UNC forces committed atrocities more ruthless than those of beasts, stripped KPA/CPV work parties and beat them.	6

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NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
65 cont	21 Aug 55	12. UNC personnel have personally experienced the lofty spirit of humanitarianism when captured by KPA/CPV side.	6
		13. KPA/CPV cannot allow anyone to infringe upon legitimate rights of KPA/CPV.	7
		14. Aircraft incident in no way accidental caused by war provoking policy of UNC side.	7
		15. KPA/CPV demanded that UNC severely punish those involved in this incident, and that effective measures be taken to prevent recurrence of similar incidents.	7
		16. KPA/CPV stated that Capt Brown died in crash and that Lt Bumpas was wounded and was receiving treatment in a medical installation. KPA/CPV willing to hand them to UNC but it would be dangerous to move Lt Bumpas.	7,8
		17. The KPA/CPV proposed that the body of Capt Brown be returned to UNC, Secretaries to arrange details.	8
		18. UNC stated that in none of 53 instances of air violations by KPA/CPV had UNC forces taken action either by ground fire or AA fire.	8
		19. UNC charged KPA/CPV with an air violation on 18 Aug 55 and pointed out that no action had been taken even though the aircraft had been within range of UN AA guns. The sharp contrast between UNC actions and those of KPA/CPV in these very similar violations was cited.	8,9
		20. UNC gave account of the actions of the aircraft as confirmed by UNC observers. Only a pilot lost and confused would turn deeper into enemy territory when fired upon.	9,10
		21. UNC denies that aircraft was spying on KPA/CPV territory.	10,11
		22. UNC reminds KPA/CPV that they claimed YAK-18 was not combat aircraft even though equipped with bomb racks, UNC aircraft carried no armament. KPA/CPV now finds it convenient to reverse their previous stand.	11
		23. UNC proposed that an ambulance helicopter with medical personnel be allowed to enter KPA/CPV territory to return Bumpas to UNC control.	12
		24. KPA/CPV repeats again that aircraft was reconnoitering their territory and stated that Lt Bumpas had confirmed the violation, KPA/CPV would take necessary measures for self defense.	12,13
		25. No KPA/CPV aircraft had ever violated therefore UNC remarks about no action against KPA/CPV in 53 violations was invented to cover up its own violation.	13
		26. KPA/CPV cited UNC outgoing combat materiel report for 12 Aug 55, wherein 2 LT-6G aircraft were reported as combat aircraft. KPA/CPV quoted definition of combat aircraft approved at 30th MAC.	13,14
		27. KPA/CPV would continue to treat Lt Bumpas but would return him if he agreed. Place and	14

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65 cont	27	date of delivery arranged thru the Secretaries, following this meeting. KPA/CPV stated they had and were giving Lt Bumpas sufficient medical treatment. UNC proposed Swiss Dr from NNSC be allowed to visit Lt Bumpas in KPA/CPV territory. UNC requests specific details on Lt Bumpas injuries. KPA/CPV stated their stand on Bumpas was in accord with humanitarian principles and the AA.	14
	28	UNC cites list of atrocities and hostile acts. (6 May Incident re murder of 6 orientals) (10 May MIG-F86 Incident) (10 May Fishing Boat Incident) (2 June attack on DMZ work party) (25 July floating mine incident)	18
	29	UNC demands return of T-6 shot down by KPA/CPV	19
	30	KPA/CPV cites return of Lt. Col Peters.	20
		KPA/CPV cites return of Claes, Belgian Soldier.	20
		KPA/CPV cites Claes' thanks for treatment.	20
		KPA/CPA cites return of S.K. fishermen and repair of boat-8 July 1954.	20
		KPA/CPV cites return of J.P. Dillon and R.L. Hartman to UNC after they crossed MDL on 22 June 1955.	20
		KPA/CPV cites thanks expressed by Sr. UNC JOT Member for treatment accorded Dillon and Hartman	21
	31	KPA cites UNC atrocities. Slashed flesh from POW's (cut heart cut) Infiltrated armed personnel to kill etc. Stripped working personnel and hit them with rifle butts and bayonets.	21
	32	KPA state they can deliver crashed T-6 and make arrangements with the Secretaries.	22
	33	UNC agreed to the meeting of the Secretaries.	
66	1	UNC referred to ltr NNSC to MAC, 3 May 55 which expressed willingness of NNSC to reduction of two ports of entry in south and two ports of entry in north, and reduction of members to not less than two members to each team in the remaining NNIT's.	1,3,10
	2	UNC noted that it had proposed the discontinuance of Taegu and the resumption of use of Kunsan. This change was noted in the ltr from NNSC to MAC, 3 Aug 55.	1,2
	3	UNC proposed ltr from MAC to NNSC stating that MAC interposes no objection to immediate implementation to NNSC recommendation contained in NNSC ltr, 3 May 55 and amended by ltr of 3 Aug 55.	2
	4	UNC requests signature of KPA/CPV.	2
	5	KPA/CPV stated that NNSC played a positive role in supervising AA and that changes being recommended should not reduce that role.	2,3
	6	KPA/CPV agreed in principle to UNC proposed ltr and proposed that specific arrangements be entrusted to Secretaries.	3
	7	UNC stated that KPA/CPV proposal was unnecessary and again proposed that KPA/CPV sign ltr.	3,4

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NUMBER	SUBJECT	PAGE
66 cont	8. KPA/CPV states that delay in action on NNSC proposal due to UNC side. Proposed meeting of Secretaries after conclusion of MAC mtg.	4
	9. UNC proposed recess in order to allow Secy's to consider ltr to NNSC and to secure signature of KPA/CPV.	4
	10. KPA/CPV and UNC agreed that ltr should be signed and dispatched to NNSC on 29 Aug 55.	4
	11. UNC informed KPA/CPV that this reduction is a temporary measure.	4,10
	12. UNC referred KPA/CPV to 60th and 61st meetings of MAC at which detailed charges were made concerning violations of AA by KPA/CPV. No evidence in records of an acceptable answer from KPA/CPV.	5
	13. Defectors who furnished information that resulted in part of charges made by UNC in 60th and 61st MAC mtgs are listed again with personal history showing that they are people with long service in NK forces and not "UNC agents."	5,6,7
	14. UNC refers to charges made in 60th and 61st MAC mtgs that Czechs/Poles of NNSC were not neutral but were biased toward KPA/CPV side and that the official records of NNSC were proof of the fact.	7
	15. KPA/CPV must consider the official records of NNSC false, and that Sr Mbrs of NNSC deliberately uttered untruths many times. This is admission by KPA/CPV as well as UNC that NNSC is useless and ineffective.	7,8
	16. UNC referred to demands made in 60th and 61st MAC mtgs and charged that KPA/CPV had only resorted to usual propaganda.	8
	17. No inspection system can operate without the qualities of sincerity, integrity and cooperation being demonstrated by both sides.	9
	18. UNC charged that tactics of Czech/Pole mbrs of NNSC has made work of Commission valueless and has allowed KPA/CPV to circumvent and ignore all provisions of Para 13.	9
	19. UNC charged that during NNIT demonstrations in ROK, Czechs/Poles resorted to insidious propaganda rather than cooperating with UNC in efforts to handle situation.	10
	20. KPA/CPV attempted to take advantage of the condition of Lt Bumpas for propaganda purposes.	10,11,12

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PART I MAC

NUMBER	SUBJECT	PAGE
66 cont	21. UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation of letter and spirit of AA by unprovoked attack against UNC aircraft on 17 Aug 55 and demands that guilty personnel be punished.	12
	22. UNC signed ltr, MAC to NNSC, and requests that KPA/CPV sign it.	12
	23. KPA/CPV charges UNC in collusion with Rhee Clique recently perpetrated hostile acts to wreck AA. To manufacture another intrigue the UNC slanders NNSC and Czech/Pole members.	12,13
	24. American Government concluded Korean-US Mutual Defense Pact with Rhee Clique to station American troops in Korea, in violation of the AA agreement concerning withdrawal of all foreign troops. UNC thus revealed that it did not respect the AA.	13,14
	25. In order to illegally impress large numbers of captured NK personnel UNC perpetrated atrocities.	14
	26. UNC smuggled agents into POW camps of UNC in order to obstruct the explanation of KPA/CPV side.	14
	27. UNC agents carved out heart of Chang Tzv-lung because he expressed a wish to return to KPA/CPV side.	14,15
	28. NNRC records and personnel of KPA/CPV side reveal evils practiced in Tongjang-ni camp.	15
	29. UNC abducted more than 21,000 captured personnel on 20 and 21 Jan 54.	15
	30. More than 2,000,000 displaced civilians were prevented from returning to HK. Impossible that only 37 out of so many would return.	15,16
	31. Eight times since signing of AA up to 17 Aug 55 UNC fired into KPA/CPV part of DZ.	16
	32. 1,033 sorties by aircraft amounting to 487 batches. In particular on 5 Feb 55 they intruded deep into KPA/CPV territory to attack aircraft on patrol.	16,17
	33. UNC incessantly sent agents into coastal areas to kill, abduct, and plunder.	17
	34. UNC illegally introduced combat material to equip new ROK Divisions, and raised Rhee's army from 16 Divisions to 21 active and 10 reserve. UNC boasts Rhee's Army is 4th largest in world.	17
	35. UNC has restricted NNSC from beginning. A long list of alleged restrictions and violations follows this charge.	18,19,20 21
	36. UNC did not allow Mobile Inspection Teams Nine and Ten to visit some areas, produced only certain witnesses, did not provide transportation and interfered with the witnesses.	22

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PART I MAC

NUMBER		SUBJECT	PAGE
66 cont	37.	NNSC has complained about the restricted living conditions and other restrictions in south. Swiss and Swede members have discussed this with UNC but no improvement has been noted. This is connected to UNC attempt to paralyze work of NNSC.	23
	38.	UNC attempted to dupe NNSC by requesting MIT's to investigate forcible retention of UNC POW's at same time that UNC abducted more than 21,000 prisoners of KPA/CPV side.	23,24
	39.	On 28 June 53 UNC forcibly retained 27,000 KPA/CPV prisoners under pretext of release in collusion with Rhee Clique.	23,24
	40.	Czechs/Poles on NNSC opposed MIT requests, once it was apparent that NNSC would not be tool of UNC, the UNC decided to destroy it.	24,25
	41.	Dispatch of MIT's at request of both sides proves that NNSC is performing function.	25
	42.	UNC propaganda to eliminate NNSC directly connected with desire to further arm Rhee Clique.	25
	43.	UNC side in attempt to eliminate NNSC has clamored that KPA/CPV illegally introduced combat material in violation of AA and instigated Rhee Clique to insult and threaten Czech/Pole members of the NNIT's.	26
	44.	KPA/CPV lists incidents against NNSC, and NNSC.ltr of 4 Aug 54 protesting incidents and requesting corrective action.	26,27
	45.	KPA/CPV lists assurances by RADM Brittain, and Gen Hull that full protection would be given NNSC. and said Dulles, American Secretary of State, slandered NNSC and supported openly the illegal violence.	27
	47.	American Government in Feb 55 discussed putting end to NNSC and in a memo to Swiss and Swede governments the American govt openly insisted on elimination of the NNSC.	27
	48.	UNC dared not oppose the reduction of NNSC proposed in NNSC ltr to MAC of 3 May 55, but delayed action and in collusion with Rhee Clique perpetrated the provocative acts designed to eliminate the NNSC.	27,28
	49.	UNC inspired Rhee Clique to make statement on 1 Aug 55 to grab territory south of 38th parallel and on 5 Aug 55 to send ultimatum to NNSC demanding withdrawal from south by 2400 hrs, 13 Aug 55.	28

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PART I MAC

NUMBER	SUBJECT	PAGE
66 cont	50. UNC refuses to act and instead uses incidents to impose additional restrictions on NNSC.	28
	51. Following 5 Feb 55 attack on KPA/CPV aircraft over NK territory and the dispatch of MIT #5, UNC demanded the dispatch of MIT's #6, #7, and #8 to investigate six airfields in NK. The UNC charges were based on slander and were proven false by investigations.	29
	52. UNC is attempting to promote another war in Korea by introducing a large quantity of combat materiel into South Korea without being restricted by AA or supevised by NNSC.	29
	53. American Government and Rhee Clique have worked out plan to equip Rhee forces with jet aircraft and atomic cannon. To do this it is necessary to destroy the AA and be free of its restrictions.	30
	54. Another purpose in attempted elimination of NNSC is to influence elections in Indo China.	30
	55. KPA/CPV has consistently abided by both spirit and letter of AA. Czechs/Poles have consistently carried out the obligations imposed on them. NNSC has proved that there is a need for the Commission.	31
	56. UNC in 66th MAC meeting has finally unmasked itself by bluntly expressing determination to wreck AA and eliminate NNSC.	32
	57. KPA/CPV lodges serious protest against UNC, and charges that UNC is attempting to wreck AA.	32
	58. UNC is trying to get out of a difficult position by statements alleging Lt Bumpas was not in physical condition to make any statements admitting a violation.	32
	59. KPA/CPV reads letter allegedly written by Lt Bumpas in which he expressed thanks for treatment and wishes a very successful career to Lt Col Chun Chung Ho.	33
	60. KPA/CPV states that Lt Bumpas could not recover so suddenly if his condition was as stated by UNC.	33
	61. UNC suggests that Chinese language interpretation of KPA/CPV statement be omitted in order to save time.	33
	62. KPA/CPV refuses to omit reading of statement in Chinese.	33

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NUMBER	SUBJECT	PAGE
(65-Cont)	63. KPA/CPV refers to demands made at 64th MAC for immediate effective measures to eliminate restrictions placed on NNIT'S. UNC instead of lifting restrictions has increased them.	34
	64. KPA/CPV says that inspections by helicopter do not meet requirements of Subparagraph 42c, and that prover inspections can not be made from the air. This is a clear violation of the AA.	34
	65. KPA/CPV lodges strong protest against the new restrictions, demands that UNC side fulfill duties imposed by the AA and demands immediate steps to guarantee normal work of NNIT'S.	35
	66. KPA/CPV states it has signed texts of ltr MAC to NNSC and asks that UNC also sign.	35,36
	67. UNC states that AA does not prescribe the method or means of conducting inspections and in view of safety of teams the use of helicopters is justified as a temporary substitute.	36
	68. UNC reads telegram from NNIT #7, Taegu which said that helicopter inspection was satisfying for present situation.	36,37
	69. UNC has always complied scrupulously with provisions of Para 13c and 13d, and has actively copperated with NNSC to facilitate inspections.	37
	70. KPA/CPV says that when KPA/CPV tells truth UNC calls it propaganda, when Lt Bumpas tells truth UNC calls him insane.	37
	71. Telegram from NNIT #7 was written in an atmosphere created by conditions and the demands of UNC.	37
	72. The entire responsibility for wrecking the AA and eliminating the NNSC rests with UNC; UNC should admit it.	37

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
67	26 Nov 55	1.	UNC repeats request of 47th MAC asking for complete report on 2,840 personnel in custody of KPA/CPV side.	1,2,4
		2.	Also at the 47th MAC, UNC offered to give an accounting for the list of 98,739 submitted in the 20th MAC. Immediately upon receipt from KPA/CPV of an accounting for the 2,720 UNC personnel, UNC will present KPA/CPV an accounting for the 98,739 KPA/CPV.	1,2,5,7
		3.	In 47th MAC KPA/CPV stated the POW issue was beyond the authorities of MAC.	1
		4.	POW issue was discussed in Geneva at meetings between US Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Mr U. Alexis Johnson and Communist Chinese representative Wang Ping-nan, who insisted MAC was proper channel for this question.	1,2
		5.	Original list was revised by deletion of the names of persons released since 9 Sep 53; now totaling 2,720 UNC personnel, of which 450 are US personnel.	2,5
		6.	KPA/CPV claims that it is the UNC only that is retaining POWs. In Jun 53 South Korean authorities forcibly retained more than 27,000 captured personnel of their side under pretext that they had escaped.	2
		7.	KPA/CPV refers to promise by Gen Mark W. Clark when he said UNC will continue to recover POWs that had escaped, but UNC had not accounted for any of 27,000 as of yet.	2,3
		8.	KPA/CPV claimed UNC violated Terms of Reference when in Jan 54 UNC abducted 21,000 and impressed them into South Korean Army and Chiang Kai-shek Army in Taiwan.	3
		9.	Due to American obstruction the Indian Delegate withdrew proposal to discuss Final Report of NNRC. The question remained unsolved.	3
		10.	KPA/CPV states that UNC is responsible for accounting for 98,742 personnel submitted on 21 Sep 53.	3
		11.	The POWs of the UNC side have already been repatriated or transferred to NNRC.	3
		12.	KPA/CPV reserved right to comment on roster submitted by UNC.	4,6
		13.	UNC quotes from letter of 25 Sep 53 by Lt Gen Lee Sang Cho saying that captured personnel not for repatriation were all turned over to CFI.	4

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO
67	26 Nov 55	14.	UNC also quoted from statement made in 47th MAC saying that there are no captured personnel for whom the KPA/CPV had to give additional accounting.	4
		15.	UNC revealed falsehoods by mentioning the release of Squadron Leader McKenzie on 6 Dec 54, 4 US airmen of 31 May 55, and 11 US airmen on 3 Aug 55.	4
		16.	Failure to release the men during the POW exchange of 5 Aug 53 to 26 Sep 53 was violation of AA.	5
		17.	KPA/CPV maintains there is no contradiction between statements made by Lee Sang Cho and Ambassador Wang Ping-nan. The MAC has nothing to do with personnel disposed of by the People's Republic of China.	6
		18.	UNC reminds KPA/CPV of their definition of the term "captured personnel," brought out in the 16th MAC, as meaning any personnel, no matter what sort of classification given to them.	6,7
		19.	UNC points out that these military personnel were engaged in operational missions connected with Korean hostilities, wearing uniforms and identified in accordance with Geneva Convention.	7
68	14 Feb 56	1.	UNC states that KPA/CPV, in their letter of 1 Feb 56, is trying to capitalize on the unfortunate air incidents that have occurred in transporting NNSC.	1
		2.	The KPA/CPV charge that the helicopter accident in Pusan on 27 Jan 56 was not accidental is preposterous.	1
		3.	UNC stated that KPA/CPV attempts to relate the death of Col Erikkson, a member of Swedish Delegation of NNSC on 7 Jan 56, the aircraft accident near Taechon on 7 Nov 55, the explosion of "Kashmir Princess" on 11 Apr 55, are merely efforts to support KPA/CPV false propaganda.	1, 2
		4.	In the letter KPA/CPV stated that UNC has indicated that it would not take further measures for guaranteeing security of NNSC. UNC merely refused to permit Czechs and Poles to probe into aviation activities. Such things are handled by proper authorities.	2
		5.	UNC stated that KPA/CPV is trying to make it appear that UNC is responsible for failure of NNSC by endangering lives of NNSC members.	3
		6.	UNC stated that an examination of the records of reports of combat materiel and personnel made to NNSC by respective sides indicated KPA/CPV never intended to fulfill requirements of the AA.	3
		7.	UNC quoted figures on movement of personnel, showing that at the present time KPA/CPV has at least 15 divisions on TDY!	3,4

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO
68	14 Feb 56	8.	It was not until 7 Jan 56 that KPA/CPV reported they had 21 Combat aircraft destroyed. But, if MITs 4,6,7 & 8 were allowed to inspect Uiju Airfield in October 53, they would have proved that KPA/CPV was guilty of illegal entry of combat aircraft.	4
		9.	UNC made a comparison of armored vehicles and artillery ammunition reports submitted by the two sides.	5,6
		10.	UNC demands that KPA/CPV: a) Provide MAC and NNSC with corrected reports concerning combat materiel. b) Cease introducing into Korea combat materiel in violation of par 13d of AA. c) Remove from Korea all combat materiel introduced since the signing of AA.	7,21
		11.	KPA/CPV stated UNC was attempting to shirk responsibility for series of NNSC accidents.	7
		12.	KPA/CPV stated that on 10 Aug 53 UNC assured NNSC of the safety of its members, but up to now has failed to do so. KPA/CPV demanded that UNC take practical measures to preclude reoccurrence of similar accidents.	7,8
		13.	KPA/CPV says that UNC, by attempting to eliminate NNSC, is obstructing the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.	8,9
		14.	KPA/CPV claim that US plans to arm ROKA with atomic cannons.	8
		15.	KPA/CPV accused UNC of making slanderous statements against KPA/CPV, and NNSC Czech-Pole members and instigating Syngman Rhee clique to make statements about wrecking AA and with demonstrations against NNSC.	9
		16.	KPA/CPV say that American circles are worried about their position in the future because of the struggle of countries against colonialism, international freedom, and independence. Therefore they are perpetrating false propaganda.	9
		17.	UNC again stated that airplane accidents (NNSC transportation) were not violations of AA. That UNC made a full investigation and that results were given to Polish delegate of NNSC.	10
		18.	UNC denied the charge of introducing atomic cannons by stating that KPA/CPV based its accusation on news media reports, which is a freedom enjoyed by free nations. They do not speak for their governments and are of no concern to the MAC.	11
		19.	UNC states that the value of the NNITs has been destroyed by tactics of the Czechs and Poles.	11,12, 18,20
		20.	UNC refers to the statement made by Gen Mohn in the 87th NNSC meeting held on 15 Jan 54, concerning the rotation of personnel and replacement of materiel, proving that inspection in the North is a farce.	12,13
		21.	UNC refers to statement made by Gen Gross in the 133d NNSC meeting held on 3 Jun 54, denouncing the Czech/Pole informational reports.	13,14

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO
68 (Con't)	14 Feb 56	22.	UNC brings up incident when Gen Krzemien, Pole, in 133d NNSC said "We have responsibility to our respective governments." To which Gen Jodahl, Swede, replied, "NNSC is an independent body."	14
		23.	UNC refers to statement made by Gen Grafstroem in 66th NNSC meeting, on 11 Nov 53, concerning the inspection of Sinanju Airfield.	15
		24.	In 73d NNSC meeting held on 30 Nov 53, Col Bossi reported on Taegu Airfield, stating that Czechs and Poles make a big issue of the slightest administrative error.	16
		25.	UNC brings up incident when Col Stary, Czech, in 91st NNSC, 22 Jan 55, said "AA does not provide for NNITs to make special investigations." To which Gen Wacker, Swiss replied, "A continuation of par 46 does provide for special reports."	17
		26.	UNC pointed out that teams fixed in the South were very active, while teams in the North, according to reports, were almost non-existent.	19,20
		27.	UNC stated that NNITs were never permitted to check lines of communication from Manchuria or Siberia that obviously existed, and that KPA/CPV never permitted checking of air and sea traffic in North Korea.	20
		28.	KPA/CPV questions UNC concerning alleged incidents designed to eliminate NNSC.	21,22
		29.	UNC answers in the negative to all questions.	22
		30.	KPA/CPV continues in long tirade claiming UNC is responsible for violation of AA by illegal introduction of combat materiel. That UNC is blocking peaceful settlement of Korean question, and refusing to withdraw all foreign troops.	22,23 24
69	25 Feb 56	1.	KPA/CPV charges UNC with wrecking the AA and eliminating the NNSC, in conspiracy with Syngman Rhee Clique.	1,6,16, 29
		2.	KPA/CPV claim many problems are being settled through peaceful negotiations, therefore UNC should follow suit with the Korean question.	2,3
		3.	KPA/CPV say that NNSC is fulfilling its mission.	3,4,15, 24
		4.	NNSC has established fixed teams to inspect the ports-of-entry in the North and South and has dispatched mobile teams to conduct special investigations; e.g. Koje-do, Yongdung-po, and Imjin River Bridge investigations in Aug 53; Inchon in Jan 54; and Onjong-ni investigation in Feb 55.	3
		5.	Further, KPA/CPV points out that NNSC sent out a MIT to Koje-do and Yongdung-po in Sep 53, and to Uiju Airfield in Oct 53; therefore NNSC has carried out the obligations of the AA.	3,4

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NUMBER	DATE		PAGE NO
69 (Con't)	25 Feb 56	6. KPA/CPV claim that were it not for NNSC, UNC's "war policy" would have materialized.	4,5
		7. KPA/CPV states that the Czech and Polish governments have proved that NNSC was necessary; and that on 26 Apr 55, Swiss stated NNSC have assured the status of peace in Korea.	4
		8. KPA/CPV charge UNC with introducing large quantity of combat materiel into Korea.	5,6,23, 27
		9. KPA/CPV bring out the 106 mortar incident at Pusan on 4 Sep 53, and state that UNC should have admitted its guilt.	5,6
		10. KPA/CPV charged that UNC prevented spot-check inspections.	7,28
		11. As an example of how the UNC is hindering the function of NNSC, KPA/CPV brought out the inspection at Pusan on 12 Sep 53 where the team is prohibited to board ships.	6,7,28
		12. Furthermore, KPA/CPV brought out the helicopter inspections on 20 Aug 55 and 16 Jan 56 at Pusan that prohibited proper investigations.	7,8
		13. KPA/CPV charge UNC with failure to report movement of combat materiel, and cites examples.	8,27
		14. KPA/CPV charge UNC with restricting movement of NNIT members, allowing them to live within barbed wire, and excorting them by "jail vans".	
		15. KPA/CPV cite examples that obstructed MIT 10 at Chinhae and MIT 9 at Osan.	9
		16. KPA/CPV alleges that UNC attempts to deceive the world by claiming to have complied with the AA.	9,16
		17. KPA/CPV charge UNC with threatening the safety of NNSC members ever since Sep 53 when Captain Larrson, Swiss, was manhandled at Taegu.	9,10,24, 26
		18. KPA/CPV charges UNC with instigating Syngman Rhee clique to threaten NNSC menbers and throwing bombs into their quarters.	10,26, 27
		19. KPA/CPV bring out demonstrations of 30 Jul 54 when Won Yong Duk threatened Polish and Czech members.	10
		20. KPA/CPV cite meeting of Syngman Rhee and Sect State Dulles during summer of 54 when Dulles said US would help expel NNSC.	10,11
		21. KPA/CPV refers to the letter of 4 Aug 54, where the NNSC requested the UNC ensure the security of NNSC members.	11
		22. R/Adm Brittain indicated NNSC would be protected, KPA/CPV stated, but at the same time Sect State Dulles slandered NNSC and said it would be eliminated.	11

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NUMBER	DATE		PAGE NO
69 (Con't)	25 Feb 56	23. Gen Hull also indicated similar attitude, and Won Yong Duk in coordination with Dulles and Hull threatened to oust NNSC from S. Korea.	11,12
		24. KPA/CPV claim Won Yong Duk, on 1 Aug 55, said the Syngman Rhee Clique would seize the territory south of the 38th and dissolve the NNSC.	12
		25. KPA/CPV continue, saying that the clique on 5 Aug 55, demanded the NNSC withdraw from South Korea by 2400 hours, 13 Aug.	
		26. KPA/CPV charge UNC with causing incidents threatening the lives of NNSC members.	12,26, 27
		27. KPA/CPV state that UNC charged KPA/CPV and Czech-Poles with attempting to get information of military secrecy involved in the Kunsan incident.	12,13
		28. KPA/CPV asks why it is of no concern to NNSC and their side to establish the cause of the plane crash near Taejon as UNC had stated.	13
		29. KPA/CPV states that UNC's lack of concern for the plane crash of 7 Nov is linked with the plot to disrupt the NNSC.	13
		30. KPA/CPV claim they have been adhering to the obligations toward the NNSC, by submitting reports on rotation and replacement, permitting NNITs to make inspections at any time they wished. They cited examples of Sinuiju and Manpo from Aug 53 to Jan 56.	14
		31. KPA/CPV point out that Gen Rhiner, Swiss, in 68th NNSC, on 24 Nov 53, said that cooperation with the teams in the north is satisfactory.	15
		32. KPA/CPV say that NNSC can overcome the difficulties created by UNC if the 4 nations cooperate.	15, 16
		33. KPA/CPV refer to the statement of the Federal Council of Swiss Confederation, in its report of 26 Apr 55, when they stated that NNSC has played a useful part in spite of the difficulties it had to overcome.	16
		34. KPA/CPV bring out agreement of 3 May 55, whereby NNSC would agree to temporary reduction, but although NNSC received ultimatum from Syngman Rhee in Aug 55, they continued their work.	16
		35. KPA/CPV claim that UNC's statement that KPA/CPV is replacing an extremely smaller amount of combat materiel than they are is merely admitting the build-up in the South.	17
		36. KPA/CPV claim that they have withdrawn personnel and materiel out of Korea in the spirit of the AA, and demand that UNC does the same.	17,18
		37. KPA/CPV say that because there is no war in Korea it is not necessary to have large quantities of materiel to support a large army.	18

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO
69 (Con't)	25 Feb 56	38.	KPA/CPV state that reports of personnel on TDY or short leave is irrelevant to rotation and replacement.	19
		39.	KPA/CPV demands that UNC cease their plots to eliminate the NNSC.	20
		40.	UNC says that KPA/CPV was embarrassed by their statements in the 68th MAC, and is now attempting to blame UNC for the failure of the NNSC.	20
		41.	UNC states that by preventing free elections, as proposed by UNC, KPA/CPV is preventing peaceful unification of Korea.	20,21
		42.	UNC reminds KPA/CPV that it is the two sides that can best contribute to the settlement of the Korean question, by adhering to the AA. But the final settlement is left to a higher political conference.	21,22
		43.	UNC repeats their demands of the 68th MAC concerning providing UNC and NNSC with corrected reports of combat materiel, cease introduction of combat materiel, and remove all combat materiel introduced into Korea since signing of AA.	22,23,24
		44.	KPA/CPV charge Syngman Rhee clique clamors for unification of Korea by force.	23
		45.	KPA/CPV claim UNC rejects travel of people between North and South Korea, as well as exchange of letters by these people.	23
		46.	KPA/CPV claim UNC illegally introducing combat materiel to further Rearm ROKA.	23
		47.	KPA/CPV demands UNC submit corrected reports of combat materiel and remove combat materiel illegally brought into Korea, stating that it is the UNC side who has violated the AA, not the KPA/CPV.	24
		48.	UNC demands KPA/CPV show by deeds rather than words, that KPA/CPV intends to live up to AA.	24
		49.	KPA/CPV presented the UNC POW list submitted to them by UNC on 26 Nov 55, and gave numerical information on general categories.	25
		50.	KPA/CPV demanded that UNC give a responsible accounting for the captured personnel of their side.	25,31,32
		51.	UNC states KPA/CPV denial of responsibility for accounting for UNC POW list is not acceptable, but UNC accepts their accounting for examination. UNC will reply at a later date.	26,31
		52.	By saying NNSC is "ineffective," UNC has insulted NNSC. On Aug 5, 55, Pres Rhee demanded NNITs leave South Korea by Aug 13, 55 and threatened violence. On Aug 29, 55, Gen Parks stated NNSC should be dissolved as did Adm Moore on Feb 5, 56, to a UP correspondent.	29

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO
69	25 Feb 56	53.	KPA/CPV state they have fulfilled all their obligations relative to POWs, however list given to UNC has been checked and information provided name by name.	30
		54.	KPA/CPV claim that 27,000 and 21,000 POWs released by Pres Rhee were forcibly impressed into the South Korean Army and Chang Kai-Shek Army.	30,31
		55.	UNC stated study would be made to determine acceptability of accounting for UNC POWs and reply to KPA/CPV would then be made.	31
		56.	UNC states KPA/CPV repetitious charges are for propaganda purposes and are not true.	31
		57.	KPA/CPV state UNC uses word "propaganda" to defend itself against just KPA/CPV charges.	31
70	31 May 56	1.	UNC states AA lessened danger of general war in Far East, still certain AA arrangements have failed - NNSC, and Pars 13c & d.	1
		2.	UNC charges KPA/CPV with illegal introductions and blocking requested inspections thru collusion with Czech-Pole NNIT members, while UNC faithfully observed AA provisions & cooperated in NNIT inspections in the South.	2
		3.	UNC cites drastic contrast between UNC & KPA/CPV introduction reports to NNITs. UNC charges KPA/CPV with having 400 - 500 combat aircraft now, all illegally introduced & not reported.	2,3
		4.	Swiss-Swede true neutrality upheld by UNC, while Czech-Pole delaying and "veto" tactics are charged.	3,4
		5.	KPA/CPV charged with use of unapproved points of entry, unreasonable train arrivals & insufficient notice to NNITs of train arrival at ports.	4
		6.	Frustration of MITs in North charged by UNC thru KPA/CPV refusal of a/c movement records & denial of inspection of alleged airfield boundaries. UNC cooperation cited in MITs 9 & 10 being allowed to inspect a/c movement records and a/c on airfield.	4,5,6
		7.	KPA/CPV has failed to meet or show indications of intending to meet UNC demands that KPA/CPV comply with AA introduction provisions. UNC therefore concludes illegal introduction, reporting default and Czech-Pole collusion will continue.	6
		8.	UNC recalls KPA/CPV rejection of Swiss-Swede proposals to withdraw NNITs to DZ, saying unification of Korea & withdrawal of troops must come first. UNC is entitled to take steps to protect itself.	6,7
		9.	UNC notifies KPA/CPV, NNSC & Inchon, Pusan & Kunsan inspection teams that UNC will provisionally suspend its performance of AA provisions governing operations of NNSC & NNITs in area under UNC control while KPA/CPV remains in default. UNC regards AA as still in force.	7,8,10, 11

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO
70	31 May 56	10.	UNC sees no purpose in NNSC teams remaining in North.	8
		11.	KPA/CPV state UNC charges already refuted by KPA/CPV, and UNC is guilty of violating provisions of AA and creating difficulties for NNSC.	8,9
		12.	KPA/CPV claim that despite UNC incurred difficulties, NNSC has performed effectively & is playing positive role in peaceful settlement of Korean question.	8,9
		13.	KPA/CPV claim UNC opposes peaceful settlement of Korean question, cites UNC rejection of proposal for conference of interested nations concerning troop withdrawal, peaceful unification, etc.	9,13
		14.	KPA/CPV claim UNC attempting to wreck part of AA. One side cannot annul or revise provisions of AA at its own will & if UNC takes unilateral action UNC should bear all consequences.	9,10,14, 15
		15.	UNC recalls its 24th MAC proposal for preliminary meeting to political conference as evidence of its interest in peaceful settlement.	11,12
		16.	Political conference in Geneva (April - June 53) failed because of Communist non-recognition of 2 main UN objectives - UN authority & competence in handling Korean problems & UN supervision of free elections.	12
		17.	UNC states its readiness to accept any constructive KPA/CPV proposals for obtaining ultimate objective of AA - its conclusion thru political settlement.	12,13
		18.	KPA/CPV brings up unilateral walkout of UNC representatives from preliminary political conference meeting (Panmunjom Dec 1953) as further proof of UNC opposition to peaceful settlement. UNC unwarranted persistence also wrecked the Geneva Conference.	13,14
		19.	KPA/CPV states all foreign troops should be removed from Korea, but UNC opposes this & continuously stations American troops in South Korea.	14
		20.	UNC denies American occupation of Korea.	15
		21.	KPA/CPV state that Korean people demand withdrawal of American troops & American troops <u>are</u> an occupation force.	15

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NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECTS	PAGE NO
71	4 Jun 56	1. KPA/CPV states AA prerequisite of peaceful settlement & NNSC playing positive role in this connection.	1
		2. UNC, since beginning, has obstructed NNSC activities. Cites examples.	2,3,4,5, 6,7
		3. KPA/CPV states UNC decision for provisional suspension of NNSC activities is illegal & invalid.	2,21
		4. KPA/CPV states UNC charges of KPA/CPV violations made in 70th MAC actually were committed by UNC, not KPA/CPV, also cites examples.	3,4,20,21
		5. UNC also obstructed, restricted & interfered with MITs - examples cited.	5,6
		6. UNC insulted NNSC members & threatened their safety, UNC also instigated "Syngman Rhee Clique" to insult, threaten & demonstrate against NNSC.	6,21,22
		7. Sec State Dulles & Gen Hull slandered NNSC & supported illegal violent acts.	6,7
		8. KPA/CPV has assisted & cooperated with NNSC & their inspection teams in north.	7,8,9
		9. KPA/CPV stands for peaceful settlement, not settlement "by force," and have reduced Army (May 31) by 80,000.	9
		10. KPA/CPV claims to have withdrawn large amount of combat materiel & military personnel. Also cite MIT investigations in north & damage to UN planes (including F-86 jets) during war as proof of strong up-to-date airforce before Armistice was signed.	9,10,11
		11. UNC illegally introduced combat materiel used to arm 15 new "Syngman Rhee" divisions.	11,12,22
		12. KPA/CPV cite their proposal for conference to negotiate troop withdrawal & peaceful unification as evidence of their desire for "ever-lasting peace."	12
		13. KPA/CPV claim our side's objectives as stated in 70th MAC are unilateral objectives covered up under the United Nations flag, & not objectives of UN Charter.	13
		14. KPA/CPV charge UNC, not KPA/CPV, obstructed NNSC work & illegally introduced materiel, UNC charges in 70th MAC aimed at justifying new UNC illegal act which cannot be justified in any way, & again demands UNC withdraw statement concerning withdrawal of NNITs.	13,14,21
		15. UNC, thru illegal unilateral action, thre off mask it wore when Gen Parks last August "pretended" "Syngman Rhee Clique" demonstrations were their own business.	14,15

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71 (Con't)	4 Jun 56	16. UNC states all KPA/CPV charges have already been refuted.	15
		17. UNC quotes paragraphs 17,28, 42c & 42f of AA and cite 7 KPA/CPV violations of these paragraphs.	15,16
		18. UNC cites Czech/Pole denial of MIT inspections & quotes KPA/CPV refusal of MITs in letter to NNSC - 12 Feb 54. Gen Mohn (Swede) & Gen Wacker (Swiss) also quoted as stating KPA/CPV refusal of MIT is violation of AA.	17,18,25
		19. Preamble of AA quoted by UNC and comparison made of each side's introduction reports to NNSC. UNC claims this comparison indicates KPA/CPV refusal of MIT is violation of AA.	18,19
		20. UNC states KPA/CPV obstructions & violations & conduct of Czechs & Poles establish UNC right to protect itself thru NNSC suspension.	20
		21. UNC still regards AA as in force, except provisional suspensions described in 70th MAC. UNC also rejects KPA/CPV charges that this move is illegal & invalid.	20
		22. UNC repeats statement made in 70th MAC provisionally suspending NNSC activities in ROK and rejects KPA/CPV charge that this action is invalid and illegal.	22,23
		23. KPA/CPV state they accede to Swedish proposal for temporary withdrawal of teams with right to dispatch them to a port of entry for the time being.	24,25
		24. KPA/CPV state UNC should have responsibility of giving positive assistance to NNSC, so as to enable it to continue supervising implementation of AA.	24
		25. UNC refuses to accept proposal of KPA/CPV and states UNC proposal made in 70th MAC has been agreed to "by the 16 nations I represent."	25
		26. KPA/CPV state it is obliged to notify unilaterally NNSC of KPA/CPV stand.	25

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NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
72	7 June 1956	1. KPA/CPV referred to the Chinese Communist proposal of 9 April concerning the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful unification of Korea and other related matters and stated that UNC has refused to negotiate such proposal.	1
		2. KPA/CPV agreed to the proposal of the Swedish government for the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams stationed in the designated ports of entry, while NNSC retains its right to dispatch these teams again to the designated ports of entry.	2, 3
		3. KPA/CPV proposed that both sides of the MAC make clear to the NNSC that there should be no change on the functions and authority of the NNSC and its inspection teams and the withdrawal of the inspection, both from the north and south, is a temporary measure.	2, 3
		4. KPA/CPV states functions and authority of the NNSC are inseparable part and parcel of the AA.	2, 7
		5. KPA/CPV proposes that in reply to the letter of the NNSC, dated June 5, 1956, concerning the temporary withdrawal of the NNITs, the MAC send an answer expressing agreement to the temporary withdrawal of the inspection team based conditionally on two above mentioned points.	3
		6. UNC states that it is gratified to note that the NNSC has recommended to the MAC the expeditious withdrawal of the NNISTs stationed under the military control of both sides.	3, 10
		7. UNC side agreed that the MAC authorize the withdrawal of the NNITs stationed in the territory under the military control of both sides. UNC stated that NNISTs could not operate effectively basis of intermittent visits to the ports.	3, 10
		8. UNC repeated, in part, the statement made in the 70th MAC concerning the agreed position of the 16 UNC member nations.	4
		9. KPA/CPV stated that since the signing of the AA they have been consistent in strictly observing the AA and have given full assistance to the NNSC.	5
		10. KPA/CPV charged that UNC had introduced large quantities of reinforcing combat materiel to arm SK Army, obstructed work of NNSC and resorted to various plots to eliminate the NNSC.	5, 11

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
72	7 June 1956	11.	KPA/CPV charged that UNC persistence in withdrawing the NNITs from SK is an attempt to deprive the NNSC and its inspection teams of their functions and authority and is a serious violation of the AA.	5, 10
		12.	KPA/CPV states that the real reason UNC has demanded the withdrawal of the NNITs from SK is because they have become an obstacle for the American government and the Syngman Rhee clique to further wreck the AA.	5
		13.	KPA/CPV stated that high-ranking American officials and Syngman Rhee clique is clamoring day and night for the expansion of SK Army and equipping it with new arms.	6
		14.	KPA/CPV again referred to UNC rejection of KPA/CPV proposal to withdraw NNIST to DMZ with right of reentry to ports.	6
		15.	KPA/CPV stated that after UNC announced the withdrawal of NNITs from SK, Syngman Rhee and his "acting Minister of Foreign Affairs", Cho Chung Hwan, clamored for "unification by force" and "the march to the north", and elimination of NNSC.	6
		16.	KPA/CPV notes NNSC letter to MAC, 5 Jun, states that the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams is a temporary measure and does not change the legal status of the NNSC.	7
		17.	KPA/CPV states UNC unilateral action to withdraw the NNSC is an illegal act; and that the UNC is plotting to further arm the Syngman Rhee clique, at the same time subjecting the AA to a serious threat and thus menacing peace and security in Asia.	7, 11
		18.	KPA/CPV warned that should the UNC wreck the AA, the UNC would have to bear the entire responsibility for all the consequences.	8, 11
		19.	UNC charges KPA/CPV using the NNSC only as a cloak for covering your violations of the AA.	8
		20.	UNC reaffirms intention to continue reporting to NNSC.	8
		21.	UNC objects to KPA/CPV attempts to pervert the MAC into a medium for spreading political beliefs and propaganda.	9
		22.	UNC charges KPA/CPV introducing illegally combat materiel and collusion with Polish and Czech members of the NNITs.	9

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NUMBER	DATE		SUBJECTS	PAGE NO.
72	7 Jun 1956	23.	UNC states that its objective is still the peaceful settlement envisioned by the AA.	9
		24.	KPA/CPV charges UNC committed an illegal act in declaring unilaterally that the NNITs should withdraw from SK.	10
		25.	UNC confirms intention of proceeding with action announced on 31 May at 70th MAC meeting.	11
73	10 Nov 1956	1.	KPA/CPV charged UNC with air violation of KPA/CPV territory by two F-51 propeller-driven aircraft on 7 Nov 1956 which attacked two KPA/CPV aircraft.	1,2 2,6,7
		2.	KPA/CPV accuses Syngman Rhee of giving instructions to officers and soldiers of South Korean forces to march north; warlike actions supported by high ranking officials in Washington; murder and kidnap of peaceful fishermen wherein the fishing boat "Cungni-ho" was attacked on 29 Oct 1956 and that Kim Dae Bong and 12 fishermen were captured.	2
		3.	KPA/CPV states that recent provocative acts of South Korea were performed to aggravate international situation.	3
		4.	KPA/CPV lodges protest of violation and demand that UNC take measures to prevent recurrence of such violations.	3, 7
		5.	United Nations Command states two F-51's were unarmed and on a training mission and inadvertently penetrated the KPA/CPV territory. The flight was a navigational training flight wherein due to ground fog and cloud conditions a navigational error was made.	3
		6.	UNC accuses KPA/CPV of attacking without warning the two unarmed aircraft of our side by jet fighters and antiaircraft fire.	3, 4
		7.	United Nations Command points out that KPA/CPV admission of possessing jet fighters further admits their violation of the Armistice Agreement by illegally introducing reinforcing combat aircraft. UNC also accuses KPA/CPV of violation of the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement.	4
		8.	United Nations Command demands that pilot and aircraft be returned to our side; that KPA/CPV take immediate steps to prevent such acts from recurring again; and that personnel responsible for this act be punished.	5
		9.	United Nations Command states that reference to ROK officials and their statements is of a political nature and outside the scope of the MAC.	5
		10.	KPA/CPV attacks UNC of violating the Armistice Agreement by illegally introducing military equipment.	5, 6

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73	10 Nov 56 cont'd	11.	UNC accuses KPA/CPV of using the Military Armistice Commission for propaganda purposes.	8
		12.	KPA/CPV states that they hope that UNC will observe AA to prevent similar incidents and relax tension in Korea and facilitate peaceful settlement of the Korean question.	9
		13.	KPA/CPV states that aircraft was equipped with six 12.7mm machineguns and that NNSC would be requested to dispatch a mobile inspection team to conduct an investigation on the arms of the aircraft.	8,9
74	15 Dec 56	1.	KPA/CPV charges UNC has sent armed vessels and armed personnel to attack, kill, abduct, and violate coastal waters and areas of North Korea many times since the signing of the Armistice Agreement. KPA/CPV also accuses UNC has not taken effective measures to prevent the occurrence of violations of the AA.	1,2
		2.	KPA/CPV states that around 2100 hours our time, 2 Dec 56, a group of 8 armed UNC personnel intruded into Kalhong-ni, (37° 49' 40" north, 125° 15' 06" east), Ongjin-kum, South Kwanghae Province shot to death Kim Kwang Min, injured Ri Sung Soon, and abducted 17 year old Kim Kwang Soo.	1
		3.	KPA/CPV states that material evidence such as a U.S. made rocket, U.S. made rifle bullets and cartridge cases were found at location of raid.	1
		4.	KPA/CPV states numerous witnesses of their side were present including wounded peanant, Ri Sung Soon.	2
		5.	KPA/CPV states such actions on the part of our side constitute a violation of the preamble and Paragraphs 12, 14, and 15 of the AA.	2
		6.	KPA/CPV demands our side immediately return the juvenile, Kim Kwang Soo, forcibly abducted recently by our side.	2
		7.	KPA/CPV states that our side should take responsible measures to prevent similar incidents and should punish in accordance with AA, personnel of our side involved in this incident.	2

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74	15 Dec 56	8. KPA/CPV demands the immediate return of all abducted personnel who are being retained by our side. A preliminary roster of abducted personnel, was handed to our side, and accepted.	2
		9. UNC points out that it is a known fact that many thousands of Korean People are held in subjugation by your side. Many people have risked their lives escaping from the inhuman attitudes and actions of your side to the free world.	3
		10. UNC states our side has consistently abided by the letter and spirit of the AA. UNC also states actual records will replete evidence of your side's continuous violation of both letter and spirit of the AA.	3
		11. KPA/CPV states UNC statement preposterous and beyond scope of MAC. UNC is attempting to deceive world opinion and evade responsibility.	3
		12. KPA/CPV rebuts UNC statement that people in the territory of their side seek "political asylum" in the "free world" against "communist tyranny". KPA/CPV states that iron-clad facts show policies for the people pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys support of both North and South Koreans. Even the officers of the South Korean Army risk their lives to come to North Korea.	3,4
		13. KPA/CPV states that on 22 Nov 54 their side proposed measures for free travel between Korean People in the North and in the South.. UNC rejected the proposal at that time. Since then the proposal has not been withdrawn but their side has continually insisted on it.	4
		14. KPA/CPV states that UNC should give up shirking of responsibility and adopt responsible attitude to settle through negotiations matters of hostile acts against North Korea.	4
		15. KPA/CPV states UNC should immediately investigate violations of the AA, return kidnapped inhabitants of North Korea, and prevent recurrence of such incidents. It is necessary, not only in the interest of peace in Korea, but also in the interest of peace in Asia as well as the whole world.	4

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		12.	KPA/CPV states that they hope that UNC will observe AA to prevent similar incidents and relax tension in Korea and facilitate peaceful settlement of the Korean question.	9
		13.	KPA/CPV states that aircraft was equipped with six 12.7mm machineguns and that NNSC would be requested to dispatch a mobile inspection team to conduct an investigation on the arms of the aircraft.	8, 9

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UNC charges KPA/CPV

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VIOLATIONS (Cont'd)

Air

UNC charges KPA/CPV

KPA/CPV charges UNC

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UNC charges KPA/CPV

KPA/CPV charges UNC

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UNC charges KPA/CPV

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Prisoner of War Camps

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charge UNC allows Chiang Kai-Shek and Rhee agents access to POW's.	10 Aug 53	10	1,2,3
KPA/CPV protest UNC granting Chiang Kai-Shek and Rhee representatives access to POW's.	31 Aug 53	16	1,2
KPA/CPV charges UNC use of agents in POW camps.	7 Oct 53	23	4,7
UNC denies use of "agents" in POW camps.	7 Oct 53	23	5
KPA/CPV charge UNC use of "Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek" agents in POW camps.	14 Oct 53	24	1,2,3,4,5
KPA/CPV submits list of 499 "Rhee and Chiang" agents to Indian Custodian Forces.	14 Oct 53	24	2
KPA/CPV charge US Army agents (Cols Hansen and Ossim, Psychological Warfare and Intelligence Organization, and Col Cummings, CO MP, US Army) support ROK and Chiang Kai-Shek agents in POW camps.	14 Oct 53	24	2,4,5
KPA/CPV names 3 UNC agents trained at Tokyo	14 Oct 53	24	2
KPA/CPV cite UNC secret agent organizations in POW camps.	14 Oct 53	24	4,5
KPA/CPV protests UNC "stalling" of explanations, obstructing NNRC, use of secret agents, brutality in compoints, intimidation of POW's, and assault of explaining personnel.	19 Oct 53	25	1,2,3,4,
UNC denies KPA/CPV allegations of obstruction of NNRC and use of agents	19 Oct 53	25	3,4,5,6
KPA/CPV charges UNC uses secret agents of Chiang Kai-Shek in POW compounds (Koje-do).	31 Oct 53	27	1,6
KPA/CPV charges UNC suppresses and threatens POW's through secret organizations in POW compounds.	31 Oct 53	27	2,6
KPA/CPV charge and protest that UNC is continuing sabotage, using secret agents, smuggling radio sets, etc., to POW's to obstruct NNRC.	21 Nov 53	29	1,2,3,4, 13,14
UNC denies use of special agents in compounds.	21 Nov 53	29	7
KPA/CPV repeats charges of UNC retaining 27,000 POW's, delaying and sabotaging of NNRC, using secret agents.	21 Nov 53	29	13,14,16
KPA/CPV repeats charge of UNC obstruction, sabotage of NNRC, use of special agents in POW camps.	28 Nov 53	30	8

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charge UNC allows ROK and Chiang Kai-Shek secret agents to operate in POW camps; cite captured agent and letter of instructions from "Rhee."	1 Dec 53	31	1,2,3,4,6
KPA/CPV repeat charge and protest UNC obstruction, threatens delay of explanations by NNRC.	1 Dec 53	31	4,5,8,9,10
KPA/CPV propose Custodial Indian Forces use force to search compound and break up organized agent controls, etc.	1 Dec 53	31	5,6,10,11
KPA/CPV charge UNC agents control Tongjang-ni POW compound.	1 Dec 53	31	5,8
UNC acknowledges receipt of letter taken by NNRC and Custodian Indian Forces from agent in compound and denies support of such agents, etc.	1 Dec 53	31	7
KPA/CPV states UNC uses "Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek special agents," obstructs explanations, threatens NNRC and Indian Forces.	7 Dec 53	32	4,5,6,7,8,9,12
KPA/CPV charges 64 Field Hospital, US Army, is Hqs for liaison with UNC spies in and out of POW compounds.	7 Dec 53	32	5
KPA/CPV charges UNC special agents in Tongjang-ni POW compound.	7 Dec 53	32	7,8,12
UNC refutes charges by KPA/CPV of threats and obstruction of NNRC, delay of construction of explanation facilities, use of agents, murder of POW's.	7 Dec 53	32	9,10,11
KPA/CPV repeat cite of letter taken from "Rhee" agent by Indian guards at Tongjang-ni.	21 Dec 53	34	1,8
KPA/CPV repeat charge of UNC "Rhee" and "Chiang Kai-Shek" agents in POW compounds.	21 Dec 53	34	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9
KPA/CPV list names of special agents in non-repatriate POW camps.	21 Dec 53	34	3,4
KPA/CPV charge and list UNC special agents trained at Tokyo for POW compounds.	21 Dec 53	34	4,6
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of UNC special agents in POW compounds.	21 Dec 53	34	6
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC delayed NNRC explanations by delaying construction of NNRC facilities and by use of special agents, and threats to NNRC and Indian Force.	21 Dec 53	34	7,8,9,10

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates Par 11, Terms of Reference NNRC by: a. Carrying on brutality and committing murders. b. Using special agents. c. Threatening NNRC. d. Forcibly abducting 27,000 POW's.	21 Dec 53		34-11,12,13
KPA/CPV states Interim Report of Indian, Czech and Pole members of NNRC 28 Dec 53 confirms following UNC violations: a. Use of special agents in POW compounds to obstruct NNRC. b. Use of violence at Tongjang-ni. c. Delay of explanations and repatriation of POW's. d. Murder of POW's who desired to be repatriated. e. Threats to NNRC. f. For delaying explanations and repatriation of POW's.	10 Jan 54		35-2,6
KPA/CPV charge UNC use of agents in POW camps.	13 Jan 54		36-1,7
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC used agents to "sabotage" explanations and threatened NNRC and Indian Forces.	23 Jan 54		37-2,8

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Registration of Displaced Persons

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charge UNC special agents obstruct displaced persons registration.	9 Mar 54		38-10

Across MDL

KPA/CPV charge UNC aircraft and ground personnel continually intrude KPA/CPV side.	20 Apr 54		41-15
KPA/CPV charge UNC special agents intruded KPA/CPV side of DZ, 31 May 54 and 1 Jun 54. List names, places, etc., and details of capture.	14 Jul 54		44-5
KPA/CPV charges UNC dispatched 4 "batches" of military personnel across MDL in period 1-6 Jul 54. Lists names of UNC agents.	14 Jul 54		44-6
KPA/CPV charges special agents of following organizations intrude MDL. a. Kanghwa-do Navy Intelligence b. 36th District HID, Sokcho-ri c. Unit 8097, Seoul d. USAF Unit 6006	17 Aug 54		47-15,16
KPA/CPV charge UNC with repeated ground intrusions. Cite dates and names, 29 Jul and period 3-13 Aug 54, list names of captured UNC "special agents."	17 Aug 54		47-15,16,18
UNC states will investigate KPA/CPV charge of intrusions by UNC special agents 3-13 Aug 54.	17 Aug 54		47-18
KPA/CPV state 3 UNC military personnel (Koreans) of 8097 BMC intruded and captured in northern part of DZ (JOT #4) 30 Aug 54.	6 Oct 54		48-3
KPA/CPV reviews evidence of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55, charges UNC armed "special agents" crossed MDL, committed hostile acts, and violated Paras. 6,7,8,10,12, and 14, of the AA.	14 Jun 55		59-3,4,5,16
UNC charges KPA/CPV dispatch large numbers of spies, saboteurs.	14 Jun 55		59-12

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KPA/CPV charge UNC personnel (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident) are identified on UNC "certificates" as "CIC" special agents.	14 Jun 55		59-16,19,22
KPA/CPV states "several hundred" UNC special agents captured or held by KPA/CPV since Armistice.	5 Jul 55		60-14
KPA/CPV state 2 KPA/CPV, 21 Jun 55 Air Force Officer defectors are UNC "special agents."	5 Jul 55		60-15
KPA/CPV charge Gen Roger M Ramey, Commander U.S. 5th AF, arranged in advance to meet 2 KPA/CPV 21 Jun 55 Air Force defectors-- proof defectors were UNC "special agents."	5 Jul 55		60-15
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates AA by instructing "special agents to steal aircraft."	5 Jul 55		60-17
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that 2 KPA/CPV (21 Jun 55) AF officer defectors were special agents.	5 Jul 55		60-28
KPA/CPV demands UNC stop use of special agents.	5 Jul 55		60-28,32

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AIRFIELDS

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Airfield for MAC area	31 Jul 53	4-4	
Airfield in MAC area	1 Aug 53	5-3	
KPA/CPV states repair of airfields irrelevant to AA.	5 Jul 55	60-26	

ARMS

Civil Police, number and type	28 Jul 53	1-7	
Armament of Civil Police	31 Jul 53	4-2,3	
KPA/CPV claim that US plans to arm ROKA with atomic cannons.	14 Feb 56	68	8
UNC denied the charge of introducing atomic cannons by stating that KPA/CPV based its accusation on news media reports, which is a freedom enjoyed by free nations. They do not speak for their governments and are of no concern to the MAC.	14 Feb 56	68	11
UNC illegally introduced combat materiel used to arm 15 new "Syngman Rhee" divisions.	4 Jun 56	71	11,12, 22
KPA/CPV charged that UNC had introduced large quantities of reinforcing combat materiel to arm SK Army, obstructed work of NNSC and resorted to various plots to eliminate the NNSC.	7 Jun 56	72-5,11	
KPA/CPV stated that high-ranking American officials and Syngman Rhee clique is clamoring day and night for the expansion of SK Army and equipping it with new arms.	7 Jun 56	72-6	

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BODY RECOVERY	MEETING DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Recovery and exchange of deceased from DZ.	4 Aug 53	7	1,2
Time limit for program	4 Aug 53	7	2
Recovery and delivery of deceased from DZ	13 Aug 53	11	2,3
Recovery and delivery of bodies in DZ	19 Aug 53	12	3,4
Procedures agreed on for recovery from DZ.	28 Aug 53	15	1,2
MAC approves "Understanding on Administrative Details for Delivery and Reception of Bodies of Military Personnel of Both Sides."	17 Apr 54	47	19

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BODY RECOVERY

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
Recovery and exchange of deceased from DZ.	4 Aug 53	7	1,2
Time limit for program	4 Aug 53	7	2
Recovery and delivery of deceased from DZ.	13 Aug 53	11	2,3
Recovery and delivery of bodies in DZ	19 Aug 53	12	3,4
Procedures agreed on for recovery from DZ.	28 Aug 53	15	1,2
MAC approves "Understanding on Administrative Details for Delivery and Reception of Bodies of Military Personnel of Both Sides."	17 Apr 54	47	19
United Nations Command demands that pilot (body) and aircraft be returned to our side; that KPA/CPV take immediate steps to prevent such acts from recurring again; and that personnel responsible for this act be punished.	10 Nov 56	73	5

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CIVIL POLICE

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Civil Police in DZ	29 Jul 53		2-2,3
Entry time of DZ Civil Police	31 Jul 53		4-2
Number and type arms	28 Jul 53		1-7
Number, use of military personnel Number of initial UNC Civil Police Initial entry time for Civil Police Armament of Civil Police	30 Jul 53		3-2,3,4
Armament of Civil Police	31 Jul 53		4-2,3
Insignia	13 Aug 53		11-4,5
UNC states 1000 Civil Police will be used in DZ by UNC	31 Aug 53		17-2
KPA/CPV charge 5 UNC Korean personnel violated MDL on 3 Apr 54 by firing on KPA/CPV civil police. KPA/CPV states one UNC dead, one captured.	7 Apr 54		40-1,5
KPA/CPV charges 3 Columbian officers, JOT #3, 11 May 54 incident, held illegal DZ passes. They were not civil police.	22 May 54		43-14
UNC cites JOT #1 investigation, 8 and 10 Jul 54, and charges KPA/CPV with 2 violations of AA. (Para 6 and 12) a. Bringing automatic weapons into DZ b. Firing on UNC Civil Police in Han Estuary	14 Jul 54		44-1
UNC cites message sent to KPA/CIV through JDO 10 Jul 54, stating: UNC Civil Police to defend selves if fired upon.	14 Jul 54		44-1,2
KPA/CPV cite JOT #2 investigation, 31 Jul 54, and charge 2 UNC personnel intruded and shot KPA/CPV civil policeman on 29 Jul 54.	3 Aug 54		45-4,5
KPA/CPV charge UNC armed personnel crossed MDL 10 Aug 54, (JOT #5) and wounded 2 KPA/CPV civil police.	17 Aug 54		47-14,18
KPA/CPV charge 3 UNC military personnel attack 3 KPA/CPV civil police 17 Aug; cite JOT #3 investigation 18 Aug 54, state 1 UNC dead. Charge UNC with violation of AA.	6 Oct 54		48-2,6,7
KPA/CPV charge UNC intruders wounded and kidnapped KPA/CPV civil policeman Kim In Hwan. Demand return.	21 Oct 54		49-2,4
KPA/CPV list names of 7 alleged UNC intruders. (7 May 55, JOT #6 incident)	25 May 55		58-1
KPA/CPV charge 7 armed UNC intruders crossed MDL and attacked KPA/CPV civil police, 7 May 55. (JOT #6)	25 May 55		58-1

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KPA/CPV list evidence of 7 May 55. (JOT #6 incident) a. Weapons b. Clothes, cigarettes, etc. c. Grenades d. 6 bodies	25 May 55	58	2
KPA/CPV charge UNC armed personnel intruded DZ and committed "hostile acts" against KPA/CPV civil police. (2 Jun 55, JOT #3)	14 Jun 55	59	2,16
UNC charge KPA/CPV shooting of 2 UNC Civil Police, violation of Para 6, AA. (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55)	14 Jun 55	59	9,10,11
KPA/CPV reads verbatim the Korean language side of UNC DZ pass issued Sgt Hong Song Yol (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident) cites lack of identification as "Civil Police"	14 Jun 55	59	21,22
UNC states UNC pass issued Sgt Hong Song Yol reads; "official status: DMZ Police"	14 Jun 55	59	22

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CONSTRUCTION	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Non-repatriates PW camps	28 Jul 53	1	5,6
Use of 3000 unarmed persons in DZ for,	28 Jul 53	1	6,7
Entry of unarmed construction and hazard removal personnel	29 Jul 53	2	2
Explanation sites in custodial camps; KPA/CPV charges and protests UNC delays building site.	7 Oct 53	23	2,8
UNC states explanation facilities were built and not accepted by NNRC; new facilities being constructed.	7 Oct 53	23	5,7
KPA/CPV charge UNC delay of construction of explanation compounds.	14 Oct 53	24	6
UNC proposes bldg for preliminary conference of Govts.	14 Oct 53	24	8
Agreement on MAC Hqs area,its security and its construction; approved by MAC.	19 Oct 53	25	6
KPA/CPV charge UNC delayed NNRC explanation facilities.	7 Oct 53	23	1,6,8

CONFERENCE SITE

Six conference buildings at MAC site.	3 Oct 53	22	6
UNC proposes building for preliminary conference of Governments.	14 Oct 53	24	8
UNC inquires building selected by KPA/CPV for meeting preliminary conference of Governments.	19 Oct 53	25	8
UNC proposes MAC meeting place move to new building astride MDL.	19 Oct 53	25	7,8
KPA/CPV ask MAC to make administrative arrangements for use of Secretariat building for meeting of N & S Korean Minister of Communications.	14 Dec 54	52	2

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Initial, UNC MAC members and KPA/CPV members	28 Jul 53		1-1
Initial, UNC MAC Sect and Asst. KPA/CPV Sect and Asst.	28 Jul 53		1-2
Credentials and markings	29 Jul 53		2-3
KPA/CPV members of Committee for Return of Displaced Civilians	30 Jul 53		3-3
Maj Gen Kritakars, Thai Army as member UNC MAC	28 Aug 53		15-1
Brig Gen J. P. Daly, US Army appointed UNC MAC member, replaces Gen Underhill.	19 Oct 53		25-1
UNC presents Maj Gen J. K. Lacy's credentials as new UNC MAC Senior Member	20 Oct 53		26-3
RAdm Jarrell appointed to UNC MAC replacing Adm Mendenhall.	7 Dec 53		32-1
Maj Gen Lim Sun Ha, ROKA replaces Gen Daly as member UNC MAC.	9 Mar 54		38-1

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CULTURAL EXCHANGE

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV refer to economic and cultural ties of N and S Korea.	22 Nov 54		50-1
KPA/CFV state hardships imposed on both sides due to economic and cultural "artificially severed" conditions.	22 Nov 54		50-1,2
KPA/CPV proposes free trade and travel between N and S Korea.	22 Nov 54		50-2,3
KPA/CPV states trade and travel proposal matter initiated between Senior Members, MAC.	22 Nov 54		50-4
KPA/CPV repeats proposal for free travel between N and S Korea; requests UNC reconsider.	8 Dec 54		51-2,3
UNC state KPA/CPV proposal of free trade, travel, etc. involves many legal matters.	8 Dec 54		51-3
KPA/CPV state their govt has proposed to organizations and persons in S Korea that contacts for discussion regarding free trade, travel, etc. be arranged.	8 Dec 54		51-4
KPA/CPV state Para 7, 8 and 9 AA authorize each side to permit travel exchange.	14 Dec 54		52-1
UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal of exchange postal and communications service between N and S Korea.	14 Dec 54		52-3
UNC states discussion of political problems (i.e., free travel, postal exchange) is outside the jurisdiction of MAC.	14 Dec 54		52-3
UNC asks if KPA/CPV free trade and travel proposal initiated by N K Govt to S K Govt, or N K Miltary Commander to UNC Military Commander, or Senior Member to Senior Member.	22 Nov 54		50-4
KPA/CPV cites UNC rejection of N Korean governments proposal for discussion of exchange of fishing rights proposal.	14 Jun 55		59-18
UNC states KPA/CPV proposal (50 MAC) for free trade and travel between N and S Korea is political matter out side competency of MAC.	8 Dec 54		51-1,3,4
KPA/CPV propose postal and communications exchange between N and S Korea.	14 Dec 54		52-2

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DEFECTORS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV state 2 Belgian soldiers entered N. Korea 25 Aug 54 (Josef D. Claes and Roger F. Hoste)	10 Feb 55	54-1	
KPA/CPV state Belgian soldier, Josef D. Claes desires to return to UNC. Arrange return through Secretaries.	10 Feb 55	54-1	
KPA/CPV state Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste, desires to remain in KPA/CPV side.	10 Feb 55	54-1	
KPA/CPV propose NNSC send MIT to Kaesong to interview Hoste.	10 Feb 55	54-1,2,3	
UNC agrees to accept Belgian soldier, Josef D. Claes from KPA/CPV at Secretaries' meeting.	10 Feb 55	54-2,3	
UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal for MIT interview of Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste at Kaesong.	10 Feb 55	54-2	
UNC proposes appropriate JOT investigate and interview Belgian soldier Roger F. Hoste who desires to remain with KPA/CPV.	10 Feb 55	54-2	
UNC states UNC will accept Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste if he desires and is properly identified.	10 Feb 55	54-2,3	
KPA/CPV proposes Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste be questioned at Secretaries' meeting. UNC agrees.	10 Feb 55	54-3	
UNC states and names 2 KPA/CPV Air Force officers from Pyongyang Main Airfield who defected with YAK-18 aircraft to UNC, 21 Jun 55.	5 Jul 55	60-10	
UNC cites military record of 2 KPA/CPV Air Force officer defectors of 21 Jun 55.	5 Jul 55	60-10,11,28	
UNC cites testimony 2 KPA/CPV, 21 Jun 55, Air Force officer defectors proving illegal build-up of KPA/CPV air force.	5 Jul 55	60-11,12,13	
UNC cites testimony of 2 KPA/CPV, 21 Jun 55, Air Force officer defectors proving KPA/CPV deception and obstruction of MIT's 6,7, and 8.	5 Jul 55	60-11,12	
KPA/CPV state 2 KPA/CPV, 21 Jun 55 Air Force officer defectors are UNC "special agents."	5 Jul 55	60-15	
KPA/CPV charge Gen Roger M Ramey, Commander U.S. 5th AF, arranged in advance to meet 2 KPA/CPV 21 Jun 55 Air Force defectors-- proof defectors were UNC "special agents."	5 Jul 55	60-15	
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates AA by instructing "special agents to steal aircraft."	5 Jul 55	60-17	

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV rejects UNC charge YAK-18 of 21 Jun 55 defector incident is "combat aircraft". Cites UNC press releases quoting "liaison" and "trainer" aircraft.	5 Jul 55	60	27
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that 2 KPA/CPV (21 Jun 55) AF officer defectors were special agents.	5 Jul 55	60	28
UNC repeats charge YAK-18 of 21 June 55 defector incident is illegal combat aircraft. Rejects KPA/CPV denial.	5 Jul 55	60	31
DEFECTORS in Joint Security Area	See "JOINT SECURITY AREA"		
DEFECTORS	See "JOT'S"		
DEFECTORS	See "AGENTS"		
DEFECTORS from NNSC	See "NNSC"		
UNC names defectors who furnished information that resulted in charges made in 60th and 61st MAC meetings and gives personal history of the men showing that they were men with long service in KPA/CPV armed forces.	29 Aug 55	66	5,6,7

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DEFINITIONS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Definition "Prisoner of War" and "Captured Personnel."	31 Aug 53	16	3
"Combat Aircraft"	21 Sep 53	20	8
"Spare Parts"	21 Sep 53	20	9
Combat Aircraft	28 Sep 53	21	1,2
Combat aircraft and spare parts for NNSC.	3 Oct 53	22	1,2,3,4
UNC defines para 13c and d AA concerning need for inspection of ships by NNITs.	20 Oct 53	26	1,2
MAC approves definition of "Combat Aircraft."	28 Nov 53	30	3
UNC reminds KPA/CPV of their definition of the term "captured personnel", brought out in the 16th MAC, as meaning any personnel, no matter what sort of classification given to them.	26 Nov 55	67	6,7

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Division into 10 sectors.	28 Jul 53	1	2,4
Use of 3000 unarmed persons for construction.	28 Jul 53	1	6,7
Use of explosives for removal of hazards.	28 Jul 53	1	7
Use of explosives and flame throwers in DZ.	29 Jul 53	2	2
Entry of unarmed construction and hazard removal personnel.	29 Jul 53	2	2
Civil Police in DZ.	29 Jul 53	2	2,3
Marking MDL.	29 Jul 53	2	3
Marking boundaries of DZ.	29 Jul 53	2	3
Marking of DZ	29 Jul 53	2	3,4
Method of marking of south boundary.	30 Jul 53	3	1,2
Use of troops for clearing safe lanes.	30 Jul 53	3	5
Withdrawal of UNC force from DZ.	31 Jul 53	4	1
Entry of unarmed personnel to DZ for clearing of hazards.	31 Jul 53	4	1
Withdrawal of KPA/CPV forces from DZ.	31 Jul 53	4	1
Time limit for clearing hazards in DZ.	31 Jul 53	4	2
Entry time of DZ Civil Police.	31 Jul 53	4	2
Civilian residents to enter DZ.	1 Aug 53	5	2,3
UNC plan for removal of hazards.	3 Aug 53	6	1
Civilian residents in DZ.	3 Aug 53	6	1,2
Recovery and Exchange of deceased from DZ.	4 Aug 53	7	1,2
News representatives in DZ.	13 Aug 53	11	4
Civilian residents in DZ.	13 Aug 53	11	4
Removal of hazards from DZ.	19 Aug 53	12	1
Recovery and delivery of bodies in DZ.	19 Aug 53	12	3,4
Recovery of bodies, rules of procedure agreed on.	28 Aug 53	15	1,2
UNC states 1000 civil police will be used in DZ by UNC.	31 Aug 53	17	2
KPA/CPV hazard and lane clearing of DZ finished and personnel withdrawn.	16 Sep 53	19	1,2

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that UNC issued 1000 DZ passes in violation of AA.	22 May 54	43	8
KPA/CPV charges 3 Columbian officers, JOT #3, 11 May 54, held illegal DZ passes; they were not civil police.	22 May 54	43	14
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC issued over 6,000 DZ passes; violates para 9, AA.	22 May 54	43	15,18
UNC cites JOT #1 investigation, 8 and 10 Jul 54, and charges KPA/CPV with 2 violations AA, para 6,12. a. Bringing automatic weapons into DZ. b. Firing on UNC Civil Police in Han River Estuary.	14 Jul 54	44	1
KPA/CPV charge UNC shelled KPA/CFV side DZ 6 times.	14 Jul 54	44	3
KPA/CPV charge UNC special agents intruded KPA/CPV side of DZ, 31 May 54 and 1 Jun 54; list names, places, etc.; cite their capture.	14 Jul 54	44	5
KPA/CPV state 3 UNC military personnel (Koreans) of 8097 BMC intruded and were captured in N DZ. (JOT #4, 30 Aug 54)	6 Oct 54	48	3
KPA/CPV again referred to UNC rejection of KPA/CPV proposal to withdraw NNIST to DMZ with right of reentry to ports.	7 Jun 56	72	6

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DISPLACED CIVILIANS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV members of committee for return of displaced civilians.	30 Jul 53	3-3	
Crossing MDL by members of committees returning displaced civilians, and repatriated POWs.	31 Jul 53	4-5	
Authority for crossing MDL.	1 Aug 53	5-2	
Residents to enter DZ.	1 Aug 53	5-2,3	
Prohibited from crossing MDL.	1 Aug 53	5-3	
Civilian residents in DZ.	3 Aug 53	6-1,2	
Residents in DZ.	13 Aug 53	11-4	
UNC proposes negotiation of program for return of displaced civilians.	19 Oct 53	25-6	
KPA/CPV submits revised draft of "Understanding on Administrative Details for Assisting Return of Displaced Civilians."	18 Nov 53.	28-8,9	
UNC proposes MAC approval of "Understanding Administrative Details for Return of Displaced Civilians" - KPA/CPV agrees & approves.	10 Jan 54.	35-6,7	
KPA/CPV charges UNC abducted 2,000,000 civilians from North Korea and off shore islands.	9 Mar 54	38-1,2,9,11	
KPA/CPV charges and protests UNC violated Para 59, Armistice Agreement, failed to return civilians to KPA/CPV.	9 Mar 54	38-1,2,9,10,1	
UNC states UNC publicity concerning displaced civilians program began 15 Jan 54 and is continuing.	9 Mar 54	38-5	
UNC charges KPA/CPV violated Para 59, AA by limiting time for displaced civilians to register.	9 Mar 54	38-5,8	
UNC states KPA/CPV gave only "lip service" to publicity program for displaced civilians.	9 Mar 54	38-6,8	
KPA/CPV charges South Korean Govt. forcibly retained 2 displaced civilians due to return 2 Mar 54.	9 Mar 54	38-2,12	
KPA/CPV demands return of all displaced civilians moved from KPA/CPV area.	9 Mar 54	38-2,12,13,26	
UNC states KPA/CPV hold 80,000 South Korean displaced civilians.	9 Mar 54	38-3,8	
UNC states 2 KPA/CPV displaced civilians being detained by UNC for investigation and trial for major crimes.	9 Mar 54	38-3	

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC outlines UNC publicity program used to inform displaced civilians according to Para 59 AA.	9 Mar 54		38-3,4,5
UNC cites KPA/CPV failure to reply to UNC 18 Feb 54 request that 2,831 South Korean displaced civilians in KPA/CPV side be informed of choice of return.	9 Mar 54		38-3,6
UNC denies abduction of 2,000,000 displaced persons.	9 Mar 54		38-3,6
UNC charges and protests KPA/CPV violation of Para 19 Agreement on Return of Displaced Persons by interferring with authorized News Representatives (2 Mar 54).	9 Mar 54		38-7,8,13
KPA/CPV rejects UNC charges of violation of Para 19 Agreement on Return of Displaced Civilians.	9 Mar 54		38-9
KPA/CPV state 19 displaced civilians were returned to UNC. No others requested return.	9 Mar 54		38-9
KPA/CPV charge UNC special agents obstruct registration of displaced persons.	9 Mar 54		38-10
KPA/CPV charges UNC "illegally ended" registration program.	9 Mar 54		38-10
KPA/CPV states UNC announced only 70 civilians to be returned to North Korea then retained 44 of them.	9 Mar 54		38-2,12
KPA/CPV cites examples of UNC intimidation & obstruction of registrations of displaced civilians.	9 Mar 54		38-11
KPA/CPV repeats charges UNC forcibly retains large numbers of North Korean civilians.	9 Mar 54		38-24
KPA/CPV demands accounting of 44 civilians & 2 "captured personnel" retained by UNC on 27 & 28 Feb 54.	9 Mar 54		38-26
UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation of Para 52, AA - failure to publicize and carry out Return of Displaced Civilians Program.	18 Mar 54		39-13,14
UNC cites UNC programs of relief and aid to refugees of North Korea in South Korea ($286,000,000).	18 Mar 54		39-16
UNC charges KPA/CPV with brutality in the forcible removal of civilians from Seoul in July 1950.	18 Mar 54		39-18
UNC asks status of 2,831 South Korean citizens. List furnished by KPA/CPV 18 Feb 54. No reply.	18 Mar 54		39-18

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DISPLACED CIVILIANS

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV again charges UNC with forcible detention of civilians.	18 Mar 54	39	19
KPA/CPV charges UNC abducted many civilians from coastal islands.	20 Apr 54	41	15
KPA/CPV charges UNC obstruct return of civilians to North Korea.	20 Apr 54	41	15
UNC again inquires KPA/CPV disposition of 2,831 South Korean civilians in North Korea.	13 May 54	42	7
UNC hands over list of 54 foreign nationals still in North Korea. Asks information and return of civilians.	13 May 54	42	8,9,10,11;
KPA/CPV state their publicity program for return of civilians completed 1 Mar 54 - reject UNC lists of missing civilians.	13 May 54	42	15,23
KPA/CPV charges UNC killed & "massacred" thousands of KPA/CPV civilians.	13 May 54	42	15,16
KPA/CPV states UNC returned only 69 of 106 civilians who registered for return to North Korea.	13 May 54	42	16
UNC demands KPA/CPV account for personnel on rosters previously given to KPA/CPV: a. 3,405 UNC PW's b. 54 foreign nationals c. 2,831 South Koreans.	22 May 54	43	7,15
KPA/CPV repeat charge UNC abducted 2,000,000 civilians - violated Para 59, AA.	22 May 54	43	10,12,13.1
KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructed civilian return registration program.	22 May 54	43	11
KPA/CPV state 91 civilians signed registration for return to North Korea, UNC gave list of 70 to committee for Return of Displaced Civilians & then retained 44 of the civilians.	22 May 54	43	11,12
KPA/CPV cite US news releases depicting bad conditions in UNC displaced civilians camps.	22 May 54	43	12
KPA/CPV charge & protest UNC abducted many civilians from North Korean coastal islands.	22 May 54	43	13,14,17
KPA/CPV deny Peking Radio broadcast announcing completion of civilian registration program.	22 May 54	43	14
UNC rejecte KPA/CPV charge of "abduction, kidnapping, & forcible retention" of civilians from North Korean coastal islands.	22 May 54	43	15

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV demands return of all civilians taken by UNC.	22 May 54	43	16
UNC repeats request for KPA/CPV reply & accounting for 2,831 South Korean civilians and 54 foreign nationals.	3 Aug 54	45	7
KPA/CPV states they returned all displaced civilians to South Korea per Program for Return of Civilians on 1 Mar 54 - & reject UNC lists of missing civilians.	3 Aug 54	45	8
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC abducted 2,000,000 North Korean civilians.	3 Aug 54	45	8
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC abducted large numbers of North Korean civilians from North Korean coastal islands & states they should be returned.	3 Aug 54	45	8
KPA/CPV charge UNC with "incessant atrocities", "murdering", "kidnapping", "plundering" North Korean "coastal islands & other areas."	14 Jun 55	59	17
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC abducted 2,000,000 North Korean civilians.	5 Jul 55	60	17
KPA/CPV repeats charges that UNC, a. forcibly detained 21,000 PWs b. abducted 2,000,000 North Korean civilians. (Para 59, AA) c. violated Terms of Reference NNRC.	14 Jul 55	61	19,20
DISPLACED CIVILIANS SEE PARA 59			
KPA/CPV charged that more than 2,000,000 civilians were prevented from returning to North Korea KPA/CPV stated that it was impossible that only 37 out of 2,000,000 people wanted to return.	29 Aug 55	66	15,16

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DISPLACED CIVILIANS

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
KPA/CPV states that around 2100 hours our time, 2 Dec 56, a group of 8 armed UNC personnel intruded into Kalhang-ni, (37° 49' 40" north, 125° 15' 06" east), Ongjin-Kum, South Kwanghae Province shot to death Kim Kwang Min, injured Ri Sung Soon, and abducted 17 year old Kim Kwang Soo.	15 Dec 56	74	1
KPA/CPV states numerous witnesses of their side were present including wounded peasant, Ri Sung Soon.	15 Dec 56	74	2
KPA/CPV demands our side immediately return the juvenile, Kim Kwang Soo, forcibly abducted recently by our side.	15 Dec 56	74	2
KPA/CPV demands the immediate return of all abducted personnel who are being retained by our side. A preliminary roster of abducted personnel, was handed to our side, and accepted.	15 Dec 56	74	2
UNC points out that it is a known fact that many thousands of Korean People are held in subjugation by your side. Many people have risked their lives escaping from the inhuman attitudes and actions of your side to the free world.	15 Dec 56	74	3

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EVACUATION

	MEETING DATE	NUMBER	PAGE
Withdrawal of KPA/CPV forces from DZ.	31 Jul 53	4	1
Withdrawal of UNC forces from DZ.	31 Jul 53	4	1
UNC completes island evacuation.	4 Aug 53	7	2
Clearing of mines.	8 Aug 53	9	5
KPA/CPV state desire that "all foreign" troops should have withdrawn from Korea after Armistice.	13 May 54	42	21
KPA/CPV again state they desire all foreign troops leave Korea after AA and that increases of Korean military strength be prohibited.	22 May 54	43	20
KPA/CPV state KPA/CPV policy is peaceful settlement of Korean question; advocates withdrawal of foreign troops; cites huge withdrawals of military personnel and equipment by KPA/CPV.	5 Jul 55	60	19

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HAN RIVER ESTUARY

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Rules for Han River Estuary shipping.	29 Jul 53		2-4
Shipping supplies for [illegible]	8 Aug 53		9-5,6
Rules for civil shipping in Han River Estuary and related matters.	3 Oct 53		22-5
UNC cites JOT #1 investigation, 8 and 10 Jul 54, and charges KPA/CPV with 2 violations AA. (para 6 and 12) a. Bringing automatic weapons into DZ. b. Firing on UNC Civil Police in Han River Estuary.	14 Jul 54		44-1
KPA/CPV reject UNC charges of KPA/CPV violations in JOT #1, Han River Estuary, 7 Jul 54.	14 Jul 54		44-3,5
UNC rejects KPA/CPV denial of violations re JOT #1, 7 Jul 54, Han River Estuary.	14 Jul 54		44-4,6
UNC repeats demand made at 44th MAC for reply by KPA/CPV re UNC charge of shooting at UNC personnel in Han River Estuary, 7 Jul 54.	3 Aug 54		45-6
KPA/CPV rejects UNC charge of KPA/CPV shooting at UNC personnel on Han River, 7 Jul 54.	3 Aug 54		45-7
UNC charged KPA/CPV with a violation of the AA by releasing floating mines to float onto the shore of ROK. These mines killed and wounded a number of innocent people who picked them up.	6 Aug 55	63	8
UNC charges KPA/CPV with another mine incident on 25 July 55. Two boys killed, a girl injured. This mine released in Han River Estuary area.	6Aug 55	63	9

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HAZARDS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Use of explosives in DZ.	28 Jul 53	1	7
Entry of unarmed construction and hazard removal personnel.	29 Jul 53	2	2
Entry of unarmed personnel to DZ for clearing of hazards.	31 Jul 53	4	1
Time limit for clearing hazards in DZ.	31 Jul 53	4	2
UNC plan for removal of hazards from DZ.	3 Aug 53	6	1
Use of helicopters in DZ for hazard removal personnel transportation.	3 Aug 53	6	3
Removal of mines from sea about islands.	4 Aug 53	7	2
Clearing of hazards in UNC evacuation of islands.	8 Aug 53	9	5
Removal of hazards from DZ.	19 Aug 53	12	1
KPA/CPV hazard and safe lane clearing of DZ finished; personnel withdrawn.	16 Sep 53	19	1,2

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IDENTIFICATION

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Marking JOT vehicles.	28 Jul 53		1-2
JOT members.	28 Jul 53		1-2
Civil Police insignia.	13 Aug 53		11-4.5
Markings of vehicles for KPA/CPV explanation personnel. (Red flag)	14 Oct 53		24-7
KPA/CPV charges and protests UNC issued over 6000 DZ passes in violation of AA; cites passes of 3 Columbian officers apprehended 11 May 54.	13 May 54		42-16
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that UNC issued 1000 DZ passes in violation AA.	22 May 54		43-8
UNC asks return of passes and film confiscated at 11 May 54, JOT #3 incident.	22 May 54		43-8
KPA/CPV charges 3 Columbian officers, JOT #3 11 May 54 incident, held illegal DZ passes; they were not civil police.	22 May 54		43-14
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC issued over 6,000 DZ passes, violates para 9, AA.	22 May 54		43-15,18
KPA/CPV reads verbatim the Korean language side of UNC DZ pass issued Sgt Hong Song Yol, JOT #3 2 Jun 55 incident; cites lack of identification as "civil police."	14 Jun 55		59-21,22
UNC states UNC pass issued Sgt Hong Song Yol reads: "official status; DMZ Police."	14 Jun 55		59-22
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that UNC personnel of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident, has no DZ passes.	14 Jun 55		59-11,12,19
UNC explains use of "CIC" entry on UNC DZ pass form. (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident)	14 Jun 55		59-12
UNC reads, verbatim, transcript of UNC DZ pass of Sgt Hong Song Yol. (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident) UNC demands KPA/CPV respect UNC safe lane in area of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident.	14 Jun 55		59-20

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JOINT OBSERVER TEAMS

Classification of JOT Sector is according to the designation existing 1 Jan 5.

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
GENERAL:			
Marking vehicles	28 Jul 53		1-2
Division into 10 sectors	28 Jul 53		1-2,4
Composition of	28 Jul 53		1-2,3,4
Identification of members	28 Jul 53		1-2
Introduction of KPA/CPV Senior Member	28 Jul 53		1-3,4
Dispatch of JOT'S, initial meetings	29 Jul 53		2-5
Armed escorts for JOT'S	31 Jul 53		4-3,4
Armed escorts for	1 Aug 53		5-3
Proposal of First JOT investigation per Paragraph 33,AA	5 Aug 53		8-1
Armed escorts withdrawn	13 Aug 53		11-5
Approval by MAC of Rules for Operation	28 Aug 53		15-1
UNC denies charge - states bombardment was phosphorous bomb dud explosion	28 Nov 53		30-2,3
UNC states 4.2 chemical mortars incident (1 Apr 54) was explosion of battle "dud" and rejects KPA/CPV charge of "bombardment."	7 Apr 54		40-4
KPA/CPV charge UNC with repeated ground intrusions, cite dates & names - 29 Jul & period 3-13 Aug 54 - list names of captured UNC "special agents".	17 Aug 54		47-15,16,18
JOT #1			
UNC cites JOT #1 investigation 8 & 10 July 54, & charges KPA/CPV with 2 violations AA, (Paragraphs 6,12). a. Bringing automatic weapons into DZ. b. Firing on UNC Civil Police in Han Estuary.	14 Jul 54		44-1
KPA/CPV reject UNC charges of KPA/CPV violations in JOT #1 Han Estuary incident 7 July 54.	14 Jul 54		44-3,5
UNC rejects KPA/CPV denial of violations concerning JOT #1, 7 Jul 54, Han Estuary incident	14 Jul 54		44-4,6
JOT #2			
UNC states 3 KPA/CPV personnel took refuge w/UNC guards in JSA on 19 Nov 53 - UNC proposed MAC, Secretariat, or JOT investigation & KPA/CPV refused	21 Nov 53		29-10,16
UNC cites UNC unilateral JOT investigation of 19 Nov 53 at JSA - charges KPA/CPV w/3 violations Armistice Agreement:	21 Nov 53		29-12
UNC proposes reduction of JOT's from 10 to 7.	10 Jan 54		35-10,11

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
a. Forcible retention POW'S b. Excess armed guards in JSA c. Failure of KPA/CPV JOT to meet as requested 3 times.			
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains 3 KPA/CPV personnel who unintentionally wandered into JSA.	21 Nov 53		29-14,15
UNC again requests JOT investigation of 19 Nov 53 JSA incident (3 KPA/CPV personnel) states NNSC unable to act	7 Dec 53		32-14
KPA/CPV rejects proposal to investigate 19 Nov 53 JSA incident & charge UNC w/forcible retention of 3 KPA/CPV personnel	7 Dec 53		32-15
KPA/CPV cites JOT #2 investigation, 4 Apr 54 - reviews evidence, cites confessing of captured UNC intruders.	7 Apr 54		40-2,5
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge re JOT #2, 3 Apr 54, incident	7 Apr 54		40-4
KPA/CPV protests UNC JOT #2 members "walked out" of meeting	7 Apr 54		40-6
KPA/CPV cite JOT #2 investigation 31 Jul 54 & charge 2 UNC personnel intruded & shot KPA/CPV civil policeman on 29 Jul 54.	3 Aug 54		45-4,5
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of armed attack re JOT #2 31 July 54 incident.	3 Aug 54		45-5
UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation-intrusion by 13 KPA/CPV personnel (work party) 27 Sep 54. States 13 KPA/CPV intruders were returned & released at MDL.	6 Oct 54		48-5,6
KPA/CPV charge UNC "detained & insulted" 13 KPA/CPV work party (JOT #2, 27 Sep 54 incident)	6 Oct 54		48-7,8
UNC proposes appropriate JOT investigate & interview Belgian soldier Roger F. Hoste desire to remain with KPA/CPV.	10 Feb 55		54-2
JOT #3 KPA/CPV charge 1 ground violation, apprehend and return 2 UNC personnel.	31 Aug 53		17-3
KPA/CPV cites JOT #3 investigation 12 Dec 53 - charges UNC with violation Paragraph 7, 9 Armistice Agreement.	18 Dec 53		33-6
UNC asks return of passes & film confiscated at 11 May 54.	22 May 54		43-8
UNC admits and expresses regret for JOT #3 12 Dec 53 violation of para 7 and 9, AA.	18 Dec 53		33-6

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JOINT OBSERVER TEAMS
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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges 3 Columbian officers JOT #3 11 May 54 incident, held illegal DZ passes - they were not civil police.	22 May 54	43-14	
KPA/CPV charge 3 UNC Military Personnel attacked 3 KPA/CPV civil police 17 Aug - cite JOT #3 investigation (18 Aug 54) - state one UNC dead. Charge UNC with violation AA.	6 Oct 54	48-2,6,7	
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of UNC violation JOT #3 report 17 Aug 54 incident.	6 Oct 54	48-4	
KPA/CPV refers to unilateral reports, UNC letter to KPA/CPV 9 Jun 55 re JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident.	14 Jun 55	59-1	
KPA/CPV protests and charges UNC uses letter to KPA/CPV (re JOT #3, 2 June 55 incident) as substitute for MAC meeting.	14 Jun 55	59-1,2	
KPA/CPV charge UNC "lorry" crossed 34 meters N. of MDL (2 Jun 55, JOT #3 incident)	14 Jun 55	59-2,16	
KPA/CPV charge one UNC body located 126 meters N. of MDL (JOT#3, 2 June 55 incident)	14 Jun 55	59-2,16	
KPA/CPV reviews evidence of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55, charges UNC armed "special agents" crossed MDL - committed hostile acts, violated Paragraphs 6,7,8,10,12 & 14, AA.	14 Jun 55	59-3,4,5,16	
KPA/CPV agrees to UNC proposal to survey MDL to establish additional MDL markers at site of JOT #3 - 2 Jun 55 incident.	14 Jun 55	59-6,7	
KPA/CPV offers & UNC accepts material evidence of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident for inspection (via secretaries - 129th meeting)	14 Jun 55	59-7	
UNC charges KPA/CPV deliberately moved vehicle, bodies & evidence JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident.	14 Jun 55	59-8,9	
UNC cites example of KPA/CPV deliberately falsifying of evidence - pistol with slide improperly fixed forward in hand of dead UNC personnel - JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident.	14 Jun 55	59-9	
UNC charge KPA/CPV shooting of 2 UNC civil police violation of Paragraph 6, AA.	14 Jun 55	59-9,10,11	
UNC cites evidence disproving KPA/CPV claim of self defense.	14 Jun 55	59-10,11	
UNC compares similarity of KPA/CPV JOT#3, 2 Jun 55 plea of "self defense" with KPA/CPV artillery fire on "Haeju Bay" fishing boats, 10 May 55.	14 Jun 55	59-11,15	

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC personnel of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident, had no DZ passes.	14 Jun 55		59-11,12,19
UNC explains use of "CIC" entry on UNC DZ pass form, 2 Jun 55 incident	14 Jun 55		59-12
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that UNC JOT #3 senior member (Lt Col Dye) was "uncooperative".	14 Jun 55		59-12,13,14
UNC states KPA/CPV unilateral JOT #3 report contains 45 errors.	14 Jun 55		59-13
UNC contrasts KPA/CPV shooting of UNC personnel (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55) with 6 Aug 53 & 27 Sep 54 UNC captured & humane return of KPA/CPV intruders.	14 Jun 55		59-14, 15
KPA/CPV charge UNC personnel (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident) identified on UNC "certificates" as "CIC" special agents.	14 Jun 55		59-16,19,22
UNC reads verbatim transcript of UNC DZ pass of Sgt Hong Song Yol - (re JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident) UNC demands respect UNC safe lane in area of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident.	14 Jun 55		59-20
KPA/CPV reads verbatim the Korean language side of UNC DZ pass issued Sgt Hong Song Yol - JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident - cites lack of identification as "civil police".	14 Jun 55		59-21,22
UNC states UNC pass issued Sgt Hong Song Yol reads: "official status: DMZ Police"	14 Jun 55		59-22
JOT #4 KPA/CPV charges UNC bombarded Kyeho-Dong and both sides agree to JOT #4 investigation.	18 Nov 53		28-8
KPA/CPV cite JOT #4 investigation & charge UNC violated AA - bombarded Kyeho-dong 16 Nov 53.	28 Nov 53		30-1,2
KPA/CPV refer to JOT #4 report of 30 Aug 54 incident - charge UNC with violation MDL - AA.	6 Oct 54		48-3,4,6,7
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of UNC violation JOT #4 report 30 Aug 54 incident.	6 Oct 54		48-4,5
KPA/CPV refer to JOT #4 (12 Oct 54) report of 11 Oct 54 incident - charge UNC with ground intrusions & murder & kidnapping	21 Oct 54		49-1,2
KPA/CPV cite evidence of 12 Oct 54 JOT #4 incident (KPA/CPV unilateral report)	21 Oct 54		49-1,2

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC reject KPA/CPV charges of intrusion, murder & kidnapping - JOT #4, 12 Oct 54 investigation.	21 Oct 54	49	2,3,6
KPA/CPV proposes MAC jointly ask NNSC for MIT investigation at Tori-dong & area of Inje (re JOT #4 12 Oct, 54 investigation) & further interview 3 captured UNC intruders (re 30 Aug 54 incident) at Kaesong.	21 Oct 54	49	3,4,5
UNC refuses KPA/CPV proposal of Joint MAC request for MIT investigation re JOT #4, 12 Oct 54 investigation & report & captured intruders at Kaesong.	21 Oct 54	49	6,7
KPA/CPV states unilateral request will be made for MIT investigation re JOT #4 incident, 12 Oct 54, & 3 captured intruders at Kaesong.	21 Oct 54	49	7,8
JOT #5 KPA/CPV cites JOT #5 investigation, (1 Apr 54) - charges UNC bombared KPA/CPV side with 4.2 chemical mortars.	7 Apr 54	40	2,5
KPA/CPV charge & protest JOT #5 (KPA/CPV unilateral report) of 10 Aug 54 incident, fixes blame on UNC.	17 Aug 54	47	15,18
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC violated AA, JOT #5 incident 10 Aug 54.	17 Aug 54	47	17
KPA/CPV charge 2 UNC armed personnel intruded across MDL and were captured on 8 Feb 55 (Kim Kwang Hun and Kim Yong Yol - JOT #5, 9 Feb 55).	22 Mar 55	56	1
KPA/CPV cite names coordinates & UNC units & evidence involved in 8 Feb 55 JOT #5 incident.	22 Mar 55	56	1,2
KPA/CPV cite 8 Feb 55 JOT #5 incident - charge UNC with intent to kidnap, murder & spy.	22 Mar55	56	1
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC intruded MDL, JOT #5 8 Feb 55 incident.	22 Mar 55	56	5,6
UNC charges KPA/CPV witnesses JOT #5 8 Feb 55 incident "rehearsed & coached."	22 Mar 55	56	5
UNC cites erroneous date used by KPA/CPV witnesses statement as evidence of "coached witness" - JOT #5 8 Feb 55 incident.	22 Mar 55	56	5,6
UNC offers Kim Kwang Hun (KPA/CPV witness in JOT #5 8 Feb 55 incident) "political asylum"	22 Mar 55	56	6,7
KPA/CPV repeat charge Kim Kwang Hun (alleged UNC personnel) intruded MDL (JOT #5 8 Feb 55) - cite his desire to return as proof.	22 Mar 55	56	8
KPA/CPV charge UNC armed personnel crossed MDL 10 Aug 54, JOT #5, and wounded 2 KPA/CPV civil police.	17 Aug 54	47	14,18

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV state Lt Col Dye (Senior JOT #5 member) admitted UNC dispatch of intruders (JOT #5 8 Feb 55)	22 Mar 55	56	8
JOT #6 UNC requests JOT #9 investigation	13 Aug 53	11	1,2
JOT #9 bunker investigation	19 Aug 53	12	1
KPA/CPV charge 4 UNC military personnel intruded MDL (JOT #6) on 6 Mar 55 - one UNC intruder shot dead, 3 escaped - cite evidence.	22 Mar 55	56	2
KPA/CPV cite unilateral JOT #6 9 Mar 55 report - charge & protest UNC with armed intrusion & hostile act. (Violation of Armistice Agreement).	22 Mar 55	56	3
Joint Report JOT #9	19 Aug 53	12	1,2
KPA/CPV refers to JOT #6 investigation 5 Jun 54 - charges UNC with violation AA, intrusion by 2 UNC military personnel	14 Jul 54	44	5,6
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of intrusion by 2 UNC personnel, JOT #6, 5 Jun 54 incident - state no UNC personnel missing.	14 Jul 54	44	6,7,8
UNC refers to Peking Radio broadcast re JOT #6, 5 June 54 incident as propaganda.	14 Jul 54	44	7,8
UNC reviews evidence of JOT #6 6 Mar 55 incident.	22 Mar 55	56	7
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of UNC intrusion JOT #6 6 Mar 55 incident.	22 Mar 55	56	7
KPA/CPV recite evidence in KPA/CPV unilateral JOT #6 9 Mar 55 report as proof of UNC intrusion MDL to commit hostile acts.	22 Mar 55	56	9
KPA/CPV charge 7 armed UNC intruders crossed MDL & attacked KPA/CPV civil police 7 May 55.	25 May 55	58	1
KPA/CPV list names of 7 alleged UNC intruders.	25 May 55	58	1
KPA/CPV list evidence of 7 May 55, JOT #6 incident: a. Weapons b. Clothes, cigarettes, etc. c. Grenades d. 6 bodies	25 May 55	58	2
KPA/CPV state their unilateral JOT #6, 9 May 55 report charges UNC with violation paragraphs 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 & 14 AA - charge hostile & provocative acts.	25 May 55	58	2,3,8

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UNC charges KPA/CPV staged JOT #6, 7 May 55 incident.	25 May 55	58	3
UNC cites examples of KPA/CPV staged evidence and coached witnesses, JOT #6, 7 May 55.	25 May 55	58	3,4
KPA/CPV refer to alleged admissions of Lt Col Dye at JOT #6, 9 May 55 investigation.	25 May 55	58	5
UNC denies KPA/CPV charges of UNC violations regarding JOT #6, 7 May 55 incident.	25 May 55	58	5,8
KPA/CPV charge Lt Col Dye, UNC senior JOT #6 obstructed JOT #6, 9 May 55 investigation; cites examples of lack of cooperation.	25 May 55	58	6,7

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JOINT RED CROSS TEAMS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charge suppression and insults by UNC.	20 Aug 53	13	1,2
Investigation of Koje-do, Yongdungpo, and Imjin River camps.	20 Aug 53	13	2
NNSC to investigate Red Cross incidents. para 28 AA.	21 Aug 53	14	1,2,3,4
Joint Red Cross Team investigations.	21 Aug 53	14	1
KPA/CPV cites MITs 1, 2, and 3 reports regarding Joint Red Cross Teams.	18 Nov 53	28	1
KPA/CPV state MIT investigations at Koje-do, Yongdungpo, and Imjin River Bridge confirm violation of AA and agreement on operation of Red Cross Teams by UNC.	18 Nov 53	28	1,4
KPA/CPV cite specific violations by UNC in suppressing Joint Red Cross Teams operations.	18 Nov 53	28	2,3,4,5
UNC cites Swiss and Swede statement that KPA/CPV Red Cross representatives deliberately made task difficult.	18 Nov 53	28	4,5
UNC charge KPA/CPV falsely stated NNSC confirmed UNC use of gas against Joint Red Cross Teams.	9 Mar 54	38	18,19
UNC cites Swiss and Swede unilateral report refuting Czech and Pole report of MIT investigation of Joint Red Cross incidents.	9 Mar 54	38	19

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Security guards.	28 Jul 53	1-4	5
Air field in MAC area.	1 Aug 53	5	-3
Use of indiginous personnel at NNSC camp.	7 Sep 53	17	-4
Six conference buildings at MAC site, use of	3 Oct 53	22	-6
Agreement on MAC Hqs area, its security and its construction approved by MAC.	19 Oct 53	25	-6
First MAC meeting held at MAC Hq Area.	20 Oct 53	26	-1
UNC states 3 KPA/CPV personnel took refuge with UNC guards in JSA on 19 Nov 53; UNC proposed MAC, Sect, or JOT investigation and KPA/CPV refused.	21 Nov 53	29	-10,16
UNC cites UNC unilateral JOT investigation of 19 Nov 53 at JSA; charges KPA/CPV with 3 violations AA: a. forcible retention PW's. b. excess armed guards in JSA. c. Failure of KPA/CPV JOT to meet as requested 3 times.	21 Nov 53	29	-12
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains 3 KPA/CPV personnel who unintentionally wandered into JSA.	21 Nov 53	29	-14,15
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of forcible retention of 3 KPA/CPV personnel.	21 Nov 53	29	-15
UNC requests NNSC dispatch MIT to investigate 3 KPA/CPV personnel in custody of UNC side, 19 Nov 53, JSA incident.	28 Nov 53	30	-5,6,7
KPA/CPV repeats charge of forcible retention of 3 KPA/CPV personnel and refuses MIT investigation.	28 Nov 53	30	-7
UNC again requests JOT investigation of 19 Nov 53 JSA incident (3 KPA/CPV personnel) states NNSC unable to act.	7 Dec 53	32	-14
KPA/CPV rejects proposal to investigate 19 Nov 53 JSA incident and charge UNC with forcible retention of 3 KPA/CPV personnel.	7 Dec 53	32	-15
UNC states result of investigation of 19 Nov 53 JSA incident; identifies 3 KPA/CPV personnel as former ROKA personnel; a. charge KPA/CPV with forcible detention of ROK PW's. b. charge KPA/CPV with false statement regarding release and repatriation of PW's.	7 Dec 53	32	-16,17

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LETTERS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
NNSC letter to MAC 21 Aug and 8 Sep.	16 Sep 53	19-3	
UNC acknowledges receipt of NNSC letter re inaccurate reporting of combat materiel etc. States investigation being made; report later.	18 Nov 53	28-8	
UNC cites CINCUNC letter to NNRC: a. NNRC must release remaining POW's to "Civilian Status" at 230001 Jan 54. b. NNRC must assist POW's to go to neutral nations of choice. c. NNRC to be dissolved after 21 Feb 54.	13 Jan 54	36-6	
UNC states NNRC via 14 Jan 54 letter proposed both sides take custody of their POW's and UNC protested such "default" action.	23 Jan 54	37-4,5	
UNC refers to UNC request for NNSC MIT investigation 18 Jan 54, (re KPA/CPV violation of Par 51, AA). Rejects KPA/CPV letter to UNC re UNC request.	23 Jan 54	37-10	
UNC protests KPA/CPV use of letters (reference 23 Feb 54 KPA/CPV ltr to UNC) to UNC concerning MAC business and asks such matters be voiced at MAC meetings.	9 Mar 54	38-13	
UNC refers to KPA/CPV 23 Feb 54 letter to UNC rejects charges therein.	9 Mar 54	38-14,15	
KPA/CPV refers to this letter 7 Feb 54 to UNC re spare parts.	18 Mar 54	39-1,4	
KPA/CPV refers to 7 May 54 letter from Swiss and Swedes to MAC proposing amendment to AA and reject proposal.	22 May 54	43-16,20,21	
UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal of joint MAC ltr to NNSC. States UNC replied to NNSC letter unilaterally.	6 Aug 54	46-7,9,10	
KPA/CPV refers to UNC letters to NNSC re MIT 5 investigation. Charges UNC attempts deception of NNSC with false data.	26 Apr 55	57-3,4,5,6	
KPA/CPV refers to unilateral reports, UNC letter to KPA/CPV 9 Jun 55 re JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident.	14 Jun 55	59-1	
KPA/CPV protests and charges UNC uses letter to KPA/CPV (re JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident) as substitute for MAC meeting.	14 Jun 55	59-1,2	
UNC states AA does not prescribe specific procedures for negotiations concerning violations of AA. (refers to UNC 9 Jun 55 letter to KPA/CPV)	14 Jun 55	59-8	
UNC refers to UNC letter to KPA/CPV 17 May 55 re "Haeju Bay Incident." Rejects KPA/CPV "self defense measures."	14 Jun 55	59-19	

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LETTERS

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
UNC states that KPA/CPV, in their letter of 1 Feb 56 is trying to capitalize on the unfortunate air incidents that have occurred in transporting NNSC.	14 Feb 56	68	1
KPA/CPV proposes that in reply to the letter of the NNSC, dated June 5, 1956, concerning the temporary withdrawal of the NNITs, the MAC send an answer expressing agreement to the temporary withdrawal of the inspection team based conditionally on two above mentioned points.	7 Jun 56	72-3	
KPA/CPV notes NNSC letter to MAC, 5 Jun, states that the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams is a temporary measure and does not change the legal status of the NNSC.	7 Jun 56	72-7	

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MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Rules of Procedure and Organization.	28 Jul 53		1-7,8
KPA/CPV explain absence of one MAC member.	3 Aug 53		6-1
Tentative rules for MAC.	8 Aug 53		9-1
First MAC meeting held at Hq Area.	20 Oct 53		26-1
Agreement on logistical support and expenses of the MAC, NNSC, NNRC, etc., approved by MAC.	31 Oct 53		27-7
UNC calls KPA/CPV for making opening statement out of turn and ignores KPA/CPV statement. (Precedent)	23 Jan 54		37-4
KPA/CPV states first side to speak has floor at MAC meetings; rejects UNC assertion that side calling meeting may speak first. (Precedent)	23 Jan 54		37-8
UNC charges KPA/CPV uses MAC as propaganda forum.	13 May 54		42-6
UNC protests KPA/CPV use of "ill-mannered" remarks and propaganda at MAC meetings.	22 May 54		43-5,6,25
UNC requests KPA/CPV cease using MAC for propaganda.	17 Aug 54		47-16
KPA/CPV protests and charges UNC uses letter to KPA/CPV (JOT #3 2 Jun 55 incident) as substitute for MAC meeting.	14 Jun 55		59-1,2
UNC charge KPA/CPV calls MAC meetings for propaganda purposes.	14 Jun 55		59-21
KPA/CPV proposes MAC meeting, 15 Jul 55, to discuss NNIT reduction.	14 Jul 55		61-20
UNC and KPA/CPV agree to MAC meeting, 16 Jul 55, to discuss NNIT reduction.	14 Jul 55		61-20,21
UNC side agreed that the MAC authorize the withdrawal of the NNITs stationed in the territory under the military control of both sides. UNC stated that NNISTs could not operate effectively basis of intermittent visits to the ports.	7 Jun 56		72-3,10

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MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
Rules of Procedure and Organization.	28 Jul 53	1	7,8
KPA/CPV explain absence of one MAC member.	3 Aug 53	6	1
Tentative rules for MAC	8 Aug 53	9	1
First MAC meeting held at Hq Area.	20 Oct 53	26	1
Agreement on logistical support and expenses of the MAC, NNSC, NNRC, etc., approved by MAC.	31 Oct 53	27	7
UNC calls KPA/CPV for making opening statement out of turn and ignores KPA/CPV statement. (Precedent)	23 Jan 54	37	4
KPA/CPV states first side to speak has floor at MAC meetings; rejects UNC assertion that side calling meeting may speak first. (Precedent)	23 Jan 54	37	8
UNC charges KPA/CPV uses MAC as propaganda forum.	13 May 54	42	6
UNC protests KPA/CPV use of "ill-mannered" remarks and propaganda at MAC meetings.	22 May 54	43	5,6 25
UNC requests KPA/CPV cease using MAC for propaganda.	17 Aug 54	47	16
KPA/CPV protests and charges UNC uses letter to KPA/CPV (JOT #3 2 Jun 55 incident) as substitute for MAC meeting.	14 Jun 55	59	1,2
UNC charge KPA/CPV calls MAC meetings for propaganda purposes.	14 Jun 55	59	21
KPA/CPV proposes MAC meeting, 15 Jul 55, to discuss NNIT reduction.	14 Jul 55	61	20
UNC and KPA/CPV agree to MAC meeting, 16 Jul 55, to discuss NNIT reduction.	14 Jul 55	61	20,21
UNC side agreed that the MAC authorize the withdrawal of the NNITs stationed in the territory under the military control of both sides. UNC stated that NNISTs could not operate effectively basis of intermittent visits to the ports.	7 ~~Jul~~ June 56	72	3,10
UNC accuses KPA/CPV of using the Military Armistice Commission for propaganda purposes.	10 Nov 56	73	8

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MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE

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Marking of MDL.	29 Jul 53	2	3,4
Marking on map.	30 Jul 53	3	4
Beginning time for marking.	31 Jul 53	4	4,5
Crossing MDL by members of committees, returning displaced civilians, and repatriated PW's.	31 Jul 53	4	5
Form of markers.	1 Aug 53	5	1,2
Authority for crossing MDL by committee representing Displaced Civilians and repatriated PW's.	1 Aug 53	5	2
Erection of markers.	1 Aug 53	5	2
Civilians residents prohibited from crossing MDL.	1 Aug 53	5	3
UNC proposes MAC meeting place move to new building astride MDL.	19 Oct 53	25	7,8
UNC charges KPA/CPV officer crossed MDL and attempted entry of custodian camp armed with pistol; charge violation of para 10 AA.	21 Nov 53	29	17
KPA/CPV charge 5 UNC Korean personnel violated MDL, 3 Apr 54, fired on KPA/CPV civil police. KPA/CPV states one UNC dead, one captured.	7 Apr 54	40	1,5
KPA/CPV charge 5 UNC military personnel (Korean names) intruded their side, 4 Apr 54. Two captured and confessed hostile intentions.	7 Apr 54	40	2
UNC rejects charge and denies knowledge of identity of 4 Apr 54 incident charged at 40th MAC (p-20)	7 Apr 54	40	4
KPA/CPV charge UNC dispatched 3 Columbian officers across MDL for photographic activities.	13 May 54	42	16,17
KPA/CPV charge UNC dispatched 4 "batches" of military personnel across MDL in period 1 to 6 Jul 54; lists names of UNC agents.	14 Jul 54	44	6
KPA/CPV refer to JOT #4 report of 30 Aug 54 incident; charge UNC with violation of MDL and AA.	6 Oct 54	48	3,4,6,7
KPA/CPV state MDL should not be considered as a "Frontier."	14 Dec 54	52	1
KPA/CPV charge 2 UNC armed personnel intruded across MDL and were captured on 8 Feb 55. (Kim Kwang Hun and Kim Yong Yol, JOT #5, 9 Feb 55.)	22 Mar 55	56	1
KPA/CPV cite names, coordinates, and UNC units and evidence involved in 8 Feb 55, JOT #5 incident.	22 Mar 55	56	1,2
KPA/CPV charge 4 UNC military personnel intruded MDL (JOT #6) on 6 Mar 55; 1 UNC intruder shot dead, 3 escaped; cite evidence.	22 Mar 55	56	2

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UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that UNC intruded MDL, JOT #5, 8 Feb 55 incident.	22 Mar 55	56-	5,6
KPA/CPV charge 7 armed UNC intruders crossed MDL and attacked KPA/CPV civil police, 7 May 55. (JOT #6)	25 May 55	58-	1
KPA/CPV reviews evidence of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55; charge UNC armed "special agents" crossed MDL, committed hostile acts, violated para 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14 of AA.	14 Jun 55	59-	3,4,5,16
KPA/CPV agrees to UNC proposal to survey MDL to establish additional MDL markers at site of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55, incident.	14 Jun 55	59-	6,7

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
JRCT investigate Koje-do, Yongdungpo, Imjin River	20 Aug 53	13-2	
KPA/CPV cites MIT's 1,2, and 3 reports re Joint Red Cross Teams.	18 Nov 53	28-1	
KPA/CPV state MIT investigations at Koje-do, Yongdungpo, and Imjin River Bridge confirm violation of AA and agreement on operation of Red Cross Teams by UNC.	18 Nov 53	28-1,4	
UNC requests NNSC dispatch MIT to investigate 3 KPA/CPV personnel in custody of UNC since 19 Nov 53 JSA incident.	28 Nov 53	30-5,6,7	
KPA/CPV repeats charges of forcible retention of 3 KPA/CPV personnel and refuses MIT investigation.	28 Nov 53	30-7	
UNC proposes NNSC conduct MIT investigation of 2 KPA/CPV defectors of 25 Sep 53 incident.	18 Dec 53	33-2	
KPA/CPV rejects UNC proposal for NNSC MIT investigation of 25 Sep 53 2 KPA/CPV defector incident.	18 Dec 53	33-2,3	
UNC refers to UNC request for NNSC MIT investigation 18 Jan 54, (re KPA/CPV violation of Par 51, Armistice Agreement). Rejects KPA/CPV letter to UNC re UNC request.	23 Jan 54	37-10	
UNC states Uiju MIT investigation inconclusive due to KPA/CPV restrictions on team-cite examples.	9 Mar 54	38-15	
UNC cites Swiss and Swede unilateral report refuting Czech and Pole report MIT investigation of Joint Red Cross incidents.	9 Mar 54	38-19	
KPA/CPV denies UNC charge (12 Oct 53) that KPA/CPV brought crated MIG's to Uiju airfield. Cites negative results of MIT #4.	18 Mar 54	39-9	
UNC charge Czech and Poles continually support KPA/CPV refusal of 4 MIT and NNIT investigations in N. Korea.	22 May 54	43-21,22,23	
KPA/CPV cite their approval of UNC request for MIT investigation at Uiju Airfield.	22 May 54	43-24	
KPA/CPV proposes MAC jointly ask NNSC for MIT investigation at Tori-dong and area of Inje (re JOT #4, 12 Oct 54 investigation) and further interview 3 captured UNC intruders (re 30 Aug 54 incident) at Kaesong.	21 Oct 54	49-3,4,5	

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC refuses KPA/CPV proposal of Joint MAC request for MIT investigation re JOT #4, 12 Oct 54 investigation and report and 3 captured intruders at Kaesong.	21 Oct 54	49	6,7
KPA/CPV cites MIT investigation at Uiju (14 Oct 53) as example of impartiality of NNSC.	21 Oct 54	49	7
KPA/CPV states certain UNC requests for MIT investigations refused by NNSC as not in conformity with AA.	21 Oct 54	49	7
KPA/CPV states unilateral request will be made for MIT investigation re JOT #4 incident, 12 Oct 54, and 3 captured intruders at Kaesong.	21 Oct 54	49	7,8
UNC quotes 19, 27 Jan and 12 Feb 54 KPA/CPV letters to NNSC refusing permission of MIT investigations in N. Korea.	21 Oct 54	49	8
KPA/CPV propose NNSC dispatch MIT to Onjong-ni (N. Korea) to investigate 5 Feb 55 incident.	9 Feb 55	53	6,8
UNC rejects KPA/CPV request for MIT investigation, Onjong-ni. (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea incident)	9 Feb 55	53	7
UNC cites KPA/CPV inconsistency of previously refusing MIT investigations and now demanding same at Onjong-ni. (re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	9 Feb 55	53	7
KPA/CPV states unilateral request will be made to NNSC for MIT investigation at Onjong-ni. (5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea Incident)	9 Feb 55	53	8,9
KPA/CPV propose NNSC send MIT to Kaesong to interview Hoste.	10 Feb 55	54	1,2,3
UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal for MIT interview of Belgian soldier, Roger F. Hoste at Kaesong.	10 Feb 55	54	2
KPA/CPV state MIT investigation at Uiju Airfield proved KPA/CPV had MIG's in Korea before Armistice Agreement.	21 Feb 55	55	4
KPA/CPV state MIT 5 investigation (Yellow Sea Incident) confirms UNC committed hostile acts and intrusions.	26 Apr 55	57	1,6
KPA/CPV list evidence of MIT 5 investigation (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea Incident) a. 8 auxiliary fuel tanks b. 24 KPA/CPV witnesses c. Jet fuel d. Impact markings of dropped tanks on ground. e. 2 KPA/CPV MIG pilots testify UNC aircraft attacked MIG's.	26 Apr 55	57	2,3

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV states MIT investigation 13-23 Feb 55 completed. Cites evidence and findings of Czech and Pole unilateral report.	26 Apr 55	57	2,3,12
KPA/CPV state UNC radar photos of RB-45 course and navigators log prove UNC aircraft flew over KPA/CPV side (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident)	26 Apr 55	57	4
KPA/CPV reject UNC claim radar photo shows ice 30 miles off shore N. Korean west coast.	26 Apr 55	57	4,5
UNC rejects KPA/CPV use of Czech and Pole unilateral MIT 5 report--states no joint MIT 5 report submitted. (re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea incident)	26 Apr 55	57	9
KPA/CPV reject UNC claim as to wind direction of 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident.	26 Apr 55	57	5
UNC charges KPA/CPV obstructed Uiju MIT #5 investigation. Charges collusion with Czechs and Poles.	5 Jul 55	60	5,6
UNC cites Czech and Pole obstruction and veto of UNC request on 9 Feb 55 for MIT investigations of 12 various N. Korean airfields and locations.	5 Jul 55	60	6,7
UNC quotes Czech Gen Bures, 29 Jan 54: Polish Col Bibrowski, 10 Feb 54, rejecting UNC request for MIT investigations.	5 Jul 55	60	7
UNC cites Swiss and Swede approval of UNC 9 Feb 54 MIT requests.	5 Jul 55	60	7
UNC charges Czechs and Poles delayed MIT investigation at 6 N. Korean airfields permitting removal of MIG evidence by KPA/CPV.	5 Jul 55	60	8
UNC states radar surveillance proved MIG's removed before MIT's arrival.	5 Jul 55	60	8
UNC contrasts KPA/CPV failure to allow MIT's access to aircraft movement documents, with UNC cooperative actions toward MIT's in S. Korea.	5 Jul 55	60	8,9
UNC cites testimony of 2 KPA/CPV, 21 Jun 55, Air Force officer defectors proving KPA/CPV deception and obstruction of MIT's 6,7, and 8.	5 Jul 55	60	11,12
KPA/CPV charges and cites examples of UNC obstruction of NNSC, NNIT's, and MIT's.	5 Jul 55	60	21,22

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KPA/CPV refer to MIG #5 investigation at Onjong-ni charge UNC use of false data and evidence. Cite examples: a. radar photos b. international waters c. fuel tanks d. ice formations off coast e. weather information	5 Jul 55	60	22,23
KPA/CPV charge UNC obstructed and limited investigation by MIT #9 and 10 in S. Korea, cites examples.	5 Jul 55	60	24
KPA/CPV states KPA/CPV air force strong before AA. Cites "Uiju" MIT #4 investigation witnessing MIG's at airfield and MIT's 6, 7, and 8.	5 Jul 55	60	25-26
UNC reviews results of 10 MIT investigations.	14 Jul 55	61	9
UNC states failure of MIT's to arrive at conclusive joint reports due to KPA/CPV obstruction and collusion with Czech and Poles. Cites examples.	14 Jul 55	61	9
UNC refers to inconclusive results of MIT 1, 2, and 3 investigations.	14 Jul 55	61	9
UNC quotes Swiss and Swede unilateral report of MIT 1, 2, and 3. Indicates KPA/CPV charges exaggerated and Red Cross personnel at fault.	14 Jul 55	61	9,10
UNC refers to "inconclusive" results of MIT #4 (Uiju) and 60 MAC meeting states MIT #4 did not admit MIG's were in Korea since before the Armistice.	14 Jul 55	61	10
UNC quotes Gen Rihner (Swiss) 62 NNSC meeting. Summary of MIT #4 results inconclusive.	14 Jul 55	61	11
UNC quotes Gen Bures (Czech) 105 NNSC meeting. Indicates Czech biased attitude (re MIT investigations)	14 Jul 55	61	11
UNC quotes Col Biabrowski (Pole) 105 NNSC meeting showing partisan attitude of Polish delegation in NNSC. (re MIT investigations)	14 Jul 55	61	12
UNC cites Swiss and Swede unilateral MIT #5 report and inconclusive results due to Czech and Pole partisan attitude.	14 Jul 55	61	12
UNC cites inconclusive results of MIT's 6, 7, and 8.	14 Jul 55	61	13,14
UNC cites obstruction and partisan tactics of KPA/CPV and Czechs and Poles during MIT 6, 7, and 8 investigations.	14 Jul 55	61	13,14

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	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
KPA/CPV charged that UNC did not allow MIT's #9 and #10 to visit some areas, produced only certain witnesses, and did not provide the necessary transportation. They stated that the UNC interfered with the witnesses.	29 Aug 55	66	22
KPA/CPV states that the dispatch of MIT's at the request of both sides proves that NNSC is performing its function.	29 Aug 55	66	25
Following 5 Feb 55 attack on KPA/CPV aircraft over NK territory, and the dispatch of MIT #5 at request of KPA/CPV, UNC demanded the dispatch of teams #6, #7, and #8 to investigate six airfields in NK. The UNC charges were based on slander and were proven false by the investigations.	29 Aug 55	66	29
It was not until 7 Jan 56 that KPA/CPV reported they had 21 combat aircraft destroyed. But, if MITs 4,6,7 & 8 were allowed to inspect Uiju Airfield in October 53, they would have proved that KPA/CPV was guilty of illegal entry of combat aircraft.	14 Feb 56	68	4
NNSC has established fixed teams to inspect the ports-of-entry in the North and South and has dispatched mobile teams to conduct special investigations; e.g. Koje-do, Yongdung-po, and Imjin River Bridge investigations in Aug 53; Inchon in Jan 54; and Onjong-ni investigation in Feb 55.	25 Feb 56	69	3
Further, KPA/CPV points out that NNSC sent out a MIT to Koje-do and Yongdung-po in Sep 53, and to Uiju Airfield in Oct 53; therefore NNSC has carried out the obligations of the AA.	25 Feb 56	69	3,4
KPA/CPV cite examples that obstructed MIT 10 at Chinhae and MIT 9 at Osan.	25 Feb 56	69	9
Frustration of MITs in North charged by UNC thru KPA/CPV refusal of a/c movement records & denial of inspection of alleged airfield boundaries. UNC cooperation cited in MITs 9 & 10 being allowed to inspect a/c movement records and a/c on airfield.	31 May 56	70	4,5,6
UNC also obstructed, restricted & interfered with MITs - examples cited.	4 Jun 56	71	5,6
KPA/CPV claims to have withdrawn large amount of combat materiel & military personnel. Also cite MIT investigations in north & damage to UN planes (including F-86 jets) during war as proof of strong up-to-date airforce before Armistice was signed.	4 Jun 56	71	9,10 11
UNC cites Czech/Pole denial of MIT inspections & quotes KPA/CPV refusal of MITs in letter to NNSC - 12 Feb 54. Gen Mohn (Swede) & Gen Wacker (Swiss) also quoted as stating KPA/CPV refusal of MIT is violation of AA	4 Jun 56	71	17,18 25

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KPA/CPV states that aircraft was equipped with six 12.7mm machineguns and that NNSC would be requested to dispatch a Mobile Inspection Team to conduct an investigation on the arms of the aircraft.	10 Nov 56	73	8,9

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Procedures for operation NNIT's.	19 Aug 53	12	-2,3
NNIT's begin functioning.	19 Aug 53	12	-2
Reporting procedures Par 13c and d of AA concerning NNIT's.	19 Aug 53	12	-2,3
Letter re unsatisfactory UNC logistic support to Czechs and Poles.	28 Aug 53	15	-2
KPA/CPV cites NNSC protest of UNC treatment Swedish NNIT's member at Taegu.	9 Sep 53	18	-5
NNIT difficulties Pusan.	21 Sep 53	20	-7,8
Boarding ships by NNIT's.	21 Sep 53	20	-7,8
UNC prohibits NNIT's from boarding ships for inspection.	20 Oct 53	26	-1,2,3
UNC defines Par 13c and d Armistice Agreement re need for inspection of ships by NNIT's.	20 Oct 53	26	-1,2
KPA/CPV disagrees with UNC restriction of NNIT's boarding ships.	20 Oct 53	26	-3
KPA/CPV charge UNC refused NNIT at Inchon right to inspect shipment of POW's.	23 Jan 54	37	-3
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge (in their 23 Feb 54 letter to UNC) of UNC obstruction of NNIT at Inchon.	9 Mar 54	38	-21
UNC charge KPA/CPV do not permit NNIT's freedom of movement in N. Korean Ports of Entry.	9 Mar 54	38	-21
UNC states UNC personnel responsible for assault on NNIT personnel at Taegu was disciplined.	9 Mar 54	38	-21
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC abducted Polish NNIT member (Jan Hajdukiewicz). Cites escapee's press conference.	9 Mar 54	38	-22
UNC explains 11 Sep 53 incident of UNC failure to open box for NNIT inspection. States letter of explanation sent NNSC 19 Oct 53.	9 Mar 54	38	-23
UNC repeats NNIT's will not be permitted to board UNC ships.	9 Mar 54	38	-23
KPA/CPV charge UNC obstructs, assaults, and abducts NNIT personnel. Cites examples.	9 Mar 54	38	-25
KPA/CPV cites data from NNIT reports re UNC shipment of spare parts Aug 53 - Feb 54 and again Aug 53 - Nov 53.	18 Mar 54	39	-3
UNC contrasts KPA/CPV restrictions on NNIT's in N. Korea to freedom of inspection in S. Korea.	18 Mar 54	39	-7,8

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV again charges UNC with restricting and obstructing NNIT's. i.e. boarding ships, failure to report spare parts, etc.	18 Mar 54	39-11	
KPA/CPV cite 15 Apr 54 report from Czechs and Poles of NNSC protest of UNC restriction of NNIT's from boarding ships.	20 Apr 54	41-1,2,15,16	
KPA/CPV charge 9n 20 and 21 Jan 54 UNC refused NNIT's entrance to Inchon Harbor.	20 Apr 54	41-2	
KPA/CPV cites Czech and Pole report 15 Apr 54 protesting UNC refusal to allow inspection of bones in Pusan and Inchon.	20 Apr 54	41-2,15,16	
KPA/CPV cites UNC assault on Capt Larsson, Swedish NNIT at Taegu.	20 Apr 54	41-3	
KPA/CPV charges UNC with obstructing NNIT's.	20 Apr 54	41-3,4,5,14,15 16	
KPA/CPV charge UNC insults, threatens, assaults and abducts NNIT personnel.	20 Apr 54	41-3,14	
KPA/CPV cites attempt to abduct 2 Polish NNIT personnel at Kango.	20 Apr 54	41-3,14	
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 13g, 13j, 17 and 43, AA. Obstruction of NNSC, NNIT's.	20 Apr 54	41-4,13,14	
UNC rejects KPA/CPV use of Czech and Pole unilateral report re evaluation of rotation combat personnel, and materiel for period 1 Oct-30 Nov 54 and cites Swiss and Swede unilateral report.	20 Apr 54	41-5,6,7,8	
UNC charges Czechs and Poles obstruct and delay NNIT investigations at Sinuiju and Uiju. (Oct 53)	20 Apr 54	41-10	
UNC states freedom and facilities necessary provided by UNC for NNIT's in S. Korea.	20 Apr 54	41-11	
UNC charges Czech and Poles use tactics intended to obstruct and delay NNIT's in N. Korea.	20 Apr 54	41-11,12	
UNC repeats; states NNIT's will not be permitted to board ships.	20 Apr 54	41-12	
KPA/CPV charge UNC with obstructing and restricting NNSC and NNIT's.	13 May 54	42-5,11,14,21,	
KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructs NNIT's.	22 May 54	43-19,23	
UNC charge Czech and Poles continually support KPA/CPV refusal of 4 NNIT investigations in N. Korea.	22 May 54	43-21,22,23	

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC refers to Czech and Poles as KPA/CPV "colleagues" and charge "connivance."	22 May 54	43	22,23
KPA/CPV cite anti-NNIT demonstrations at Inchon, Pusan, Kunsan, and Seoul on 31 Jul 54.	3 Aug 54	45	1
KPA/CPV charge shots fired at NNIT personnel at Pusan, 31 Jul 54.	3 Aug 54	45	1
KPA/CPV charge 3 bombs thrown in NNIT compound at Kunsan, 1 Aug 54.	3 Aug 54	45	1
UNC states NNSC and NNIT's not hindered nor prevented from carrying out their duties by S. Korean demonstrations 31 Jul and 1 Aug 54.	3 Aug 54	45	3
KPA/CPV refers to 4 Aug 54 letter from NNSC requesting better security for NNSC NNIT personnel.	6 Aug 54	46	1
KPA/CPV states NNIT's at Taegu threatened by UNC despite UNC letter to NNSC (4 Aug 54) assuring safety.	6 Aug 54	46	2
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charges of condoning violence and threats toward NNIT's.	6 Aug 54	46	6
KPA/CPV insists UNC oral assurance NNIT's to be protected.	6 Aug 54	46	8,9,10,11
UNC cites reports from each NNIT (Southern Ports) as of 1200 hours 6 Aug 54 to show NNIT's not hampered by UNC.	6 Aug 54	46	8,9
KPA/CPV charges UNC refuses to assure NNSC that offenders of NNIT's will be punished. Charges violation Para 13e, AA.	6 Aug 54	46	10
KPA/CPV charges UNC refused to punish personnel involved in threats and violence to NNIT's.	17 Aug 54	47	10
KPA/CPV states UNC fails to provide NNSC and NNIT's with security. Cites anti-NNSC demonstrations at (9-10 Aug 54) Kangnung, Kunsan, Seoul.	17 Aug 54	47	11,12,13,18,19
UNC states NNSC and NNIT's being afforded full protection. Cite methods.	17 Aug 54	47	12,13
UNC states signatories of AA don't have authority to punish or command civilians--domestic concern of soverign nations (ref. punishment of anti-NNIT demonstrators) rejects KPA/CPV insistence on punishment of civilians.	17 Aug 54	47	16,17
UNC contrasts KPA/CPV circumvention and obstruction of NNIT's and inspection system with UNC cooperation and assistence of NNIT's.	5 Jul 55	60	3

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NNITS

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UNC quotes Gen Mohn (Swede) 107th NNSC meeting--UNC allows NNITs free movement and inspection in South in contrast to restrictions and limitations of NNITs in North.	5 Jul 55	60	4
KPA/CPV cites examples of KPA/CPV cooperative support of NNSC and NNITs.	5 Jul 55	60	20,21
KPA/CPV charges and cites examples of UNC obstruction of NNSC, NNITs, and MITs.	5 Jul 55	60	22,24
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of UNC obstruction of NNITs. Cites totals of inspections by NNITs in South Korea.	5 Jul 55	60	30,31
KPA/CPV refers to NNSC letter (3 May 55) to MAC proposing reduction of NNITs and agrees.	14 Jul 55	61	1,2
KPA/CPV proposes Secretaries prepare joint MAC reply and agreement to NNSC 3 May 55 letter proposing reduction of NNITs.	14 Jul 55	61	2
UNC quotes Gen Wacker (Swiss) 114 NNSC meeting. Urges KPA/CPV reduce NNIT restrictions and adopt system of inspection for NNITs as in South Korea.	14 Jul 55	61	14
KPA/CPV charge UNC avoids answering NNSC proposal for reduction of NNITs (re 3 May 55 NNSC letter to MAC)	14 Jul 55	61	16,18
KPA/CPV propose MAC meeting 15 Jul 55 to discuss NNIT reduction.	14 Jul 55	61	20
UNC and KPA/CPV agree to MAC meeting 16 Jul 55 to discuss NNIT reduction.	14 Jul 55	61	20,21
UNC informs KPA/CPV UNC not finished with study of NNSC proposal to reduce NNITs.	16 Jul 55	62	1
UNC states UNC will propose MAC meeting when ready to answer NNSC proposal for NNIT reduction.	16 Jul 55	62	1
KPA/CPV refers to demands made at 64th MAC for immediate effective measures to eliminate restrictions place on NNITs. Charged UNC instead of lifting restrictions was increasing them.	29 Aug 55	66	34
KPA/CPV lodges strong protest against new restrictions and demands that UNC side fulfill duties imposed by AA and also demanded immediate steps to guarantee normal work of NNITs.	29 Aug 55	66	35
UNC states that the AA does not prescribe any method of means of conducting an inspection, in view of the safety of the teams the use of helicopters is justified as a temporary substitute.	29 Aug 55	66	36

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NNITS

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UNC reads a telegram from NNIT #7, Taegu which said that helicopter inspections were satisfactory for the present situation.	29 Aug 55	66	36,37
UNC states that it has always complied scrupulously with the provisions of para 13c and 13d, and has actively cooperated with NNSC to facilitate inspections by NNITs.	29 Aug 55	66	37
KPA/CPV charges that the telegram from NNIT #7, Taegu was written in an atmosphere created by the conditions and the demands of UNC.	29 Aug 55	66	37
UNC states that the value of the NNITs has been destroyed by tactics of the Czechs and Poles.	14 Feb 56	68	11,12 18,20
UNC refers to the statement made by Gen Mohn in the 87th NNSC meeting held on 15 Jan 54, concerning the rotation of personnel and replacement of materiel, proving that inspection in the North is a farce.	14 Feb 56	68	12,13
UNC refers to statement made by Gen Gross in the 133d NNSC meeting held on 3 Jun 54, denouncing the Czech/Pole informational reports.	14 Feb 56	68	13,14
UNC refers to statement made by Gen Grafstroem in 66th NNSC meeting, on 11 Nov 53, concerning the inspection of Sinanju Airfield.	14 Feb 56	68	15
In 73d NNSC meeting held on 30 Nov 53, Col Bossi reported on Taegu Airfield, stating that Czechs and Poles make a big issue of the slightest administrative error.	14 Feb 56	68	16
UNC brings up incident when Col Stary, Czech, in 91st NNSC, 22 Jan 55, said "AA does not provide for NNITs to make special investigations." To which Gen Wacker, Swiss replied, "A continuation of par 46 does provide for special reports.	14 Feb 56	68	17
UNC pointed out that teams fixed in the South were very active, while teams in the North, according to reports, were almost non-existent.	14 Feb 56	68	19,20
UNC stated that NNITs were never permitted to check lines of communication from Manchuria or Siberia that obviously existed, and that KPA/CPV never permitted checking of air and sea traffic in North Korea.	14 Feb 56	68	20

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NNITs

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NNSC has established fixed teams to inspect the ports-of-entry in the North and South and has dispatched mobile teams to conduct special investigations; e.g. Koje-do, Yongdung-po, and Imjin River Bridge investigations in Aug 53; Inchon in Jan 54; and Onjong-ni investigation in Feb 55.	25 Feb 56	69	3
KPA/CPV charged that UNC prevented spot-check inspections.	25 Feb 56	69	7,28
As an example of how the UNC is hindering the function of NNSC, KPA/CPV brought out the inspection at Pusan on 12 Sep 53 where the team is prohibited to board ships.	25 Feb 56	69	6,7,28
Furthermore, KPA/CPV brought out the helicopter inspections on 20 Aug 55 and 16 Jan 56 at Pusan that prohibited proper investigations.	25 Feb 56	69	7,8
KPA/CPV charge UNC with restricting movement of NNIT members, allowing them to live within barbed wire, and escorting them by "jail vans".	25 Feb 56	69	8,9
KPA/CPV state that UNC charged KPA/CPV and Czech-Poles with attempting to get information of military secrecy involving the Kunsan incident.	25 Feb 56	69	12,13
KPA/CPV asks why it is of no concern to NNSC - and their side to establish the cause of the plane crash near Taejon as UNC had stated.	25 Feb 56	69	13
KPA/CPV states that UNC's lack of concern for the plane crash of 7 Nov is linked with the plot to disrupt the NNSC.	25 Feb 56	69	13
KPA/CPV claim they have been adhering to the obligations toward the NNSC, by submitting reports on rotation and replacement, permitting NNITs to make inspections at any time they wished. They cited examples of Sinuiju and Manpo from Aug 53 to Jan 56.	25 Feb 56	69	14
KPA/CPV point out that Gen Rhiner, Swiss, in 68th NNSC, on 24 Nov 53, said that cooperation with the teams in the north is satisfactory.	25 Feb 56	69	15
By saying NNSC is "ineffective," UNC has insulted NNSC. On Aug 5, 55, Pres Rhee demanded NNITs leave South Korea by Aug 13, 55 and threatened violence. On Aug 29, 55, Gen Parks stated NNSC should be dissolved as did Adm Moore on Feb 5,56, to a UP correspondent.	25 Feb 56	69	29
UNC charges KPA/CPV with illegal introductions and blocking requested inspections thru collusion with Czech-Pole NNIT members, while UNC faithfully observed AA provisions & cooperated in NNIT inspections in the South.	31 May 56	70	2
UNC cites drastic contrast between UNC and KPA/CPV introduction reports to NNITs. UNC charges KPA/CPV with having 400 - 500 combat aircraft now, all illegally introduced & not reported.	31 May 56	70	2,3

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	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
KPA/CPV charged with use of unapproved points of entry, unreasonable train arrivals & insufficient notice to NNITs of train arrival at ports.	31 May 56	70	4
UNC recalls KPA/CPV rejection of Swiss-Swede proposals to withdraw NNITs to DZ, saying unification of Korea & withdrawal of troops must come first. UNC is entitled to take steps to protect itself.	31 May 56	70	6,7
UNC notifies KPA/CPV, NNSC & Inchon, Pusan & Kunsan inspection teams that UNC will provisionally suspend its performance of AA provisions governing operations of NNSC & NNITs in area under UNC control while KPA/CPV remains in default. UNC regards AA as still in force.	31 May 56	70	7,8,10, 11
UNC sees no purpose in NNSC teams remaining in North.	31 May 56	70	8
KPA/CPV charge UNC, not KPA/CPV, obstructed NNSC work & illegally introduced materiel, UNC charges in 70th MAC aimed at justifying new UNC illegal act which cannot be justified in any way, & again demand UNC withdraw statement concerning withdrawal of NNITs.	4 Jun 56	71	13,14 21
KPA/CPV proposes that in reply to the letter of the NNSC, dated June 5, 1956, concerning the temporary withdrawal of the NNITs, the MAC send an answer expressing agreement to the temporary withdrawal of the inspection team based conditionally on two above mentioned points.	7 Jun 56		72-3
UNC side agreed that the MAC authorize the withdrawal of the NNITs stationed in the territory under the military control of both sides. UNC stated that NNISTs could not operate effectively basis of intermittent visits to the ports.	7 Jun 56		72-3,10
KPA/CPV charged that UNC persistence in withdrawing the NNITs from SK is an attempt to deprive the NNSC and its inspection teams of their functions and authority and is a serious violation of the AA.	7 Jun 56		72-5,10
KPA/CPV again referred to UNC rejection of KPA/CPV proposal to withdraw NNIST to DMZ with right of reentry to ports.	7 Jun 56		72-6
UNC charges KPA/CPV introducing illegally combat materiel and collusion with Polish and Czech members of the NNITs.	7 Jun 56		72-9
KPA/CPV charges UNC committed an illegal act in declaring unilaterally that the NNITs should withdraw from SK.	7 Jun 56		72-10

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General:			
Accounting of NNSC and NNRC personnel under Par 13c AA. (arrival and departure report.)	16 Sep 53		19-3
Repatriation of POW's terminated.	28 Sep 53		21-3,4
Repatriation of POW's termination date and post date negotiation re POW's.	28 Sep 53		21-4
98,742 KPA/CPV POW's.	28 Sep 53		21-4
NNRC dissolved.	28 Sep 53		21-4
12,772 POW's returned to UNC.	28 Sep 53		21-4
KPA/CPV cite terms for custody of captured personnel not repatriated.	7 Oct 53		23-1
Custodial Camps.	7 Oct 53		23-1
KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft circled over NNRC POW compounds to threaten captured prisoners of war.	19 Oct 53		25-2,5
Agreement Logistical Support and Expenses of the MAC, NNSC, NNRC, etc., approved by MAC.	31 Oct 53		27-7
UNC states KPA/CPV should direct complaints of operation of NNRC to responsible NNRC.	21 Nov 53		29-5
UNC cites CINCUNC letter to NNRC: a. NNRC must release remaining POW's to "Civilian status" at 230001 Jan 54. b. NNRC must assist POW's to go to Neutral Nations of choice. c. NNRC to be dissolved after 21 Feb 54.	13 Jan 54		36-6
KPA/CPV charges UNC caused NNRC to "illegally" deliver 21,900 POW's to UNC side.	23 Jan 54		37-1,2,8
KPA/CPV states UNC must return all 21,900 POW's to custody of NNRC.	23 Jan 54		37-4,9
UNC states NNRC "avoided" obligation to release POW's to civilian status.	23 Jan 54		37-4
UNC states NNRC via Jan 54 letter proposed both sides take custody of their POW's and UNC protested such "default" action.	23 Jan 54		37-4,5
KPA/CPV state all POW's were properly repatriated or disposed of in accordance with AA and NNRC.	17 Aug 54		47-3
UNC rejects KPA/CPV attempt to revive NNRC discussion.	22 May 54		43-6
KPA/CPV state all POW's who were deceased or escapted. Sick or wounded and repatriated POW's were properly accounted for in Dec 51, Aug 52, and Aug 53.	17 Aug 54		47-3,4

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General:			
KPA/CPV charges UNC retains large numbers of captured personnel in violation of AA and Terms of Reference, NNRC.	17 Aug 54	47	4,5,9
POW's of UNC have already been repatriated or transferred to NNRC.	26 Nov 55	67	3
Indian Custodian Force:			
Indian delegation to arrive.	4 Aug 53	7	1
KPA/CPV charge UNC violation of Art I, Terms of Reference for NNRC.	10 Aug 53	10	3
Use of helicopters for Indian Forces.	28 Aug 53	15	1
Freedom of movement of Indian members.	28 Aug 53	15	1
Indian Representatives.	28 Aug 53	15	1
Indian Red Cross.	28 Aug 53	15	1
Armed Forces India.	28 Aug 53	15	1
Delivery of POW's to Indian Forces.	31 Aug 53	17	2,3
KPA/CPV protests S. Korean hostile attitude toward Indian Custodian Force.	7 Oct 53	23	4
KPA/CPV charge ROK intends attack and "mass breakout" of non-repatriates from Indian Custodial Forces.	7 Oct 53	23	4
KPA/CPV submits list of 499 "Rhee and Chiang" agents to Indian Custodian Forces.	14 Oct 53	24	2
KPA/CPV charge S. Korean Govt. proposes attack on Indian Forces.	14 Oct 53	24	5
KPA/CPV charges ROK openly threatens Indian Custodian Forces and NNRC.	31 Oct 53	27	3,4
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of threats to NNRC or Indian Forces.	31 Oct 53	27	5,7
UNC states control of interviews of POW's is responsibility of Custodian Forces India.	31 Oct 53	27	5,7
KPA/CPV propose Custodial Indian Forces use force to search compound and break up organized agent controls etc.	1 Dec 53	31	5,6,10,11
UNC acknwoedge receipt of letter taken by NNRC and Custodian Indian Forces from agent in compound and denies support of such agents, etc.	1 Dec 53	31	7
UNC asks KPA/CPV to direct complaint to NNRC and Indian Forces.	1 Dec 53	31	7,8,9
KPA/CPV states UNC uses "Rhee" and "Chiang Kai-Shek" special agents, obstructs explanations, threatens NNRC and Indian Forces.	7 Dec 53	32	4,5,6,7,8 9,12

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Indian Custodian Forces (Cont'd)			
UNC states NNRC and Custodial Indian Forces are responsible and capable of control of POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-11,12,13,1
KPA/CPV ask UNC position on use of force by Indian Force.	7 Dec 53		32-12,13
KPA/CPV repeat cite of letter taken from "Rhee" agent by Indian guards at Tongjang-ni.	21 Dec 53		34-1,8
KPA/CPV states Interim Report of Indian, Czech, and Pole members of NNRC 28 Dec 53 confirms following UNC violations: a. Use of special agents in POW compounds to obstruct NNRC. b. Use of violence at Tongjang-ni c. Delay of explanations and repatriation of POW's. d. Murder of POW's who desired to be repatriated. e. Threats to NNRC. f. Responsible for delay of explanations and repatriation of POW's.	10 Jan 54		35-2,6
UNC states KPA/CPV quoted only Indian, Czech and Pole portions of Interim Report.	10 Jan 54		35-4
KPA/CPV states 90 day explanation "must be made up" and remaining POW's must remain in Indian Force and NNRC custody 30 days after.	10 Jan 54		35-4,7
KPA/CPV makes formal proposal in support of NNRC: a. Explanations to be continued and 90 day period made up. b. Political conference to have 30 days after 90 day period to decide question of remaining POW's. c. Indian Force to continue custody. d. Each side to remove control and influence over POW's. e. Maintain security around areas of POW camps. f. Not influencing or interferring with NNRC. g. Guarantee logistic support of NNRC and Indian Force and POW's.	13 Jan 54		36-3,4,7
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC used agents to "sabotage" explanations and threatened NNRC and Indian Forces.	23 Jan 54		37-2,8
UNC outlines conduct of release of POW's by Indian Forces to UNC 20-21 Jan 54.	23 Jan 54		37-5,6,7
Lee Sang Cho says captured personnel not for repatriation were all turned over to CFI of NNRC.	26 Nov 55	67	4

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Obstruction of Repatriation:			
KPA/CPV charge UNC delayed construction NNRC explanation facilities.	7 Oct 53		23-1,6,8
Explanation sites in custodial camps, KPA/CPV charges and protests UNC delays building site.	7 Oct 53		23-2,8
KPA/CPV cite NNRC proposal of extension of time limit for explanations to POW's.	7 Oct 53		23-3
KPA/CPV cite 90 day time limit for POW explanations.	7 Oct 53		23-3,5,6,7
KPA/CPV charge UNC with obstructing and delaying repatriation of POW's.	7 Oct 53		23-4,7
UNC states explanation facilities were built and not accepted by NNRC. New facilities being constructed.	7 Oct 53		23-5,7
KPA/CPV notifies UNC 400 KPA/CPV personnel to enter POW compounds daily to conduct explanations, etc.	14 Oct 53		24-7
UNC states Par 8 and 11 of Terms of Reference, NNRC sets time limit for POW explanation.	7 Oct 53		23-5,7
KPA/CPV charge UNC delay of construction of explanations compounds.	14 Oct 53		24-6
KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructs NNRC and "sabotages" the custody explanations and repatriation of POW's.	14 Oct 53		24-6,7,8,9
UNC denies KPA/CPV allegations as to obstruction of NNRC.	14 Oct 53		24-7,8
UNC limits freedom of movement of KPA/CPV explanation personnel to one route to and from compound.	14 Oct 53		24-8
KPA/CPV protests UNC limitation of movement KPA/CPV explanation personnel to route to and from compound.	14 Oct 53		24-9,10
UNC denies KPA/CPV allegations re obstruction of NNRC and use of agents.	19 Oct 53		25-3,4,5,6
KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructs and sabotages, delays explanations NNRC.	31 Oct 53		27-1,2,3,5,6,7
KPA/CPV protests UNC delay and obstruction of explanations and violation of AA and Terms of Reference NNRC.	31 Oct 53		27-2,5,6,7
KPA/CPV protest UNC refusal to extend 90 day explanation period.	31 Oct 53		27-4

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Obstruction of Repatriation (Cont'd):			
UNC denies KPA/CPV charges of obstruction of NNRC explanation.	31 Oct 53		27-4
KPA/CPV states 90 day explanation period must be extended.	31 Oct 53		27-7,8
KPA/CPV charge and protest that UNC continues sabotage, use of secret agents, smuggled radio sets, etc., to POW's to obstruct NNRC.	21 Nov 53		29-1,2,3,4,12 13,14
UNC reviews UNC efforts to expedite repatriation of POW's despite repeated changes in construction requirements of NNRC and KPA/CPV.	21 Nov 53		29-5,6
KPA/CPV repeats charges of UNC retention of 27,000 POW's, delay and sabotage of NNRC, use of secret agents.	21 Nov 53		29-13,14,16
UNC charges KPA/CPV officer crossed MDL and attempted entry custodian camp armed with pistol. Charge violation of Par 10 AA.	21 Nov 53		29-17
UNC states KPA/CPV have failed to conduct explanations for POW's for 7 days.	28 Nov 53		30-7,8
KPA/CPV repeats charge of UNC obstruction, sabotage of NNRC, use of special agents in POW camps.	28 Nov 53		30-8
KPA/CPV repeat charge and protest UNC obstruction, threats and delay of explanations NNRC.	1 Dec 53		31-4,5,8,9,1
UNC cites examples of KPA/CPV delays of explanations: a. Specific dates KPA/CPV failed to hold explanations. b. NNRC refuses to change schedule of explanations for KPA/CPV.	7 Dec 53		32-1,2,3,4
UNC states KPA/CPV responsible for delay of explanations to KPA/CPV POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-1,2,14
KPA/CPV states UNC failed to give rosters of POW's given to custody of NNRC.	7 Dec 53		32-4,5
KPA/CPV states UNC plans forcible retention of POW's after explanations completed.	7 Dec 53		32-4,8,9,12
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC delayed construction of NNRC facilities deliberately.	7 Dec 53		32-5,6
UNC refutes charges by KPA/CPV re threats and obstruction of NNRC, delay of construction of explanation facilities, use of agents, murder of POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-9,10,11

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Obstruction of Repatriation (Cont'd):			
KPA/CPV cite failure to UNC to furnish nonrepatriate POW rosters to KPA/CPV.	21 Dec 53		34-3,6
UNC states rosters of non-repatriate POW's were furnished NNRC. No requirement in AA to give rosters to KPA/CPV.	21 Dec 53		34-6
UNC repeats rejection of KPA/CPV proposal of extension of 90 day explanation period.	21 Dec 53		34-6,14
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC delayed NNRC explanations by delayed construction of NNRC facilities and use of special agents, threats to NNRC and Indian Force.	21 Dec 53		34-7,8,9,10
KPA/CPV state delayed 90 explanation period "must be made up."	21 Dec 53		34-13,14
UNC states KPA/CPV is responsible for delayed explanations.	21 Dec 53		34-14
KPA/CPV charges UNC deliberately delays explanations.	10 Jan 54		35-3,6,7
KPA/CPV states NNRC 2 Jan 54 letter and Interim Report points out: a. Explanation period should be extended, legitimate and necessary. b. That non-repatriate POW's remaining must be referred to Political Conference.	10 Jan 54		35-3,7
UNC cites Swiss and Swede members NNRC separate Interim Report placing blame for delays on KPA/CPV.	10 Jan 54		35-4,5
KPA/CPV states NNRC desires to continue explanations.	13 Jan 54		36-2
UNC states UNC will not consider reopening or extension of explanation period.	13 Jan 54		36-5
UNC states KPA/CPV failed to give explanations the NNRC POW's were available.	9 Mar 54		38-16
UNC cites KPA/CPV delaying tactics re explanations to NNRC POW's.	9 Mar 54		38-16
KPA/CPV repeat charges that UNC obstructed, violated NNRC; threatened POW's, delayed explanations, etc.	22 May 54		43-16,19
Due to American obstruction, Indian Delegate withdrew proposal to discuss Final Report of NNRC.	26 Nov 55	67	3

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Terms of Reference:			
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Terms of Reference NNRC.	31 Oct 53		27-1,2,5,6,7
KPA/CPV charges UNC distorts and violates Terms of Reference NNRC.	7 Dec 53		32-4,5
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates Par 11, Terms of Reference NNRC by using: a. Brutality and murders b. Special agents c. Threatening NNRC d. Forcible abduction of 27,000 POW's	21 Dec 53		34-11,12,13
UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal re NNRC support. States only both military commanders may agree to amend NNRC Terms of Reference.	13 Jan 54		36-6,7
UNC states NNRC has right to interpret but not amend Terms of Reference.	13 Jan 54		36-4,5
KPA/CPV repeat charge UNC disrupted Terms of Reference NNRC.	9 Mar 54		38-24
KPA/CPV charge UNC "wrecked" Terms of Reference NNRC.	22 May 54		43-1,3,16,17 23,24
KPA/CPV charges UNC violated Geneva Convention, Terms of Reference, NNRC and AA.	17 Aug 54		47-6,8
KPA/CPV repeats charge that UNC obstructed NNRC. "wrecked the Terms of Reference for the NNRC."	5 Jul 55		60-17
KPA/CPV repeats charges that UNC: a. Forcibly detained 21,000 POW's. b. Abducted 2,000,000 N. Korean Civilians. (Para 59, AA)	14 Jul 55		61-19,20
NNRC			
KPA/CPV stated that NNRC records and personnel of KPA/CPV side had revealed the evils practiced by the UNC in the Tongjang-ni camp.	29 Aug 55	66	15
KPA/CPV claimed UNC violated Terms of Reference when UNC abducted 21,000 in Jan 54 and sent them to ROKA and Chaing Kai-shek Army in Taiwan.	26 Nov 55	67	3

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Arrival of Czechs and Pole representatives.	30 Jul 53	3-3,4	
Facilities for personnel	30 Jul 53	3-3,4	
Initial introduction of representatives.	1 Aug 53	5-1,4	
NNSC to investigate Red Cross incidents. (Par 28 AA)	21 Aug 53	14-1,2,3,4	
Letter to UNC re unsatisfactory logistic support of Czechs and Poles NNIT.	28 Aug 53	15-2	
Use of indigenous personnel at NNSC camp.	7 Sep 53	17-4	
KPA/CPV cites NNSC protest of UNC treatment Swedish members at Taegu.	9 Sep 53	18-5	
Accounting of NNSC and NNRC personnel under Par 13c AA (arrival and departure report).	16 Sep 53	19-2,3	
NNSC letters to MAC 21 Aug and 8 Sep 53	16 Sep 53	19-3	
NNSC desires both sides to define Combat Aircraft and spare parts.	28 Sep 53	21-2,3	
Agreement Logistical Support and Expenses of the MAC, NNSC, NNRC, etc., approved by MAC.	31 Oct 53	27-7	
NNSC proposes reduction of number of MIT's from 10 to 6. MAC agree.	1 Dec 53	31-12	
UNC charge Czech and Poles not objective, merely repeat accusations of KPA/CPV.	9 Mar 54	38-18	
UNC charge KPA/CPV falsely stated NNSC confirmed UNC use of gas against Joint Red Cross Teams.	9 Mar 54	38-18,19	
KPA/CPV charge UNC threatened "continued existence" of NNSC in UNC 19 Feb 54 letter to NNSC.	9 Mar 54	38-25	
KPA/CPV cites NNSC Adm Instruction #23 (Sep 53) to NNIT's to report spare parts, dismantled parts.	18 Mar 54	39-2	
KPA/CPV charges UNC insults NNSC and enumerates same. (Protest UNC reference to Czechs and Poles as "colleagues of our side") Intimidation, slander and kidnapping.	18 Mar 54	39-11,12	
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of insults to NNSC.	18 Mar 54	39-12	
KPA/CPV cite 15 Apr 54 report from Czechs and Poles of NNSC protest of UNC restriction of NNIT's from boarding ships.	20 Apr 54	41-1,2,15,16	
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 13g, 13j, 17 and 43, AA. Obstruction of NNSC, NNIT's.	20 Apr 54	41-4,13,14	

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC rejects KPA/CPV use of Czech and Pole unilateral report re evaluation of rotation combat personnel and materiel for period 1 Oct - 30 Nov 53 and cites Swiss and Swede unilateral report.	20 Apr 54	41	5,6,7,8
UNC quotes Senior Swede member NNSC remark at 116 NNSC meeting which charged Czechs and Poles with partisan tactics and dishonest preparation of NNSC evaluation report (1 Oct - 30 Nov 53)	20 Apr 54	41	6,7
UNC states Polish member NNSC (Jan Hajdukiewicz) voluntarily defected to UNC. Rejects KPA/CPV charge of abduction.	20 Apr 54	41	12
UNC charges KPA/CPV and "colleagues" on NNSC deliberately distort facts and figures to discredit UNC.	20 Apr 54	41	12
UNC charges KPA/CPV and Czechs and Poles with illegal conspiracy.	20 Apr 54	41	15
KPA/CPV charge UNC with obstructing and restricting NNSC and NNIT's.	13 May 54	42	5,11,14,21, 24
KPA/CPV charges UNC with slandering, threatening and interfering with NNSC.	13 May 54	42	5,21
UNC states and cites comments from Swiss and Swede NNSC unilateral report, 4 May 54, refuting Czech and Pole unilateral report 30 Apr 54 and allegations that UNC violates Paras 13c and d, AA.	13 May 54	42	6,18,19
KPA/CPV charge UNC deliberately "jeopardizes and sabotages" Geneva Conference and NNSC.	22 May 54	43	21,25
UNC refers to Czech and Poles as KPA/CPV "colleagues" and charge "connivance."	22 May 54	43	22,23
KPA/CPV charges and protests charges UNC threatens and jeopardizes NNSC with planned obstruction and sabotage, violates Para 13c, AA.	3 Aug 54	45	1,2,9
UNC states NNSC and NNIT's not hindered nor prevented from carrying out their duties by S. Korean demonstrations 31 Jul and 1 Aug 54.	3 Aug 54	45	3
KPA/CPV refers to 4 Aug 54 letter from NNSC requesting better security for NNSC NNIT personnel.	6 Aug 54	46	1
KPA/CPV charge Sec. of State Dulles declared NNSC to be eliminated.	6 Aug 54	46	2,12
KPA/CPV proposes joint reply by MAC to NNSC 4 Aug 54 letter and submits draft.	6 Aug 54	46	3,4,5,6

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KPA/CPV charge UNC condones acts of threats and violence toward NNSC in order to wreck AA and NNSC.	6 Aug 54	46	3,8,11,12
UNC refers to KPA/CPV reference to Sec. Dulles' (Pg 2, 46 MAC). Reminds KPA/CPV MAC isn't place to discuss political affairs.	6 Aug 54	46	7
UNC rejects KPA/CPV proposal of joint MAC ltr to NNSC. States UNC replied to NNSC letter unilaterally.	6 Aug 54	46	7,9,10
KPA/CPV charges UNC attempts to eliminate NNSC. Uses threats and violence.	17 Aug 54	47	4,5,9,10,11 18,19
KPA/CPV charges Gen Hull stated NNSC should be "disbanded" 8 Aug 54 and supports anti-NNSC demonstrations.	17 Aug 54	47	10,11,13,18
KPA/CPV refers to firing at Pusan NNIT (31 Jul 54) and bombing Kunsan NNIT, (1 Aug 54) demands violators be punished.	17 Aug 54	47	10,14
KPA/CPV states UNC fails to provide NNSC and NNIT's with security. Cites anti-NNSC demonstrations at (9-10 Aug 54) Kangnung, Kunsan, Seoul.	17 Aug 54	47	11,12,13,14 18,19
UNC states NNSC and NNIT's being afforded full protection. Cite methods.	17 Aug 54	47	12,13
UNC refute KPA/CPV charge Gen Hull advocated disbanding NNSC. Cite Gen Hull's promist of protection to NNSC (8 Aug 54)	17 Aug 54	47	12,16
UNC charges KPA/CPV Czech and Pole members of NNSC are partisan and biased and controlled by KPA/CPV.	21 Oct 54	49	6,8,9
KPA/CPV charge attempts to discredit NNSC.	21 Oct 54	49	7
KPA/CPV cites MIT investigation at Uiju (14 Oct 53) as example of impartiality of NNSC.	21 Oct 54	49	7
KPA/CPV states certain UNC requests for MIT investigations refused by NNSC as not in conformity with AA.	21 Oct 54	49	7
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of UNC attempt to eliminate NNSC.	21 Oct 54	49	8
UNC quotes 19, 27 Jan and 12 Feb 54 KPA/CPV letters to NNSC refusing permission of MIT investigations in N. Korea.	21 Oct 54	49	8

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV refers to UNC letters to NNSC re MIT 5 investigation. Charges UNC attempts deception of NNSC with false data.	26 Apr 55	57	3,4,5,6
KPA/CPV charge UNC slander, abuse and attempt to eliminate NNSC.	26 Apr 55	57	6,7,11,12,14
UNC insists KPA/CPV direct queries and complaints re 5 Feb 55 incident to NNSC. Refuses to discuss at MAC.	26 Apr 55	57	9
UNC rejects and denies KPA/CPV charge that UNC tries to destroy NNSC. UNC cites UNC statements of 49th MAC.	26 Apr 55	57	9,10
UNC quotes 107th NNSC meeting (Gen Wacker-Swiss) conctrasting UNC frequent rotation of personnel and materiel with KPA/CPV very limited reports of spare parts only.	5 Jul 55	60	3,4
UNC quotes Gen Mohn (Swede) 107th NNSC meeting--UNC allows NNIT's free movement and inspection in South in contrast to restrictions and limitations of NNIT's in North.	5 Jul 55	60	4
UNC charges KPA/CPV obstructed Uiju MIT #5 investigation. Charges collusion with Czechs and Poles.	5 Jul 55	60	5,6
UNC cites Czech and Pole obstruction and veto of UNC request on 9 Feb 55 for MIT investigations of 12 various N. Korean airfields and locations.	5 Jul 55	60	6,7
UNC quotes Czech Gen Bures, 29 Jan 54: Polish Col Bibrowski, 10 Feb 54 rejecting UNC request for MIT investigations.	5 Jul 55	60	7
UNC cites Swiss and Swede approval of UNC 9 Feb 54 MIT requests.	5 Jul 55	60	7
UNC charges Czechs and Poles delayed MIT investigation at 6 N. Korean airfields permitting removal of MIG evidence by KPA/CPV.	5 Jul 55	60	8
UNC states radar surveillance proved MIG's removed before MIT's arrival.	5 Jul 55	60	8
UNC contrasts KPA/CPV failure to allow MIT's access to aircraft movement documents, with UNC cooperative actions toward MIT's in S. Korea.	5 Jul 55	60	8,9
UNC demands of KPA/CPV: a. Accurate accounting of all combat materiel and aircraft b. NNSC be furnished corrected reports of all combat materiel c. Cease illegal introduction of combat materiel and aircraft	5 Jul 55	60	14

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KPA/CPV charge UNC attempting to "abrogate" the AA and eliminate the NNSC.	5 Jul 55	60	16,17,20,24
KPA/CPV cites examples of KPA/CPV cooperative support of NNSC and NNIT's.	5 Jul 55	60	20,21
KPA/CPV charges and cites examples of UNC obstruction of NNSC, NNIT's, and MIT's.	5 Jul 55	60	21,22
KPA/CPV charges UNC "slanders" Czech and Poles.	5 Jul 55	60	24,25,28,32
UNC charges KPA/CPV "pretended" support of AA and NNSC will cease when convenient to KPA/CPV new aggression.	5 Jul 55	60	32
KPA/CPV refers to NNSC letter (3 May 55) to MAC proposing reduction of NNIT's and agrees.	14 Jul 55	61	1,2
KPA/CPV proposes Secretaries prepare joint MAC reply and agreement to NNSC 3 May 55 letter proposing reduction of NNIT's.	14 Jul 55	61	2
UNC refers to UNC charges at 60th MAC meeting concerning Czech and Pole collusion with KPA/CPV.	14 Jul 55	61	2,3
UNC quotes Gen Mohn (Swede) 96, 105, 114 and 122d NNSC meetings--examples of Czech and Polish partisan attitude.	14 Jul 55	61	3,4,5,6,7
UNC quotes Minister Escher, (Swiss) 176, 179 NNSC meetings describes Czech and Pole partisan attitude.	14 Jul 55	61	5,6
UNC quotes Gen Wacker (Swiss) 102, 122d NNSC meetings. Cites examples of Czech and Pole partisan attitude.	14 Jul 55	61	6,8
UNC quotes Gen Gross (Swiss) 133d NNSC meeting denouncing Czech and Pole partisan reporting tactics.	14 Jul 55	61	8
UNC quotes Gen Jodahl (Swede) 141 NNSC meeting citing failure of NNSC to perform its mission.	14 Jul 55	61	8,9
UNC states failure of MIT's to arrive at conclusive joint reports due to KPA/CPV obstruction and collusion with Czech and Poles. Cites examples.	14 Jul 55	61	9
UNC quotes Swiss and Swede unilateral report of MIT's 1, 2, and 3. Indicates KPA/CPV charges exaggerated and Red Cross personnel at fault.	14 Jul 55	61	9,10
UNC quotes Gen Rihner (Swiss) 62 NNSC meeting. Summary of MIT #4 results inconclusive.	14 Jul 55	61	11

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UNC quotes Gen Bures (Czech) 105 NNSC meeting. Indicates Czech biased attitude (re MIT investigations)	14 Jul 55	61	11
UNC quotes Col Biabrowski (Pole) 105 NNSC meeting showing partisan attitude of Polish delegation to NNSC. (re MIT investigations)	14 Jul 55	61	12
UNC cites Swiss and Swede unilateral MIT #5 report and inconclusive results due to Czech and Pole partisan attitude.	14 Jul 55	61	13
UNC cites obstruction and partisan tactics of KPA/CPV and Czechs and Poles during MIT 6,7, and 8 investigations.	14 Jul 55	61	13,14
UNC quotes Gen Wacker (Swiss) 114 NNSC meeting---urges KPA/CPV reduce NNIT restrictions and adopt system of inspection for NNIT's as in S. Korea.	14 Jul 55	61	14
UNC charges that: a. Czechs and Poles maintain "unneutral and partisan attitude b. Czech and Pole collusion with KPA/CPV actively thwarts investigation of illegal KPA/CPV air force build-up	14 Jul 55	61	15
KPA/CPV charges UNC attempts to destroy NNSC.	14 Jul 55	61	16,17
KPA/CPV charge UNC avoids answering NNSC proposal for reduction of NNIT's (re 3 May 55 NNSC letter to MAC).	14 Jul 55	61	16,18
KPA/CPV charges UNC "slanders" NNSC and Czechs and Poles.	14 Jul 55	61	17
UNC again demands that KPA/CPV: a. Give UNC accurate accounting of all combat materiel and aircraft received since Armistice. b. Provide NNSC with corrected reports of combat materiel and aircraft illegally introduced. c. Cease illegal introduction of combat materiel and aircraft.	14 Jul 55	61	19
KPA/CPV charges UNC obstructs, threatens, insults, and assaults and bombs NNSC members.	14 Jul 55	61	20
UNC informs KPA/CPV UNC not finished with study of NNSC proposal to reduce NNIT's.	16 Jul 55	62	1
UNC states UNC will propose MAC meeting when ready to answer NNSC proposal for NNIT reduction.	16 Jul 55	62	1

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NNSC

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
Unneutral activities of Czechs/Poles well known to ROK Govt. Rok Govt has perfect right to voice opposition to abuse of the diplomatic priveleges.	6 Aug 55	63	8
KPA/CPV refers to ltr NNSC to MAC 10 Aug 55 expressing concern over grave situation in South Korea created by threats of Rhee Clique, and the interference with work of the NNSC in South Korea.	12 Aug 55	64	1
KPA/CPV refers to ltr Acting Foreign Minister, ROK, to NNSC giving an ultimatum to NNSC to leave South Korea. 5 Aug 55.	12 Aug 55	64	2
Under cloak of demonstrations UNC is imposing additional restrictions upon the activities of NNIT's, Rhee clique has perpetrated acts under manipulation of UNC for purpose of eliminating NNSC.	12 Aug 55	64	2
UNC mobilizing propaganda organs and used MAC conference room to protect Rhee and pretend NNSC is incapable of functioning.	12 Aug 55	64	3
UNC must bear responsibility for seriously violation AA and must take effective measures to prevent incidents that threaten NNSC.	12 Aug 55	64	4
KPA/CPV proposes joint ltr MAC to NNSC in which UNC would make damaging admissions.	12 Aug 55	64	5,6,7
UNC admits priveleges afforded NNSC members under AA but also states AA imposes obligations upon NNSC members regarding conduct.	12 Aug 55	64	9
UNC presented extensive evidence in 60th and 61st MAC meetings of the unneutral activities of Czechs/Pole members of NNSC.	12 Aug 55	64	9,10
KPA/CPV together with Czech/Pole members of NNSC responsible for situation in South Korea.	12 Aug 55	64	10
Unneutral activities of Czechs/Poles have made it impossible for CINCUNC to provide all diplomatic priveleges.	12 Aug 55	64	10
UNC refers KPA/CPV to ltr SrMbr UNC MAC to NNSC in which he stated that though increased security was necessary, no inspection would be refused, some might be deferred.	12 Aug 55	64	11,12
UNC proposed more suitable ltr to NNSC that ltr proposed by KPA/CPV.	12 Aug 55	64	13
KPA/CPV says UNC has expressed willingness to fulfill responsibilities under AA but has refused to give NNSC assurances.	12 Aug 55	64	15
Situation in South Korea threatens the existance of NNSC, UNC has no justified reason to refuse to discuss the problem.	12 Aug 55	64	15,16

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NNSC

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UNC acknowledged responsibility for the security of NNSC but states that the Czechs/Poles and KPA/CPV are exploiting situation for propaganda purposes.	12 Aug 55	64	15,16
UNC states that since singning of AA no NNSC member has sustained injury. This indicates ability of CINCUNC to carry out responsibilities.	12 Aug 55	64	19
KPA/CPV again demands that all restrictions on NNSC be removed.	12 Aug 55	64	21
UNC stated that NNSC would be referred to ltr SrMbr UNC MAC toNNSC 10 Aug 55 and minutes of 64th MAC for answer to their ltr of 10 Aug 55.	12 Aug 55	64	22
KPA/CPV stated that LT-6G aircraft was a combat aircraft and had been so reported to NNSC.	21 Aug 55	65	4,5
KPA/CPV cited outgoing combat materiel reports for 12 Aug 55 when two LT-6G aircraft were reported as outgoing combat aircraft.	21 Aug 55	65	13,14
UNC referred to ltr NNSC to MAC 3 May 55, expressing willingness to reduce to three ports of entry in north and three ports of entry in south, and to reduction of personnel of the teams.	29 Aug 55	66	1,3,10
UNC noted that the UNC had proposed the discontinuance of Taegu and the reopening of Kunsan. NNSC had noted this change in its ltr of 3 Aug 55.	29 Aug 55	66	1,2
UNC proposed ltr MAC to NNSC saying that MAC interposed no objection to reduction.	29 Aug 55	66	2
UNC requests signature of KPA/CPV.	29 Aug 55	66	2
KPA/CPV stated that NNSC played positive role in supervising AA and that proposed changes should not reduce that role.	29 Aug 55	66	2,3
KPA/CPV agreed in principle to suggested ltr to NNSC but suggested that the specific arrangements be entrusted to Secretaries.	29 Aug 55	66	3
UNC stated that KPA/CPV proposal for handling by Secretaries was not necessary and again requested signature by KPA/CPV.	29 Aug 55	66	3,4
KPA/CPV states that the delay in answering NNSC was due to the UNC side, and proposed a meeting of the Secretaries after the conclusion of 66th MAC.	29 Aug 55	66	4
UNC proposed a recess in order to allow Secretaries to consider ltr to NNSC and to secure signature of KPA/CPV.	29 Aug 55	66	4

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NNSC

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KPA/CPV agreed that ltr should be signed and dispatched to NNSC on 29 Aug 55.	29 Aug 55	66	4
UNC informed KPA/CPV that the reduction was only a temporary measure.	29 Aug 55	66	4,10
UNC refers to charges made in 60th and 61st MAC meetings, that Czech/Pole members of NNSC were not neutral but were biased toward the KPA/CPV side and stated that records of NNSC were official proof of the fact.	29 Aug 55	66	7
UNC stated that KPA/CPV must consider the official records of NNSC as false and that Sr Mbrs of NNSC delegations deliberately uttered untruths many times. This is an admission by KPA/CPV as well as UNC that NNSC is useless and ineffective.	29 Aug 55	66	7,8
UNC charged that tactics of Czech/Pole members of NNSC has made work of the Commission valueless and has allowed KPA/CPV to circumvent and ignore all provisions of Para 13.	29 Aug 55	66	9
UNC charged that during the anti-NNIT demonstrations in south Czechs/Poles resorted to insidious propaganda rather than cooperating with INC in efforts to handle the situation.	29 Aug 55	66	10
KPA/CPV charges that UNC in collusion with Rhee Clique recently perpetrated hostile acts to wreck AA. KPA/CPV charged that UNC slandered Czechs/Poles and KPA/CPV in order to manufacture another intrigue.	29 Aug 55	66	12,13
KPA/CPV stated that UNC had since the beginning restricted the NNSC. A long list of alleged restrictions and violations followed.	29 Aug 55	66	18,19,20, 21,22
KPA/CPV stated that NNSC had complained about the restricted living conditions in the south as well as the other restrictions imposed there. Swiss and Czech members had discussed this with UNC but no improvement had been noted. This is connected to UNC desire to paralyze work of NNSC.	29 Aug 55	66	23
After Czechs/Pole members of NNSC opposed UNC MIT requests and it became apparent that NNSC would not be a tool of UNC, the UNC decided to destroy the NNSC.	29 Aug 55	66	24,25
UNC side in attempt to eliminate NNSC has clamored that KPA/CPV illegally introduced combat materiel in violation of AA. UNC has instigated Rhee Clique to insult and threaten Czech/Pole members of NNIT's.	29 Aug 55	66	25
KPA/CPV lists incidents against NNSC and cites NNSC ltr of 4 Aug 54 protesting previous incidents and requesting corrective action.	29 Aug 55	66	26,27

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NNSC

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KPA/CPV cites assurances given by RADM Brittain and Gen Hull that full protection would be given NNSC. KPA/CPV said that Secretary of State, Dulles, slandered NNSC and openly supported the illegal violence.	29 Aug 55	66	27
American Government in Feb 55 discussed putting an end to NNSC, and in a memo to the Swiss and Swede governments had openly insisted on the elimination of the NNSC.	29 Aug 55	66	27
KPA/CPV said UNC dared not oppose the reduction proposed in NNSC ltr of 3 May 55, but delayed action and in collusion with Rhee Clique had perpetrated the prococative acts designed to eliminate NNSC.	29 Aug 55	66	27,28
UNC had inspired Rhee Clique to make the statement on 1 Aug 55 to grab territory south of 38th parallel, and to send an ultimatum on 5 Aug 55 to NNSC demanding withdrawal from South Korea by 2400 hours, 13 Aug 55.	29 Aug 55	66	28
KPA/CPV charged that UNC refused to act and instead imposes additional restrictions on NNSC.	29 Aug 55	66	28
Czechs/Poles have consistently carried out obligations imposed on them by AA. NNSC has proved that there is a need for the Commission.	29 Aug 55	66	31
KPA/CPV charged that in 66th MAC the UNC has finally unmasked itself by bluntly expressing determination to wreck AA and eliminate NNSC.	29 Aug 55	66	32
UNC states that it has always complied scrupulously with the provisions of Para 13c and 13d, and has actively cooperated with NNSC to facilitate inspections.	29 Aug 55	66	37
KPA/CPV states that the entire responsibility for wrecking the AA and eliminating NNSC rests with UNC. UNC should admit it.	29 Aug 55	66	37
UNC states that KPA/CPV, in their letter of 1 Feb 56, is trying to capitalize on the unfortunate air incidents that have occurred in transporting NNSC.	14 Feb 56	68	1
The KPA/CPV charge that the helicopter accident in Pusan on 27 Jan 56 was not accidental is preposterous.	14 Feb 56	68	1
UNC stated that KPA/CPV attempts to relate the death of Col Erikkson, a member of Swedish Delegation of NNSC on 7 Jan 56, the aircraft accident near Taechon on 7 Nov 55, the explosion of "Kashmir Princess" on 11 Apr 55, are merely efforts to support KPA/CPV false propaganda.	14 Feb 56	68	1,2
In the letter KPA/CPV stated that UNC has indicated that it would not take further measures for guaranteeing security of NNSC. UNC merely refused to permit Czechs and Poles to probe into aviation activities. Such things are handled by proper authorities.	14 Feb 56	68	2

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NNSC

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UNC stated that KPA/CPV is trying to make it appear that UNC is responsible for failure of NNSC by endangering lives of NNSC members.	14 Feb 56	68	3
UNC stated that an examination of the records of reports of combat materiel and personnel made to NNSC by respective sides indicated KPA/CPV never intended to fulfill requirements of the AA.	14 Feb 56	68	3
KPA/CPV stated UNC was attempting to shirk responsibility for series of NNSC accidents.	14 Feb 56	68	7
KPA/CPV stated that on 10 Aug 53 UNC assured NNSC of the safety of its members, but up to now has failed to do so. KPA/CPV demanded that UNC take practical measures to preclude reoccurrence of similar accidents.	14 Feb 56	68	7,8
KPA/CPV says that UNC, by attempting to eliminate NNSC, is obstructing the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.	14 Feb 56	68	8,9
KPA/CPV accused UNC of making slanderous statements against KPA/CPV, and NNSC Czech-Pole members and instigating Syngman Rhee clique to make statements about wrecking AA and with demonstrations against NNSC.	14 Feb 56	68	9
UNC again stated that airplane accidents (NNSC transportation) were not violations of AA. That UNC made a full investigation and that results were given to Polish delegate of NNSC.	14 Feb 56	68	10
UNC refers to the statement made by Gen Mohn in the 87th NNSC meeting held on 15 Jan 54, concerning the rotation of personnel and replacement of materiel, proving that inspection in the North is a farce.	14 Feb 56	68	12,13
UNC refers to statement made by Gen Gross in the 133d NNSC meeting held on 3 Jun 54, denouncing the Czech/Pole informational reports.	14 Feb 56	68	13,14
UNC brings up incident when Gen Krzemien, Pole, in 133d NNSC said "We have responsibility to our respective governments." To which Gen Jodahl, Swede, replied, "NNSC is an independent body."	14 Feb 56	68	14
UNC refers to statement made by Gen Grafstroem in 66th NNSC meeting, on 11 Nov 53, concerning the inspection of Sinanju Airfield.	14 Feb 56	68	15
In 73d NNSC meeting held on 30 Nov 53, Col Bossi reported on Taegu Airfield, stating that Czechs and Poles made a big issue of the slightest administrative error.	14 Feb 56	68	16
UNC brings up incident when Col Stary, Czech, in 91st NNSC, 22 Jan 55, said "AA does not provide for NNITs to make special investigations." To which Gen Wacker, Swiss replied, "A continuation of par 46 does provide for special reports."	14 Feb 56	68	17

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	NNSC	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
A/CPV questions UNC concerning alleged incidents signed to eliminate NNSC.		14 Feb 56	68	21,22
C answers in the negative to all questions.		14 Feb 56	68	22
A/CPV charges UNC with wrecking the AA and minating the NNSC, in conspiracy with Syngman e Clique.		25 Feb 56	69	1,6,16, 29
A/CPV say that NNSC is fulfilling its mission.		25 Feb 56	69	3,4,15, 24
SC has established fixed teams to inspect the rts-of-entry in the North and South and has dis-tched mobile teams to conduct special investiga-ons; e.g. Koje-do, Yongdung-po, and Imjin River dge investigations in Aug 53; Inchon in Jan 54; d Onjong-ni investigation in Feb 55.		25 Feb 56	69	3
rther, KPA/CPV points out that NNSC sent out MIT to Koje-do and Yongdung-po in Sep 53, and Uiju Airfield in Oct 53; therefore NNSC has ried out the obligations of the AA.		25 Feb 56	69	3,4
A/CPV claim that were it not for NNSC, UNC's ar policy" would have materialized.		25 Feb 56	69	4,5
/CPV states that the Czech and Polish gov-ments have proved that NNSC was necessary; that on 26 Apr 55, Swiss stated NNSC have ured the status of peace in Korea.		25 Feb 56	69	4
an example of how the UNC is hindering the action of NNSC, KPA/CPV brought out the in-ction at Pusan on 12 Sep 53 where the team is hibited to board ships.		25 Feb 56	69	6,7,28
thermore, KPA/CPV brought out the helicopter spections on 20 Aug 55 and 16 Jan 56 at Pusan t prohibited proper investigations.		25 Feb 56	69	7,8
/CPV charge UNC with restricting movement of T members, allowing them to live within barb-wire, and escorting them by "jail vans".		25 Feb 56	69	8,9
/CPV cite examples that obstructed MIT 10 Chinhae and MIT 9 at Osan.		25 Feb 56	69	9
/CPV charge UNC with threatening the safety NNSC members ever since Sep 53 when Captain rson, Swiss, was manhandled at Taegu.		25 Feb 56	69	9,10, 24,26
/CPV charges UNC with instigating Syngman clique to threaten NNSC members and throw-bombs into their quarters.		25 Feb 56	69	10,26, 27
CPV bring out demonstrations of 30 Jul 54 Won Yong Duk threatened Polish and Czech ers.		25 Feb 56	69	10
/CPV cite meeting of Syngman Rhee and Sect te Dulles during summer of 54 when Dulles d US would help expel NNSC.		25 Feb 56	69	10,11

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KPA/CPV refers to the letter of 4 Aug 54, where the NNSC requested the UNC ensure the security of NNSC members.	25 Feb 56	69	11
R/Adm Brittain indicated NNSC would be protected, KPA/CPV stated, but at the same time Sect State Dulles slandered NNSC and said it would be eliminated.	25 Feb 56	69	11
Gen Hull also indicated similar attitude, and Won Yong Duk in coordination with Dulles and Hull threatened to oust NNSC from S.Korea.	25 Feb 56	69	11,12
KPA/CPV claim Won Yong Duk, on 1 Aug 55, said the Syngman Rhee Clique would seize the territory south of the 38th and dissolve the NNSC.	25 Feb 56	69	12
KPA/CPV continue, saying that the clique on 5 Aug 55, demanded the NNSC withdraw from South Korea by 2400 hours, 13 Aug.	25 Feb 56	69	12
KPA/CPV charge UNC with causing incidents threatening the lives of NNSC members.	25 Feb 56	69	12,26, 27
KPA/CPV state that UNC charged KPA/CPV and Czech-Poles with attempting to get information of military secrecy involved in the Kunsan incident.	25 Feb 56	69	12,13
KPA/CPV asks why it is of no concern to NNSC and their side to establish the cause of the plane crash near Taejon as UNC had stated.	25 Feb 56	69	13
KPA/CPV states that UNC's lack of concern for the plane crash of 7 Nov is linked with the plot to disrupt the NNSC.	25 Feb 56	69	13
KPA/CPV claim they have been adhering to the obligations toward the NNSC, by submitting reports on rotation and replacement, permitting NNITs to make inspections at any time they wished. They cited examples of Sinuiju and Manpo from Aug 53 to Jan 56.	25 Feb 56	69	14
KPA/CPV point out that Gen Rhiner, Swiss, in 68th NNSC, on 24 Nov 53, said that cooperation with the teams in the North is satisfactory.	25 Feb 56	69	15
KPA/CPV say that NNSC can overcome the difficulties created by UNC if the 4 nations cooperate.	25 Feb 56	69	15,16
KPA/CPV refer to the statement of the Federal Council of Swiss Confederation, in its report of 26 Apr 55, when they stated that NNSC has played a useful part in spite of the difficulties it had to overcome.	25 Feb 56	69	16
KPA/CPV bring out agreement of 3 May 55, whereby NNSC would agree to temporary reduction, but although NNSC received ultimatum from Syngman Rhee in Aug 55, they continued their work.	25 Feb 56	69	16
KPA/CPV demands that UNC cease their plots eliminate the NNSC.	25 Feb 56	69	20

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UNC says that KPA/CPV was embarrassed by their statements in the 68th MAC, and is now attempting to blame UNC for the failure of the NNSC.	25 Feb 56	69	20
UNC repeats their demands of the 68th MAC concerning providing UNC and NNSC with corrected reports of combat ma teriel, ceasc introduction of combat materiel, and remove all combat materiel introduced into Korea since signing of AA.	25 Feb 56	69	22,23 24
By saying NNSC is "ineffective," UNC has insulted NNSC. On Aug 5,55, Pres Rhee demanded NNITs leave South Korea by Aug 13, 55 and threatened violence. On Aug 29, 55, Gen Parks stated NNSC should be dissolved as did Adm Moore on Feb 5, 56, to a UP correspondent.	25 Feb 56	69	29
UNC states AA lessened danger of general war in Far East, still certain AA arrangements have failed - NNSC, and Pars 13c & d.	31 May 56	70	1
Swiss-Swede true neutrality upheld by UNC, while Czech-Pole delaying and "veto" tactics are charged.	31 May 56	70	3,4
KPA/CPV has failed to meet or show indications of intending to meet UNC demands that KPA/CPV comply with AA introduction provisions. UNC therefore concludes illegal introduction, reporting default and Czech-Pole collusion will continue.	31 May 56	70	6
UNC notifies KPA/CPV, NNSC & Inchon, Pusan & Kunsan inspection teams that UNC will provisionally suspend its performance of AA provisions governing operations of NNSC & NNITs in area under UNC control while KPA/CPV remains in default. UNC regards AA as still in force.	31 May 56	70	7,8,10, 11
UNC sees no purpose in NNSC teams remaining in North.	31 May 56	70	8
KPA/CPV state UNC charges already refuted by KPA/CPV, and UNC is guilty of violating provisions of AA and creating difficulties for NNSC.	31 May 56	70	8,9
KPA/CPV claim that despite UNC incurred difficulties, NNSC has performed effectively & is playing positive role in peaceful settlement of Korean question.	31 May 56	70	8,9
KPA/CPV states prerequisite of peaceful settlement & NNSC playing positive role in this connection.	4 Jun 56	71	1
UNC, since beginning, has obstructed NNSC activities. Cites examples.	4 Jun 56	71	2,3,4 5,6,7
KPA/CPV states UNC decision for provisional suspension of NNSC activities is illegal & invalid.	4 Jun 56	71	2,21
UNC insulted NNSC members & threatened their safety. UNC also instigated "Syngman Rhee Clique" to insult, threaten & demonstrate against NNSC.	4 Jun 56	71	6,21,22

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NNSC

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Sec State Dulles & Gen Hull slandered NNSC & supported illegal violent acts.	4 Jun 56	71	6,7
KPA/CPV has assisted & cooperated with NNSC & their inspection teams in north.	4 Jun 56	71	7,8,9
KPA/CPV charge UNC, not KPA/CPV, obstructed NNSC work & illegally introduced materiel, UNC charges in 70th MAC aimed at justifying new UNC illegal act which cannot be justified in any way, & again demand UNC withdraw statement concerning withdrawal of NNITs.	4 Jun 56	71	13,14, 21
UNC cites Czech/Pole denial of MIT inspections & quotes KPA/CPV refusal of MITs in letter to NNSC - 12 Feb 54. Gen Mohn (Swede) & Gen Wacker (Swiss) also quoted as stating KPA/CPV refusal of MIT is violation of AA.	4 Jun 56	71	17,18 25
Preamble of AA quoted by UNC and comparison made of each side's introduction reports to NNSC. UNC claims this comparison indicate KPA/CPV by-passed ports of entry & failed to report introductions	4 Jun 56	71	18,19
UNC states KPA/CPV obstructions & violations & conduct of Czechs & Poles establish UNC right to protect itself thru NNSC suspension.	4 Jun 56	71	20
UNC repeats statement made in 70th MAC provisionally suspending NNSC activities in ROK and rejects KPA/CPV charge that this action is invalid and illegal.	4 Jun 56	71	22,23
KPA/CPV state UNC should have responsibility of giving positive assistance to NNSC, so as to enable it to continue supervising implementation of AA.	4 Jun 56	71	24
KPA/CPV state it is obliged to notify unilaterally NNSC of KPA/CPV stand.	4 Jun 56	71	25

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NNSC

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
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KPA/CPV charge UNC, not KPA/CPV, obstructed NNSC work & illegally introduced materiel, UNC charges in 70th MAC aimed at justifying new UNC illegal act which cannot be justified in any way, & again demand UNC withdraw statement concerning withdrawal of NNITs.	4 Jun 56	71	13,14,21
UNC cites Czech/Pole denial of MIT inspections & quotes KPA/CPV refusal of MITs in letter to NNSC - 12 Feb 54. Gen Mohn (Swede) & Gen Wacker (Swiss) also quoted as stating KPA/CPV refusal of MIT is violation of AA.	4 Jun 56	71	17,18,25
Preamble of AA quoted by UNC and comparison made of each side's introduction reports to NNSC. UNC claims this comparison indicate KPA/CPV by-passed ports of entry & failed to report introductions.	4 Jun 56	71	18,19
UNC states KPA/CPV obstructions & violations & conduct of Czechs & Poles establish UNC right to protect itself thru NNSC suspension.	4 Jun 56	71	20
UNC repeats statement made in 70th MAC provisionally suspending NNSC activities in ROK and rejects KPA/CPV charge that this action is invalid and illegal.	4 Jun 56	71	22,23
KPA/CPV state UNC should have responsibility of giving positive assistance to NNSC, so as to enable it to continue supervising implementation of AA.	4 Jun 56	71	24
KPA/CPV state it is obliged to notify unilaterally NNSC of KPA/CPV stand.	4 Jun 56	71	25
KPA/CPV agreed to the proposal of the Swedish government for the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams stationed in the designated ports of entry, while NNSC retains its right to dispatch these teams again to the designated ports of entry.	7 Jun 56	72	2,3
KPA/CPV proposed that both sides of the MAC make clear to the NNSC that there should be no change on the functions and authority of the NNSC and its inspection teams and the withdrawal of the inspection, both from the north and South, is a temporary measure.	7 Jun 56	72	2,3
KPA/CPV states functions and authority of the NNSC are inseparable part and parcel of the AA.	7 Jun 56	72	2,7
KPA/CPV proposes that in reply to the letter of the NNSC, dated June 5, 1956, concerning the temporary withdrawal of the NNITs, the MAC send an answer expressing agreement to the temporary withdrawal of the inspection team based conditionally on two above mentioned points.	7 Jun 56	72	3

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UNC states that it is gratified to note that the NNSC has recommended to the MAC the expeditious withdrawal of the NNISTs stationed under the military control of both sides.	7 Jun 56	72	3,10
KPA/CPV stated that since the signing of the AA they have been consistent in strictly observing the AA and have given full assistance to the NNSC.	7 Jun 56	72	5
KPA/CPV charged that UNC had introduced large quantities of reinforcing combat materiel to arm SK Army, obstructed work of NNSC and resorted to various plots to eliminate the NNSC.	7 Jun 56	72	5,11
KPA/CPV charged that UNC persistence in withdrawing the NNITs from SK is an attempt to deprive the NNSC and its inspection teams of their functions and authority and is a serious violation of the AA.	7 Jun 56	72	5,10
UNC charges KPA/CPV using the NNSC only as a cloak for covering your violations of the AA.	7 Jun 56	72	8
UNC reaffirms intention to continue reporting to NNSC.	7 Jun 56	72	8

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NEWS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charge UNC ground violation, 7 Aug 53, 3 news representatives and driver.	8 Aug 53	9	4,5
News representatives in DZ.	13 Aug 53	11	4
News representatives agreement.	9 Sep 53	18	4
Agreement on News media representatives approved.	16 Sep 53	19	1
UNC charge and protest KPA/CPV violation of para 19, Agreement on Return of Displaced Persons; interfered with authorized news representatives.	9 Mar 54	38	7,8,13
KPA/CPV charge UNC news representatives violated agreement; entered KPA/CPV area unauthorized.	18 Mar 54	39	18
KPA/CPV cite US news release depicting bad conditions in UNC displaced civilians camp.	22 May 54	43	12
KPA/CPV refer to press release of US state dept, 23 Feb 55, authorizing UNC aircraft to intrude under pretext of "pursuit" 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea incident.	26 Apr 55	57	6,11
KPA/CPV charge UNC has 20 correspondents at MAC Hqs Area for propaganda purposes.	5 Jul 55	60	33
KPA/CPV state UNC propaganda press releases regarding 5 Feb 55 incident (Yellow Sea) "corrupt and distort the facts." Cites UP dispatches.	9 Feb 55	53	2,3,6
KPA/CPV rejects UNC charge YAK-18 of 21 Jun 55 defector incident is "combat aircraft." Cites UNC press releases quoting "liaison" and "trainer" aircraft.	5 Jul 55	60	27

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UNC states stand regarding freedom of press.	6 Aug 55	63	7
INS release Washington, 9 Aug 55 expressing "sympathy" of American Govt. with Rhee Clique	12 Aug 55	64	3
INS release, Seoul, states that plane was on "regular reconnaissance mission" to "observe visually communist defenses and movements on the northern side of the truce zone."	21 Aug 55	65	4
UNC denied the charge of introducing atomic cannons by stating that KPA/CPV based its accusation on news media reports, which is a freedom enjoyed by free mations. They do not speak for their governments and are of no concern to the MAC.	14 Feb 56	68	11

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PARAGRAPHS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Paragraph 6, Hostile acts in DZ: UNC charge KPA/CPV shooting of 2 UNC civil police violation of Para. 6, AA. (JOT#3, 2 Jun 55)	14 Jun 55	59	9,10,11
UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation Paras 6,7, 8,12 & 14.	14 Jun 55	59	21
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 6,7,8,9 & 10, with grounds intrusions.	22 May 54	43	18
KPA/CPV state their unilateral JOT#6, 9 May 55 report charges UNC with violation Paras 6,7,9, 10,12 & 14 of AA-charging hostile & provocative acts.	25 May 55	58	2,3,8
KPA/CPV charge incessant intrusiohs by UNC & charge UNC violates Paras. 6,7,9,12,14,16 & 17.	14 Jul 54	44	4
KPA/CPV repeats charge that UNC incessantly violates Paras 6,7,8,9,12,14,15, & 16,AA.	14 Jul 55	61	20
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras, 6,7,9,12,14 & 17 of the AA.	7 Apr 54	40	3,6,7
KPA/CPV reviews evidence of JOT#3, 2 Jun 55, charges UNC armed "special agents" crossed MDL & committed hostile acts, violating Paras 6,7,8,10, 12, & 14, AA.	14 Jun 55	59	3,4,5,16
KPA/CPV charge UNC violated Paras 6,7,8,9,10,12, 13,14,16,17,42,43,51 & 59, AA and the Terms of Reference.	22 May 54	43	19,23
KPA/CPV states Paras 7,8, & 9, AA authorize each side to permit travel exchange.	14 Dec 54	52	1
Paragraph 9: KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC issued over 6,000 DZ passes, violates Para 9, AA.	22 May 54	43	15,18
KPA/CPV charges UNC continuously violates Paras 12, 14 & 16, AA-air & ground intrusions.	22 May 54	43	17
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras. 12 & 42-arms 10 new ROK divisions.	14 Jul 55	61	20

Paragraph 13

Paragraph 13c, Rotation of Personnel: Accounting of NNSC & NNRC personnel.	14 Jun 55	59	9,10,11
Paragraph 13d, 1. GENERAL Definition combat aircraft & spare parts for NNSC.	3 Oct 53	22	1,2,3,4
UNC defines Para 13c & d AA re need for inspection of ships by NNIT's.	20 Oct 53	26	1,2

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PARAGRAPHS
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Paragraph 13d, 1. GENERAL (Cont'd)	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV cites examples of UNC "illegal" introduction of combat aircraft, LVT's & carbines.	20 Apr 54	41	3,4,14
KPA/CPV charge and protest against UNC violations of Para 13d, AA.-Introducing reinforcing combat aircraft, vehicles, weapons & ammunition.	20 Apr 54	41	5,13,14,16 17
UNC admits minor errors in reporting replacement materel.	20 Apr 54	41	8
UNC cites examples of erroneous UNC replacement materiel reports in which UNC over charged itself-thus disproving intent to illegally introduce materiel.	20 Apr	41	9
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Para 13c, 13d, 13g, 13j, 42c, & 43 AA by introducing illegal combat materiel and obstructing NNSC & NNITS.	13 May 54	42	12,13,14, 23,24
KPA/CPV charge UNC continues large scale replacement combat materiel while KPA/CPV replaced only small amount.	13 May 54	42	22
KPA/CPV states UNC expanding Syngman Rhee forces.	13 May 54	42	24
KPA/CPV states they accurately report replacement materiel and observe AA in contrast to UNC.	13 May 54	42	22,23
KPA/CPV compare this small replacement of combat materiel with UNC large quantities.	22 May 54	43	20
KPA/CPV charge UNC reinforcing Rhee army with large amount combat materiel.	17 Aug 54	47	11
UNC domands KPA/CPV answer UNC charge (53d MAC) of KPA/CPV hostile acts & illegal introduction of MIG's and combat materiel.	9 Feb 55	53	7
KPA/CPV charge UNC reinforcing Rhee army with illegal combat materiel (violation Para 13d, AA.)	26 Apr 55	57	8
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of illegally reinforcing strength.	26 Apr 55	57	10,11
UNC charges illegal buildup of KPA/CPV air force.	5 Jul 55	60	13
UNC demands of KPA/CPV: a. Accurate accounting of all combat materiel & aircraft. b. NNSC be furnished corrected reports of all combat materiel. c. Cease illegal introduction of combat materiel & aircraft.	5 Jul 55	60	14
KPA/CPV charges "American Government" planning to arm Syngman Rhee army with jet aircraft & atomic cannon.	5 Jul 55	60	15

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Paragraph 13d, 1. GENERAL			
KPA/CPV charge UNC strengthening Syngman Rhee army.	5 Jul 55		60-15,18,19
UNC charges KPA/CPV has illegally increased military strength since Armistice.	5 Jul 55		60-30
UNC states use of authorized UNC combat materiel & aircraft to strengthen ROK no concern of KPA/CPV or AA.	5 Jul 55		60-30
UNC again demands that KPA/CPV: a. Give UNC accurate accounting of all combat materiel & aircraft received since Armistice. b. Provide NNSC with corrected reports of combat materiel & aircraft illegally introduced. c. Cease illegal introduction of combat materiel and aircraft.	14 Jul 55		61-19
Paragraph 13d, 2. SPARE PARTS			
"Spare Parts", definition of.	21 Sep 53		20-9
UNC states "subject of Spare Parts is closed."	9 Mar 54		38-20
KPA/CPV state spere parts can be re-assembled into weapons, etc.	18 Mar 54		39-1,3,8
KPA/CPV states KPA/CPV always reports replacement of spare parts.	18 Mar 54		39-2
KPA/CPV states spare parts should be reported under Para 13d, AA.	18 Mar 54		39-2,4,10
UNC refuses to discuss reporting of spare parts.	18 Mar 54		39-5
KPA/CPV states UNC contradicts self, cites UNC protest of failure of KPA/CPV to report crated materiel (Uiju incident) whereas UNC itself refuses to report spare parts. (Para 13d, AA)	18 Mar 54		39-5
KPA/CPV charge UNC shipping in and not reporting large amount of combat materiel in form of disassembled spare parts.	13 May 54		42-3,11
Paragraph 13d, 3. COMBAT MATERIEL			
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Para 13d-failed to report 106 4.2 mortars unloaded at Pusan, July 31-Aug 5.	18 Nov 53		28-6
UNC states KPA/CPV failed to report any materiel thus far.	18 Nov 53		28-8
KPA/CPV denies having large stock of combat material.	18 Nov 53		28-8
UNC explains 106 4.2 mortar discrepancy at Pusan-transshipped from Inchon.	28 Nov 53		30-4,5

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Paragraph 13d, 3. COMBAT MATERIEL (Cont'd) UNC again rejects KPA/CPV charge 106 mortars not reported by UNC - States mortars were in stock, not shopped in. (cite 30th MAC)	9 Mar 54	38	19
UNC admits minor errors in reporting combat materiel etc. -cites volume of reports & some examples & figures.	9 Mar 54	38	-
KPA/CPV charge UNC illegally introduced combat materiel-cites mortars, combat aircraft, spare parts.	9 Mar 54	38	25
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Para 13d, AA, by introducing large amount of reinforcing combat materiel.	18 Mar 54	39	3,4,10,11, 19,20
UNC cites lack of reports of combat materiel by KPA/CPV.	18 Mar 54	39	5
UNC charges KPA/CPV violates Para 13d, AA, introducing reinforcing combat materiel.	18 Mar 54	39	8
UNC charges KPA/CPV uses by-pass roads and rails to introduce combat materiel-violation Para 13d, AA.	18 Mar 54	39	8
KPA/CPV charges UNC with introduction of reinforcing combat materiel by-passing designated ports of entry & NNIT's.	13 May 54	42	2,4,5,11, 14,21
UNC states it has sufficient credits to permit introduction of all combat materiel received.	26 Apr 55	57	11
UNC recapitulates & contrasts UNC & KPA/CPV reporting combat materiel for period 28 Jul 53 to 31 May 55.	5 Jul 55	60	9
KPA/CPV charges UNC by-passing the ports of entry to introduce illegal combat materiel.	5 Jul 55	60	18
UNC states UNC had large combat materiel stocks at Armistice date-replacement is authorized.	5 Jul 55	60	30
Paragraph 13d, 4. COMBAT AIRCRAFT "Combat Aircraft", definition of.	21 Sep 53	20	8
"Combat Aircraft", definition of.	28 Sep 53	21	1,2
NNSC desires both sides to define Combat Aircraft & spare parts.	28 Sep 53	21	2,3
MAC approves definition of "Combat Aircraft"	28 Nov 53	30	3
UNC states KPA/CPV fail to report any combat aircraft (Para 13d, AA) in contrast to UNC regular reports.	9 Mar 54	38	20,2
UNC states over 40 types & models of UNC combat aircraft reported (Para 13d, AA)	9 Mar 54	38	21

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Paragraph 13d, 4. COMBAT AIRCRAFT KPA/CPV charges UNC fails to report sub-types of aircraft shipped into and out of Korea.	20 Apr 54	41-3,13,14
UNC states KPA/CPV have not reported movement of any aircraft.	20 Apr 54	41-8
UNC charges KPA/CPV with illegal introduction of "hundreds of combat aircraft".	20 Apr 54	41-12
KPA/CPV cite Czech & Pole unilateral report to MAC, 30 Apr 54, charge UNC with introducing 177 illegal aircraft-July 53 to Apr 54.	13 May 54	42-1,2,3,11,2
UNC charge KPA/CPV with illegal introduction of combat aircraft-violation of AA. (re 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea Incident)	9 Feb 55	53-5
UNC refer to KPA/CPV admission ow ownership of MIG's (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea Incident) & charge illegal introduction of combat aircraft (violation of Para 13d, AA)	21 Feb 55	55-3
KPA/CPV state their side had "strong air strength" through Korean War-cite number number of UNC F-86's shot down by KPA/CPV during war.	21 Feb 55	55-3,4
UNC states aerial photos prove KPA/CPV airfields in N.Korea inoperative on 27 Jul 53.	5 Jul 55	60-4,5
UNC charge KPA/CPV with violations of Para 13d, AA, moved jets into N.Korea. Cite: a. Radar evidence b. Testimony of defector MIG pilot, 21 Sep 53.	5 Jul 55	60-5
UNC refers to KPA/CPV admission of ownership of MIG's, 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea Incident - & UNC official protest 21 Feb 55 of KPA/CPV violation Para 13d, AA.	5 Jul 55	60-8
UNC states KPA/CPV has failed to report receipt of even one aircraft thru 31 May 55.	5 Jul 55	60-9
KPA/CPV denies UNC charge of illegal shipment of combat aircraft.	5 Jul 55	60-25
KPA/CPV reads definition of "combat aircraft".	5 Jul 55	60-27
KPA/CPV rejects UNC charge YAK-18 of 21 Jun 55 defector incident is "combat aircraft" - cites UNC press releases quoting "liaison" & "trainer" aircraft.	5 Jul 55	60-27
UNC repeats charge YAK-18 of 21 Jun 55 defector incident is illegal combat aircraft-rejects KPA/CPV denial.	5 Jul 55	60-31
UNC acknowledges KPA/CPV had jet air force during war - but states it operated from north of Yalu River. (re illegal combat aircraft of KPA/CPV)	5 Jul 55	60-31

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Paragraph 13d, COMBAT AIRCRAFT (Cont'd):			
UNC refers to "inconclusive" results of MIT #4 (Uiju) and 60 MAC meeting states MIT #4 did not admit MIG's were in Korea since before the Armistice.	14 Jul 55	61-10	
Paragraph 13c and d:			
Reporting procedures according to Par 13c and d of AA concerning NNIT's.	19 Aug 53	12-2,3	
Reporting arrivals and departures: a. 72 hour time limit b. Daily cumulative totals	31 Aug 53	17-1	
Agreement for Supervising and Reporting Arrival and Departure Personnel and Replacement Materiel in Korea. (approved by MAC)	28 Sep 53	21-1	
Agreement on Reporting Arrivals and Departures from Korea of Military Personnel and replacement items.	3 Oct 53	22-5	
KPA/CPV demands immediate accurate report concerning materiel and personnel replacement be submitted by UNC to NNSC for period 27 Jul-30 Sep 53.	18 Nov 53	28-7,8	
UNC states KPA/CPV submits only few reports (Par 13c and d, AA). Compares number against UNC's total reports.	9 Mar 54	38-20	
UNC compares frequent reporting by UNC in contrast to KPA/CPV.	18 Mar 54	39-5	
UNC refers to example of errors in KPA/CPV combat materiel and personnel reports 1 and 2.	18 Mar 54	39-5,6	
UNC cite UNC efforts at accurate reporting under Par 13c and d, Armistice Agreement.	18 Mar 54	39-7	
KPA/CPV states Armistice Agreement premise is to not increase military strength of a side; therefore, they have not shipped replacement parts for combat materiel. Have only rotated small number of personnel.	18 Mar 54	39-9	
KPA/CPV charge UNC with illegal introduction of military strength.	7 Apr 54	40-7	
KPA/CPV charges UNC submits "fraudulent" reports.	20 Apr 54	41-3	

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Paragraph 13c and d (Cont'd)			
UNC rejects KPA/CPV use of Czech and Pole unilateral report concerning evaluation of rotation combat personnel, and materiel for period 1 Oct - 30 Nov 54; also cites Swiss and Swede unilateral report.	20 Apr 54	41	5,6,7,8
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charges of UNC violations Paras. 13c, 13d, 13g, 13j, 17, and 43 AA made at 41 MAC.	20 Apr 54	41	8,9
UNC states UNC is reporting aircraft by sub-type, which is not required by AA.	20 Apr 54	41	11
KPA/CPV charge UNC with making false reports Paras 13c and d AA.	13 May 54	42	2,4,11,12
UNC states and cites comments from Swiss and Swede NNSC unilateral report, 4 May 54, refuting Czech and Pole unilateral report of 30 Apr 54 and allegations that UNC violates Paras 13c and d, AA.	13 May 54	42	6,18,19
KPA/CPV charge UNC fails to report sub-types of combat aircraft, spare parts, military reinforcements.	22 May 54	43	19
UNC charge KPA/CPV with illegal introduction of combat materiel and aircraft and failing to report to NNSC.	26 Apr 55	57	11
UNC contrasts KPA/CPV failure to report materials and personnel per Para 13c and d AA with UNC adherence thereto.	5 Jul 55	60	1
UNC recapitulates and contrasts UNC with KPA/CPV reports per Paras 13c and d, AA for period 27 Jul 53 to 31 Jul 54.	5 Jul 55	60	2,3
UNC quotes 107th NNSC meeting (Gen Wacker-Swiss) contrasting UNC frequent rotation of personnel and materiel with KPA/CPV very limited reports of spare parts only.	5 Jul 55	60	3,4
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of UNC military build-up. Recapitulates totals of UNC withdrawals of materiel and personnel since 27 Jul 53.	5 Jul 55	60	29
Paragraph 13e:			
KPA/CPV charges and protests charges UNC threatens and jeopardizes NNSC with planned obstruction and sabotage. Violates Para 13e.	3 Aug 54	45	1,2,9
KPA/CPV charges UNC refuses to assure NNSC that offenders of NNIT's will be punished. Charges violation Para 13e, AA.	6 Aug 54	46	10

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Paragraph 28:			
NNSC to investigate Red Cross incidents.	21 Aug 53	14	1,2,3,4
Paragraph 31:			
KPA/CPV cites Para 31, AA and states both sides should abide by 24 hr notice for calling MAC meeting. (protests UNC postponements) allows postponements where circumstances "really" require.	20 Apr 54	41	17
Paragraph 33:			
Proposal of first JOT investigation according to Para 33, AA.	5 Aug 53	8	1
Paragraph 51:			
UNC refers to UNC request for NNSC MIT investigation 18 Jan 54, (re KPA/CPV violation of Para 51, AA). Rejects KPA/CPV letter to UNC concerning UNC request.	23 Jan 54	37	10
KPA/CPV charges UNC violated Para 51, AA (forcible retention of POW's.)	23 Jan 54	37	3
Paragraph 59:			
KPA/CPV charges and protests UNC violated Para 59, Armistice Agreement, failed to return civilians to KPA/CPV.	9 Mar 54	38	1,2,9,10, 12,26
UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation of Para 59, AA; failure to publicize and carry out Return of Displaced Civilians program.	18 Mar 54	39	13,14
UNC refers to UNC charges against KPA/CPV at 39th MAC, violation Para 59, AA and KPA/CPV answer thereto, and inquires action taken by KPA/CPV to correct same.	13 May 54	42	6,7
UNC charges KPA/CPV violated Para 59, AA by limiting time for displaced civilians to register.	9 Mar 54	38	5,8
UNC outlines UNC publicity program used to inform displaced civilians re Para 59, AA.	9 Mar 54	38	3,4,5
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains "innumerable" civilians (2,000,000).	13 May 54	42	15,16,23,24
KPA/CPV repeat charge UNC abducted 2,000,000 civilians; violated Para 59, AA.	22 May 54	43	10,11,12,13 16

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UNC quoted figures on movement of personnel, showing that at the present time KPA/CPV has at least 15 divisions on TDY.	14 Feb 56	68	3,4
It was not until 7 Jan 56 that KPA/CPV reported they had 21 Combat aircraft destroyed. But, if MITs 4,6,7 &8 were allowed to inspect Uiju Airfield in October 53, they would have proved that KPA/CPV was guilty of illegal entry of combat aircraft.	14 Feb 56	68	4
UNC made a comparison of armored vehicles and artillery ammunition reports submitted by the two sides.	14 Feb 56	68	5,6
UNC demands that KPA/CPV: a) Provide MAC and NNSC with corrected reports concerning combat materiel. b) Cease introducing into Korea combat materiel in violation of par 13d of AA. c) Remove from Korea all combat materiel introduced since the signing of AA.	14 Feb 56	68	7,21
UNC brings up incident when Col Stary, Czech, in 91st NNSC, 22 Jan 55, said "AA does not provide for NNITs to make special investigations." To which Gen Wacker, Swiss replied, "A continuation of par 46 does provide for special reports."	14 Feb 56	68	17
KPA/CPV continues in long tirade claiming UNC is responsible for violation of AA by illegal introduction of combat materiel. That UNC is blocking peaceful settlement of Korean question, and refusing to withdraw all foreign troops.	14 Feb 56	68	22,23, 24
KPA/CPV charge UNC with introducing large quantity of combat materiel into Korea.	25 Feb 56	69	5,6,23, 27
KPA/CPV bring out the 106 mortar incident at Pusan on 4 Sep 53, and state that UNC should have admitted its guilt.	25 Feb 56	69	5,6
KPA/CPV charge UNC with failure to report movement of combat materiel, and cites examples.	25 Feb 56	69	8,27
KPA/CPV claim that UNC's statement that KPA/CPV is replacing an extremely smaller amount of combat materiel than they are is merely admitting the guild-up in the South.	25 Feb 56	69	17
KPA/CPV claim that they have withdrawn personnel and materiel out of Korea in the spirit of the AA, and demand that UNC does the same.	25 Feb 56	69	17,18
KPA/CPV say that because there is no war in Korea it is not necessary to have large quantities of materiel to support a large army.	25 Feb 56	69	18
KPA/CPV state that reports of personnel on TDY or short leave is irrelevant to rotation and replacement.	25 Feb 56	69	19

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UNC repeats their demands of the 68th MAC concerning providing UNC and NNSC with corrected reports of combat materiel, cease introduction of combat materiel, and remove all combat materiel introduced into Korea since signing of AA.	25 Feb 56	69	22,23 24
KPA/CPV claim UNC illegally introducing combat materiel to further Rearm ROKA.	25 Feb 56	69	23
KPA/CPV demands UNC submit corrected reports of combat materiel and remove combat materiel illegally brought into Korea, stating that it is the UNC side who has violated the AA, not the KPA/CPV.	25 Feb 56	69	24
UNC states KPA/CPV repetitious charges are for propaganda purposes and are not true.	25 Feb 56	69	31
UNC states AA lessened danger of general war in Far East, still certain AA arrangements have failed - NNSC, and Pars 13a & d.	31 May 56	70	1
UNC charges KPA/CPV with illegal introductions and blocking requested inspections through collusion with Czech-Pole NNIT members, while UNC faithfully observed AA provisions & cooperated in NNIT inspections in South.	31 May 56	70	2
UNC cites drastic contrast between UNC & KPA/CPV introduction reports to NNITs. UNC charges KPA/CPV with having 400 - 500 combat aircraft now, all illegally introduced, & not reported.	31 May 56	70	2,3
KPA/CPV charged with use of unapproved points of entry, unreasonable train arrivals, & insufficient notice to NNITs of train arrival at ports.	31 May 56	70	4
KPA/CPV state UNC charges already refuted by KPA/CPV, and UNC is guilty of violating provisions of AA and creating difficulties for NNSC.	31 May 56	70	8,9
UNC quoted paragraphs 17, 28, 42c & 42f of AA and cite 7 KPA/CPV violations of these paragraphs.	4 Jun 56	71	15,16
United Nations Command points out that KPA/CPV admission of possessing jet fighters further admits their violation of the Armistice Agreement by illegally introducing reinforcing combat aircraft. UNC also accuses KPA/CPV of violation of the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement.	10 Nov 56	73	- 4

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KPA/CPV states that our side should take responsible measures to prevent similar incidents and should punish in accordance with AA, personnel of our side involved in this incident.	15 Dec 56	74	2

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1. Affairs:

KPA/CPV charges UNC attempts to aggravate tension in Far East.	9 Feb 55	53-3
KPA/CPV charge UNC attempting to "nullify" the AA.	26 Apr 55	57-8
KPA/CPV charge UNC encouraging Syngman Rhee to "March North" and resume war.	26 Apr 55	57-8
KPA/CPV charge "American Govt." provoking war on China coast.	26 Apr 55	57-8
UNC protests KPA/CPV use of MAC meeting for propaganda. Recommends such be presented at Secretaries' meetings, if necessary.	25 May 55	58-9
KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to disrupt elections in Indochina.	5 Jul 55	60-16
KPA/CPV state KPA/CPV policy is peaceful settlement of Korean question. Advocates "withdrawal of foreign troops". Cites "huge withdrawals of military personnel and equipment by KPA/CPV.	5 Jul 55	60-19
UNC charges KPA/CPV "pretended" support of AA and NNSC will cease when convenient to KPA/CPV new aggression.	5 Jul 55	60-32
KPA/CPV charge UNC attempting to "abrogate" the AA and eliminate the NNSC.	5 Jul 55	60-16,17,20, 24
KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to promote world tension through propaganda.	14 Jul 55	61-18

2. Political Asylum:

UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC abducted Polish NNIT member (Jan Hajdukiewicz); cites escapees press conference.	9 Mar 54	38-22
UNC states Polish member NNSC (Jan Hajdukiewicz) voluntarily defected to UNC; rejects KPA/CPV charge of abduction.	20 Apr 54	41-12
UNC offers Kim Kwang Hun (KPA/CPV witness in JOT #6) political asylum.	22 Mar 55	56-6,7
UNC offers political asylum "to any person desiring freedom, even to anyone in this room."	22 Mar 55	56-9

See "Joint Security Area"

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3.- Political Conference:			
UNC proposes building for preliminary conference of governments.	14 Oct 53		24-8
UNC inquires building selected by KPA/ CPV for meeting preliminary conference of Governments.	19 Oct 53		25-8
KPA/CPV charges UNC plans to delay Political Conference.	7 Dec 53		32-8
KPA/CPV requests Political Conference convene to settle disposition of non-repatriate POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-9
KPA/CPV charge UNC with delay of Political Conference.	21 Dec 53		34-11,13
KPA/CPV states Political Conference has 30 days after 90 day explanation period to decide question of remaining non-repatriates.	10 Jan 54		35-3
KPA/CPV charges UNC deliberately delays Political Conference.	10 Jan 54		35-3
KPA/CPV states NNRC 2 Jan 54 letter and interim report points out: a. Explanation period should be extended, legitimate and necessary. b. That non-repatriate POW's remaining must be referred to Political Conference.	10 Jan 54		35-3,7
UNC states KPA/CPV quoted only Indian, Czech and Pole portions of Interim Report.	10 Jan 54		35-4
KPA/CPV states it will "pursue" subject of return of POW's at Korean Political Conference and other meetings.	23 Jan 54		37-4
KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to "wreck the Geneva Conference."	13 May 54		42-5,6
KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to "sabotage" Geneva Conference re question of POW's.	22 May 54		43-5
KPA/CPV charge UNC deliberately "jeopardizes and sabotages" Geneva Conference and NNSC.	22 May 54		43-21,25
KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts "break-up" of Geneva Conference.	14 Jul 54		44-4,8
KPA/CPV charges UNC violated Geneva Convention, Terms of Reference, NNRC and AA.	17 Aug 54		47-6,8
KPA/CPV cite failure of Geneva Conference to settle unification of Korea.	22 Nov 54		50-2,3

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3. Political Conference (Cont'd):			
KPA/CPV state N. Korean Minister of Communications proposed on 1 Dec 54 to meet with S. Korea Minister of Communications at Panmunjom on 17 Dec 54.	14 Dec 54		52-2
UNC states UNC facilities will be provided for any meeting only if meeting agreed to by Soverign Governments of both sides.	14 Dec 54		52-3
UNC states it will not invade "Political prerogatives of Soverign Governments."	14 Dec 54		52-3
KPA/CPV charges US Government interferes with internal affairs of China.	9 Feb 55		53-3
4. Rights:			
UNC states UNC will continue use of legal rights to fly over international waters and defend selves.	21 Feb 55		55-3
UNC states KPA/CPV proposal for exchange fishing rights is political and not within jurisdiction of MAC.	14 Jun 55		59-19
KPA/CPV CHARGES UNC			
UNC must immediately restore situation in ROK. UNC shirking responsibility by claims that it cannot interfere with Rhee Clique.	12 Aug 55	64	4
ROK cannot exercise sovereignty unless so instructed by UNC	12 Aug 55	64	14
UNC allowing Rhee Clique to run amok and driving AA into danger of being destroyed.	6 Aug 55	63	4
Rhee Clique and some officials in US clamoring for disregarding and abrogating AA.	6 Aug 55	63	13
KPA/CPV charges that another purpose in eliminating NNSC is to influence coming elections in Indo China.	29 Aug 55	66	30

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POLITICAL

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3. Political Conference:			
POW issue discussed in Geneva at meetings between US Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Mr U. Alexis Johnson and Communist Chinese Representative Wang Ping-nan, who insisted MAC was proper channel for this question.	26 Nov 55	67	1,2
KPA/CPV maintains there is no contradiction between statements made by Lee Sang Cho and Wang Ping-nan.	26 Nov 55	67	6
KPA/CPV accused UNC of making slanderous statements against KPA/CPV, and NNSC Czech-Pole members and instigating Syngman Rhee clique to make statements about wrecking AA and with demonstrations against NNSC.	14 Feb 55	68	9
KPA/CPV charges UNC with wrecking the AA and eliminating the NNSC, in conspiracy with Syngman Rhee Clique.	25 Feb 56	69	1,6,16, 29
KPA/CPV claim many problems are being settled through peaceful negotiations, therefore UNC should follow suit with the Korean question.	25 Feb 56	69	2,3
KPA/CPV charges UNC with instigating Syngman Rhee clique to threaten NNSC members and throwing bombs into their quarters.	25 Feb 56	69	10,26, 27
KPA/CPV bring out demonstrations of 30 Jul 54 when Won Yong Duk threatened Polish and Czech members.	25 Feb 56	69	10
KPA/CPV cite meeting of Syngman Rhee and Sect State Dulles during summer of 54 when Dulles said US would help expel NNSC.	25 Feb 56	69	10,11
R/Adm Brittain indicated NNSC would be protected, KPA/CPV stated, but at the same time Sect State Dulles slandered NNSC and said it would be eliminated.	25 Feb 56	69	11
Gen Hull also indicated similar attitude, and Won Yong Duk in coordination with Dulles and Hull threatened to oust NNSC from S. Korea.	25 Feb 56	69	11,12
KPA/CPV claim Won Yong Duk, on 1 Aug 55, said the Syngman Rhee Clique would seize the territory south of the 38th and dissolve the NNSC.	25 Feb 56	69	12
KPA/CPV continue, saying that the clique on 5 Aug 55, demanded the NNSC withdraw from South Korea by 2400 hours, 13 Aug.	25 Feb 56	69	12
UNC states that by preventing free elections, as proposed by UNC, KPA/CPV is preventing peaceful unification of Korea.	25 Feb 56	69	20,21
UNC reminds KPA/CPV that it is the two sides that can best contribute to the settlement of the Korean question, by adhering to the AA. But the final settlement is left to a higher political conference.	25 Feb 56	69	21,22

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KPA/CPV charge Syngman Rhee clique clamors for unification of Korea by force.	25 Feb 56	69	23
By saying NNSC is "ineffective," UNC has insulted NNSC. On Aug 5, 55, Pres Rhee demanded NNITs leave South Korea by Aug 13, 55 and threatened violence. On Aug 29, 55, Gen Parks stated NNSC should be dissolved as did Adm Moore on Feb 5, 56, to a UP correspondent.	25 Feb 56	69	29
KPA/CPV claim UNC opposes peaceful settlement of Korean question, cites UNC rejection of proposal for conference of interested nations concerning troop withdrawal, peaceful unification, etc.	31 May 56	70	9,13
UNC recalls its 24th MAC proposal for preliminary meeting to political conference as evidence of its interest in peaceful settlement.	31 May 56	70	11,12
Political conference in Geneva (April - June 1954) failed because of Communist non-recognition of 2 main UNC objectives - UN authority & competence in handling Korean problems & UN supervision of free elections.	31 May 56	70	12
UNC states its readiness to accept any constructive KPA/CPV proposals for obtaining ultimate objective of AA - its conclusion thru political settlement.	31 May 56	70	12,13
KPA/CPV brings up unilateral walkout of UNC representatives from preliminary political conference meeting (Panmunjom Dec 53) as further proof of UNC opposition to peaceful settlement. UNC unwarranted persisence also wrecked the Geneva Conference.	31 May 56	70	13,14
KPA/CPV states all foreign troops should be removed from Korea, but UNC opposes this & continuously stations American troops in South Korea.	31 May 56	70	14
UNC denies American occupation of Korea.	31 May 56	70	15
KPA/CPV state that Korean people demand withdrawal of American troops & American troops are an occupational force.	31 May 56	70	15
KPA/CPV stands for peaceful settlement, not settlement "by force," and have reduced Army (May 31) by 80,000	4 Jun 56	71	9
KPA/CPV claim our side's objectives as stated in 70th MAC are unilateral objectives covered up under the United Nations flag, & not objectives of UN Charter.	4 Jun 56	71	13
UNC, thru illegal unilateral action, threw off mask it wore when Gen Parks last August "pretended" "Syngman Rhee clique" demonstrations were their own business.	4 Jun 56	71	14,15

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POLITICAL

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE NO.
KPA/CPV referred to the Chinese Communist proposal of 9 Apr concerning the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful unification of Korea and other related matters and stated that UNC has refused to negotiate such proposal.	7 Jun 56	72	1
KPA/CPV agreed to the proposal of the Swedish government for the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams stationed in the designated ports of entry, while NNSC retains its right to dispatch these teams again to the designated ports of entry.	7 Jun 56	72	2,3
UNC repeated, in part, the statement made in the 70th MAC concerning the agreed position of the 16 UNC member nations.	7 Jun 56	72	4
KPA/CPV states that the real reason UNC has demanded the withdrawal of the NNITs from SK is because they have become an obstacle for the American government and the Syngman Rhee clique to further wreck the AA.	7 Jun 56	72	5
KPA/CPV stated that high-ranking American officials and Syngman Rhee clique is clamoring day and night for the expansion of SK Army and equipping it with new arms.	7 Jun 56	72	6
KPA/CPV stated that after UNC announced the withdrawal of NNITs from SK, Syngman Rhee and his "acting Minister of Foreign Affairs", Cho Chung Hwan, clamored for "unification by force" and "the march to the north", and elimination of NNSC.	7 Jun 56	72	6
KPA/CPV states UNC unilateral action to withdraw the NNSC is an illegal act; and that the UNC is plotting to further arm the Syngman Rhee clique, at the same time subjecting the AA to a serious threat and thus menacing peace and security in Asia.	7 Jun 56	72	7,11
KPA/CPV warned that should the UNC wreck the AA, the UNC would have to bear the entire responsibility for all the consequences.	7 Jun 56	72	8,11
UNC objects to KPA/CPV attempts to pervert the MAC into a medium for spreading political beliefs and propaganda.	7 Jun 56	72	9
UNC states that its objective is still the peaceful settlement envisioned by the AA.	7 Jun 56	72	9
UNC confirms intention of proceeding with action announced on 31 May at 70th MAC meeting.	7 Jun 56	72	11

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POLITICAL

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
KPA/CPV accuses Syngman Rhee of giving instructions to officers and soldiers of South Korean forces to march north; war-like actions supported by high ranking officials in Washington; murder and kidnap of peaceful fishermen wherein the fishing boat "Cungni-ho" was attacked on 29 Oct 1956 and that Kim Dae Bong and 12 fishermen were captured.	10 Nov 56	73	2
United Nations Command states that reference to ROK officials and their statements is of a political nature and outside the scope of the MAC.	10 Nov 56	73	5
KPA/CPV states that they hope that UNC will observe AA to prevent similar incidents and relax tension in Korea and facilitate peaceful settlement of the Korean question.	10 Nov 56	73	9
KPA/CPV rebuts UNC statement that people in the territory of their side seek "political asylum" in the "free world" against "communist tyranny". KPA/CPV states that iron-clad facts show policies for the people pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys support of both North and South Koreans. Even the officers of the South Korean Army risk their lives to come to North Korea.	15 Dec 56	74	3,4
KPA/CPV states that on 22 Nov 54 their side proposed measures for free travel between Korean People in the North and in the South. UNC rejected the proposal at that time. Since then the proposal has not been withdrawn but their side has continually insisted on it.	15 Dec 56	74	4

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	DATE	MEETING	PAGE NO.
KPA/CPV accuses Syngman Rhee of giving instructions to officers and soldiers of South Korean forces to march north; war-like actions supported by high ranking officials in Washington; murder and kidnap of peaceful fishermen wherein the fishing boat "Cungni-ho" was attacked on 29 Oct 1956 and that Kim Dae Bong and 12 fishermen were captured.	10 Nov 56	73	2
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PRISONERS OF WAR

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
GENERAL:			
Crossing MDL by members of Committees Returning Displaced Civilians and Repatriated POW's.	31 Jul 53		4-5
Authority for crossing MDL given to Committee representatives, Displaced Civilians Repatriated POW's.	1 Aug 53		5-2
Unloading POW's from vehicles.	3 Aug 53		6-2, 3
Delivery and receiving POW's.	3 Aug 53		6-2, 3
Delivery of POW's to Indian Forces.	31 Aug 53		17-2, 3
Definition "Prisoner of War" & "Captured Personnel."	31 Aug 53		16-3
Agreement on Return of POW's.	31 Aug 53		16-3, 4
Gen M. Clark's letter concerning recovery of 27,000 escaped POW's.	21 Sep 53		20-2, 6
Repatriation of POW's terminated.	28 Sep 53		21-3, 4
Repatriation of POW's termination date & post date negotiations concerning POW's.	28 Sep 53		21-4
98,742 KPA/CPV POW's.	28 Sep 53		21-4
12,772 UNC POW's returned to UNC.	28 Sep 53		21-4
UNC states control of interviews of POW's is responsibility of Custodian Force India.	31 Oct 53		27-5, 7
UNC denies participation in release of 27,000 KPA/CPV POW's.	21 Nov 53		29-15
KPA/CPV requests Political Conference convene to settle disposition of non-repatriate POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-9
KPA/CPV states Political Conference has 30 days after 90 day explanation period to decide question of remaining non-repatriates.	10 Jan 54		35-3
KPA/CPV states NNRC 2 Jan 54 letter and interim report points out:			
a. Explanation period should be extended, legitimate and necessary.			
b. That non-repatriate POW's remaining must be referred to Political Conference.	10 Jan 54		35-3, 7
UNC states KPA/CPV quoted only Indian, Czech & Pole portions of Interim Report.	10 Jan 54		35-4
KPA/CPV states 90 day explanation "must be made up" and remaining POW's must remain in Indian Force & NNRC custody 30 days after.	10 Jan 54		35-4, 7

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
GENERAL:			
KPA/CPV charges UNC caused NNRC to "illegally" deliver 21,900 POW's to UNC side.	23 Jan 54	37	1, 2, 8
KPA/CPV charges UNC "unlawfully" shipped 14,000 Chinese POW's to Taiwan from Korea on 20-21 Jan.	23 Jan 54	37	1, 3
KPA/CPV charges UNC impressing 21,900 POW's into ROK & Chiang Kai-Shek armed forces.	23 Jan 54	37	1, 3, 4, 9
KPA/CPV charge UNC refused NNIT at Inchon right to inspect shipment of POW's.	23 Jan 54	37	3
UNC states 100 POW's asked and received repatriation privilege 20-21 Jan 54.	23 Jan 54	37	5
UNC explains why UNC accepted custody of non-repatriate POW's - humanitarian reasons.	23 Jan 54	37	5
UNC outlines conduct of release of POW's by Indian Forces to UNC 20-21 Jan 54.	23 Jan 54	37	5, 6, 7
UNC inquires status of 350 non-repatriate POW's in KPA/CPV side of DZ.	23 Jan 54	37	5, 6, 7, 8
KPA/CPV states all UNC POW's have been repatriated.	13 May 54	42	23
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly sent 21,000 KPA/CPV captured cpersonnel to Syngman Rhee & Chiang Kai-Shek units.	22 May 54	43	1, 2, 3, 9, 2
KPA/CPV charge UNC attempts to "sabotage" Geneva Conference concerning question of POW's.	22 May 54	43	5
UNC points out 21,000 POW's escaped prior to signing of AA.	22 May 54	43	6
UNC reminds KPA/CPV they "released" 50,000 POW's "in the field."	22 May 54	43	6
KPA/CPV deny charge KPA/CPV released 50,000 POW's prior to AA.	22 May 54	43	10
KPA/CPV state all POW's were properly repatriated or disposed of in accordance with AA & NNRC.	17 Aug 54	47	3
KPA/CPV charges UNC "connived" with Rhee to release 27,000 POW's.	17 Aug 54	47	5, 8
KPA/CPV cites Gen Clark's statement that UNC will attempt recapture of escaped 27,000 POW's.	17 Aug 54	47	5, 8
KPA/CPV charges UNC "impressed" 27,000 POW's into Army.	17 Aug 54	47	5, 9

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PRISONERS OF WAR
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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
GENERAL:			
KPA/CPV charges UNC forced 21,000 POW's into South Korean and Chiang Kai-Shek army.	17 Aug 54	47	6
UNC asks KPA/CPV to state catagorically they hold no UNC POW's in China or elsewhere, other than non-repatriates.	17 Aug 54	47	7
KPA/CPV states POW's held outside Korea not a matter for MAC.	17 Aug 54	47	7
KPA/CPV asks results of UNC attempt to recapture 27,000 escaped POW's.	17 Aug 54	47	8
UNC states 27,000 escaped before KPA/CPV signed Armistice Agreement.	17 Aug 54	47	8
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC forcibly abducted 21,000 KPA/CPV POW's and impressed them into military service.	5 Jul 55	60	17
KPA/CPV repeats charges that UNC:			
a. Forcibly detained 21,000 POW's.			
b. Abducted 2,000,000 North Korean civilians (Par 59, AA).			
c. Violated Terms of Reference NNRC.	14 Jul 55	61	19, 20
KPA/CPV charges that UNC smuggled agents into POW camps in order to obstruct the work of KPA/CPV explanation teams.	29 Aug 55	66	14
UNC perpetrated atrocities in order to impress large numbers of captured NK personnel.	29 Aug 55	66	14
UNC agents carved out heart of Chang Tzv-lung because he expressed a wish to return to the KPA/CPV side.	29 Aug 55	66	14,15
UNC abducted more than 21,000 POW's on 20, and 21 Jan 54.	29 Aug 55	66	15
UNC attempted to dupe MNSC by requesting MIT's to investigate forcible retention of UNC POW's at the same time that UNC abducted more than 21,000 prisoners.	29 Aug 55	66	23,24
On 28 June 53 UNC forcibly retained 27,000 KPA/CPV prisoners under pretext of release, this in collusion with Rhee Clique.	29 Aug 55	66	23,24

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
ACCOUNTING:			
List of UNC POW's in KPA/CPV control (3,100).	9 Sep 53		18-1
UNC demands accounting of 3,100 (3404) UNC prisoners.	9 Sep 53		18-1, 3
KPA/CPV insist UNC holds additional 228 Korean POW's and 112 Chinese POW's.	9 Sep 53		18-2, 3, 4
KPA/CPV accounts for 519 and 380 of POW's on UNC list of 3,100 missing.	21 Sep 53		20-1, 6
List of 98,742 KPA/CPV missing POW's.	21 Sep 53		20-3
KPA/CPV charge 83,158 KPA POW's and 15,584 CPV POW's not accounted for.	21 Sep 53		20-3, 7
UNC lists errors on KPA/CPV furnished list of KPA/CPV POW's.	21 Sep 53		20-4
KPA/CPV requests UNC account for 98,742 KPA/CPV POW's.	3 Oct 53		22-6
KPA/CPV furnishes list of 380 released, escaped, or deceased UNC POW's.	3 Oct 53		22-6
KPA/CPV furnishes list of 519 repatriate UNC POW's.	3 Oct 53		22-6
KPA/CPV repeats demand that UNC give accounting for 98,742 KPA/CPV POW's - names furnished on list of 21 Sep 53.	7 Dec 53		32-17
UNC states list of 98,742 KPA/CPV POW's being checked - contains many inaccuracies.	7 Dec 53		32-18
KPA/CPV cite failure of UNC to furnish non-repatriate POW rosters to KPA/CPV.	21 Dec 53		34-3, 6
UNC states rosters of non-repatriate POW's were furnished NNRC - no requirement in Armistice Agreement to give rosters to KPA/CPV.	21 Dec 53		34-6
UNC refers to 20th MAC and KPA/CPV request for accounting of 98,742 POW's and then gives enumerated accounting.	13 May 54		42-19, 20.
UNC refers to UNC request at 18th MAC for information concerning 3,404 UNC POW's - asks KPA/CPV to account for 3,405.	13 May 54		42-21
KPA/CPV reject UNC accounting of 98,742 POW's (42d MAC).	22 May 54		43-2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 16
KPA/CPV again rejects UNC request that KPA/CPV account for 3,405 POW's. (42d MAC)	22 May 54		43-5, 9

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ACCOUNTING:			
KPA/CPV demands "concrete" accounting by UNC for 98,742 POW's.	22 May 54	43	5, 10
UNC demands KPA/CPV account for personnel on rosters previously given KPA/CPV:			
a. 3,405 UNC POW's.			
b. 54 Foreign nationals.			
c. 2,831 South Koreans.	22 May 54	43	7, 15
UNC gives KPA/CPV new list of 2,840 missing UNC POW's to replace list of 3,805 given 3 Sep 53.	17 Aug 54	47	1
UNC requests KPA/CPV give exact accounting of 2,840 missing UNC POW's.	17 Aug 54	47	2
UNC refers to UNC POW's held in China - asks accounting and date and place for release - to be furnished through MAC.	17 Aug 54	47	2
KPA/CPV state all POW's who were deceased or escaped - sick or wounded and repatriated POW's were properly accounted for in Dec 51 and Aug 53, Aug 53.	17 Aug 54	47	3, 4
UNC states that if KPA/CPV accounts for UNC 2,840 POW's, UNC will account for 98,742 KPA/CPV POW's.	17 Aug 54	47	3, 8, 9
KPA/CPV reject UNC roster of missing POW's (2,840).	17 Aug 54	47	4
KPA/CPV categorically states they have no POW's for whom they must account to UNC.	17 Aug 54	47	4, 8
KPA/CPV states UNC fails to give accounting of KPA/CPV POW's.	17 Aug 54	47	4, 5, 6, 8, 9
KPA/CPV charges UNC failed to give accounting for 98,742 POW's.	17 Aug 54	47	6, 7, 9
KPA/CPV refused to accept list of unaccounted for UNC POW's and left list on MAC conference table (47th MAC).	17 Aug 54	47	19

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ACCOUNTING:	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC repeats request of 47th MAC asking for complete report on 2,840 personnel in custody of KPA/CPV.	26 Nov 55	67	1,2,4
Also at the 47th MAC, UNC offered to give an accounting for the list of 98,739 submitted in the 20th MAC. Immediately upon receipt from KPA/CPV of an accounting for the 2,720 UNC personnel, UNC will present KPA/CPV an accounting for the 98,739 KPA/CPV.	26 Nov 55	67	1,2,5,7
In 47th MAC KPA/CPV stated the POW issue was beyond the authorities of MAC.	26 Nov 55	67	1
POW issue was discussed in Geneva at meetings between US Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Mr. U. Alexis Johnson and Communist Chinese representative Wang Ping-nan, who insisted MAC was proper channel for this question.	26 Nov 55	67	1,2
Original list was revised by deletion of the names of persons released since 9 Sep 53; now totaling 2,720 UNC personnel, of which 45- are US personnel.	26 Nov 55	67	2,5
KPA/CPV claims that it is the UNC only that is retaining POWs. In Jun 53 South Korean authorities forcibly retained more than 27,000 captured personnel of their side under pretext that they had escaped.	26 Nov 55	67	2
KPA/CPV refers to promise by Gen W. Clark when he said UNC will continue to recover POWs that had escaped, but UNC had not accounted for any of 27,000 as of yet.	26 Nov 55	67	2,3
KPA/CPV claimed UNC violated Terms of Reference when in Jan 54 UNC abducted 21,000 and impressed them into South Korean Army and Chiang Kai-shek Army in Taiwan.	26 Nov 55	67	3
Due to American obstruction the Indian Delegate withdrew proposal to discuss Final Report of NNRC. The question remained unsolved.	26 Nov 55	67	3
KPA/CPV states that UNC is responsible for accounting for 98,742 personnel submitted on 21 Sep 53.	26 Nov 55	67	3
The POWs of the UNC have already been repatriated or transferred to NNRC.	26 Nov 55	67	3
KPA/CPV reserved right to comment on roster submitted by UNC.	26 Nov 55	67	4,6
UNC quotes from letter of 25 Sep 53 by Lt Gen Lee Sang Cho saying that captured personnel not for repatriation were all turned over to CFI.	26 Nov 55	67	4

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PRISONERS OF WAR

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
ACCOUNTING:			
UNC also quoted from statement made in 47th MAC saying that there are no captured personnel for whom the KPA/CPV had to give additional accounting.	26 Nov 55	67	4
UNC revealed falsehoods by mentioning the release of Squadron Leader McKenzie on 6 Dec 54, 4 US airmen on 31 May 55, and 11 US airmen on 3 Aug 55.	26 Nov 55	67	4
Failure to release the men during the POW exchange of Aug 5, 53 to 26 Sep 53 was violation of AA.	26 Nov 55	67	5
KPA/CPV maintains there is no contradiction between statements made by Lee Sang Cho and Ambassador Wang Ping-nan. The MAC has nothing to do with personnel disposed of by PRC.	26 Nov 55	67	6
UNC reminds KPA/CPV of their definition of the term "captured personnel," brought out in the 16th MAC, as meaning any personnel, no matter what sort of classification given to them.	26 Nov 55	67	6,7
UNC points out that these military personnel were engaged in operational missions connected with Korean hostilities, wearing uniforms and identified in accordance with Geneva Convention.	26 Nov 55	67	7
KPA/CPV presented the UNC POW list submitted to them by UNC on 26 Nov 55, and gave numerical information on general categories.	25 Feb 56	69	25
KPA/CPV demanded that UNC give a responsible accounting for the captured personnel of their side.	25 Feb 56	69	25,31, 32
UNC states KPA/CPV denial of responsibility for accounting for UNC POW list is not acceptable, but UNC accepts their accounting for examination. UNC will reply at a later date.	25 Feb 56	69	26,31
KPA/CPV state they have fulfilled all their obligations relative to POWs, however, list given to UNC has been checked and information provided name by name.	25 Feb 56	69	30
KPA/CPV claim that 27,000 and 21,000 POWs released by Pres Rhee were forcibly impressed into the South Korean Army and Chang Kai-Shek Army.	25 Feb 56	69	30,31
UNC stated study would be made to determine acceptability of accounting for UNC POWs and reply to KPA/CPV would then be made.	25 Feb 56	69	31

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
CAMPS:			
Camps, non-repatriatees, Location and Construction of	28 Jul 53		1-5, 6
KPA/CPV charge UNC allows Chiang Kai-Shek and Rhee agents access to POW's.	10 Aug 53		10-1, 2, 3
Investigation by JRCT of Koje-do, Yongdungpo, Imjin River.	20 Aug 53		13-2
KPA/CPV protest UNC cranting Chiang Kai-Shek and Rhee representatives access to POW's.	31 Aug 53		16-1, 2
Ratio of guards to POW's.	31 Aug 53		17-3
Custodial camps.	7 Oct 53		23-1
KPA/CPV charges UNC of agents in POW camps.	7 Oct 53		23-4, 7
UNC denies use of "agents" in POW camps.	7 Oct 53		23-5
KPA/CPV charge UNC use of "Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek" agents in POW camps.	14 Oct 53		24-1, 2, 3, 4, 5
KPA/CPV charge US Army agents (Cols Hansen and Ossim, Psychological Warfar and Intelligence Organization, and Col Cummings, CO, MP, US Army) support ROK and Chiang Kai-Shek agents in POW camps.	14 Oct 53		24-2, 4, 5
KPA/CPV compare brutality in UNC POW camps to the brutality in Nazi concentration camps.	14 Oct 53		24-4
KPA/CPV cite UNC secret agent organizations in POW camps.	14 Oct 53		24-4, 5
KPA/CPV charge UNC uses secret agents of Chiang Kai-Shek in POW compounds, Koje-do.	31 Oct 53		27-1, 6
UNC denies use of special agents in compounds.	21 Nov 53		29-7
KPA/CPV repeats charge of UNC obstruction, sabotage of NNRC, use of special agents in POW camps.	28 Nov 53		30-8
KPA/CPV charge and protest UNC murders of 14 POW's and brutality at Tongjang-ni, and other POW camps.	21 Dec 53		34-2, 3, 5, 6
KPA/CPV state Interim Report of Indian, Czech, and Pole members of NNRC 28 Dec 53 confirms following UNC violations: a. Use of special agents in POW compounds to obstruct NNRC. b. Use of violence at Tongjang-ni. c. Delay of explanations and repatriation of POW's. d. Murder of POW's who desired to be repatriated. e. Threats to NNRC. f. Responsible for delay of explanations and repatriation of POW's.	10 Jan 54		35-2, 6

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CAMPS:			
KPA/CPV charge UNC sabotage at Tongjang-ni POW camp.	13 Jan 54	36-1	
KPA/CPV charge and protest UNC planning to abduct POW's from Tongjang-ni POW compound on 23 Jan.	13 Jan 54	36-1, 2, 7	
KPA/CPV cites "Tongjang-ni massacre," charges persecution and murder of POW's by UNC.	22 May 54	43-1, 3, 24	
UNC rejects KPA/CPV remark at 42d MAC charging UNC admitted to massacre of KPA/CPV POW's , Taedong River Bridge.	22 May 54	43-7	

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RETENTION AND TREATMENT:			
Abuse of UN furnished clothes by Chinese POW's.	4 Aug 53		7-2, 3
KPA/CPV charge forcible retention of POW's.	10 Aug 53		10-3
KPA/CPV charge UNC violation of Article I, Terms of Reference for NNRC.	10 Aug 53		10-3
Forcible retention of POW's.	31 Aug 53		16-1, 2
KPA/CPV protest UNC retention of 27,000 POW's (escaped POW's).	9 Sep 53		18-2, 3, 4
KPA/CPV charge 644 KPA and 152 CPV captured personnel held by UNC.	21 Sep 53		20-2, 6
KPA/CPV charge 27,000 KPA/CPV captured personnel retained by UNC.	21 Sep 53		20-2, 6
KPA/CPV cite terms for custody of captured personnel not repatriated.	7 Oct 53		23-1
KPA/CPV charge UNC with obstructing and delaying repatriation of POW's.	7 Oct 53		23-4, 7
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retaining POW's.	14 Oct 53		24-1, 2
KPA/CPV charge UNC brutality in POW camps.	14 Oct 53		24-1, 2, 3, 4, 5
KPA/CPV protests UNC "stalling" of explanations, obstructing NNRC, use of secret agents, brutality in compounds, intimidation of POW's, assault of explaining personnel.	19 Oct 53		25-1, 2, 3, 4, 6
KPA/CPV states 90 day explanation period must be extended.	31 Oct 53		27-7, 8
KPA/CPV charges UNC supresses and threatens POW's through secret organizations in POW compounds.	31 Oct 53		27-2, 6
UNC reviews UNC efforts to expedite repatriation of POW's, despite repeated changes in construction requirements of NNRC and KPA/CPV.	21 Nov 53		29-5, 6
UNC states KPA/CPV responsible for 14 day delay of explanations.	21 Nov 53		29-7
UNC states KPA/CPV POW's themselves refused to attend KPA/CPV explanations.	21 Nov 53		29-7, 8
UNC refuses to consider extension of 90 day explanation period.	21 Nov 53		29-7, 8

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
RETENTION AND TREATMENT:			
UNC cites UNC unilateral JOT investigation of 19 Nov 53 at JSA - charges KPA/CPV with 3 violations Armistice Agreement: a. Forcible retention POW's b. Excess armed guards in JSA. c. Failure of KPA/CPV JOT to meet as requested 3 times.	21 Nov 53		29-12
KPA/CPV repeats charges of UNC retention of 27,000 POW's, delay and sabotage of NNRC, use of secret agents.	21 Nov 53		29-13, 14, 16
UNC states KPA/CPV have failed to conduct explanations for POW's for 7 days.	28 Nov 53		30-7, 8
UNC states KPA/CPV responsible for delay of explanations to KPA/CPV POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-1, 2, 4
KPA/CPV state UNC plans forcible retention of POW's after explanations completed.	7 Dec 53		32-4, 8, 9, 12
UNC refutes charges by KPA/CPV of threats and obstruction of NNRC, delay of construction of explanation facilities, use of agents, murder of POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-9, 10, 11
KPA/CPV refers to ROK forcible retention of 27,000 and other KPA/CPV captured personnel.	7 Dec 53		32-12, 17
UNC states result of investigation of 19 Nov 53 JSA incident - identifies 3 KPA/CPV personnel as former ROKA personnel. a. Charges KPA/CPV with forcible detention of ROK POW's. b. Charge KPA/CPV with false statement concerning release and repatriation of POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-16, 17
KPA/CPV charges UNC forcibly retains "hundreds of" KPA/CPV POW's on Inje-do, and forces intelligence training on POW's.	7 Dec 53		32-17, 18
UNC reaffirms charge that KPA/CPV violated Par 51, Armistice Agreement, forcibly detained POW's concerning 19 Nov 53 JSA incident 3 KPA/CPV defectors.	18 Dec 53		33-1, 5
KPA/CPV cite UNC forcible retention of 27,000 POW's and failure to account for 98,742 KPA/CPV POW's.	18 Dec 53		33-3, 5
KPA/CPV charge UNC brutality - impressing of KPA/CPV POW's into UNC intelligence units.	18 Dec 53		33-4, 5
UNC demands KPA/CPV release all POW's to UNC	18 Dec 53		33-5

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
RETENTION AND TREATMENT:			
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates Par 11, Terms of Reference, NNRC, by using: a. Brutality and murders. b. Special agents. c. Threatening NNRC. d. Forcible abduction of 27,000 POW's.	21 Dec 53	34	11, 12, 13
KPA/CPV charge UNC violated Par 51, Armistice Agreement (forcible retention of POW's).	10 Jan 54	35	3
KPA/CPV charge UNC intends forcible retention of non-repatriate POW's.	10 Jan 54	35	3, 7
KPA/CPV charge UNC unilaterally changed status of POW's to forcibly retain them.	23 Jan 54	37	1, 2, 4, 9
KPA/CPV states only 85% of POW's attended explanations.	23 Jan 54	37	2, 8
KPA/CPV states UNC failed to account for 27,000 forcibly retained POW's.	23 Jan 54	37	3
KPA/CPV protests unlawful retention of 27,000 and 21,900 POW's.	23 Jan 54	37	3, 4, 9
KPA/CPV states it will "pursue" subject of returning of POW's at Korean Political Conference and other meetings.	23 Jan 54	37	4
UNC states NNRC "avoided" obligation to release POW's to civilian status.	23 Jan 54	37	4
UNC states NNRC via 14 Jan 54 letter proposed both sides take custody of their POW's and UNC protested such "default" action.	23 Jan 54	37	4, 5
KPA/CPV states UNC must return all 21,900 POW's to custody of NNRC.	23 Jan 54	37	4, 9
UNC states KPA/CPV failed to give explanations, the NNRC POW's were available.	9 Mar 54	38	16
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains POW's.	9 Mar 54	38	17
UNC cites KPA/CPV delaying tactics concerning explanations to NNRC POW's.	9 Mar 54	38	16
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly holds large numbers of KPA/CPV POW's.	9 Mar 54	38	24
KPA/CPV charge UNC with "bloody atrocities and forcible retention of captured personnel."	7 Apr 54	40	7
KPA/CPV charge UNC "persecuted" and "massacre" POW's.	22 May 54	43	1

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
RETENTION AND TREATMENT:			
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains large numbers of KPA/CPV POW's ("Terms of Reference")	22 May 54	43-1, 9	
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains large numbers of captured KPA/CPV.	20 Apr 54	41-15	
KPA/CPV charge UNC retains large numbers of captured personnel in violation of the Armistice Agreement and Terms of Reference, NNRC.	17 Aug 54	47-4, 5, 9	

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RULES AND AGREEMENTS

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
MAC and Secretaries procedures.	28 Jul 53		1-7,8
Tenative rules for MAC approved.	8 Aug 53		9-1
KPA/CPV charge UNC violation of Art I, Terms of Reference, NNRC.	10 Aug 53		10-3
Procedures for operation of NNIT:s.	19 Aug 53		12-2,3
Approval and agreement by MAC of Rules for Operation of JOT.	28 Aug 53		15-1
Agreement on procedure for recovery of bodies from DZ.	28 Aug 53		15-1,2
Agreement on return of PW's.	31 Aug 53		16-3,4
News representatives agreement.	9 Sep 53		18-4
Agreement on News media representatives approved.	16 Sep 53		19-1
Agreement for supervising and reporting arrivals and departures of personnel and replacement materiel in Korea (approved by MAC).	28 Sep 53		21-1
Rules for civil shipping in Han River Estuary and related matters.	3 Oct 53		22-5
UNC states para 8 and 11 of Terms of Reference NNRC sets time limit for PW explanations.	7 Oct 53		23-5,7
UNC proposes negotiation of program for return of displaced civilians.	19 Oct 53		25-6
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates Terms of Reference, NNRC.	31 Oct 53		27-1,2,5,6
KPA/CPV protests UNC delay and obstruction of explanations and violation of AA and Terms of Reference, NNRC.	31 Oct 53		27-2,5,6,7
Agreement on logistical support and expenses of the MAC, NNSC, NNRC, etc., approved by MAC.	31 Oct 53		27
KPA/CPV submits revised draft of "Understanding on Administrative Details for Assisting Return of Displaced Civilians."	18 Nov 53		28-8
UNC proposes MAC approval of "Understanding Administrative Details for Return of Displaced Civilians." KPA/CPV agrees and approves.	10 Jan 54		35-6,7
KPA/CPV charge UNC news representatives violated agreement; entered KPA/CPV area unauthorized.	18 Mar 54		39-1
KPA/CPV cites para 31 AA and states both sides should abide by 24 hour notice for calling MAC meeting. (Protests UNC. postponements) Allows postponements where circumstances "really" require.	20 Apr 54		41-17

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RULES AND AGREEMENTS

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
KPA/CPV refers to 7 May 54 letter from Swiss and Swedes to MAC proposing amendment to AA and reject proposal.	22 May 54	43	16,20 21
MAC approves "Understanding of Administrative Details for Delivery and Reception of Bodies of Military Personnel of Both Sides."	17 Aug 54	47	19
UNC states AA does not prescribe specific procedures for negotiations concerning violations of AA. (Refers to UNC 9 Jun 55 letter to KPA/CPV)	14 Jun 55	59	8
KPA/CPV cites UNC rejection of North Korean governments proposal for discussion of exchange fishing rights proposal.	14 Jun 55	59	18
UNC states KPA/CPV proposal for exchange fishing rights is political and not within jurisdiction of MAC.	14 Jun 55	59	19
UNC states basic concept of AA; military forces in Korea on 27 Jul 53 not to be reinforced.	5 Jul 55	60	1
UNC charges and protests KPA/CPV violations of "every basic provision of the AA, including the spirit and intention of the document."	5 Jul 55	60	13
UNC stated that an examination of the records of reports of combat materiel and personnel made to NNSC by respective sides indicated KPA/CPV never intended to fulfill requirements of the AA.	14 Feb 56	68	3
KPA/CPV claim UNC attempting to wreck part of AA. One side cannot annul or revise provisions of AA at its own will & if UNC takes unilateral action UNC should bear all consequences.	31 May 56	70	9,10 14,15
KPA/CPV cite their proposal for conference to negotiate troop withdrawal & peaceful unification as evidence of their desire for "everlasting peace."	4 Jun 56	71	12
KPA/CPV attacks UNC of violating the Armistice Agreement by illegally introducing military equipment.	10 Nov 56	73	5,6

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SAFE LANES

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Use of troops in DZ for clearing of.	30 Jul 53	3-5	
Recovery of bodies deceased from DZ, agreed on.	28 Aug 53	15-1,2	
KPA/CPV hazard and lane clearing of DZ finished & personnel withdrawn.	16 Sep 53	19-1,2	

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SECRETARIAT

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Rules of Procedure and Organization.	28 Jul 53	1-7,8	
Organization of.	8 Aug 53	9-1	

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SECURITY

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Guards, Joint Security Area.	28 Jul 53	1-4,5	
Armed escorts for JOTs.	31 Jul 53	4-3,4	
Armed escorts for JOTs.	1 Aug 53	5-3	
Armed escorts for JOTs withdrawn.	13 Aug 53	11-5	
Ratio of guards to POW.	31 Aug 53	17-3	
KPA/CPV charges South Korean Govt proposes attack on Indian Forces.	14 Oct 53	24-5	
KPA/CPV states "self defense" measures will be taken against future UNC hostile acts (re 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea incident).	26 Apr 55	57-9	

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SHIPPING

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Rules for HRE shipping.	29 Jul 53		2-4
Supplies for POW via Han River.	8 Aug 53		9-5,6
Rules for Civil Shipping in Han River Estuary & Related Matters.	3 Oct 53		22-5

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TRANSPORTATION

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Use of helicopters for Indian Forces.	28 Aug 53	15-1	
UNC states that KPA/CPV, in their letter of 1 Feb 56, is trying to capitalize on the unfortunate air incidents that have occurred in transporting NNSC.	14 Feb 56	68	1
UNC again stated that airplane accidents (NNSC transportation) were not violations of AA. That UNC made a full investigation and that results were given to Polish delegate of NNSC.	16 Feb 56	68	10

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VIOLATIONS

General

UNC charges KPA/CPV	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
Request by UNC for details and coordinates of alleged violations.	1 Aug 53		5-4
UNC charges KPA/CPV makes false charges for propaganda purpose; cites review of past charges and investigations.	22 Mar 55		56-3,4
UNC charges KPA/CPV presumes UNC guilty of charges before study and investigation.	22 Mar 55		56-4,5
UNC states AA does not prescribe specific procedures for negotiations concerning violations of AA. (Refers to UNC 9 June 55 letter to KPA/CFV)	14 Jun 55		59-8
UNC contrasts KPA/CPV failure to report materials and personnel per para 13c and d, AA, with UNC adherence thereto.	5 Jul 55		60-1
UNC states first KPA/CPV arrivals and departures and combat materiel reports, 12 Sep and 6 Oct 53 (para 13c and d, AA) obviously false.	5 Jul 55		60-1,2
UNC recapitulates and contrasts UNC with KPA/CPV reports per para 13c and d, AA, for period 27 Jul 53 to 31 Jul 54.	5 Jul 55		60-2,3
UNC emphasized seriousness of UNC charges of 60th MAC meeting.	5 Jul 55		60-33
UNC charges and protests KPA/CPV violations of "every basic provision of the AA, including the spirit and intention of the document."	5 Jul 55		60-13
UNC charges KPA/CPV with agressive intent to acquire favorable military position over UNC.	5 Jul 55		60-13,14
UNC compares KPA/CPV deliberate violations and peace propaganda with "Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde."	5 Jul 55		60-14
UNC repeats charges of 60th MAC meeting charging KPA/CPV: a. violates all provisions of AA b. agressive intent to acquire favorable military position over UNC.	14 Jul 55		61-18

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	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
UNC CHARGES KPA/CPV:			
UNC charges that the alleged violations in ROK (anti-NNIT demonstrations) are caused by the unneutral activities of Czech/Pole members of NNSC.	12 Aug 55	64	10,17
UNC reviews briefly charges made in 60th and 61st MAC Meetings.	12 Aug 55	64	9,15 16,19
UNC charges that Czech/Pole unneutral activities in collusion with KPA/CPV has allowed illegal buildup of KPA/CPV forces. This was done by preventing real inspections of incoming materiel and by refusing MIT requests, when MIT's were dispatched Czechs/Poles and KPA/CPV military and civilian officials would not cooperate in a genuine investigation.	12 Aug 55	64	9,10
UNC referred KPA/CPV to 60th and 61st meetings of MAC at which charges in detail were made concerning violations of AA by KPA/CPV. UNC states there is no evidence in records of an acceptable answer to these charges.	29 Aug 55	66	5
UNC again refers to charges against KPA/CPV made in 60th and 61st meetings of MAC and charged that KPA/CPV had resorted to usual propaganda blasts.	29 Aug 55	66	9
UNC charged that tactics of Czechs/Poles had made work of Commission valueless and had allowed KPA/CPV to circumvent and ignore all provisions of AA.	29 Aug 55	66	9
UNC charged that KPA/CPV attempted to take advantage of the condition of Lt Bumpas for propaganda purposes.	29 Aug 55	66	10,11 12
Failure to release men during the POW exchange of 5 Aug 53 to 26 Sep 53 was violation of AA.	26 Nov 55	67	5
UNC states our side has consistently abided by the letter and spirit of the AA. UNC also states actual records will replete evidence of your sides continuous violation of both letter and spirit of the AA.	15 Dec 56	74	3

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VIOLATIONS-GENERAL

UNC CHARGES KPA/CPV	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
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UNC reviews briefly charges made in 60th and 61st MAC Meetings.	12 Aug 55	64	9,15,16, 19
UNC charges that Czech/Pole unneutral activities in collusion with KPA/CPV has allowed illegal buildup of KPA/CPV forces. This was done by preventing real inspections of incoming materiel and by refusing MIT requests, when MIT'S were dispatched Czechs/Poles and KPA/CPV military and civilian officials would not cooperate in a genuine investigation.	12 Aug 55	64	9,10
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UNC charged that KPA/CPV attempted to take advantage of the condition of Lt Bumpas for propaganda purposes.	29 Aug 55	66	10,11,12
Failure to release men during the POW exchange of 5 Aug 53 to 26 Sep 53 was violation of AA.	26 Nov 55	67	5

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General

KPA/CPV charges UNC	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC submits written answers to KPA/CPV charges of AA.	4 Aug 53		7-1
KPA/CPV charges "unlawfully" shipped 14,000 Chinese PW's to Taiwan from Korea on 20-21 Jan.	23 Jan 54		37-1,3
KPA/CPV charge UNC combat aircraft and military personnel "incessantly" intrude and commit "hostile" acts.	9 Mar 54		38-24
KPA/CPV makes generalized charge and protests that UNC continually violates AA with air and ground intrusions, armed attacks (use of spies), bombardments, etc.	7 Apr 54		40-2,3,5,7,
KPA/CPV charge UNC aircraft and ground personnel continually intrude KPA/CPV side.	20 Apr 54		41-15
KPA/CPV charge UNC continuously violates para 12, 14, and 16 AA; air and ground intrusions.	22 May 54		43-17
KPA/CPV charge UNC violated Geneva Convention, Terms of Reference, NNRC, and AA.	17 Aug 54		47-6,8
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of illegally reinforcing strength.	26 Apr 55		57-10,11
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates AA by instructing "special agents to steal aircraft."	5 Jul 55		60-17
KPA/CPV charge UNC "by-passing" the ports of entry to introduce illegal combat materiel.	5 Jul 55		60-18
KPA/CPV charge UNC arms 10 new "Syngman Rhee" divisions illegally.	5 Jul 55		60-19,32
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates para 12 and 42 AA; arms 10 new ROK divisions.	14 Jul 55		61-20
KPA/CPV charges UNC incessently commits hostile acts.	14 Jul 55		61-20

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KPA/CPV CHARGES UNC	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges that "American Advisors" forcibly trained abducted fishermen as agents, and "spies."	6 Aug 55	63	2,3
KPA/CPV charges UNC with incessant hostile acts.	6 Aug 55	63	2
KPA/CPV charges that UNC has introduced large amounts of combat materiel to arm Rhee Clique.	21 Aug 55	65	2
KPA/CPV charges UNC with violation of Paragraph 13j.	12 Aug 55	64	8
American Government concluded Korean-US Mutual Defense Pact with Rhee Clique to station US troops in Korea, in violation of AA agreement concerning withdrawal of all foreign troops. UNC thus reveals that it did not respect the AA.	29 Aug 55	66	13,14
UNC illegally introduced combat materiel to equip new ROK Divisions, and raised Rhee's Army from 16 Divisions to 21 Active Divisions and 10 Reserve Divisions. UNC boasts that Rhee Army is 4th largest in world.	29 Aug 55	66	17
UNC is attempting to promote another war in Korea by introducing a large quantity of combat materiel into South Korea without being restricted by AA or supervised by NNSC.	29 Aug 55	66	29
American Government and Rhee Clique have worked out a plan to equip Rhee forces with jet aircraft and atomic cannon. To do this it is necessary to destroy the AA and be free of it's restrictions.	29 Aug 55	66	30
KPA/CPV lodges strong protest against UNC and charges that UNC is trying to wreck AA.	29 Aug 55	66	32
KPA/CPV states that inspections by helicopter do not meet requirements of Subparagraph 42c, and that proper inspections can not be made from the air. This is a clear violation of the AA.	29 Aug 55	66	34
KPA/CPV states that recent provocative acts of South Korea were performed to aggravate international situation.	10 Nov 56	73	3
KPA/CPV lodges protest of violation and demand that UNC take measures to prevent recurrence of such violations.	10 Nov 56	73	3,7

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VIOLATIONS

Air

UNC charges KPA/CPV	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC states KPA/CPV investigates only 1 of 28 air violations charged by UNC.	10 Jan 54	35-9	
UNC charges KPACPV with 3 new air violations.	23 Jan 54	37-11	
UNC states KPA/CPV has committed 31 air violations, UNC committed 14.	23 Jan 54	37-11	
UNC charge KPA/CPV deliberately makes false charges of UNC air violations.	9 Mar 54	38-17	
UNC rejects KPA/CPV denials of air violations charged by UNC at 35th MAC.	9 Mar 54	38-17	
KPA/CPV denies UNC charge (12 Oct 53) that KPA/CPV brought crated MIG's to Uiju airfield; cites negative results of MIT #4.	18 Mar 54	39-9	
UNC charges KPA/CPV aircraft made "unwarranted attack" on UNC patrol over international water. (regarding 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident)	9 Feb 55	53-5	
UNC states UNC aircraft defended selves against attacking KPA/CPV aircraft (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident), charge KPA/CPV with violation AA, committing hostile act.	9 Feb 55	53-5	
UNC charge KPA/CPV with illegal introduction of combat aircraft, violation of AA. (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident)	9 Feb 55	53-5	
UNC demands KPA/CPV answer UNC charge (53d MAC) of KPA/CPV hostile acts and illegal introduction of MIG's and combat materiel.	9 Feb 55	53-7	
UNC charges KPA/CPV commits provocative act, firing at light UNC unarmed aircraft which inadvertently crossed MDL, 20 Jan 55.	10 Feb 55	54-4	
UNC charge KPA/CPV MIG's attacked UNC aircraft "international waters" (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident)	21 Feb 55	55-2	
UNC refer to KPA/CPV admission of ownership of MIG's (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident) and charge illegal introduction of combat aircraft. (Violation of para 13d, AA)	21 Feb 55	55-3	
KPA/CPV state MIT investigation at Uiju Airfield proved KPA/CPV had MIG's in Korea before AA.	21 Feb 55	55-4	
KPA/CPV reject UNC claim radar photo shows ice 30 miles off shore N Korean west coast.	26 Apr 55	57-4,5	
KPA/CPV reject UNC claim as to wind direction of 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident.	26 Apr 55	57-5	

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VIOLATIONS

AIR

UNC charges KPA/CPV (cont'd)	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
UNC states aerial photos prove KPA/CPV airfields in North Korea inoperative on 27 Jul 53.	5 Jul 55	60	4,5
UNC refers to KPA/CPV admission of ownership of MIG's 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea incident and UNC official protest 21 Feb 55 of KPA/CPV violation para 13d AA.	5 Jul 55	60	8
UNC charges Czechs and Poles delayed MIT investigation at 6 North Korean airfields permitting removal of MIG evidence by KPA/CPV.	5 Jul 55	60	8
UNC refers to UNC official protest of KPA/CPV attack on UNC aircraft. (10 May 55 incident)	5 Jul 55	60	9
UNC states KPA/CPV has failed to report receipt of even <u>one</u> aircraft thru 31 May 55.	5 Jul 55	60	9
UNC charges illegal buildup of KPA/CPV air force.	5 Jul 55	60	13
UNC demands of KPA/CPV: a. Accurate accounting of all combat materiel and aircraft. b. NNSC be furnished corrected reports of all combat materiel. c. Cease illegal introduction of combat materiel and aircraft.	5 Jul 55	60	14
UNC charges KPA/CPV with total of 53 air violations since signing of AA. KPA/CPV blandly ignores UNC charges and issues blanket denials.	6 Aug 55	63	6
UNC charges KPA/CPV with an unprovoked attack on a light unarmed UNC aircraft over the DZ. Time of attack 17 Aug 55.	21 Aug 55	65	1
UNC charges KPA/CPV with an aircraft violation over DZ on 18 Aug 55.	21 Aug 55	65	8
UNC demands return of aircraft shot down on 17 Aug 55.	21 Aug 55	65	19
UNC charges KPA/CPV with violating the letter and the spirit of the AA by the unprovoked attack on 17 Aug 55 against an unarmed UNC aircraft and demands that the guilty personnel be punished.	29 Aug 55	66	12
UNC accuses KPA/CPV of attacking without warning the two unarmed aircraft of our side by jet fighters and anitaircraft fire.	10 Nov 56	73	3,4

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Air

KPA/CPV charges UNC

KPA/CPV charge UNC air violation.	31 Jul 53	4-1,2
KPA/CPV charge UNC with 2 air violations.	5 Aug 53	8-1,2
KPA/CPV charge UNC with 12 air violations.	8 Aug 53	9-1,2,3
Refusal of KPA/CPV to furnish details and type UNC aircraft in violation charges.	8 Aug 53	9-3,4
UNC denies charges of AA violation at 2nd MAC and air violations at 8th MAC.	13 Aug 53	11-1
UNC admits 3 and denies 12 air violations charged at 9th MAC.	28 Aug 53	15-2
UNC refuses to investigate air violation if details not furnished by KPA/CPV.	28 Aug 53	15-3
KPA/CPV charge UNC with 2 air violations.	31 Aug 53	17-3,4
KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft circled over NNRC PW compounds to threaten captured PW's.	19 Oct 53	25-2,5
KPA/CPV charge UNC with 136 air violations by 302 aircraft since Armistice to 31 Dec 53.	10 Jan 54	35-8
UNC states 95 of 107 KPA/CPV charges of UNC air violations groundless.	10 Jan 54	35-9
UNC states 116 air violation investigations as of 3 Jan 54. Admits 12, denies 95, 9 still being investigated.	10 Jan 54	35-9
KPA/CPV charge UNC with 14 air violations in Nov 53; 33 in Dec 53.	10 Jan 54	35-8
KPA/CPV cite 5 air violations with total 23 UNC aircraft 21 Dec 53.	10 Jan 54	35-8
KPA/CPV charge and protest UNC "military aircraft formations" flew over MAC site, Kaesong, and deep into N Korea in Dec 53.	10 Jan 54	35-8
KPA/CPV states KPA/CPV aircraft have never violated UNC side.	10 Jan 54	35-9,10
UNC completed investigations of 130 air violation charges; states 116 false (refers to 35th MAC, subj: air violations).	23 Jan 54	37-10
UNC refers to 45 air violations charged by KPA/CPV since 3 Jan 54.	23 Jan 54	37-11
UNC refers to 35th MAC meeting and UNC charge of 28 air violations by KPA/CPV.	23 Jan 54	37-11

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Air	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC (Cont'd)			
UNC cites statistics recapitulation of air violations charged against UNC as of 1 Mar 54.	9 Mar 54		38-18
KPA/CPV refers to UNC "illegal" introduction of 106 mortars and combat aircraft, vehicles, etc.	18 Mar 54		39-11
KPA/CPV summarizes totals of air violations up to 18 May 54.	22 May 54		43-17,18
KPA/CPV charge UNC fails to report sub-types of combat aircraft, spare parts, military reinforcements.	22 May 54		43-19
KPA/CPV summarize totals of UNC air violations to 10 Jul 54.	14 Jul 54		44-3
KPA/CPV charge UNC RB-45 jet aircraft and 8 military jet aircraft intruded into N Korea from south sea on 5 Feb 55, cite coordinates.	9 Feb 55		53-1
KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft "illegally" attacked KPA/CPV patrol aircraft, 5 Feb 55.	9 Feb 55		53-1
KPA/CPV state KPA/CPV patrol aircraft "counter-attack" UNC aircraft, 5 Feb 55.	9 Feb 55		53-2
KPA/CPV cite material evidence of 5 Feb 55, alleged attack by UNC aircraft on KPA/CPV patrol aircraft.	9 Feb 55		53-2
KPA/CPV charge and protest UNC RB-45 and 8 military jets intrude N Korea on 8 Feb 55; cite coordinates.	9 Feb 55		53-3
KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft (Yellow Sea incident, 5 Feb 55 and 8 Feb 55) continually commit hostile acts and air intrusions, violate AA.	9 Feb 55		53-3,4,6
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge of continual UNC air violations.	9 Feb 55		53-4
UNC cites statistics of UNC investigations of KPA/CPV charges of UNC air violations as of 8 Feb 55.	9 Feb 55		53-4
UNC charges 93% of KPA/CPV charges of UNC air violations are false.	9 Feb 55		53-4,5
UNC denies knowledge of 8 Feb 55, RB-45 incident.	9 Feb 55		53-5
KPA/CPV propose NNSC dispatch MIT to Onjong-ni (N Korea) to investigate 5 Feb 55 incident.	9 Feb 55		53-6,8
UNC rejects KPA/CPV request for MIT investigation, Onjong-ni (5 Feb 55)	9 Feb 55		53-7

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Air

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC (Cont'd)			
KPA/CPV state UNC light aircraft which crossed MDL 20 Jan 55 fired on because it crossed the MDL; fact aircraft not armed not discernable to KPA/CPV personnel. Charge violation of AA.	10 Feb 55	54	5
UNC refers to 53d MAC wherein KPA/CPV charged that UNC aircraft committed "hostile act" and UNC answer thereto. (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea)	21 Feb 55	55	1
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge UNC RB-45 intruded KPA/CPV side; cite navigators log and radar tracking. (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea)	21 Feb 55	55	1,2
UNC states UNC fighters "counter attacked" KPA/CPV MIG's. (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident)	21 Feb 55	55	2
KPA/CPV charge UNC expanding UNC strength Syngman Rhee air force and Syngman Rhee Army with combat materiel for new divisions (violation AA).	21 Feb 55	55	4
KPA/CPV list evidence of MIT 5 investigation (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident)			
a. 8 auxiliary fuel tanks			
b. 24 KPA/CPV witnesses			
c. Jet fuel			
d. Impact markings of dropped tanks on ground.			
e. 2 KPA/CPV MIG pilots testify UNC aircraft attacked MIG's.	26 Apr 55	57	2,3
KPA/CPV charge UNC military aircraft and RB-45 intruded 5 Feb 55.	26 Apr 55	57	3
KPA/CPV states "self defense" measures will be taken against future UNC hostile acts (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident).	26 Apr 55	57	9
KPA/CPV state UNC radar photos of RB-45 course and navigators log prove UNC aircraft flew over KPA/CPV side (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident).	26 Apr 55	57	4
KPA/CPV cite Korean proverb ridiculing UNC denial of violation, 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea.	26 Apr 55	57	5
KPA/CPV charge and protest UNC "deliberate" hostile acts and air intrusion (5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident).	26 Apr 55	57	7,8
KPA/CPV ridicules UNC claim of "air over international waters" and "peaceful patrol" 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident.	26 Apr 55	57	7,13.
KPA/CPV charge UNC reinforcing Rhee Army with illegal combat materiel (violation para 13d, AA).	26 Apr 55	57	8
KPA/CPV recapititulates total UNC air violations to Mar 55 (964 sorties; 440 batches)	26 Apr 55	57	8

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AIR

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC (cont'd)			
KPA/CPV charges UNC with 1001 sorties and 475 air violations thru 20 Jun 55.	5 Jul 55		60-18
KPA/CPV refers to 5 Feb 55, Yellow Sea incident, charge UNC violation AA.	5 Jul 55		60-18
KPA/CPV states UNC has admitted to more than 40 air violations thru 20 Jun 55.	5 Jul 55		60-18
KPA/CPV charged UNC with air violation of KPA/CPV territory by two F-51 propeller-driven aircraft on 7 Nov 1956 which attacked two KPA/CPV aircraft.	10 Nov 56		1,2, 2, 6, 7,
United Nations Command states two F-51's were unarmed and on a training mission and inadvertently penetrated the KPA/CPV territory. The flight was a navigational training flight wherein due to ground fog and cloud conditions a navigational error was made.	10 Nov 56		3

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Air

KPA/CPV charges UNC (Cont'd)	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC with [illegible] sorties and 475 air violations thru 2[illegible] Jun 55.	5 Jul 55	60	18
KPA/CPV refers to 5 Feb 55 Yellow Sea incident, charge UNC violation AA.	5 Jul 55	60	18
KPA/CPV states UNC has admitted to more than 40 air violations thru 20 Jun 55.	5 Jul 55	60	18

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KPA/CPV charges UNC	DATE	Meeting No.	Page
KPA/CPV charges that UNC made 466 air violations for a total of 1002 sorties between signing of AA and 30 June 55.	6 Aug 55	63	3
UNC violated AA by air 487 times from signing of AA to 17 Aug 55. Total of 1033 sorties.	21 Aug 55	65	2
KPA/CPV charges UNC with violation by light aircraft on 17 Aug 55.	21 Aug 55	65	3
KPA/CPV lodges strong protest against hostile act, wherein UNC aircraft reconnoitered KPA/CPV defense installations on 17 Aug 55.	21 Aug 55	65	4
UNC violation on 17 Aug 55 one of numerous incidents caused by UNC war policy, perpetrated in coordination with bellicose acts of Rhee Clique.	21 Aug 55	65	7
KPA/CPV quotes Lt Bumpas in alleged admission of violation.	21 Aug 55	65	4,5,12
UNC claim that AT-6 is trainer type plane is ridiculous.	21 Aug 55	65	13
UNC is making "routine" flights and is committing "inadvertant intrusions" at time when international tension has relaxed, and when KPA/CPV is working for peace.	21 Aug 55	65	6
Arrangements for return of aircraft to be worked out by Secretaries.	21 Aug 55	65	22
Details for return of Lt Bumpas and the body of Capt Brown to be arranged by Secretaries.	21 Aug 55	65	14,15,16
KPA/CPV charged 1033 sorties amounting to 487 batches by UN aircraft. In particular on 5 Feb 55 UNC aircraft intruded deep into KPA/CPV territory to attack aircraft on patrol.	29 Aug 55	66	16,17
UNC is trying to get out of a difficult situation by statements alleging that Lt Bumpas was in no physical condition to make any statement admitting a violation.	29 Aug 55	66	32
KPA/CPV reads a statement allegedly written by Lt Bumpas in which he expressed thanks to Lt Col Chun Chung Ho and wished him a very successful career.	29 Aug 55	66	33
KPA/CPV states that Lt Bumpas could not have recovered so suddenly if his condition had been as serious as claimed by UNC.	29 Aug 55	66	33
KPA/CPV stated that when KPA/CPV spoke the truth UNC called it propaganda; when Lt Bumpas spoke truth UNC called him insane.	29 Aug 55	66	38

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Ground	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
UNC charges KPA/CPV			
UNC charge KPA/CPV with ground violation; a. 7 personnel cross MDL-6 Aug 53 b. KPA/CPV admit-express regret.	8 Aug 53		9-4
UNC charge KPA/CPV officer crossed MDL and attempted entry custodian camp, armed with pistol; charge violation of para 10 AA.	21 Nov 53		29-17
UNC cites UNC unilateral JOT investigation of 19 Nov 53 at JSA; charge KPA/CPV with 3 violations AA: a. forcible retention PW's b. excess armed guards in JSA c. failure of KPA/CPV JOT to meet as requested 3 times.	21 Nov 53		29-12
UNC reaffirms charge that KPA/CPV violated para 51, AA, forcibly detained PW's re: 19 Nov 53 JSA incident 3 KPA/CPV defectors.	18 Dec 53		33-1,5
UNC cites new charge; KPA/CPV violated para 51, AA, 2 more KPA/CPV defectors 25 Sep 53, state they were "impressed" by KPA/CPV.	18 Dec 53		33-1,2,5
UNC refers to UNC request for NNSC MIT investigation 18 Jan 54, re KPA/CPV violation of para 51 AA; rejects KPA/CPV letter to UNC re UNC request.	23 Jan 54		37-10
UNC charge and protest KPA/CPV violation of para 19, Agreement on Return of Displaced Persons, interfered with authorized News Representatives. (2 Mar 54)	9 Mar 54		38-7,8,13
UNC charge KPA/CPV with violation of para 59, AA, failure to publicize and carry out Return of Displaced Civilians Program.	18 Mar 54		39-13,14
UNC cites JOT #1 investigation 8 & 10 Jul 54, and charges KPA/CPV with 2 violations AA. (para 6 and 12) a. Bringing automatic weapons into DZ. b. Firing on UNC Civil Police in Han Estuary.	14 Jul 54		44-1
UNC charge KPA/CPV deliberately moved vehicle, bodies, and evidence, JOT #3, 2 Jun 55.	14 Jun 55		59-8,9
UNC cites example of KPA/CPV deliberately falsifying evidence; pistol with slide improperly fixed forward in hand of dead UNC personnel; JOT #3, 2 Jun 55.	14 Jun 55		59-9
UNC charge KPA/CPV shooting of 2 UNC Civil Police violation of para 6, AA., JOT #3, 2 Jun 55.	14 Jun 55		59-9,10,11

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Ground

UNC charges KPA/CPV (Cont'd)		
UNC charges KPA/CPV with violation para 6, 7, 8, 12, and 14 AA.	14 Jun 55	59-21
UNC reads verbatim transcript of UNC DZ pass of Sgt Hong Song Yol (JOT #3, 2 Jun 55); UNC demands respect UNC safe lane in area of JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 incident.	14 Jun 55	59-20

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GROUND	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC:			
KPA/CPV charge AA Violations by UNC 3 ground, artillery and machine gun firings 3 air violations	29 Jul 53	2	1,2
UNC ground violation admission (4 Aug 53) 34 UNC personnel cross MDL	5 Aug 53	8	1
KPA/CPV charge with ground violation 7 Aug 53 news representatives and driver.	8 Aug 53	9	4,5
KPA/CPV charge UNC ground violation 11 Aug 53 2 M-1 rifles in truck across MDL.	13 Aug 53	11	2
UNC admits AA violation (M-1 rifle in pos- session of work party-10 Aug)	19 Aug 53	12	4
KPA/CPV charge 1 ground violation, apprehend and return 2 UNC personnel, JOT #3.	17 Aug 53	17	3
KPA/CPV charge UNC bombarded Kyeho-dong and both sides agree to JOT #4 investigation.	18 Nov 53	28	8
KPA/CPV cite JOT 4 investigation and charge UNC violated AA-bombarded Kyeho-dong, 16 Nov 53.	28 Nov 53	30	1,2
UNC denies charge; states bombardment was phosphorous bomb dud explosion.	28 Nov 53	30	2,3
KPA/CPV cites JOT #3 investigation, 12 Dec 53; charge UNC with violation para 7,9 AA.	18 Dec 53	33	6
UNC admits and expresses regret of JOT #3, 12 Dec 53, violation of para 7, 9 AA.	18 Dec 53	33	6
KPA/CPV charge UNC violates para 11, Terms of Reference NNRC by using: a. Brutality and murders b. Special agents c. Threatening NNRC d. Forcible abduction of 27,000 POW's.	21 Dec 53	34	11,12,13
KPA/CPV cites UNC forcible retention of 27,000 POW's and failure to account for 98,742 POW's.	18 Dec 53	33	3,5
KPA/CPV charge UNC brutality and impressing of KPA/CPV POW's into UNC intelligence units.	18 Dec 53	33	4,5
KPA/CPV charge UNC refused NNIT at Inchon right to inspect shipments of POW's.	23 Jan 54	37	3
KPA/CPV charge UNC violated para 51, AA (forcible retention of POW's.)	23 Jan 54	37	3

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KPA/CPV charges UNC: (Cont'd)	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV states UNC refuses to report spare parts.	18 Mar 54	39	2,4,19,20
KPA/CPV charges UNC equips 4 new ROKA divisions.	18 Mar 54	39	3
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Para 13d, AA by introducing large amount of reinforcing combat materiel.	18 Mar 54	39	3,4,10,11,19,20
UNC denies introducing new materiel to Korea to equip 4 new ROK divisions.	18 Mar 54	39	5
KPA/CPV again charges UNC with restricting & obstructing NNIT's, i.e. boarding ships, failure to report spare parts, etc.	18 Mar 54	39	11
UNC denies KPA/CPV charges at 38th MAC of UNC intimidation & restriction of registration program. (UNC refutes specific cases of intimidation charged by KPA/CPV.)	18 Mar 54	39	13,15,16,17
KPA/CPV again charges UNC with forcible detention of civilians.	18 Mar 54	39	19
KPA/CPV charge 5 UNC military personnel (Korean names) intruded their side, 4 Apr 54. Two captured and confessed hostile intentions.	7 Apr 54	40	2
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras, 6,7,9,12,14, & 17, AA.	7 Apr 54	40	3,6,7
UNC rejects charge & denies knowledge of identity of 4 Apr 54 incident charged at 40th MAC. (Pg. 20)	7 Apr 54	40	4
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charges of UNC violations Paras 13c, 13d, 13g, 13j, 17, & 43, AA, made at 41st MAC.	20 Apr 54	41	8,9
KPA/CPV charge UNC forcibly retains large numbers of captured KPA/CPV personnel.	20 Apr 54	41	15
KPA/CPV charges & protests UNC issued over 6,000 DZ passes in violation AA, cites passes of 3 Columbian officers apprehended 11 May 1954.	13 May 54	42	16
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge that UNC issued 1,000 DZ passes in violation .	22 May 54	43	8

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GROUND	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC (Cont'd)			
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC issued over 6,000 DZ passes, violates Par 9, AA.	22 May 54	43	15,18
KPA/CPV charges UNC violates Paras 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 AA - ground intrusions.	22 May 54	43	18
KPA/CPV charge UNC violated Paras 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 42, 43, 51, and 59 AA and the Terms of Reference.	22 May 54	43	19,23
KPA/CPV charge incessant intrusions by UNC and charge UNC violates Paras 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, and 17 AA.	14 Jul 54	44	4
KPA/CPV refers to JOT #6 investigation 5 Jun 54 - charges UNC with violation AA, intrusion by 2 UNC military personnel.	14 Jul 54	44	5,6
UNC denies KPA/CPV charge of intrusion by 2 UNC personnel, JOT #6, 5 Jun 54 incident - state no UNC personnel missing.	14 Jul 54	44	6,7,8
KPA/CPV charges and protests charges UNC threatens and jeopardizes NNSC with planned obstruction and sabotage. Violates Par 13c, AA.	3 Aug 54	45	1,2,9
KPA/CPV charge UNC armed personnel crossed MDL 10 Aug 54 (JOT #5) and wounded 2 KPA/CPV civil police.	17 Aug 54	47	14,18
KPA/CPV charge and protest JOT #5 (KPA/CPV unilateral report) of 10 Aug 54 incident, fixes blame on UNC.	17 Aug 54	47	15,18
KPA/CPV charge UNC with repeated ground intrusions. Cite dates and names - 29 Jul and period 3-13 Aug 54 list names of captured UNC "special agents"	17 Aug 54	47	15,16,18
KPA/CPV charges special agents of following organizations intrude: a. Kanghwa-do Navy Intelligence b. 36 District HID, Sokcho-ri c. Unit 8097, Seoul d. USAF Unit 6006	17 Aug 54	47	15,16
KPA/CPV charges UNC retains large numbers of captured personnel in violation of AA and Terms of Reference, INRC.	17 Aug 54	47	4,5,9
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC violated AA, JOT #5 incident 10 Aug 54.	17 Aug 54	47	17

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VIOLATIONS - GROUND

	DATE	MEETING	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC:			
UNC states will investigate KPA/CPV charge of intrusions of UNC special agents 3-13 Aug 54.	17 Aug 54	47	18
KPA/CPV arrange to return an aircraft and Lt Col Herbert A. Peters, USMC, who "unknowingly" intruded 5 Feb 54.	6 Oct 54	48	1
KPA/CPV arrange return of PFC Charles Julius, USA, who was captured in KPA/CPV side 25 May 54.	6 Oct 54	48	1
KPA/CPV charges UNC has sent armed vessels and armed personnel to attack, kill, abduct, and violate coastal waters and areas of North Korea many times since the signing of the AA. KPA/CPV also accuses UNC has not taken effective measures to prevent the occurrence of violations of the AA.	15 Dec 56	74	1,2
KPA/CPV states that material evidence such as a U.S. made rocket, U.S. made rifle bullets and cartridge cases were found at location of raid.	15 Dec 56	74	1
KPA/CPV states such actions on the part of our side constitute a violation of the preamble and Paragraphs 12, 14, 15 of the AA.	15 Dec 56	74	2
KPA/CPV states that UNC should give up shirking of responsibility and adopt responsible attitude to settle through negotiations matters of hostile acts against North Koreans.	15 Dec 56	74	4
KPA/CPV states UNC should immediately investigate violations of the AA, return kidnapped inhabitants of North Korea, and prevent recurrence of such incidents. It is necessary, not only in the interest of peace in Korea, but also in the interest of peace in Asia as well as the whole world.	15 Dec 56	74	4

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GROUND

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC (Cont'd):			
UNC states will investigate KPA/CPV charge of intrusions of UNC special agents 3-13 Aug 54.	17 Aug 54		47-18
KPA/CPV arrange to return an aircraft and Lt Col Herbert A. Peters, USMC, who "unknowingly" intruded 5 Feb 54.	6 Oct 54		48-1
KPA/CPV arrange return of PFC Charles Julius, USA, who was captured in KPA/CPV side 25 May 54.	6 Oct 54		48-1

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GROUND

	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC:			
KPA/CPV charge PFC Charles Julius (25 May 54 captured) was dispatched to reconnoiter KPA/CPV side.	6 Oct 54		48-1
UNC rejects KPA/CPV allegations concerning LT COL H. A. Peters & PFC C. Julius.	6 Oct 54		48-2
KPA/CPV refer to JOT #4 (12 Oct 54) report of 11 Oct 54 incident - charge UNC with ground intrustions & murder & kidnapping.	21 Oct 54		49-1,2
KPA/CPV charge UNC intruders wounded & kidnapped KPA/CPV civil policeman Kim In Hwan, demand return	21 Oct 54		49-2,4
UNC reject KPA/CPV charges of intrusion, murder & kidnapping - JOT #4, 12 Oct 54 investigation.	21 Oct 54		49-2,3,6
KPA/CPV propose MAC meeting 10 Feb 55 to discuss alleged ground intrusions by UNC	9 Feb 55		53-9
KPA/CPV charge 2 UNC armed personnel intruded across MDL and were captured on 8 Feb 55 (Kim Kwang Hun and Kim Yong Yol - JOT #5, 9 Feb 55).	22 Mar 55		56-1
KPA/CPV cite names, coordinates & UNC units & evidence involved in 8 Feb 55 JOT #5 incident.	22 Mar 55		56-1,3
KPA/CPV cite 8 Feb 55 JOT #5 incident - charge UNC with intent to kidnap, murder & spy.	22 Mar 55		56-1
KPA/CPV charge 4 UNC military personnel intrude MDL (JOT #6) on 6 Mar 55 - one UNC intruder shot dead, 3 escaped - cite evidence.	22 Mar 55		56-2
KPA/CPV cite unilateral JOT #6, 9 Mar 55, report - charge & protest UNC with armed intrusion & hostile act. (Violation of Armistice Agreement).	22 Mar 55		56-3
UNC rejects KPA/CPV charge UNC intruded MDL, JOT #5, 8 Feb 55 incident.	22 Mar 55		56-5,6
KPA/CPV repeat charge Kim Kwang Hun (alleged UNC personnel) intruded MDL (JOT #5, 8 Feb 55) - cite his desire to return as proof.	22 Mar 55		56-8
KPA/CPV state LT COL Dye (Senior UNC JOT #5 member) admitted UNC dispatch of intruders (JOT #5 8 Feb 55).	22 Mar 55		56-8
KPA/CPV recite evidence in KPA/CPV unilateral JOT #6 9 Mar 55 report as proof of UNC intrusion MDL to commit hostile acts.	22 Mar 55		56-9
KPA/CPV state MIT 5 investigation confirms UNC committed hostile acts and intrusions.	26 Apr 55		57-1,6

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	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges UNC: (Cont'd)			
KPA/CPV charge UNC armed personnel intruded DZ & committed "hostile acts" against KPA/CPV civil police. (2 Jun 55, JOT#3)	14 Jun 55	59	16
KPA/CPV charge UNC "lorry" crossed 34 meters N. of MDL. (2 Jun 55, JOT#3 incident)	14 Jun 55	59	-2,16
KPA/CPV reviews evidence of JOT#3, 2 Jun 55, charges UNC armed "special agents" crossed MDL, committed hostile acts, violated Paras 6,7,8, 10,12, & 14, AA.	14 Jun 55	59	-3,4,5,16
KPA/CPV charges UNC fired against KPA/CPV side 8 times during period 27 Jul 53 to 20 Jun 55.	5 Jul 55	60	-17
KPA/CPV charges UNC made 20 ground intrusions to commit "hostile acts"-"attacking, killing & kidnapping" in period 27 Jul 53 to 20 Jun 55.	5 Jul 55	60	-17,18

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KPA/CPV charges UNC	Date	Meeting No.	Page
KPA/CPV charges that UNC side fired on KPA/CPV side of DMZ on 8 occasions since signing of AA and up to 30 June 55.	6 Aug 55	63	3
KPA/CPV charges UNC made 21 armed intrusions into DZ to commit hostile acts from signing of AA to 30 June 55.	6 Aug 55	63	3
KPA/CPV refers to ltr NNSC to MAC 10 Aug 55 expressing concern for situation created by anti-NNIT demonstrations in ROK.	12 Aug 55	64	1,11
KPA/CPV refers to ltr Acting Foreign Minister ROK to NNSC. An ultimatum to NNSC to withdraw and threatening violence.	12 Aug 55	64	2,7,11
Anti-NNIT demonstrations by Rhee Clique inspired by UNC, UNC propaganda organs mobilized for protection of Rhee acts. UNC noisily conducting propaganda campaign to prepare violent provocative acts of Rhee Clique.	12 Aug 55	64	2,3,14,20
UNC shirking responsibility by claims that it cannot interfere with Rhee govt. UNC must immediately restore situation to normal in South Korea.	12 Aug 55	64	4
UNC committed numerous atrocities "more ruthless that those of beasts." UNC detained KPA/CPV working personnel, stripped them beat them with gun butts.	12 Aug 55	64	6,21
ROK cannot exercise sovereignty unless so instructed by UNC.	12 Aug 55	64	14,20,21
UNC many times infiltrated into KPA/CPV territory to attack, kill, kidnap, and plunder peaceful inhabitants.	12 Aug 55	64	21
Eight times between signing of AA and 17 Aug 55, UNC fired into KPA/CPV portion of DZ.	29 Aug 55	66	16

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Water

UNC charges KPA/CPV	DATE	MEETING NUMBER	PAGE
KPA/CPV reject UNC charges of KPA/CPV violations in JOT #1 Han River Estuary incident, 7 Jul 54.	14 Jul 54	44	3,5
UNC repeats demand made at 44th MAC for reply by KPA/CPV as to UNC charge of shooting at UNC personnel in Han River Estuary, 7 Jul 54.	3 Aug 54	45	6
KPA/CPV rejects UNC charge of KPA/CPV shooting at UNC personnel on Han River, 7 Jul 54.	3 Aug 54	45	7
UNC compares similarity of KPA/CPV JOT #3, 2 Jun 55 plea of "self defense" with KPA/CPV artillery fire on "Haeju Bay" fishing boats, 10 May 55.	14 Jun 55	59	11,15
KPA/CPV refers to "Haeju" fishing boat incident, (10 May 1955) claiming UNC intruding fishing boats were warned, then fired on in "self defense."	14 Jun 55	59	17
UNC refers to UNC letter to KPA/CPV 17 May 55 "Haeju Bay incident"; rejects KPA/CPV "self defense measures."	14 Jun 55	59	19

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UNC CHARGES KPA/CPV	DATE	MEETING NO.	PAGE
UNC charges KPA/CPV had released anti-personnel mines to float ashore in ROK territory.	6 Aug 55	63	8
UNC gives names of victims of mines released by KPA/CPV.	6 Aug 55	63	8
UNC charges KPA/CPV with another mine violation in July 55.	6 Aug 55	63	9
UNC again charges KPA/CPV with bombardment of fishermen in Haeju Bay on 10 May 55.	6 Aug 55	63	9
UNC lists inhumane atrocities including attack on fishermen in Haeju Bay on 10 May 55.	21 Aug 55	65	18,1[illegible]
UNC charged that on 25 July 55 two boys were killed by Soveit Shu Mine floated onto ROK territory by KPA/CPV. In this incident one girl was wounded.	21 Aug 55	65	19

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KPA/CPV charge UNC

KPA/CPV state UNC propaganda press release, 5 Feb 55 incident Yellow Sea incident, "corrupt and distort the facts"; cites UP dispatches.	9 Feb 55	53-2,3,6
KPA/CPV charge UNC with "incessant atrocities," "murdering, kidnapping, plundering" N Korean "coastal islands and areas."	14 Jun 55	59-17
KPA/CPV repeats charge UNC incessantly intrudes and attacks N Korean coastal islands and areas, killing and kidnapping.	5 Jul 55	60-18

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VIOLATIONS-WATER

KPA/CPV CHARGES UNC	DATE	MEETING NO.	PAGE
KPA/CPV charges that UNC agents in two boats intrude into the north coast on 22 July 55. UNC boats captured NK fishing boats and abduct fishermen.	6 Aug 55	63	1,10,12, 13
KPA/CPV charges that "American Armed Forces" directed 22 July incident. Intrusion intended to spy on NK Coast Guard and abduct NK fishermen.	6 Aug 55	63	2
Confessions of 24 captured UNC agents prove that incident was planned and directed by 702d Det, West CIC Branch.	6 Aug 55	63	2,3
KPA/CPV demands UNC guarantee non recurrence of such incidents as 22 July 55.	6 Aug 55	63	4
KPA/CPV demands return of abducted fishermen.	6 Aug 55	63	5
UNC must bear responsibility, must take steps to prevent recurrence, and must return abducted NK inhabitants.	6 Aug 55	63	13
KPA/CPV says Haeju Bay incident of 10 May 55 attempt by UNC agents to abduct NK fishermen.	6 Aug 55	63	12
KPA/CPV charges that UNC sent agents into coastal areas to kill, abduct, and plunder.	29 Aug 55	66	17

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

D-229 fr. Seoul
12/26/56

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 301

SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

28 JULY 1957

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

M/GEN H. L. LITZENBERG, USMC
BRIG/GEN OLAF A. KYSTER, USA
BRIG/GEN HARRY C. PORTER, USAF
BRIG/GEN AHN KWANG HO, ROKA
BRIGADIER V. W. BARLOW, UKA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS

M/GEN JUNG KOOK ROK, KPA
COL LO IN HI, KPA
COL KIM MY CHI, KPA

Meeting convened at 1034 hours

KPA/CPV: I have a statement to make.

Against the announcement of your side that it would refuse to observe Sub-paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement and introduce new-type weapons into South Korea, our side already lodged strong protests at the 75th and 76th meetings of the Military Armistice Commission and demanded your side to withdraw its provocative decision.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of China have issued their respective statements condemning the provocative act of wrecking the Armistice Agreement by your side and warning strictly that your side should stop such act.

Moreover, the stern voice of protest and condemnation against the act of wrecking the Armistice Agreement by your side is mounting among the entire Korean People and all the peace-loving peoples of the world. Nevertheless, instead of desisting from its criminal act of grossly undermining the Armistice Agreement, your side is further stepping up its act.

According to the stipulation of Sub-paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement and the agreement between both sides on the prodedures for reporting rotations and replacements, reports concerning combat material for replacement shall be submitted to the

fw 79.00/12-2657

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgnJ, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in not later than 10 days. In spite of this, your side sent to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission its unilateral notification on June 29 that it would not submit the reports concerning the replacement of combat material after June 21. Furthermore, from that time until today your side has not sent a single report concerning the replacement of combat material to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Military Armistice Commission.

On the other hand, as the news agencies of your side report, your side is bringing into South Korea various new-type weapons including F-100 jet aircraft. Furthermore, on July 15 the U.S. Army of your side announced openly that it would immediately reorganize the 7th U. S. Division in South Korea into an atomic Division. It is evident to everybody that such acts of your side constitute illegal acts flagrantly trampling upon the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and the agreement between both sides.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has not accepted the unilateral notification from your side that it would not submit reports concerning combat material for replacement to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission but decided unanimously to defer the matter to the authority of the Military Armistice Commission. Our side considers it a matter-of-course that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission did not acknowldege the illegal decision of your side but deferred the matter to the authority of the Military Armistice Commission.

Your side is under an obligation to submit to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission reports concerning combat material for replacement and has the responsibility to assist the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the carrying out of its task. Following the unilateral notification that it would not submit reports concerning combat material for replacement to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, your side has been putting it into practice. This is another sabotage act by your side in serious infringement upon the functions and authority of the Neutral Nations

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Supervisory Commission after your side expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from the territory of South Korea in June 1956. At the same time it is evident enough that such act of your side is a sinister design to obstruct the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and further completely to disrupt the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the wake of the expulsion of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams.

Opposing categorically this new sabotage act of your side against the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, I lodge a serious protest with your side. At the same time, I demand that your side withdraw its unilateral and illegal notification to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that it would not submit reports concerning combat material for replacement, and that your side immediately remove from Korea all the combat material illegally introduced into South Korea and immediately submit pertinent reports to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Military Armistice Commission.

Besides, I propose to send in the name of the Military Armistice Commission to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission a letter to this effect in reply to the letter from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to the Military Armistice Commission dated July 25, 1957.

In order to convert the Armistice in Korea into a lasting peace, all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement have to be strictly observed, the Korean question has to be settled peacefully and all foreign troops have to withdraw from Korea. But, on the contrary, your side is plotting to prolong the occupation of South Korea by the American troops by undermining the Armistice Agreement and introducing new-type weapons into South Korea.

Such an attempt of your side is now being emphatically denounced by the entire Korean People except for a handful of the Syngman Rheeites whose lives and posts are being preserved only by the American bayonets and dollars. "Korea belongs to the Koreans.

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By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/24

American imperialists, get away from Korea!" This is the unanimous voice of the entire Korean people. Nobody can ever frustrate this legitimate claim of the Korean people.

Now I remind you again: our side has already lodged strong protests with your side against the flagrant wrecking of the Armistice Agreement under the preposterous and despicable pretexts; our side demanded your side to withdraw its illegal dicision; our side warned that if your side does not stop its disruptive act, your side should bear the full responsibility for its act and for the consequences arising therefrom; and our side strongly demanded that all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement should continue to be carried out effectively.

Our side is and will be resolute in opposing the undermining of the Armistice Agreement by your side and will never permit your side to do so. Once again I warn your side: your side can never extricate itself from the responsibility for all the things done by your side and for the consequences arising therefrom.

Your side must realize that not only our side but also all the fair-minded persons and world public opinion are severely condemning your side for obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea and threatening peace in Korea and the Far East by undermining the Armistice Agreement and introducing new-type weapons into South Korea. Even the press of your side makes no secret of it.

Together with all the peace-loving peoples and fair-minded persons of the world, our side will closely watch every move of your side.

UNC: Your statement is noted.

I have a statement to make.

From the time the Armistice was concluded your side has continuously made illegal introductions without reporting them to our side and to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. In the past, when the United Nations Command called for an inspection of these illegal introductions the Czech and Polish members of the Neutral

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Nations Supervisory Commission either vetoed such inspections or cooperated with your side in obstructing the efforts of the Swiss and Swedish members of the Commission so as to render effective inspections, and thus disclosure, of these illegal introductions impossible. You have used the continued existence of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as a blind behind which to hide these illegal introductions, since you have effectively prevented the commission from performing in North Korea the task which, under the Armistice Agreement, it was created to do. The United Nations Command, on the other hand, faithfully observed the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and fully cooperated in the inspections made by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission teams in the territory under United Nations Command Control.

As a specific example, note the contrast between your performance in reporting to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and that of the United Nations Command. During the first six months following the signing of the Armistice Agreement, your side made only 11 Combat Material Reports to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, reporting the impausibly low number of 40 rounds of replacement ammunition and no aircraft. During the same period the United Nations Command submitted 598 reports, covering introduction of approximately 13,000,000 rounds of replacement ammunition and 2,434 replacement aircraft. In the entire period since the Armistice went into effect until 21 June 1957, you submitted a somewhat large number of Incoming Combat Materiel Reports, totaling 172. However, these still notably omit all references to aircraft and compare unfavorably with the 1309 incoming reports submitted by the United Nations Command during the same period. The failure of your side to report introductions of combat aircraft is particularly conspicuous since your side now maintains in North Korea between 600 and 700 such combat aircraft, more than half of which are jet fighters or bombers, whereas you had none in that area at the time the Armistice was signed.

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

You have failed from the beginning of the Armistice to render full reports on combat aircraft, combat vehicles, weapons and ammunition, thus repeatedly violating the provisions of sub-paragraph 13d. As announced in the 75th meeting of the MAC, the United Nations Command considers that it is entitled to be relieved of its corresponding obligations under the provisions of sub-paragraph 13d until such time as the relative military balance has been restored and your side, by its actions, has demonstrated its willingness to comply.

Your proposal for a letter to the NNSC is response to its letter of 25 July is rejected.

KPA/CPV: Your side is clumsily attempting to evade the grave question created by itself.

I have already pointed out that, in an attempt to cover up and justify its own acts of undermining the Armistice Agreement, your side is making clamours as if our side has violated the Armistice Agreement. The false allegations you repeated tediously again today, slandering our side and the NNSC have already been exposed and refuted thoroughly by our side. I do not deem it necessary to deal again with the same old arguments which your side uttered in an attempt to evade the present question created and brought about by the disruptive acts of your side and to extricate itself from its responsibility for them. First of all, I ask your side to answer the following question:

The illegal decision of your side to abrogate unilaterally the provision of the Armistice Agreement which forbids military reinforcements, the unilateral notification of your side to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that reports on the replacement of combat material would not be submitted, and a series of acts of your side in controvention of sub-paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement including the illegal introduction of new-type weapons such as F-100 jet aircraft. Do all these constitute violations of the Armistice Agreement or not? I now await your answer.

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NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/89

UNC: Your statement is noted.

I have a statement to make.

The principal difficulties arising out of the inspection and reinforcement provisions of the Armistice Agreement derive from the refusal and failure of your side to fulfill its obligations with respect to the inspection and reporting provisions, and with respect to the replacement and reinforcement limitations of the Armistice Agreement. Because of the Communist performance, the United Nations Command side was forced to take the actions, for so long as your side remains in default, announced in the MAC meetings of May 31, 1956 and June 21, 1957. There is, as yet, no reason to believe that your side would adhere more faithfully than its performance has indicated in the past to the Armistice Agreement provisions with respect to inspection and supervision. The burden of responsibility rests with your side, which has failed to demonstrate any sincerity in meeting its obligations under the terms of the Armistice Agreement. The present situation would not have arisen had your side proceeded in good faith to negotiate a peaceful settlement as envisaged by the Armistice Agreement or had your side observed faithfully all the provisions of that Agreement.

KPA/CPV: You again attempted clumsily to evade the raised question. You did not answer my question.

Your side has decided to unilaterally abrogate the provision of subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement; your side sent to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission a unilateral notification that reports on the replacement of combat materiel would not be submitted; your side has not submitted a single report on the replacement of combat materiel to the Military Armistice Commission as well as the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission after June 21; and according to the reports of the news agencies of your side, your side is introducing illegally new-type weapons such as F-100 jet aircraft into South Korea.

This constitutes a gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and may result in grave consequences. No amount of pretexts whatsoever

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
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By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

on the part of your side can ever justify its act of undermining the Armistice Agreement, nor can they extricate your side from the responsibility for its act and for the consequences.

If your side has nothing further to present, I propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

UNC: Your statement is noted.

I have a statement to make.

Four years have elapsed since the signing of the Armistice Agreement. The signatories of that document agreed to be bound and governed by a mutual application of the terms of the agreement. In this your side has failed.

The United Nations Command intends as it has in the past fully to observe the cease-fire provision of the Armistice Agreement. It intends to observe all of the other provisions of the Armistice Agreement, save to the extent to which it is entitled to be relieved from compliance because of your violations of subparagraph 13d and of those covered in its statement to the Military Armistice Commission of May 31, 1956.

I accept your proposal for a recess. (UNC component got up and started out.)

KPA/CPV Senior Member (in Korean): I have a statement to make. Pardon, wait awhile please.

(according to their English interpreter) I have another statement to make. Please wait, I have another statement.

(UNC component returned to the table.)

KPA/CPV: You are making every desperate effort to extricate yourself from the adverse position created as a result of the serious violation of the Armistice Agreement by your side.

No amount of pretexts whatsoever on the part of your side can ever justify its act of undermining the Armistice Agreement, nor can they extricate your side from the responsibility for its act and for the consequences.

UNC: Your statement is noted.

We have agreed to recess.

(Meeting recessed at 1130 hours.)

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 22, Dispatch 229
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956

Distr. General
NNSC/171
Original: English (1 of 6 copies)

August 31, 1955

To: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

In connection with the stand which Major General Harlan C. Parks, Senior Member of the United Nations Command side on the Military Armistice Commission, expressed regarding the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on August 29, 1955, I, as the Senior Member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side on the Military Armistice Commission, consider it necessary to make the following statement:

Since its establishment, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has fundamentally carried out and is carrying out its mission of supervising the implementation of the Armistice Agreement in Korea. Thus, it has been proved that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is a necessary and useful institution in maintaining the Armistice in Korea and in seeking a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The making of changes regarding the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams as recommended by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is a tentative measure which has no influence on the status of the Ports of Entry according to the Armistice Agreement and this measure does in no way reduce the role of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission nor hinder its normal work. Therefore, our side has agreed to the recommendation of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The United Nations Command side, pursuing since the Armistice the policy of preparing another bloodshed in Korea by further arming the Syngman Rhee clique, while obstructing a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, has been long since plotting to abolish the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The recent provocative acts of the Syngman Rhee clique to openly wreck the Armistice Agreement and the attitude of the United Nations Command side encouraging and in coordination with them have clearly shown the persistent attempt of the United Nations Command side to abolish the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

All the difficulties encountered by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission since its establishment have been fundamentally caused by the United Nations Command side. The slanders of the United Nations Command side against our side and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as well as its Polish and Czechoslovak members are solely aimed at obscuring the nature of the matter, duping the world opinion and shifting its responsibility. The United Nations Command side is incessantly repeating its malicious slanders in disregard of even a bit of the courteous decency because it has put on the order of the day the elimination of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. This is proved by the stand Major General Parks, Senior Member of the United Nations Command side, expressed openly on August 29, stating that only the "dissolution" of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is a "satisfactory solution".

Our side cannot permit the destructive acts of the United Nations Command side against the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and is closely watching its every move.

Despite difficulties caused by the United Nations Command side, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission should continue to carry out its lofty mission by overcoming them with the concerted efforts of the members of 4 nations. Our side will actively support the efforts and activities in this direction.

Enclosed herewith for your reference is the main statement I made at the 66th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on August 29, 1955.

JUNG KOOK ROK
Major General
Korean People's Army
Senior Member
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

Vo/CH

Encl #1/2

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Enclosure 23, Despatch 229
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956
(1 of 4 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

3 Sept 1955 PR#62-55

FOR SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE AT SEOUL AND TOKYO AT 1600 (KDST), 3 SEPTEMBER 1955

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: Discontinuance of Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at Taegu and Kangnung, South Korea, and reduction in personnel of similar teams at Pusan, Kunsa and Inchon will take place early Tuesday, September 6, 1955, Major General Harlan C. Parks, USAF, Senior Member of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission announced today.

This action is in compliance with recommendations submitted to the MAC by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on May 3, 1955, and agreed upon by the MAC in its 66th meeting on August 29.

NNIT members involved will be air-lifted from the various ports to the vicinity of their respective camps in the Panmunjom area by UNC aircraft.

The movement from Taegu will include three Czechs, three Poles, two Swiss and two Swedes. Three Czechs, three Poles, three Swiss and two Swedes will depart from Kangnung.

Reductions at the remaining southern ports will involve the transfer from Pusan of three Poles and two Swiss; from Kunsan, four Czechs and two Swedes, and from Inchon, four Czechs and two Swedes.

According to the NNSC, the Czechs and Swedes will constitute the NNIT at Pusan, while Poles and Swiss representatives will compose the teams at Kunsan and Inchon. Each team will consist of not less than two members, one of whom shall be from a neutral nation nominated by the UNC and one from a neutral nation nominated by the Communist side of the MAC.

Units participating in the airlift are the 314th Air Division; the 7th Aerial Port Squadron, and fixed wing aircraft and helicopters under Eighth Army control.

There is no information immediately available as to how similar reductions are being carried out in North Korea.

ENDIT

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 24/ Despatch 229
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956
(1 of 6 copies)

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

Distr. General
NNSC / 174
Original: English

September 8, 1955

To: Military Armistice Commission

From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

1. Reference is made to your letter of August 29, 1955, regarding the implementation of the recommendation contained in the NNSC letter of May 3, 1955, as amended by its letter of August 3, 1955.

2. This is to advise you that the recommendation has been implemented as from September 5, 1955 at 2400 hours local time in the following way:

a) NNIT:S in the Ports of Entry Chongjin, Hungnam, Taegu and Kangnung have been withdrawn for the time being.

b) The remaining NNIT:S have been replaced by NNI-Subteams composed by one representative of the nations nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command and one representative of the nations nominated jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

s/ .....
t/ Minister von Graffenried
Swiss Member

s/ .....
t/ Maj. General Taus
Czechoslovak Member

s/ .....
t/ Maj. General Malling
Swedish Member

s/ .....
t/ Minister Morski
Polish Member

gr/CH

Encl #1

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 3 Despatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

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FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 20 June 1955

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The 133rd meeting of the Secretariat of the Military Armistice Commission was held today as a result of the UNC proposal made during the 59th MAC meeting on June 14th for joint action to clearly mark the section of the Military Demarcation Line in the vicinity of the June 2nd murder of 2 UNC Demilitarized Zone Civil Police by a Chinese Red patrol. The communists grudgingly accepted the proposal, and today agreed to arrange details.

Lt. Col. Francis X. Olney, US Army, was appointed as UNC Senior Staff Officer to confer with the communist representative on the methods of the joint survey of the area and the erection of supplementary markers. The KPA/CPV, hedging on the UNC request that the staff officers meet immediately following the Secretaries meeting, announced their staff officers would be named later through the Joint Duty Officers.

This Red acceptance of the UNC proposal is tantamount to an admission of guilt to the UNC charge that neither the Chinese communist patrol that murdered the 2 men, nor the communist Senior Member of Joint Observer Team #3 which investigated the incident, knew the exact location of the MDL in the area of the incident.

In another humanitarian gesture the UNC side proposed the extension for an additional 6 months, effective 22 August 1955, of the "Agreement on Entry into and Departure from the Demilitarized Zone by Civilians"; together with an amendment to the above agreement that would permit civilians living in the DZ to bring their spouses and children into the DZ. The present agreement permits only those individuals who lived in the DZ on the effective date of the Armistice Agreement to reside there, which discourages residents from marriage with persons outside the DZ. The proposed amendment was specifically designed to alleviate the plight of 112 residents of Taesong-dong, in the UNC side of the DZ near the Joint Security Area. With typical caution, the communist Secretary agreed in principle with both proposals, but stated that the Reds would study the extension and the revision of the wording offered by the UNC side, and give their answers at a later date.

To provide an opportunity for propaganda in the meeting, the communist Secretary recalled UNC charges made April 8th of 3 violations of the MDL by communist military aircraft, and denied them catagorically. This drew no fire from the UNC side, whereupon the communist side threw in a ridiculous charge of 25 alleged violations of UNC aircraft from April 21st to June 15th.

The UNC Secretary then charged the communist side with an intentional air violation on May 21st, in the vicinity of Puksan-ni and Ch'okakkol, a clear and unwarranted intrusion of UNC territory.

The 35 minute meeting adjourned at 1105 hours (KDST).

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 1 Dispatch 228.
from Seoul. Dec. 26. 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

Set No. 6
(50 Documents)

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

14 JUNE 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN COL G BOSSAVY, FRENCH ARMY	COL LO JN HI, KPA COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1150 hours.

COL LO: Our side now hands to your side the evidences of the incident which occurred on June 2, 1955, at around 2000 hours, in the vicinity of Kyeho-dong, 38° 09' 19" North, 126° 57' 07" East. Here we have the name of items of evidences which are to be handed over to your side (hands evidence and receipt to Capt Roscoe at 1154 hours). I request that your side will sign on this receipt after your side has checked the receipt against the items here.

CAPT ROSCOE: Our side accepts these articles as evidence and we will check the list of items against the list that you have submitted. I would like to take these items for the inspection of the members of the Military Armistice Commission of our side before the meeting is resumed.

COL LO: I request that the Korean translation be repeated again. (Translation is repeated).

I request that your side check items one by one against the receipt at this place, and if the receipt is consistent with all the items, the receipt will be returned to our side at this place.

CAPT ROSCOE: I agree.

We have just checked the list. It agrees with the receipt. I will now sign the receipt (Receipt signed and returned at 1204 hours)

COL LO: I am instructed by the Senior Member of our side to propose to your side that the Military Armistice Commission meeting be resumed right now since your side has already received the evidences.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LGM, NARA, Date 1/17/39

CAPT ROSCOE: There has been a request for another thirty minute delay, or recess, which will terminate at 1218 hours, our time, 1148, your time. The request was sent to the Senior Member of your side and accepted.

COL [illegible]: Your statement is noted.

Meeting adjourned at 1206 hours.

1030

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 2, Despatch 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(696 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

20 JUNE 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN	COL LO IN HI, KPA
COL G BOSSAVY, FRENCH ARMY	COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA
LT COL CHOI, DUK BIN, ROKA	

Meeting convened at 1030 hours.

CAPT ROSCOE: At the 59th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, the Senior Member of your side agreed to a joint survey of the area of the Joint Observer Team Number Three incident of 2 June 1955 and the placing of supplementary Military Demarcation Line markers between the Military Demarcation Line marker numbers 0361 and 0362.

Our side proposes that Staff Officers be designated by the Secretaries to work out the details of conducting the survey and marking. Lt Col Francis X. Olney, U. S. Army, is designated as the United Nations Command side senior Staff Officer. In addition, our side proposes that the Staff Officers' meeting be held immediately following this meeting or that arrangements for the meeting of the Staff Officers of both sides be made through the Joint Duty Officers.

I have something to call to the attention of your side.

The interpreting at the Joint Observer Team Three investigation held on 4 and 6 June 1955 indicates that the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Korean-English interpreter was not competent because of his very limited English vocabulary.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: This is further borne out by the performance of this same interpreter at the last Joint Observer Team Five and the last two Joint Observer Team Six meetings, and by the comment of the United Nations Command Joint Observer Team senior members thereon. Our side requests that your side replace your interpreter by one who is more competent to make an accurate interpretation of what is said. A better qualified interpreter on your side will prevent much needless confusion and misunderstanding at the meetings of the Joint Observer Teams.

COL LO: Our side agrees to holding the Staff Officers' meeting, in accordance with the agreement reached at the 59th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, and deciding the date of the Staff Officers' meeting through the Joint Duty Officers in order to discuss details of the work to be proceeded in accordance with the agreement reached at the 59th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission. Our side will inform your side of the name and rank of the Staff Officers of our side through the Joint Duty Officer.

As to the question of translation personnel, it is solely of the business of our side whether or not what kind of translator will be used by our side. However, our side, in view of the desire expressed by your side and considering the conveniences, our side will consider the proposal made by your side.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have another subject.

The Senior Member of our side of the Military Armistice Commission has approved the extension, for an additional six months, effective from 22 August 1955, on the authority first granted in the "Agreement on Entry into and Departure from the Demilitarized Zone by Civilians," which was originally approved by the Military Armistice Commission on 22 February 1954, extended for an additional six months on 15 September 1954, effective

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: 22 August 1954, and extended again on 14 February 1955, effective 22 February 1955.

Paragraph 5 of this Agreement stipulates that the original authorization was valid for only six months. This extension of the authority will relieve both sides of the responsibilty for resubmitting the names of these civilians thrcugh the Secretaries. Nothing in this proposal limits the responsibility of both sides to submit to the Secretaries the names of civilians who in the future may be authorized entry and re-entry into the Demilitarized Zone under the control of either side.

It is hoped that the Senior Member of your side will also give his approval.

COL LO: Our side, in principle, agrees to the proposal made by your side for extending the effective term for entry and departure of the civilians into the Demilitarized Zone. The specfic reply of our side will be made later, through the Joint Duty Officers.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have an additional proposal concerning this same Agreement. On 10 May 1955, the Senior Member of our side sent a letter to the Senior Member of your side concerning a proposal of amendment to the "Supplemental Agreement on Entry and Departure from the Demilitarized Zone by Civilians."

The present Supplemental Agreement to the Armistice Agreement permits those individuals who lived in the Demilitarized Zone on the effective date of the Armistice Agreement to reside therein and to be allowed entry and re-entry into the Demilitarized Zone. As presently written, the Supplementary Agreement discourages such persons from marriage to persons outside of the Demilitarized Zone. In order to allow these residents to marry as they wish and to have their spouse and children reside with them, our side proposes that the Supplemental Agreement to the Armistice Agreement on entry into and departure from the Demilitarized Zone by civilians be amended as follows:

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(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: That subparagraph number 1 be amended by adding, at the end of the subparagraph, the following sentence: "Permission to enter and reside in the Demilitarized Zone that has been or may be granted to qualified civilians may also include their spouse and children."

I now hand your side copies in three languages of subparagraph number 1 with the proposed amendatory sentence added.

(Capt Roscoe hands letter to KPA/CPV side at 1049 hours.)

COL LO: Our side can, in principle, agree to the proposal made by your side to revise the paragraph 1 of the Agreement concerning entry and departure of the Demilitarized Zone by the civilians. As to the opinion of our side concerning the revision of the wording of the Agreement, it will be informed to your side later, after consideration, through the Joint Duty Officer.

CAPT ROSCOE: If your side has nothing further to present for discussion, I propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

COL LO: I have one thing to bring up.

At the meeting of the Secretaries held on April 8, 1955, your side charged that military aircraft of our side had intruded into the territory of your side on three different occasions, crossing the Military Demarcation Line. Our side has thoroughly investigated the alleged incident mentioned above, and as a result, it has been established that your charge has no factual basis whatsoever. Our side, therefore, denies it.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

COL LO: I have another question.

Our side has already, for many times, charged your side with incidents in which the military aircraft of your side intruded into the territory of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement; and at the same time, our side has demanded that your side

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
COL LO: stop immediately such acts of violations of the Armistice Agreement and take practical measures so as to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. However, the military aircraft of your side are still repeatedly intruding into the air above the territory of our side, in violation of the Armistice Agreement. Recently during the period from April 21, 1955, to June 15, 1955, alone, the incidents in which the military aircraft of your side have intruded into the air above the territory of our side amount to twenty-five cases. I call the attention of your side to the fact that the military aircraft of your side have repeatedly intruded into the air above the territory of our side, in violation of the Armistice Agreement. I now hand you written information in Korean, Chinese, and English in connection with these incidents so that an investigation may be carried out by your side. I also demand that your side punish the personnel involved in these incidents, as provided for in the Armistice Agreement, and take measures so that similar incidents may not recur.

(Hands list of alleged violations to Capt Roscoe at 1102 hours.)

CAPT ROSCOE: Your protest will be forwarded to the proper authorities.

I have a statement.

At approximately 1716 hours, our time, on 21 May 1955, one single-engine, propeller-driven, military aircraft of your side intruded from the north into the air above the territory of our side at 126° 55' East, 38° 05' 30" North. It then flew from west to east to the vicinity of Puksan-ni, 126° 59' East, 38° 05' 30" North, and then to the vicinity of Ch'obakkol, 127° 03' 30" East, 38° 13' 25" North. This aircraft flew over other towns in the territory of our side and then flew away to the north.

This is a clear and unwarranted intrusion of our territory. We charge you with an intentional violation of the Armistice Agreement. We demand that you punish the guilty persons and that you take immediate action to stop these intrusions.

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By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

COL LO: Our side will conduct an investigation on the alleged incident pointed out by you. After having conducted an investigation, our side will express its views. Have you anything further?

CAPT ROSCOE: No.

COL LO: I agree to your proposal to recess.

Meeting adjourned at 1105 hours.

1 Incl
List of allegod air violations.

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By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Around 0950 hours our time on April 21, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the southern sea, passed over Wolnaedo (38° 03' 15" N, 124° 49' 10" E) under the military control of our side and intruded into the air above Hongari (38° 08' 38" N, 124° 53' 11" E), after circling once over there it flew away to the southern sea passing again over Wolnaedo (38° 03' 15" N, 124° 49' 10" E).

Around 1110 hours our time on April 21, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south and intruded into the air above Sanggamnyong (38° 19' 35" N, 127° 28' 35" E) under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the south.

Around 1300 hours our time on April 21, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, and after intruding into the air above Wolbong-san (38° 21' 15" N, 127° 35' 37" E), Achim-ni (38° 22' 34" N, 127° 31' 29" E), Hagujong (38° 20' 30" N, 127° 31' 20" E) and other places under the military control of our side, flew away to the south.

Around 1030 hours our time on April 22, 1955, one propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the southern sea, passed over Changsangot (38° 07' 40" N, 124° 39' 10" E), intruded into the air above Changamdong (38° 31' 24" N, 124° 50' 22" E) on Chodo under the military control of our

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side and after circling once over there, flew away to the south.

Around 1244 hours our time on April 25, 1955, four military jet aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Chodo (38° 32' 00" N, 124° 50' 00" E) under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 0740 hours our time on May 4, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south and intruded into the air above Wangjae-bong (38° 21' 43" N, 127° 17' 27" E), Pyonggang (38° 24' 45" N, 127° 17' 50" E), Sangsan-ni (38° 27' 03" N, 127° 17' 14" E), Ryongyonri (38° 23' 25" N, 127° 11' 52" E), Hyosong-san (38° 20' 00" N, 127° 07' 14" E) and other places under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the south.

Around 1245 hours our time on May 4, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Pyonggang (38° 24' 45" N, 127° 17' 50" E) under the military control of our side and after circling three times over there, flew away to the south.

Around 1220 hours our time on May 6, 1955, two propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Koam-san (38° 23' 27" N, 127° 08' 45" E), Hyosong-san (38° 20' 04" N, 127° 07' 10" E) and other places under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the southwest.

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Around 1100 hours our time on May 10, 1955, two military jet planes of your side flew from the southern sea, passed over the vicinity of Changsangot (38° 07' 40" N, 124° 39' 10" E) under the military control of our side, intruded into the air above Chodo (38° 32' 00" N, 124° 50' 00" E) and, after circling twice, flew away to the south.

Around 0840 hours our time on May 15, 1955, one propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kuhua-ri (38° 05' 20" N, 126° 48' 46" E), Pamnamu-gol (38° 03' 57" N, 126° 47' 58" E) and other places under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1105 hours our time on May 18, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the southwest, intruded into the air above Pyonggang (38° 24' 45" N, 127° 17' 50" E) under the military control of our side and after circling twice, flew away to the south.

Around 1335 hours our time on May 20, 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the southwest, passed over Osong-san (38° 21' 18" N, 127° 27' 10" E) under the military control of our side, intruded into the air above Sutae-ri (38° 22' 50" N, 127° 29' 29" E) and after circling once, flew away to the south.

Around 1200 hours our time on May 21, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew

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from the southwest, intruded into the air above Sokdo (38° 39' 00" N, 124° 59' 42" E) under the military control of our side and after circling once, flew away to the south.

Around 1112 hours our time on May 22, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kanmu-bong (38° 22' 28" N, 128° 07' 55" E) under the military control of our side and after circling once, flew to the south. It then once again intruded into the air above Haesamdae (38° 24' 48" N, 128° 13' 13" E), Height 1,098 (38° 27' 45" N, 128° 15' 09" E) and other places under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the southeast.

Around 1027 hours our time on May 23, 1955, one propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kuson-bong (38° 37' 50" N, 128° 21' 20" E), Haekumgang (38° 40' 23" N, 128° 22' 02" E) and other places under the military control of our side and after circling for about 1 hour and 15 minutes, flew away to the southeast.

Around 1005 hours our time on May 25, 1955, two propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of southeast, intruded into the air above Kanmu-bong (38° 22' 28" N, 128° 07' 55" E) under the military control of our side and then flew away to the southeast.

Around 0910 hours our time on May 26, 1955, two propeller-

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driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Chorwon, intruded into the air above Hahoesan (38° 21' 02" N, 127° 12' 27" E), Songam-ni (38° 23' 38" N, 127° 25' 20" E), Osong-san (38° 21' 18" N, 127° 27' 10" E), Hagujong (38° 20' 30" N, 127° 31' 20" E), Sanggujong (38° 20' 45" N, 127° 31' 30" E), Achim-ni (38° 22' 34" N, 127° 31' 29" E), Wolbongsan (38° 21' 15" N, 127° 35' 37" E) and other places under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the south.

Around 1015 hours our time on May 26, 1955, one propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Ungbong (38° 21' 03" N, 128° 03' 58" E) under the military control of our side and after circling once, flew away to the south.

Around 1130 hours our time on May 26, 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kanmu-bong (38° 22' 28" N, 128° 07' 55" E), Yongsangok (38° 26' 14" N, 128° 07' 30" E), Chinam (38° 26' 30" N, 128° 08' 15" E), Mu-san (38° 25' 40" N, 128° 09' 13" E) and other places under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the southeast.

Around 1655 hours our time on May 27, 1955, three propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, passed over Height 949 (38° 21' 06" N, 127° 49' 22" E), Chombang-ni (38° 25' 07" N, 127° 53' 50" E), Mak-tong (38° 27' 37" N, 127° 55' 14" E), Bonghyon-ni (38° 30' 25" N, 127° 57'

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26" E), Hasinwon-ni (38° 33' 23" N, 127° 58' 55" E) Sangsinwon-ni (38° 35' 38" N, 127° 58' 44" E) and other places under the military control of our side, intruded into the air above Malhwi-ri (38° 37' 09" N, 127° 59' 20" E) and after circling once over there, they turned to the south, and passed over Sangbukjom (38° 34' 30" N, 128° 00' 47" E), Hwangjang-dong (38° 29' 23" N, 128° 00' 06" E), Soksadong-ni (38° 27' 04" N, 128° 02' 40" E), Soguchon (38° 25' 50" N, 128° 06' 45" E), Mu-san (38° 25' 40" N, 128° 09' 13" E) and other places, and then flew away to the southeast.

Around 1114 hours our time on May 31, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Pyonggang (38° 24' 45" N, 127° 17' 50" E) under the military control of our side and after circling once, flew away to the south.

Around 0925 hours our time on June 6, 1955, two propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of southwest, intruded into the air above Osong-san (38° 21' 18" N, 127° 27' 10" E), Sanggujong (38° 20' 45" N, 127° 31' 30" E), Hagujong (38° 20' 30" N, 127° 31' 20" E), Wolbongsan (38° 21' 15" N, 127° 35' 37" E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the south.

Around 1140 hours our time on June 7, 1955, two propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction

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of southwest, intruded into the air above Oun-san (38° 20' 47" N, 127° 54' 57" E) in the territory under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the south.

Around 1040 hours our time on June 9, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of south, intruded into the air above Pyonggang (38° 24' 45" N, 127° 17' 50" E) in the territory under the military control of our side, and after circling for four minutes, flew away to the south.

Around 1640 hours our time on June 15, 1955, one propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of south, intruded into the air above Hahoesan (38° 21' 02" N, 127° 12' 27" E) in the territory under the military control of our side, and after circling three times, flew away to the south.

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NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/24

Enclosure #1 Despatch #28
from Seoul Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

9 JULY 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN
COL G BOSSAVY, FRENCH ARMY

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL LO IN HI, KPA

Meeting convened at 1030 hours.

COL LO: Our side has seriously studied the proposed plan for reduction of Joint Observer Teams from six to four submitted by your side at the Secretaries' meeting held on April 8, 1955. During the whole period of the establishment, the Joint Observer Teams have conducted a lot of administrative work, such as the supervision of the erection of Military Demarcation Line markers, the removal of hazards within the Demilitarized Zone, and evacuation of bodies from the Demilitarized Zone, etc.

Certainly such administrative work has been considerably reduced at present, but the work of the Joint Observer Teams to be conducted in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Armistice Agreement has not been reduced as compared with that of the past. Since the Armistice, the joint investigations into the reported violations of the Agreement have been conducted in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Armistice Agreement by the Joint Observer Teams as follows:

August 14, 1953: Team Number Nine.

September 2, 1953: Team Number Three.

INCL #1

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NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONTD)
COL LO:

November 19, 1953: Team Number Four.

December 10, 1953: Team Number Three.

March 18, 1954: Team Number Two.

April 4, 1954: Team Number Two.

April 4, 1954: Team Number Five.

May 12, 1954: Team Number Three.

June 4, 1954: Team Number Six.

July 8, 1954: Team Number One.

July 31, 1954: Team Number Two.

August 12, 1954: Team Number Five.

August 18, 1954: Team Number Three.

September 1, 1954: Team Number Four.

October 12, 1954: Team Number Four.

February 12, 1955: Team Number Five.

March 9, 1955: Team Number Six.

May 9, 1955: Team Number Six.

June 4, 1955: Team Number Three.

June 23, 1955: Team Number Two.

According to the plan submitted by your side, there will be many difficulties in the course of carrying out its actual duties since each Joint Observer Team will be charged with a quite extensive area. Therefore, taking your proposal into consideration, our side proposes to retain the present Team Number One as it stands and to reduce the present Teams Number Two through Six from five to four. I now present to your side the text of the plan for reduction of Joint Observer Teams from six to five, prepared by our side in three languages, and a map which indicates the plan thereof (Hands proposed plan and map to Capt Roscoe at 1038 hours).

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By Lgm, NARA, Date 4/17/99

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

We acknowledge receipt of the draft proposal of your side and will submit our comments at a later date after studying this proposal.

COL LO: If your side has nothing to present at this meeting, I propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

CAPT ROSCOE: I agree.

Meeting adjourned at 1041 hours.

1 incl
Proposed communist plan for the reduction of the JOTs.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

PLAN FOR REDUCTION OF JOINT OBSERVER TEAMS
FROM SIX TO FIVE

Joint Observer Team Number 1

The Han River Estuary as presently defined.

The Team meeting place - as present.

Joint Observer Team Number 2

From: Western limit of DZ at MDL marker 0001.

To: Marker 0348 inclusive.

This includes the entire area of the present Team 2 and the part of the present Team 3 that is the stream flowing from Hoesan-dong to the Imjin-Gang and west of the Imjin-Gang.

The Team meeting place - meeting place of the present Team Number 2.

Joint Observer Team Number 3

From: Eastern limit of Team 2.

To: Marker 0710 inclusive.

This includes the part of the present Team 3 that is the stream flowing from Hoesan-dong to the Imjin-Gang and east of the eastern edge of the Imjin-Gang, and the part of the present Team 4 that is west of Namdae-chon.

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The Team meeting place - meeting places of the present Team 3 and Team 4, to use either of them according to the Team's requirement.

Joint Observer Team Number 4

From: Eastern limit of Team 3.

To: Marker 0982 inclusive.

This includes the part of the present Team 4 that is east of the eastern edge of Namdae-chon and the part of the present Team 5 that is west of the Suip-chon.

The Team meeting place - on the MDL in the vicinity of Korisil (38° 19' 12" N, 127° 40' 16" E).

Joint Observer Team Number 5

From: Eastern limit of Team 4.

To: Eastern limit of DZ at marker 1292.

This includes the part of the present Team 5 that is east of the eastern edge of the Suip-chon and the entire area of the present Team 6.

The Team meeting place - on the MDL in the vicinity of Yangjimal (38° 18' 50" N, 127° 59' 24" E) and the meeting place of the present Team 6, to use either of them according to the Team's requirement.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure 5, Despatch #28
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(186 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

18 JULY 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN
COL G BOSSAVY, FRENCH ARMY

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL LI YONG, KPA
COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1500 hours.

COL YUN: I inform your side that Major General Jung Kook Rok of the Korean People's Army has succeeded Lieutenant General Lee Sang Cho as the Senior Member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side on the Military Armistice Commission.

I now present his credentials for examination (Hands over credentials at 1501 hours).

Your side is informed that Col Lo In Hi of the Korean People's Army has succeeded Major General Jung Kook Rok as the member of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side on the Military Armistice Commission. Col Li Yong of the Korean People's Army has been appointed as the Secretary of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side on the Military Armistice Commission. He is sitting at my left hand side. I present his credentials for examination (Hands credentials over at 1502 hours).

CAPT ROSCOE: The credentials are accepted and will be returned by the Joint Duty Officer.

COL YUN: At the meeting of the Secretaries held on June 17, 1955, your side alleged that a military aircraft of our side had intruded into the territory of your side by crossing the Military Demarcation Line. Our side has thoroughly investigated the alleged incident

INCL #13

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

(CONT'D)
COL YUN: mentioned above. As a result, it has been established that your allegation has no factual basis whatsoever. Our side, therefore, denies it.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

COL YUN: I have another question.

Around 1130 hours, our time, on June 22, 1955, one single-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kuson-bong, 38° 37' 50" North, 128° 21' 20" East, in the territory under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the south.

Around 1317 hours, our time, on July 9, 1955, one single-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the southern sea, intruded into the air above the vicinity of Changsangot, 38° 07' 40" North, 124° 39' 10" East, in the territory under the military control of our side, and then flew away in the direction of southwest.

Around 0920 hours, our time, on July 15, 1955, four military jet aircraft of your side intruded into the air above Kyoam-san, 38° 22' 58" North, 127° 40' 50" East, in the territory under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the south after passing over the air above Wolbong-san, 38° 21' 15" North, 127° 35' 35" East; Kumsong, 38° 25' 00" North, 127° 36' 50" East; Paekyed-san, 38° 32' 55" North, 127° 35' 15" East; Pokke, 38° 26' 09" North, 127° 16' 00" East, and other places.

Around 1040 hours, our time, on July 16, 1955, one single-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kuson-bong, 38° 37' 50" North, 128° 21' 20" East, in the territory under the military control of our side, and then flew away to the south.

I call the attention of your side to the above-mentioned incidents in which the military aircraft of your side have

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NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
COL YUN: incessantly intruded into the territory of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement. I also demand that your side take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents and punish all the personnel involved in these incidents in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13e of the Armistice Agreement.

CAPT ROSCOE: The alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement regarding the air violations of our side are noted. Our side will investigate these charges and make our reply at a later date.

I have another subject to discuss.

With reference to your proposal at the 134th Secretaries' meeting to reduce the number of Joint Observer Teams from six to five, it is our understanding that this reduction in no way affects the responsibility for maintenance of Military Demarcation Line markers. That the United Nations Command side will continue to be responsible for those markers in the presently defined "A" sectors and your side will continue to be responsible for those markers in the presently defined "B" sectors. Is your understanding the same?

COL YUN: Unless the agreement reached by both sides will not be changed, our understanding is the same as yours.

CAPT ROSCOE: With the understanding that our side will continue to be responsible for maintenance of Military Demarcation Line markers in the presently defined "A" sectors, and that your side will continue to be responsible for the maintenance of the presently defined "B" sectors, our side agrees to your proposal to reduce the number of Joint Observer Teams from six to five.

I now hand you our copy of the Revised General Rules for the Control, Organization, Operation, and Support of the Joint Observer Teams which incorporates the reduction of the Teams from six to five (Hands over copy of the Revised General Rules at 1515 hours).

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

COL YUN: Our side has noted that your side agreed to reduce the Joint Observer Teams from six to five. Our comment to the Revised General Rules for the Control, Organization, Operation, and Support of the Joint Observer Teams submitted by your side will be expressed later after having studied.

CAPT ROSCOE: Noted.

COL YUN: Have you something to discuss more at this meeting?

CAPT ROSCOE: Nothing further.

COL YUN: I propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

CAPT ROSCOE: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1519 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 6, Dispatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956
(1 of 4 copies)
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RM/R

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 54-55
18 July 1955

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today was notified by the communists of major changes in key positions of the KPA/CPV component of the Military Armistice Commission during the 135th meeting of the MAC Secretaries in the Joint Security Area.

Lieutenant General Lee Sang Cho, communist Senior Member since the signing of the Armistice Agreement, was replaced by Major General Jung Kook Rok, KPA. Colonel Lo In Hi, outgoing Red Secretary, was appointed to succeed General Jung, as a member of the Military Armistice Commission.

At the same time, the communists introduced their new Secretary, Colonel Li Yong of the KPA, and presented the credentials of the newly designated communist officials to the UNC Secretary.

Other matters considered at the meeting were the communist counter proposal to reduce the number of Joint Observer Teams from six to five. The proposal, which was made at the 134th meeting of the MAC Secretaries on July 9, was accepted by the UNC. Originally the UNC proposed reducing the JOTs from six to four.

A UNC charge of a Red air violation was rejected by the communists, who then charged the UNC with four air violations during the past month. UNC Secretary, Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr., USN, stated that the alleged violations would be investigated.

The communist proposed meeting, lasting 19 minutes, terminated at 3:19 pm (KDST).

ENDIT

THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF PAGES
CLASSIFIED FILES

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Enclosure 7, Despatch 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(686 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

4 AUGUST 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN
COL G BOSSAVY, FRENCH ARMY
LT COL CHOI DUK BIN, ROKA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1000 hours.

CAPT ROSCOE: I now wish to read for the record a letter from the Senior Member of our side to the Senior Member of your side.

"4 August 1955

Major General Jung Kook Rok
Korean People's Army
Senior Member, Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

"Under the 'Agreement Concerning the Logistical Support and Expenses of the Military Armistice Commission, the Neutral Nation Supervisory Commission, the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, Their Respective Subordinate Bodies and Other Personnel,' the costs of the Custodian Force of India are to be equally shared by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side and the United Nations Command side.

"The total costs of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India amounted to $2,617,057.39. In order to fulfill and complete the agreement, these costs must be considered in two general categories: (a) Costs of travel expenses of Custodian Force of India borne by the Government of India, amounting to $1,894,200.00; and (b) Costs of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India over and above that borne by the

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(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: Government of India, amounting to $722,857.39.

"Your side has already reimbursed the Government of India for fifty percent of the costs borne by it in the amount of $947,100.00. Our side is likewise taking similar action. The remaining cost of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India, amounting to $722,857.39, was borne by the Government of the United States on behalf of the United Nations Command.

"Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Agreement concerning logistical support of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, the United Nations Command requests that your side pay to the United States Government, in United States dollars or acceptable negotiable instruments, the amount of $361,428.69. This represents the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side's equal share, or fifty percent, of the costs of travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India, excluding the costs borne by the Government of India.

"The inclosed bill of costs indicates the various itemized categories of these additional costs of travel of the Custodian Force of India. The vouchers and documents from which these sums were derived are available for your review, if required, on any mutually agreeable date.

HARLAN C. PARKS
Major General, USAF
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission"

I now hand you two copies in the three official languages of this letter together with the inclosed bill of costs. (Hands documents over to Col Yun at 1005 hours.)

COL YUN: I acknowledge the receipt of two copies each in Korean, Chinese, and English languages of the letter addressed by the Senior Member of your side to the Senior Member of our side as

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(CONT'D)
COL YUN: well as the report of U. S. Armed Forces transportation expenses for Custodian Force of India. I will transmit these documents to Maj Gen Jung Kook Rok, the Senior Member of our side.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have nothing further.

COL YUN: I have one thing to take up.

Both sides have already approved the plan for reduction of Joint Observer Teams from six to five as well as the Revised General Rules for the Control, Organization, Operation, and Support of the Joint Observer Teams which reflects this change. Accordingly, our side deems it necessary for the JOT's Number Two to Five on which the change has been taken place to hold meetings in order to introduce the new members, to confirm their new responsible areas, and to determine the new meeting places for the Teams. Therefore, our side proposes that between August 10 and August 20, 1955, the components of both sides on the Joint Observer Teams Number Two, Three, Four, and Five hold meetings. The specific arrangements will be taken by the Joint Duty Officers.

That is all.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement proposing meetings of both components of Joint Observer Teams Two, Three, Four, and Five has been noted. Our side will reply to this proposal by message through the Joint Duty Officers.

Do you have anything further to present?

COL YUN: Nothing further.

CAPT ROSCOE: I propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

COL YUN: Agreeable.

Meeting adjourned at 1015 hours.

1 Incl
Report of Transportation Costs

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/39

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

Report of US Armed Forces Transportation Expenses

Custodian Force of India

This report has been compiled from documents furnished by the Indian Government and various United Nations Command Agencies

(Inclosure 1 to Secretaries' meeting 136)

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Expenses Incurred		Amount	For Details See Page
1. Transportation			
a. Sea Transport (US Ships)		$ 22,599.00	1.
b. Rail Transportation (In Japan)		3,597.89	2.
c. Rail Transportation (In Korea)		4,207.30	3.
d. Air Transportation (US Air Force Air Lift)		112,079.37	4.
e. Helicopter Air Lift		519,115.00	5. - 6.
f. Commercial Air Transportation		42,162.40	7.
g. Highway Transportation (Bus)		732.25	8.
h. Transporting Baggage		18,364.18	9. - 10.
	TOTAL	$ 722,857.39	

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By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

1. Transportation

a. Sea Transport (US Ships)

	From	To	Period	No. of Persons	Mode of Travel	Unit Cost	Total
(1)	Fukuoka	Inchon	26 Sep thru 28 Sep 53	465 CFI Troops	Transport Vessel	3 days at $ 5,460 per day	$ 16,380.00
(2)	Fukuoka	Inchon	4 Oct thru 6 Oct 53	120 CFI Troops	LST Type Vessel	3 days at $ 1,682 per day	5,046.00
(3)	Sasebo	Inchon	14 Sep 53	CFI Troops	Transport Vessel		
				11 Officers		$ 15.00 each	165.00
				252 Troops		$ 4.00 each	1,008.00
						Total Sea Transport	$ 22,599.00

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Expenses in Japan

1. Rail Transportation

From	To	No. of Personnel	Type	Explanation	Cost in Yen
Kobe	Sasebo	263	Baggage Cars	3 each per ¥ 136,160	¥ 408,480
			Troop Sleepers	9 each per ¥ 83,400	750,600
			Troop Mess Car	1 each per ¥ 136,160	136,160
					¥ 1,295,240
					$ 3,597.89

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By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Expenses in Korea

1. Rail Transportation

	From	To	Date	Organization	No. Carried	Mode of Travel	Unit Cost	Kilometer Miles	Cost
a.	Taegu	DZ	3 Sep 53	Personnel of Hospital Unit	20	RR Passanger Car	$ 0.31 per KM	386.3	$ 119.75
b.	Changdan	Inchon	7 to 23 Feb 54	Troops	101	RR Passenger Car	$ 0.31 per KM	9,726.3	3,015.15
c.	Changdan	Inchon	7 to 23 Feb 54	Baggage	-	Cars	$ 0.128 per KM	8,378.1	1,072.40
									$ 4,207.30

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Air Transportation

1. US Air Force Airlift

	From	To	Date	Total Personnel	Type	Cost	Total
a.	Calcutta	Japan	22 Sep 53		3 Special Planes CFI	$ 185.11 per Person	
b.	Calcutta	Japan	26 Sep 53		2 Special Planes CFI	$ 185.11 per Person	
c.	Calcutta	Japan	1 Oct 53	(585)	1 Special Plane CFI	$ 185.11 per Person	$ 108,289.35
d.	Messing Expenses for Above						632.50
e.	Tokyo	Seoul	6 Aug thru 29 Sep 53	58	Airlift	$ 35.00 per Person	2,030.00
f.	Taegu	Seoul	6 Aug thru 29 Sep 53	48	Airlift	$ 8.00 per Person	384.00
g.	Calcutta, Hotel Accomodations						743.52
						TOTAL	$ 112,079.37

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/94

I. TRANSPORTATION

A. Helicopter Lift:

1. US NAVY

	From	To	Date	No. of Persons	Hours Flown	Unit Cost	
a.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	1 Sep 53	98	20.8	$300.00 per hour	
b.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	2 Sep 53	231	48.1	$300.00 per hour	
c.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	3 Sep 53	89	27.2	$300.00 per hour	
d.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	7 Sep 53	260	56.9	$300.00 per hour	
e.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	14 Sep 53	237	64.8	$300.00 per hour	
f.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	15 Sep 53	90	24.8	$300.00 per hour	
g.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	16 Sep 53	88	30.6	$300.00 per hour	
h.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	28 Sep 53	189	51.9	$300.00 per hour	
i.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	29 Sep 53	142	35.5	$300.00 per hour	
j.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	30 Sep 53	69	23.5	$300.00 per hour	
k.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	6 Oct 53	40	14.0	$300.00 per hour	
			Total	1,533	398.1		$119,430.00

2. US ARMY

a.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	1 Sep 53	339	86:15	$300.00 per hour	
b.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	2 Sep 53	674	173:45	$300.00 per hour	
c.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	3 Sep 53	271	66:00	$300.00 per hour	
d.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	7 Sep 53	719	181:08	$300.00 per hour	
e.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	14 Sep 53	697	173:45	$300.00 per hour	
f.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	15 Sep 53	255	72:00	$300.00 per hour	
g.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	16 Sep 53	179	60:45	$300.00 per hour	
h.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	28 Sep 53	703	165:36	$300.00 per hour	
i.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	29 Sep 53	448	120:52	$300.00 per hour	$363,350.00
j.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	30 Sep 53	250	83:12	$300.00 per hour	
k.	Shipboard Inchon	DZ	6 Oct 53	83	27:52	$300.00 per hour	
			Total	4,618	1,211:10		

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

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B. Helicopter Ferry Time from Base to Shipboard:

	From	To	Date	No. of Helicopter	Hours Flown	Unit Cost	
1.	Chunchon	Kimpo (and return)	1 Sep 53	14	23:45	$ 300.00 per hour	
2.	Chunchon	Kimpo (and return)	6 Sep 53	12	18:10	$ 300.00 per hour	
3.	Chunchon	Kimpo (and return)	12 Sep 53	12	23:30	$ 300.00 per hour	
4.	Chunchon	Kimpo (and return)	25 Sep 53	11	21:05	$ 300.00 per hour	
					86:30		$ 25,950.00
C.	Seoul	DZ	6 Aug thru 29 Sep 53	106 Persons (Helicopter)	34:37	$ 300.00 per hour	10,385.00
					Total Helicopter Lift Expense		$ 519,115.00

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Air Transportation

1. Commercial Transportation

	From	To	To	Date	No. of Persons	Rupees	
a.	Delhi	Tokyo	Delhi	5 Aug 53	4 Military Officers	16,000	
b.	Delhi	Tokyo	Delhi	6 Sep 53	2 Officers CFI	8,000	
c.	India	Tokyo	India	6 Sep 53	14 Persons, Ministry of External Affairs	56,000	
d.	Delhi	Tokyo	Delhi	8 Nov 53	1 Officer CFI	4,000	
						84,000 Rs	= $ 17,640.00
e.	India	Tokyo		26 Sep 53	58 Persons by India Civil Airlift (Advance Party Generals Thimaya and Thorat w/Staffs) @ 422.80	=	24,522.40
					TOTAL		$ 42,162.40

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By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/24

Highway Transportation

	From	To	No. of Persons	Type	Explanation	Cost
a.	Sasebo (Railhead)	Sasebo (Port)	263	Bus	180 Bus Miles at $ 0.25 per Bus Mile	$ 45.00
b.	Hakata (Itazuki Airbase)	Fukuoka (Port)	585	Bus	2,749 Bus Miles at $ 0.25 per Bus Mile	687.25
						$ 732.25

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By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Expense of Transporting Baggage

A. Discharge of Baggage:

	From	To	Weight	Laborers	Unit	Unit Cost	No.	Hours	Days	US Crew/Drivers	Cost
1.	SS Empire Pride	Beach-Inchon	1600 M.Tons*	60	1 day	$ 11.00 per day	-	-	-	-	$ 660.00
2.	SS Dilware	Beach-Inchon	1675 M.Tons*	80	1 day	$ 11.00 per day	-	-	-	-	880.00
3.	SS Jaladurga	Beach-Inchon	514 M.Tons*	80	1 day	$ 11.00 per day	-	-	-	-	880.00
4.	SS Jalagopal	Beach-Inchon	3000 M.Tons*	80	1 day	$ 11.00 per day	-	-	-	-	880.00
										Discharge Expense	$ 3,300.00

* Measurement Tons

B. Lighterage:

1.	Shipboard	Beach-Inchon	-	-	Small Tug	$ 40.00 per hour	1	60	-	-	$ 2,400.00
					Tug Crew	$ 11.00 per day	-	-	2½	7	192.50
											1,500.00
2.	Shipboard	Beach-Inchon	-	-	LSU Vessel	$ 30.00 per hour	1	50	-	-	192.50
					LSU Crew	$ 11.00 per day	-	-	2½	7	120.00
3.	Shipboard	Beach-Inchon	-	-	LSU Vessel	$ 30.00 per hour	1	¼	-	-	12.83
					LSU Crew	$ 11.00 per day	-	-	1/6	7	180.00
4.	Shipboard	Beach-Inchon	-	-	LSU Vessel	$ 30.00 per hour	1	6	-	-	
					LSU Crew	$ 11.00 per day	-	-	1/4	7	12.25
										Lighterage Expense	$ 4,617.08

C. Handling and Transporting Baggage:

1.	Lighter	Beach-Inchon	6789 M.Tons*	200	-	$11.00 per day	-	-	2	-	$	4,400.00
2.	Beach	Rail and/or Truck Loading Point	6789 M.Tons*	-	2½ Ton Trucks	$50.00 per day	15	-	2	15		1,500.00
		* Measurement Tons								TOTAL	$	5,900.00

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By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

D. Transportation of Baggage by Truck:

	From	To	Date	Weight	Laborers	Unit	Unit Cost	No.	Hours	Days	Crew/Drivers	
1.	Inchon	Munsan-ni	1 Sep 53	30 Tons	-	2½ Ton Trucks	$50.00 per day	6	-	1	6	$ 300.00
2.	Inchon	Munsan-ni	2 Sep 53	50 Tons	-	2½ Ton Trucks	$50.00 per day	10	-	1	10	500.00
3.	Inchon	Munsan-ni	2 Sep 53	95 Tons	-	2½ Ton Trucks	$50.00 per day	19	-	1	19	950.00
4.	Inchon	Munsan-ni	3 Sep 53	50 Tons	-	2½ Ton Trucks	$50.00 per day	10	-	1	10	500.00
5.	Inchon	Munsan-ni	7 Sep 53	75 Tons	-	2½ Ton Trucks	$50.00 per day	15	-	1	15	750.00
6.	Inchon	Munsan-ni	20 Sep 53	15 Tons	-	2½ Ton Trucks	$50.00 per day	3	-	1	3	150.00

Expense Baggage Trucking $ 3,150.00

E. Transportation of Baggage by Rail:

								Car Kilometers	
1.	Inchon	DZ	3 Sep 53	-	-	RR Cars	$0.128 per car km* 10	-	-	963.0	
2.	Inchon	Munsan-ni	3 Sep 53	-	-	RR Cars	$0.128 per car km* 4	-	-	314.4	
3.	Taegu	Munsan-ni	3 Sep 53	(Hospital Unit)		RR Cars	$0.128 per car km* 12	-	-	4,635.6	
4.	Inchon	Munsan-ni	7-30 Sep 53	-	-	RR Cars	$0.128 per car km* 49	-	-	3,851.4	
5.	Munsan-ni	DZ	3-30 Sep 53	-	-	RR Cars	$0.128 per car km* 65	-	-	1,150.5	
										10,914.9	$ 1,397.10

* Kilometer

Total Expense Transporting Baggage $18,364.18

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By Lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 8, Despatch 22 F.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(676 copies)

4 August 1955

Major General Jung Kook Rok
Korean People's Army
Senior Member, Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

Under the "Agreement Concerning the Logistical Support and Expenses of the Military Armistice Commission, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, Their Respective Subordinate Bodies and Other Personnel", the costs of the Custodian Force of India are to be equally shared by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side and the United Nations Command side.

The total costs of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India amounted to $2,617,057.39. In order to fulfill and complete the agreement these costs must be considered in two general categories: (a) Costs of travel expenses of Custodian Force of India borne by the Government of India, amounting to $1,894,200.00; and (b) Costs of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India over and above that borne by the Government of India, amounting to $722,857.39.

Your side has already reimbursed the Government of India for fifty per cent of the costs borne by it in the amount of $947,100.00. Our side is likewise taking similar action. The remaining cost of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India amounting to $722,857.39, was borne by the Government of the United States, on behalf of the United Nations Command.

Therefore, in accordance with Paragraph 14 of the Agreement concerning

Incl #17

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By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

logistical support of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, the United Nations Command requests that your side pay to the United States Government, in United States dollars, or acceptable negotiable instruments, the amount of $361,428.69. This represents the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side's equal share, or fifty per cent, of the costs of travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India, excluding the costs borne by the Government of India.

The inclosed bill of costs indicates the various itemized categories of these additional costs of travel of the Custodian Force of India. The vouchers and documents from which these sums were derived are available for your review, if required, on any mutually agreeable date.

/s/ Harlan C. Parks
HARLAN C. PARKS
Major General
United States Air Force
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 9, Dispatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(1 of 4 copies)
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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PR 55-55
4 Aug 1955

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, at the 136th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat in the Joint Security Area, handed the communists a bill for $361,428.69, representing half of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India over and above those expenses originally borne by the Indian government.

Total costs of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force amounted to $2,617,057.39 of which the Government of India paid out $1,894,200.00. Both sides have taken steps to repay India for the latter amount. However, the entire remaining cost of $722,857.39 was borne by the United States on behalf of the UNC; it is half of this sum that the communists have been asked to reimburse the UNC in accordance with the long standing agreement concerning logistical support of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. The Reds have been asked to make payment "in United States dollars, or acceptable negotiable instruments."

During today's session the communists proposed a meeting sometime this month between members of both components of Joint Observer Team #2, #3, #4 and #5, for the purpose of introducing new JOT members and discussing other changes brought about by the recent reduction in the number of JOTs.

The 15 minute meeting adjourned at 10:15 am, (KDST).

ENDIT

THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE RETURNED TO FE/AR CENTRAL FILES

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 10, Despatch 222
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

6 August 1955

Colonel Li Yong
Korean People's Army
Secretary, Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

I am instructed by the Senior Member of our side to inform you as follows with regard to your proposed meetings of Joint Observer Teams 2, 3, 4, and 5 between 10 and 20 August 1955 for the purposes stated in the 136th meeting of the Secretaries.

At the 134th meeting of the Secretaries, held on 9 July 1955, your side presented a plan for reduction of Joint Observer Teams from six to five which included the limits of responsibility in the new Joint Observer Team areas and the meeting places for each team. Our side agreed to your plan at the 135th meeting of the Secretaries, held on 18 July 1955. We can see no reason for the proposed meeting of the Joint Observer Teams unless your side has questions regarding matters that have not been agreed upon.

In reference to meeting for the purpose of introducing new members, our side feels that a special meeting for that purpose is not necessary due to the infrequency of Joint Observer Team meetings and the fact that the personnel of the teams are subject to frequent change. The credentials of new members have habitually been presented at the functional meetings of the Joint Observer Teams.

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By LgM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

The Senior Member of our component of the Joint Observer Teams will meet with your Senior Member at any time to discuss any points not clear to your side that cannot be handled through the Joint Duty Officers.

/s/ D. L. Roscoe, Jr
D. L. ROSCOE, JR
Captain, USN
Secretary, United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure #1 Despatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(60 6 copies) 15 August 1955

From: Senior UNC Staff Member of Staff appointed by UNC Secretariat for determining the true location of the MDL between Markers 0361 and 0362

To: Senior Member of Staff appointed by KPA/CPV Secretariat

Thru: Secretariat

Subject: Location of MDL between Markers 0361 and 0362

1. On 22 June 1955 at the Staff Officers meeting held in conformity with agreements reached at the 59th Military Armistice Commission meeting and the 133d Secretaries meeting, the United Nations Command side presented a plan giving in necessary detail the procedure for measuring from the official map and determining the true location of the Military Demarcation Line between markers 0361 and 0362. The Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side proposed a recess to study the United Nations Command plan and at the second meeting, on 24 June 1955, agreed in principle with the procedures outlined by the United Nations Command side. The essential points of agreement were:

a. That the map presented by the United Nations Command Senior Member of Joint Observer Team 3 to the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Senior Member on 8 November 1954 was the correct official document.

b. That on the official map the width of the Military Demarcation Line was .5 of a millimeter, which by the scale of the map would represent 25 meters.

c. That a straight line would be drawn on the official map connecting markers 0361 and 0362.

(Handed to KPA/CPV side at Joint Duty Officers' meeting on 17 August 1955.)

Encl #1/2

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

d. That from this line on the map a measurement would be made along the Eastern bank of the Imjin River to the Southern edge of the Military Demarcation Line.

e. That 12½ meters would then be added to this measurement and the resulting distance would be the amount of curvature of the Military Demarcation Line in the area in question.

f. That a similar procedure would later be used to mark the Military Demarcation Line on the ground.

2. However, when the United Nations Command Senior Staff Member began the measurements, the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Senior Staff Member, disregarding the fact that the official map showed the correct location of marker 0361, refused to recognize the correct location of marker 0361.

3. The following very essential points should be noted in regard to this refusal by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers to recognize the proper location of Military Demarcation Line marker 0361:

a. When measurements are properly made on the basis agreed upon by both sides at the Staff Officers meetings, the measurements will clearly confirm the location of the Military Demarcation Line as given by the United Nations Command Senior Member of Joint Observer Team 3 on 4 June 1955.

b. The correct location of marker 0361 is clearly and accurately shown on the official map. There is no reason to select any point on the map as the location of marker 0361 except the point where the "label" line for marker 0361 either ends or intersects the Military Demarcation Line. In this case the

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"label" line ends at the intersection with the Military Demarcation Line which doubly confirms the marker location.

c. An erroneous shift to the West of marker 0361 will cause the measurement of curvature of the Military Demarcation Line to decrease. If it is shifted far enough the curvature of the Military Demarcation Line can be shown to reverse which is as ridiculous as the attempt by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to find the one point on the "label" line that suits its desires and arbitrarily state that this "selected" point is the marker location.

d. The official records of the 6 November inspection and 8 November agreement on the Military Demarcation Line, agreed to by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Senior Joint Observer Team Member, do not mention any discrepancies in the location of marker 0361 or 0362 or in the location of the United Nations Command safe lane.

4. The Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Senior Staff Member, in order to justify the location he had "selected" for marker 0361, introduced the following statement: "On November 6, 1954, when on completion by the Joint Observer Team Number Three of the repair work on Military Demarcation Line markers, Lt Col Groves, Senior Member of your side, and Lt Col Kim In Son, Senior Member of our side, when conducting the joint examinations, Lt Col Groves, of your side, explained that marker 0361 which had been originally located at the western bank of the river was removed to the west from the original place because it had been drifted away, by a flood and our side understood of it. It seems that you are not aware of this. As regards this fact, you will know it if you study the record at that time or ask Lt Col Groves

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about it. I should particularly emphasize, at this point, that the point your side has made is located in the river, but the actual marker is, as you will see, erected not in the river, but at the foot of the hill. That is why the location of marker 0361 and 0362, which our side has marked, is the correct one." This is an essential quotation because it clearly shows the fallacy of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers position. First, it should be remembered that the official record makes no mention of such a statement by Lt Col Groves. Second, the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side had just finished agreeing that the map was correct. This statement by the Senior Staff Officer of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side clearly shows that even when he agreed that the map was official and correct that he had no intention of honoring his agreement.

5. It should be pointed out to the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side that, even if Lt Col Groves had made such a statement as alleged by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers, it in no way changed the location of the Military Demarcation Line. The Military Demarcation Line would not shift because a marker had washed away or because the bank of a river had changed slightly. It should be particularly noted that, according to this statement by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, the marker was moved West, yet the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Senior Staff Officer incorrectly relocated it North-West and he did not claim the marker to be located on the bank as supposedly stated by Lt Col Groves, but on the side of the hill.

6. The true marker location is shown on the map in its proper relation to the Military Demarcation Line. It is obvious, and absolutely correct from

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standard survey procedures, that the map location should be used for measurements, as agreed upon by both sides, and that in applying the measurements on the ground, marker 0361 be projected to the East whatever amount the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side states that it has been moved and from this projected point the measurements be applied on the ground. This method of measurement on the ground gives the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side the privilege of moving the ground location of the sign a few yards to conform to its alleged statement of Lt Col Groves. It should be remembered that the bank of the river has changed less than five meters; therefore the sign must be moved less than five meters, a negligible amount.

7. One final point should be brought out in reference to the inspection of the Military Demarcation Line markers on 6 November 1954. Lt Col Kim In Son admits that he inspected this area with Lt Col Groves. He stated that Lt Col Groves told him that marker 0361 had been moved to the West, yet with this in mind and while actually standing in the United Nations Command Safe Lane between markers 0361 and 0362 he, Kim In Son, did not mention that the United Nations Command Safe Lane was anywhere other than on the United Nations Command side of the Military Demarcation Line. It might be added that, if he thought otherwise that he should have so stated; in fact, he was honor bound by the provisions of the Armistice Agreement (Paragraph 2, 3, 4, & 26), to state that the work of Lt Col Groves was unsatisfactory. He made no such statement, for the simple reason that he had inspected the work and found it to be in conformity with the agreement for repair of the Military Demarcation Line markers.

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8. The United Nations Command Senior Staff Member recommends that the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Staff study this resume of the two meetings of the staff. It is further recommended that this resume be accepted at face value and that measurements made by the United Nations Command Staff at the second meeting be agreed to by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side so that ground measurements can be made and applied in order to close this matter.

/s/ Francis X. Olney
FRANCIS X. OLNEY
Lt Col, Arty
Senior Staff Officer
United Nations Command component
Military Armistice Commission

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Enclosure 12, Encpatch 22P.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.

18 August 1955

(16 Zb. copies)

Colonel Li Yong
Korean People's Army
Secretary, Koreans People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers
Military Armistice Commission

Reference is made to paragraph 20 of the "Understanding on Administrative Details for the Delivery and Reception of bodies of Military Personnel of Both Sides."

The records of the Grave Registration Committee of our side indicate that on 4 September 1950 the body of a member of the Soviet Air Force was recovered from an aircraft which crashed in the Yellow Sea, west of Korea. Tentative identification derived from various articles found on the body indicated it to be the remains of First Leiutenant Mishin, Gennady Vasilievich, Soviet Air Force, serial number 25054. The body was interred in Tanggok Cemetery in the Republic of Korea.

In recognition and observance of humanitarian principles, our side proposes that arrangements be made to return the body of the deceased to its home country, the U.S.S.R.

In order to permit such arrangements as your side may require to effect transfer of the body to the U.S.S.R., it is proposed that both components of Joint Observer Team Number Two be convened at a date convenient to your side for the purpose of transfering the body.

If your side agrees to this proposal, it is requested that our side be notified no later than three days in advance in order that complete arrangements may be made.

/s/ D. L. Roscoe, Jr
D. L. ROSCOE, JR
Captain, USN
Secretary, United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure B. Despatch 228, from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956. (6 of 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

21 AUGUST 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN
COL G BOSSAVY, FRENCH ARMY

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL LI YONG, KPA
COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1330 hours.

CAPT ROSCOE: The purpose of this meeting is to arrange the details of the transfer of the body of Capt Brown to our side, to discuss the return of Lt Bumpas, and to arrange for the return of the military aircraft of our side. Is this your understanding also?

COL YONG: That is our understanding also.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have a question. What is the present location of the body of Capt Brown?

COL YONG: The body of Capt Brown is located at the spot where the incident occurred.

CAPT ROSCOE: Our side would like to effect the transfer of the body in the Joint Security Area. When could your side be prepared to do this?

COL YONG: For the convenience of transferring, we intend to transfer the body at Korisil not far from the spot where the incident occurred.

CAPT ROSCOE: In that case it is proposed that the transfer of the body be accomplished at a meeting of the Joint Observer Team Number Three at the time specified by your side.

COL YONG: Now I am going to tell you the plan of our side for

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(CONT'D)
COL YONG: delivering the body as well as 2d Lt Bumpas, who were aboard the military aircraft of your side, LT 6G which crashed into the territory of our side on August 17, 1955, will be delivered to your side by Lt Col Chun Chung Ho, the delivery officer of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, at 1500 hours, our time, 1530 hours, your time, on August 23, 1955. As to the delivery of the ruins of the aircraft, it will be informed to your side through the Joint Duty Officer, as soon as the arrangements for delivery of the plane has been completed. That is all.

CAPT ROSCOE: You have stated that the delivery of the body of Capt Brown as well as Lt Bumpas will be by your delivery officer at 1500 hours, your time, 1530 hours, our time. At what location do you propose to make this transfer?

COL YONG: At Korisil, on the Military Demarcation Line. Korisil is the meeting place for the Joint Observer Team Number Four at present.

CAPT ROSCOE: Our side agrees to your plan for the transfer of the body of Capt Brown as well as Lt Bumpas.

In order that the relatives of Lt Bumpas may be reassured, it is requested that your side send a medical certificate or report, as to his condition signed by a medical officer of your side as soon as possible. Also this would enable our side to be prepared to have medical personnel of our side as well as transportation for Lt Bumpas ready. Does your side agree to this?

COL YONG: The hospital at which Lt Bumpas is being treated is located considerably far from here. But our side has received reports pertaining to the injury condition of Lt Bumpas and this was already explained by the

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(CONT'D)

COL YONG: Senior Member of our side of the Military Armistice Commission. I can explain to you in more detail if your side so desires at this time.

CAPT ROSCOE: I would like to hear it in detail.

COL YONG: At the time of the crash, 2d Lt Bumpas was severely hit at the right side of the forehead and the wound thus was created, and also the right side of his forefront skull split a little of it. However, the medical personnel of our side have been giving sufficient medical treatment to him, and as a result his conditions are getting better and his consciousness is normal, and he has also normal diet, and his mood is also not bad; however, it is necessary for him to be kept in tranquillity and it is deemed advisable to inform his friends and kin of the above-mentioned, so that they may give a sigh of relief.

CAPT ROSCOE: Thank you for the information.

I understood you to say the transfer is to be made at 1530 hours, our time, 1500 hours, your time, on 23 August 1955. Our Korean interpreter understood you to say 22 August 1955. Will you confirm the time and date?

COL YONG: Twenty-third.

CAPT ROSCOE: Our side desires to dispatch a helicopter to the place of transfer at the Military Demarcation Line to transport Lt Bumpas back to our side. If your side does not object, you are informed that the helicopter will enter the Demilitarized Zone approximately thirty minutes in advance of the meeting on 23 August.

COL YONG: Our side is not opposed to your side using the helicopter.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have nothing further.

COL YONG: I propose to recess until either side calls for a meeting.

CAPT ROSCOE: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1100 hours.

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By lgw, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Enclosure #1, Despatch 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

25 August 1955

Colonel Li Yong
Korean People's Army
Secretary, Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers
Military Armistice Commission

Reference is made to the Tentative Rules of Procedure of the Military Armistice Commission.

Paragraph A-2 of the agreement states that "Meetings may be attended only by staff assistants and by administrative personnel needful in performing record-keeping, secretarial, interpreting and other functions."

This rule properly restricts attendance at the meetings of the Armistice Commission and its subordinate agencies to those officially authorized by each side. However, the areas between the building in which meetings are held and the two adjacent buildings are so narrow that persons standing in these areas during the progress of meetings, can hear proceedings clearly and are therefore in effect present at the meeting. This is especially true during warm weathor when the conference building has only screened upper walls and everything which transpires at the meeting can easily be overheard.

Our side therefore desires that these areas be kept clear of all persons except members of the staffs of both sides and others authorized to attend meetings.

For this purpose our side proposes that the Military Police of both sides post sentries at each end of the two spaces separating the

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building in which the meetings are held and the adjacent building on each side, for the purpose of preventing the entrance into these areas by unauthorized persons during the conduct of meetings.

Enclosed are two copies of a sketch showing the proposed additional sentry posts.

It is hoped your side will agree to this procedure.

/s/ D. L. Roscoe, Jr
D. L. ROSCOE, JR
Captain, USN
Secretary, United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

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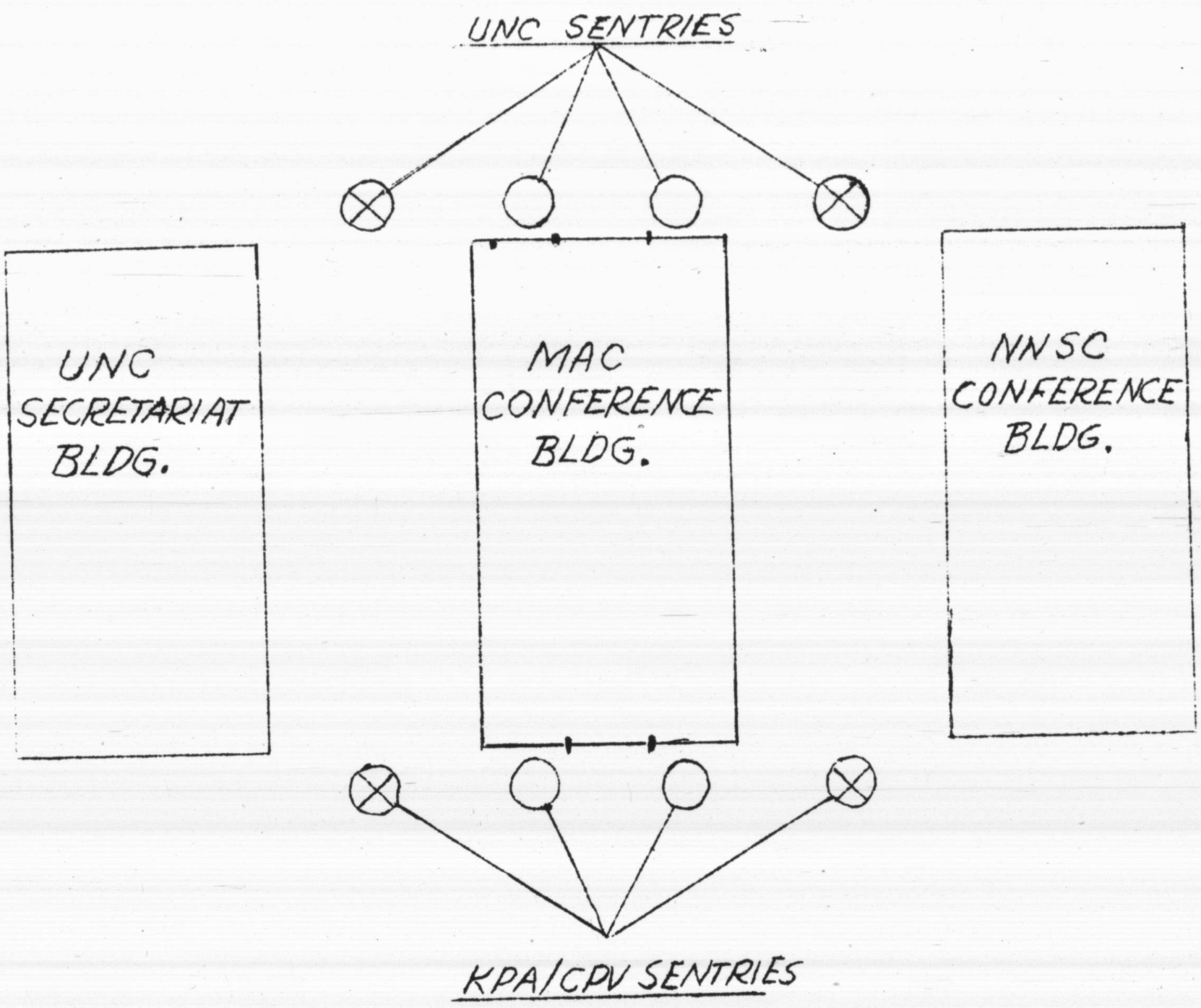
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/24



⊗ INDICATES ADDITIONAL SENTRIES

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Enclosure 15 Dispatch 22 F.
from Seoul Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 & 6 enclosures)

August 27, 1955

To: Lieutenant Colonel Francis X. Olney
Senior Member of Staff of the United Nations Command
side appointed by the Secretariat of the United Nations
Command side

1. I have received your letter dated August 15, 1955.

What was pointed out in Paragraph 1 of your letter conforms with the points agreed upon by both sides at the Staff Officers' meeting between both sides which was held twice.

2. However, the decisive factor in solving this question is the location of Military Demarcation Line markers 0361 and 0362. Although the Staff Officers of both sides agreed upon the location of marker 0362, they failed to reach agreement on the location of marker 0361 due to the unilateral, unwarranted attitude taken by your side.

3. In accordance with the map handed to our side by Lieutenant Colonel Groves, Senior Member of your side on Joint Observer Team No. 3, on November 8, 1954, our side indicated the correct location of Military Demarcation Line marker 0361 (38° 09' 11.4" N, 126° 57' 08" E), that is, the point at the middle of the 3 points indicated on the map. This location entirely conforms with the location indicated by Lieutenant Colonel Kim In Sen, Senior Member of our side on Joint Observer Team No. 3, on June 6, 1955 and no other location than this can possibly exist.

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4. Your side removed the location of marker 0361 on the map to the direction of northeast. By so doing, your side attempted to justify its unwarranted claim. Should the location indicated by your side be assumed as correct, the location would be in the Imjin River since the western bank of the Imjin River on the map has been already eroded by the water of the river. However, at present among the 1,292 Military Demarcation Line markers in total, there is and can possibly be no marker erected in the water.

5. Here, I must remind your side of the following:

Firstly, when Lieutenant Colonel Groves, then Senior Member of your side, and Lieutenant Colonel Kim In Sen, Member of our side, checked jointly the Military Demarcation Line markers after their repair work had been completed by Joint Observer Team No. 3 on November 6, 1954, Lieutenant Colonel Groves explained that "marker 0361 which had been originally located at the western bank of the river was removed to the west from the original place because it had been drifted away by flood" and our side understood of it. Even if this were not recorded in the unilateral record of your side, your side could not deny the iron-clad fact.

Secondly, as regards the location of erection of the Military Demarcation Line markers, the understanding agreed upon at the Staff Officers' meeting held on July 30, 1953 provides that "along that portion of the Military Demarcation Line which is indicated as roads, trails, rivers and streams"

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"markers for identifying" them "shall be placed alternately, first on one side and then the other of roads, trails, rivers and streams". Therefore, taking into consideration the erosion by the river water, Military Demarcation Line markers 0360 and 0359 were also erected at appropriate places (not on the Military Demarcation Line) at a distance from the river bank.

Thirdly, your side mentioned the point indicating Military Demarcation Line marker 0361 on the map as on the "label line". However, a "point" indicating the location of a marker cannot be a "line" on the map. Three points were marked on the map handed to our side by Lieutenant Colonel Groves of your side on November 8, 1954.

Fourthly, your side alleged that "the Demarcation Line would not shift because a marker has washed away or because the bank of a river had changed slightly". Undoubtedly, this is clear. But, your side must realize that as time elapses actual situations may change and that there might be such cases as terrain on the map does not conform with the actual terrain. The terrain on the spot where Military Demarcation Line marker 0361 is located is actually not the same with the terrain on the map, as stated above. The sand soil on the western bank of the Imjin River, indicated on the map has been almost completely eroded by the river water.

6. As to the safe lane established by your side in the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone, your side pretended that failure of Lieutenant Colonel Kim In Sen,

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Senior Member of our side, to mention it on November 6, 1954 when the repair work of the Military Demarcation Line markers was completed and jointly checked, indicated that the safe lane is located in the territory of your side in the Demilitarized Zone. However, it is entirely justified that Lieutenant Colonel Kim In Sen did not refer to it, because the mission of both sides at that time was to check the conditions of the repair of the Military Demarcation Line markers. Therefore, there was no necessity whatsoever to mention the safe lane. Moreover, this is not the only case in which the safe lanes are located within the territory of our side in the Demilitarized Zone.

7. As briefly mentioned above, your side is not taking a sincere attitude towards settling this matter and has not raised any constructive opinion by persisting in the unjust and unreasonable claim. This proves that your side has no concern over the proper settlement of this matter. I would like to call your attention to the fact that at the 59th meeting of Military Armistice Commission held on June 4, 1955, in order not to provide your side with any pretext to violate the Armistice Agreement and to cover them up, our side agreed to the proposal of your side to make a joint survey of the area where the incident occurred and to establish additional Military Demarcation Line markers, although the Military Demarcation Line between Military Demarcation Line markers 0361 and 0362 has been made clear by the Military Demarcation

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Line markers already erected and the terrain condition of the spot as well as the map indicating the Military Demarcation Line markers submitted by your side to our side on November 8, 1954.

8. I suggest that you study the relevant records concerning the erection and repair of the Military Demarcation Line markers and the records of the Staff Officers' meetings held on two occasions as well as this letter. At the same time, I propose to your side that you accept the carrying out of the measurement of the spot on the basis of the correct location of Military Demarcation Line marker 0361 indicated by our side so as to close this matter.

Li Yong
Colonel
Korean People's Army
Senior Staff Officer
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

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Enclosure 16. Despatch #28.
from Seoul: Dec. 26. 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

29 AUGUST 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN
LT COL M T TILGHMAN, USA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL LI YONG, KPA
COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1640 hours.

COL YONG: I have a statement to make.

The Senior Member of our side has indicated that our side agrees in principle to the draft reply worked out by your side to be dispatched to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. After having studied the draft reply worked out by your side our side proposes that the following paragraph be added, following the end of the draft reply of your side:

"It is requested that the Military Armistice Commission be informed immediately upon the completion of the said changes."

If your side agrees to this we will work out today the official document for signature by the Senior Member of our side, and then transmit to your side through the Duty Officers for signature by the Senior Member of your side. It is proposed that your side also work out the similar official document as ours and transmit it to our side, after getting it signed by the Senior Member of your side. If your side wants us to transmit this document, our side is ready to do so at this time.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

Our side agrees to your proposal to add the paragraph just quoted to our version of the letter to the NNSC.

I have a question.

Will the letter that your side delivers through the Joint Duty Officers be signed by the Senior

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(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: Member of your side and ready for the signature of the Senior Member of our side and for delivery to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission today?

COL YONG: The letter worked out by our side to be submitted through the Duty Officers will contain the signature of the Senior Member of our side and after having been signed by the Senior Member of your side I hope that the letter will be sent back to our side and if your side delivers it back to our side, the letter which your side is to work out again through the Duty Officers, than it will be signed by the Senior Member of our side and transmitted to your side. It is proposed that both sides dispatch the letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission today as possible.

CAPT ROSCOE: In order to avoid confusion I propose that each side inform the other side through the Joint Duty Officers when the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission changes have been accomplished. This procedure will accomplish the purpose of the paragraph proposed by your side and acceptance of this proposal will avoid the necessity of rewriting the letter and will permit its delivery to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission today. If your side will agree to this, the letter now on the table can be signed by the Senior Member of your side now and delivered to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission without further delay.

COL YONG: I understand that your side has just now agreed to the proposal made by our side.

CAPT ROSCOE: That is true. I was just trying to save time. Does your side agree?

COL YONG: As it will be the official document it will be impossible to sign it even for the purpose of saving time. I cannot understand why your side is in such a haste for a matter of a

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(CONT'D)
COL YONG: few hours despite the fact that your side has been delaying this matter for four months. Of course it is expected that this business will be completed today.

CAPT ROSCOE: We have stated that we agree to your proposal. If you agree we will therefore submit the revised letter signed by the Senior Member of our side to the Joint Duty Officer later today.

COL YONG: That is our understanding also. Have you anything further?

CAPT ROSCOE: Are you satisfied with the way we have prepared these letters? If so, we will submit them in exactly the same form with the additional paragraph added.

COL YONG: I am not opposed to it.

CAPT ROSCOE: We agree. I propose that the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission be resumed in ten minutes.

COL YONG: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1717 hours.

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NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 17, dispatch 22 p. from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956. (6 & 6 copies)

September 2, 1955

To: Captain D. L. Roscoe
Secretary
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

I have received your letter dated August 18, 1955. In this letter, your side proposed that arrangements be made to return to the home country the so-called body of a member of the Soviet Air Force allegedly recovered from an aircraft which crashed in the Yellow Sea.

The disposition of such a case is not within the limits of the work of the Military Armistice Commission. Accordingly, the Military Armistice Commission has no competence to deal with this case and the matter has nothing to do with Paragraph 20 of the "Understanding on Admisistrative Details for the Delivery and Reception of Bodies of Military Personnel of Both Sides".

Li Yong
Colonel
Korean People's Army
Secretary
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

Encl #12

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Enclosure 18, Despatch 228.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 of 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

6 SEPTEMBER 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN
LT COL M T TILGHMAN, USA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL LI YONG, KPA
COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1530 hours.

COL LI: I have a statement to make.

At the Sixty-third meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on August 6, 1955, the Senior Member of your side charged that our side had floated wooden mines into the coastal area in the territory of your side, and at the Sixty-fifth meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on August 21, 1955, he alleged that one military aircraft of our side had crossed the Military Demarcation Line and intruded into the territory of your side. Our side has conducted thorough investigations into the above-mentioned incidents. As a result it has been found out that the allegations of your side are devoid of any factual ground. It has been made clear that making such groundless charges in the above-mentioned meetings of the Military Armistice Commission, your side intended to obscure your own violations of the Armistice Agreement. Our side denies these charges of your side.

That is all.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

At the 133d meeting of the Secretaries, held on 20 June 1955, your side charged the United Nations Command side with a total of twenty-five air violations of the Demilitarized Zone.

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: A thorough investigation of these charges has now been completed. As a result of these investigations it has been established that twenty-four of these charges have no basis in fact, and are therefore denied. In regard to the other charge, on 26 May 1955, at approximately 0910 hours your time, 0940 hours our time, two propeller-driven aircraft of our side flew from the direction of Chorwon and inadvertently intruded for a short distance into the air above the territory under the military control of your side. As soon as the pilots of these aircraft discovered their error, they returned to the south. This unintentional violation is regretted. The personnel responsible have been punished, as required by paragraph 13e of the Armistice Agreement.

At the 135th meeting of the Secretaries, held on 13 July 1955, your side charged the United Nations Command side with four air violations of the Demilitarized Zone.

Complete and thorough investigations of these charges have been made. The investigations have proven these charges to be totally devoid of fact. They are therefore denied.

A review of the records shows that since the inception of the Armistice Agreement your side has charged the United Nations Command side with a total of 460 air violations. The United Nations Command has freely admitted twenty-nine of the charges and has punished the personnel involved in each case. Four hundred and thirty-one of your charges have been so devoid of fact as to indicate deliberate fabrication. The United Nations Command has previously requested that you cease making false charges. Nevertheless, your side has continued to make groundless charges. Such actions do not contribute in any way to the implementation of the Armistice Agreement and cannot possibly contribute to the solution of the Korean problem. We demand once again that

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LyW, NARA, Date 1/17/24

CONT'D)
APT ROSCOE: you cease making false charges.

I have another statement to make.

At approximately 1630 hours our time, on 21 August 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side flew from north to south, violated the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Hajinmyong-dong, 127° 09' 00" East, 38° 18' 40" North, and penetrated into the air above territory under control of our side. This aircraft then flew in a southwesterly direction to the vicinity of Pingae, 126° 59' 40" East, 38° 07' 45" North, and then flew north into the territory under your control.

This is clearly a deliberate violation of our territory by a high performance jet aircraft. This aircraft penetrated deep into the United Nations Command territory and was under constant surveillance by United Nations observers during the entire flight. Also, as stated by the Senior United Nations Command Member of the Military Armistice Commission in the Sixty-fifth meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, on 18 August 1955, at approximately 0745 hours our time, one of your light aircraft violated the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Nalgun-dong, 127° 00' East, 38° 11' North, and further intruded into United Nations territory. In spite of the obvious and deliberate intent of these violations no action was taken by United Nations forces against the aircraft. Both of these violations were subsequent to your murderous attack on a light unarmed United Nations aircraft on 17 August 1955.

The United Nations forces have never fired upon your aircraft, regardless of the type of aircraft involved. This is in marked contrast to the lawless actions of your personnel in the recent shooting down of an unarmed United Nations aircraft.

Once again we lodge a serious protest against such obvious violations by your aircraft. We demand that your side take positive steps to prevent such intrusions, and that you

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: take immediate action to punish your guilty personnel, in accordance with paragraph 13e of the Armistice Agreement.

(Fifteen minutes delay.)

Do you have a reply?

COL LI: Wait a minute, please.

(Continued, following a fifteen minute delay.)

I have noted that your side has admitted one of the twenty-five violations of the Armistice Agreement by the military aircraft of your side brought up by our side at the Secretaries' meeting held on June 20th, and your side had taken disciplinary measures so as to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. This is worth welcoming. However, your side has denied the other twenty-four violations, and further, your side denied four violations by the military aircraft of your side brought up at the Secretaries' meeting held on July 18, 1955. If your side had conducted investigations into them with good faith the violations by your side would have been established. The violations of the Armistice Agreement by the military aircraft of your side, charged by our side, are factually founded by the investigation data acquired by our side. This is proved by the fact itself that your side has admitted twenty-nine Agreement violations by the military aircraft of your side committed up to this date. Your side can never shirk its due responsibility for the remaining violations, however may your side try to deny them under unwarranted pretexts. Your side must frankly admit the violations charged by our side and assume its responsibility for them. As to the incident in which the military aircraft of our side allegedly intruded into the territory of your side on August 21st, 1955, our side will give you a reply after having conducted an investigation into it. However, I must point out at this place that since the Armistice your side, in order to obscure

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
COL LI: its own violations of the Agreement, your side fabricated false charges that to the effect that the military aircraft of our side violated the Agreement. As to the allegation by your side that your side never fire upon the aircraft of our side, it is true because the military aircraft of our side has never intruded into the territory of your side. It is impossible for your side to cover up its own violations of the Agreement under such pretexts.

Since the Armistice your side perpetrated firings against our portion of the Demilitarized Zone on eight different occasions, and even the news agencies of your side reported that on August 18th the personnel of your side fired upon their own aircraft of forty-seven type, apart from firing upon the aircraft of our side. Therefore, I consider that such hypocritic statement made by your side is not, does not deserve to be refuted, and this is nothing but an attempt to cover up the criminal acts by your side which have already been exposed.

I have another thing to take up.

Our side has already, on many occasions, made charges as to the intrusions by the military aircraft of your side into the territory of our side to perpetrate hostile acts in violation of the Armistice Agreement, and at the same time asked that your side ensure the nonrecurrence of similar incidents. The military aircraft of your side, however, are incessantly intruded into the territory of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement. During the period from August 14, 1955, to August 31, 1955, the incidents in which military aircraft of your side intruded into the territory of our side has amounted to fifteen. These fifteen incidents include one in which they intruded into the air above Kaesong City where the Korean People's

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
COL LI: Army and Chinese People's Volunteers delegation to the Military Armistice Commission is situated. That is around 1342 hours our time, on August 4, 1955, three military jet aircraft of your side flew from the south, passed over Kaesong, into the territory under the military control of our side, then flew away to the direction of Kanghwa-do.

I am instructed to protest with your side against the fact that military aircraft of your side has continuously intruded into the territory of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement and openly intruded even into the air above Kaesong City where the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers delegation to the Military Armistice Commission is located.

I now hand your side the information written in three languages, Korean, Chinese and English, concerning the aforesaid incidents, in order that your side may conduct investigations into them. Furthermore, I demand that your side severely punish all the personnel involved in the above-mentioned incidents, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, and take measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents. That is all.

(Hands document to UNC side at 1624 hours.)

CAPT ROSCOE: These additional charges made by your side will be referred to the proper authorities of our side for investigation. Our side admits or denies the violations of the Armistice Agreement by military aircraft only after careful and thorough investigation. On the other hand, your side categorically denies any and all charges, regardless of the facts in the case. This was clearly shown in the Sixty-fifth meeting of the Military Armistice Commission when your side denied the accurate charge made by the Senior Member of our side without having made the slightest effort to investigate the incident.

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NND 867400
By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: While such an attitude clearly demonstrates the insincerity of your side, it in no way refutes our charges or has any bearing on the truth concerning your illegal activities. It is easy to predict the answer to these charges made today by our side. Our side takes a serious view of your repeated and deliberate violations of the Armistice Agreement and again demands that you take action to prevent their recurrence.

I have another subject.

On 25 August 1955, I forwarded a letter to you in which our side proposed a change in the posting of Military Police security guards in the vicinity of the Military Armistice Commission conference building during Military Armistice Commission meetings. If you have completed your study of this proposal our side requests your views of it.

COL LI: It is entirely false that your side conducts investigations into the charges of our side sufficiently. At the Sixty-third meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on August 6, 1955, when our side charged your side with the incident in which your side dispatched armed agents into the vicinity of Unmu-do, of our side, on July 22, 1954, to perpetrate hostile acts against our side, the Senior Member of your side denied the charge made by our side right on the spot without even conducting investigations into it. I recommend to your side not to repeat such preposterous allegations again.

As to the letter addressed from your side, dated August 25, 1955, the reply will be given within earliest date.

Unless your side has anything further to take up, I propose to recess until either side requests for a meeting.

CAPT ROSCOE: I agree.

Meeting adjourned at 1645 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 13, Despatch 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.

(List of Alleged UNC Air Violations Handed Over By KPA/CPV To UNC At 139th Secretaries' Meeting.) (686 copies)

Around 0640 hours, our time, on August 4, 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Kanghwa-do, intruded into the air above Paekma-san (37° 49' 25" N, 126° 30' 12" E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 0947 hours, our time, on August 4, 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Kanghwa-do, intruded into the air above Paekma-san (37° 49' 25" N, 126° 30' 12" E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1342 hours, our time, on August 4, 1955, three military jet aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded in the air above Tosong (37° 56' 50" N, 126° 27' 40" E), Kaesong (37° 58' 10" N, 126° 33' 30" E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the direction of Kanghwa-do.

Around 0930 hours, our time, on August 8, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kyoam-san (38° 22' 58" N, 127° 40' 50" E), Yulsa-ri (38° 24' 15" N, 127° 41' 40" E), Changdo (38° 30' 20" N, 127° 40' 25" E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Around 1100 hours, our time, on August 8, 1955, four military jet aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Tongchon (38° 54' 06" N, 127° 54' 59" E), Jijang-ni (38° 52' 23" N, 127° 52' 10" E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the direction of southeast.

Around 0955 hours, our time, on August 12, 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Osong-san (38° 21' 18" N, 127° 27' 10" E), Sobang-san (38° 20' 53" N, 127° 19' 30" E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1010 hours, our time, on August 12, 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Kanghwa-do, intruded into the air above Paekma-san (37° 49' 25" N, 126° 30' 12" E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1001 hours, our time, on August 13, 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Kanghwa-do, intruded into the air above Paekma-san (37° 49' 25" N, 126° 30' 12" E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Around 1230 hours, our time, on August 16, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kuson-bong (38° 37' 50" N, 128° 21' 20" E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1020 hours, our time, on August 17, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Kyoam-san (38° 22' 58" N, 127° 40' 50" E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1100 hours, our time, on August 17, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Mu-san (38° 25' 40" N, 128° 09' 13" E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 0825 hours, our time, on August 18, 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Sutae-ri (38° 22' 50" N, 127° 29' 29" E), Achim-ni (38° 22' 34" N, 127° 31' 29" E), Kuryong-ni (38° 24' 30" N, 127° 35' 04" E), Wolbong-san (38° 21' 15" N, 127° 35' 35" E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Around 1030 hours, our time, on August 19, 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Mu-san (38° 25' 40" N, 128° 09' 13" E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1458 hours, our time, on August 24, 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Osong-san (38° 21' 18" N, 127° 27' 10" E), Achim-ni (38° 22' 34" N, 127° 31' 29" E), Tapko-ri (38° 26' 40" N, 127° 30' 28" E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1505 hours, our time, on August 24, 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Chorwon, intruded into the air above Osong-san (38° 21' 18" N, 127° 27' 10" E), Chinchae-dong (38° 26' 50" N, 127° 28' 00" E), Kumsong (38° 24' 56" N, 127° 36' 46" E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 20, Despatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

(1 of 4 copies)
FE
RM/R

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 6 Sept 1955 PR#63-55

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, in the 139th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat held in the Joint Security Area, denied 28 Communist alleged UNC air violations, admitted one and informed the Communist Secretary that a Red jet aircraft had recently violated UNC territory.

Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr, USN, Secretary for the UNC side of the MAC, stated that after detailed investigations it was determined that only one of 25 air violations charged against the UNC in the 133rd meeting of the MAC secretaries on June 20, 1955, had any basis in fact. This violation involved two UNC propeller driven aircraft which flew from the direction of Chorwon, and "inadvertently intruded for a short distance" into the air above Communist-held territory. Captain Roscoe pointed out that as soon as the pilots of the two planes discovered their error, they returned to the south. He added that the "unintentional violation is regretted" and that the UNC has taken the necessary disciplinary action required by the Armistice Agreement.

The UNC Secretary then told his Communist counterpart, North Korean Colonel Li Yong, that complete and thorough investigations pertaining to four other air violations charged by the Reds in the 135th Secretaries' meeting on July 18, 1955, were proven to be "totally devoid of fact" and therefore were denied. Continuing, Captain Roscoe said that since the inception of the Armistice Agreement the Reds have charged the UNC with a total of 460 air violations of which the UNC freely admitted 29 of the charges and has punished the personnel involved in each case. Captain Roscoe stated that the remaining 431 Communist charges were "so devoid of fact as to indicate deliberate fabrication." He then repeated previous UNC demands that the Reds cease making false charges.

The UNC also lodged a serious protest against an obvious air violation of UNC controlled territory by a Communist jet aircraft on the afternoon of August 21, 1955, in the vicinity of Hajinmyong-dong.

In lodging the protest, Captain Roscoe emphasized that UN Forces have never fired upon intruding Communist aircraft regardless of the type involved "in marked contrast to the lawless actions" of Communist personnel in the recent shooting down of an unarmed UNC trainer aircraft.

During the meeting the Reds denied a UNC charge that they had floated wooden anti-personnel mines into the coastal areas of South Korea. The UNC made the charge in the 63rd MAC meeting held on August 6, 1955. The Reds also denied another UNC charge of having committed an air violation on August 18, 1955. In this regard Captain Roscoe told the communists that in the past they have categorically denied such charges without semblance of an investigation as evidenced by their reply to charges made by Major General Harlan C. Parks, USAF, Senior Member of the UNC MAC in the 65th MAC meeting on August 21, 1955.

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DOCUMENT MUST BE RETURNED TO CENTRAL FILES

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Enclosure 21. Incoming 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

September 8, 1955

Captain D. L. Roscoe
Secretary
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

I have received your letter dated August 25, 1955.

The Tentative Rules of Procedure of the Military Armistice Commission does not restrict the freedom of movement outside the buildings in the Joint Security Area of personnel authorized to enter the Area.

Furthermore, experiences of more than 2 years since the Armistice show that there has been no hindrance in the proceeding of the Military Armistice Commission meetings even without taking such measures as proposed by your side.

Our side considers that it is unnecessary to restrict the freedom of movement granted to the personnel outside the conference room, provided they do not interrupt the proceeding of the meetings.

Li Yong
Colonel
Korean People's Army
Secretary
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

Incl #12

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 22, Despatch #28
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 3/6 copies)

9 September 1955

Major General Jung Kook Rok
Korean Peoples' Army
Senior Member, Korean Peoples' Army and
Chinese Peoples' Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

At approximately 1000 hours (our time), 0930 hours (your time) on August 26, 1955, three Demilitarized Zone Civil Police of our side, Cpl Chen Chang Ki, Serial Number 0685218, Demilitarized Zone Pass Number 065777; Private First Class Chen Ki Ham, Serial Number 9726769, Demilitarized Zone Pass Number 065784; Private First Class Lee Jae Kum, Serial Number 9647117, Demilitarized Zone Pass Number 065794, were working in close proximity to the Military Demarcation Line in the vicinity of Sinmok-tong, 38° 18' 35" North, 127° 31' 55" East, for the purpose of removing empty shell cases. These men had left their weapons and helmets at their duty post in our half of the Demilitarized Zone but were wearing proper identifying arm bands and carried proper Demilitarized Zone passes. Based upon a thorough investigation conducted by our side, it is obvious that these men crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the territory of your side for a short distance in their hunt for empty shell cases, either inadvertently, or in direct disobedience to their orders, and were apprehended by the military personnel of your side.

(Delivered to KPA/CPV at Joint Duty Officers' meeting, 1600 hours, 9 September, 1955.)

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

These three men, while technically violating Paragraph 8 of the Armistice Agreement, were engaged in a perfectly harmless pursuit. Although it was legal for your side to apprehend them, compliance with the spirit and intent of the Armistice Agreement dictates that they be returned to our side without delay.

Your side has had ample time to investigate the circumstances concerning this incident and to establish the fact that these men were not committing a hostile act. It is, therefore, requested that your side, in accordance with your often repeated assertions of adherence to humanitarian principles, now return these men to the custody of our side.

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 13e of the Armistice Agreement, they will receive adequate punishment for their technical violation of Paragraph 8 of the Armistice Agreement upon return to our control.

HARLAN C. PARKS
Major General
United States Air Force
Senior Member
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 23, Dispatch 228
from Seoul; Dec. 26, 1956
(1 of 4 copies)
FE
RM/R

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 10 Sept 1955 PR #64-55

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command yesterday requested the communists to release three UNC Demilitarized Zone civil policemen, who inadvertently crossed the Military Demarcation Line in the vicinity of Sinmok-tong, Korea, on August 26, 1955, and were seized by the Reds.

Major General Harlan C. Parks, USAF, Senior Member of the UNC component of the Military Armistice Commission, in his letter to Major General Jung Kook Rok, Senior Member of the communist side of the MAC, based his request for release of the Republic of Korea soldiers upon the oft-repeated assertions by the Reds of their adherence to humanitarian principles and compliance with the spirit and intent of the Armistice Agreement.

General Parks told the communists that the three DZ civil policemen were working in close proximity to the MDL for the purpose of removing empty shell cases. Continuing, General Parks said in his letter:

"These men had left their weapons and helmets at their duty post in our half of the Demilitarized Zone but were wearing proper identifying arm bands and carried proper Demilitarized Zone passes. Based upon a thorough investigation conducted by our side, it is obvious that these men crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the territory of your side for a short distance in their hunt for empty shell cases, either inadvertently, or in direct disobedience to their orders and were apprehended by the military personnel of your side.

"These three men, while technically violating Paragraph 8 of the Armistice Agreement, were engaged in a perfectly harmless pursuit. Although it was legal for your side to apprehend them, compliance with the spirit and intent of the Armistice Agreement dictates that they be returned to our side without delay.

"Your side has had ample time to investigate the circumstances concerning this incident and to establish the fact that these men were not committing a hostile act. It is, therefore, requested that your side, in accordance with your often repeated assertions of adherence to humanitarian principles, now return these men to the custody of our side."

The letter was delivered during the regular meeting of the Joint Duty officers in the Joint Security Area at 1600 (KST) Friday, September 9.

Names of the personnel concerned will be released at a later date by the ROK Army.

END IT

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/19

Enclosure 24, Dispatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

(1 of 4 copies)
FE

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 13 Sept 1955 PR 65-55 RM/R

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: Wreckage of the unarmed U. S. Air Force training plane, which was shot down by communist ground fire last month near the Korean demilitarized zone, yesterday was delivered to the United Nations Command by the Reds, Major General Harlan C. Parks, USAF, Senior Member of the UNC component of the Military Armistice Commission announced today.

The exchange took place Monday afternoon during a 40 minute meeting between UNC and communist representatives near the east-central Korea town of Korisil in the DZ.

Lieutenant Colonel Harold A. Dye of Atlanta, Georgia, Senior Member of the UNC Joint Observer Team, received the damaged craft and immediately turned it over to USAF personnel for vehicular shipment to Kimpo Air Base for further disposition.

The plane was flying a routine training mission on August 17, 1955, near the UNC side of the DZ, about seven miles east-northeast of Kumhwa, when it was brought under intense communist antiaircraft fire. After being hit, the trainer veered in a northerly direction and crashed a short distance inside Red-held territory. Its pilot, Air Force Second Lieutenant Guy H. Bumpas, Jr., suffered a fractured skull in the crash while his passenger, Army Captain Charles W. Brown was instantly killed.

Lieutenant Bumpas, along with the body of Captain Brown, was returned to the UNC at the Korisil site on August 23.

END IT

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 25, Despatch #28
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

13 SEPTEMBER 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN LT COL M T TILGHMAN, USA LT COL D B CHOI, ROKA	COL LI YONG, KPA COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1030 hours.

COL LI: In connection with the apprehended armed agents of your side, who had intruded into the vicinity of Unmu-do, North Pyongan province of our side, on board an armed vessel "No. 71" of your side, on July 22, 1955, to perpetrate serious hostile acts against our side, Major General Jung Kook Rok, Senior Member of our side, indicated our stand at the Sixty-third meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on August 6th, 1955, as follows: Although they have committed serious crimes, in the light of the actual situation - that they were forced to commit espionage activities under the compulsion of your side - our side, based on its consistent lenient policy, as well as the spirit of humanitarianism, was prepared to make arrangements to return to your side, among the armed agents of your side currently detained by our side, those whose domiciles are in South Korea, so that they may return to their homes to live with their families.

Our side is prepared to return to your side three personnel among the above-mentioned armed agents of your side, Kim Moon Sook, Pak Yung Hak and Kim Duk Man, those domiciles are in

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
COL LI: South Korea and who desires to return to their native places.

The native place of Kim Moon Sook is Taech'ong-ni, Paengnyong-myon, Puch'on-gun, Kyonggi-do, where his home is located, in which his family members, Kim Dal Duk his mother and Pak Ok Ja his wife, are living. The native place of Pak Yung Hak is Songjinp'o, Taech'ong-ni, Paengnyong-myon, Puch'on-gun, Kyonggi-do, where his home is located, in which his family members, Pak Seng Min his father and Pak Yong Hak his younger brother, are living. The native place of Kim Duk Man is Ongnyon-dong, Yonch'on, Kyonggi-do, where his home is located, in which his family members, Kim Kil Suk his father and Oh Wol Soon his mother, are living. All the above-mentioned places, the native places of these three personnel, are in the territory under the control of your side.

Our side is ready to return them to your side, in the Joint Security Area, at 1500 hours on September 16, 1955.

Now, I would like to hear the views of your side on this matter.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

Our side proposes a twenty minute recess before replying to your proposal.

COL LI: I agree.

Meeting recessed at 1040 hours.

Meeting reconvened at 1059 hours.

CAPT ROSCOE: The United Nations Command Senior Member, at the Sixty-third Military Armistice Commission meeting, clearly stated the United Nations Command position in regard to these allegations made by your side.

Your false allegations regarding this so-called incident are again rejected.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: You have stated that you have certain personnel in your custody, alleged by your side to have been members of the United Nations Command, who desire to be repatriated to our side.

The United Nations Command side, in consonance with all free nations of the world, has always respected the inalienable rights of man; life, liberty and the free pursuit of happiness. In support thereof the United Nations Command follows the policy of affording each individual his freedom of choice as to repatriation. We will therefor accept their return. I agree that the transfer be accomplished in this building at 1430 hours our time, 1500 hours your time, on 16 September 1955.

COL LI: Our side has noted that your side agreed to receive Kim Moon Sook, Pak Yung Hak and Kim Duk Man, the personnel of your side. Your side can never deny that Kim Moon Sook, Pak Yung Hak and Kim Duk Man are armed agents of your side apprehended by our side. They are now aware of their wrong doings and want to return to their native places to live with their families as common people. Their native places and families are in the territory under the control of your side. That is the reason why they now want to return to the territory of your side. Since your side is ready to receive them, our side will deliver them to your side in the Joint Security Area on 16 September 1955, at 1500 hours our time, 1430 hours your time. Such arrangements of our side stem from the consistent lenient policy of our side and are in full conformity with the principle of humanitarianism, as well as the spirit of the Armistice Agreement.

CAPT ROSCOE: In line with your stated humanitarian policy, I would now like to again request the return to the United Nations Command side of the three United Nations Command Demilitarized Zone Police, who, inadvertently or in violation of instructions, crossed the Military Demarcation Line on 26 August 1955, all as stated in the letter of 9 September 1955 from the Senior Member of our side to the Senior Member of your side.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgM, NARA, Date 1/17/39

COL LI: As to the so-called incident in which the personnel of your side crossed into the territory of our side, our side will give its reply to your side after having completed investigations into it.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have nothing further.

COL LI: Will the Secretary of your side come to this place to receive Kim Moon Sook, Pak Yung Hak and Kim Duk Man of your side?

CAPT ROSCOE: I have already agreed to your proposal, and will be here to receive the personnel.

COL LI: I propose a recess until either side calls for a meeting.

CAPT ROSCOE: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1118 hours.

1118

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 26, Dispatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

(1 of 4 copies)
FE
RM/R

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 13 Sept 1955 PR 66-55

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, at the 140th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission secretariat, agreed to a Red proposal to permit the return of three South Koreans now in Communist North Korea.

Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr., USN, Secretary of the UNC MAC, in agreeing to the proposal stated, "The UNC side, in consonance with all free nations of the world, has always respected the inalienable rights of man; life, liberty, and the free pursuit of happiness." He further stated that the UNC follows the policy of affording each individual his freedom of choice as to his preferred way of life.

The secretaries agreed to permit the three South Koreans to re-enter the Republic of Korea through the Joint Security Area on September 16, 1955, at 1430 (KST).

Captain Roscoe emphatically denied Communist allegations that the three South Koreans were armed agents, dispatched to North Korea on an espionage mission.

In the 63rd meeting of the MAC, August 6, 1955, the Reds had charged that the UNC had sent two armed vessels into Communist controlled waters on July 22, 1955, to kidnap a number of North Korean fishermen for espionage reasons. The Communists claim that the three seeking return were members of a crew of 24 aboard one of the vessels, which they allege to have seized. No mention was made by the Communists in today's meeting relative to the other 21 South Koreans the Reds were supposed to have captured.

Major General Harlan C. Parks, USAF, Senior Member of the UNC component of the MAC, categorically denied these Communist charges in the 63rd MAC meeting and stated, "This is just another example of the extremes your side will employ in fabricating false charges for purely propaganda purposes."

During today's meeting, Captain Roscoe reiterated a UNC request for return of three UNC demilitarized zone civil policemen, who inadvertently, or in violation of orders, crossed the military demarcation line on August 26, 1955. The original UNC request was made in a letter to the Communist Senior MAC member on September 9, 1955. In reply to Captain Roscoe's request, the Reds stated that the matter was still being investigated.

The Red-proposed 48 minute meeting held in the Joint Security Area ended at 1118 (KST).

END IT

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure 27, Despatch #28
from Seoul Dec. 26, 1956.
(696 copies)

September 14, 1955

Major General Harlan C. Parks
Senior Member
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

I have received your letter dated September 9, 1955. In the letter you said that "it is obvious" that around 0930 hours on August 26, 1955 three civil police of your side had crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the territory of our side and "were apprehended" by our side. A thorough investigation into it has already been completed by our side. As a result, it has been established that there was no such a fact as any personnel of your side recently crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the territory of our side either at the place as indicated by your side or in the vicinity of the said place. Our side, therefore, denies the allegation of your side which is devoid of any factual ground whatsoever.

Since the Armistice, whenever the military personnel of your side crossed the Military Demarcation Line to intrude into the territory of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement, our side has always accorded them good treatment and proper protection provided they subjected themselves to the control of our side no matter whether their actions were intentional or unintentional. Furthermore, our side has returned them to your side if they so .

Encl #17

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

desired. This is a fact known even to your side.

There have been 20 cases since the Armistice in which our side dealt with those personnel of your side who violated the Armistice Agreement on the basis of humanitarianism and in accordance with our consitent lenient policy. Following are the few examples of them:

On February 5, 1954, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert A. Peters of your side intruded into the territory under the military control of our side aboard an airplane landing on the airfield at Tosong-ni, Kaesong, but our side returned him to your side on October 6, 1954. On May 25, 1954, PFC Charles Julius of your side was dispatched by your side to intrude into the northern vicinity of Satae-ri (38° 19' 55" N, 128° 02' 43" E) under the military control of our side for the purpose of reconnoitering the infantry and artillery positions of our side and was injured by the explosion of a field mine, but our side returned him to your side on October 6, 1954, after having cured him completely of his injuries. On June 22, 1955, PFC James P. Dillon and SGT Robert L. Hartman, the military personnel of your side, carrying arms, crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the vicinity of Pyongmal (38° 01' 51" N, 126° 50' 17" E) in the territory of our side, but our side returned them to your side on June 23, 1955 after having protected them properly.

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NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Furthermore, on August 23, 1955, our side delivered to your side Second Lieutenant Bumpas and the body of Captain Brown of your side who, on August 17, 1955, aboard an LT-6G military aircraft of your side, had intruded into the air above the territory under the military control of our side to perpetrate hostile acts and crashed in the vicinity of Kungol (38° 21' 40" N, 127° 39' 12" E) within the territory under the military control of our side.

Our side even has made arrangements to return to your side those whose native places are in the territory of your side among the armed agents of your side who on July 22, 1955 had intruded into the vicinity of Unmu-do of our side and were apprehended while abducting peaceful fishermen. Such was the humanitarian stand and lenient policy of our side, which remains and will remain unchanged.

However, it is only natural that personnel of your side who have never come over into the territory of our side cannot be returned to your side.

Jung Kook Rok
Major General
Korean People's Army
Senior Member
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgm, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Enclosure 28, Dispatch 228, from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956. (6 7 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT M.A.C. HQ ARE., KOREA

16 SEPTEMBER 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN LT COL H T TILGHMAN, USA	COL LI YONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1430 hours.

COL LI: In order to deliver to your side Kim Moon Sook, Pak Yung Hak and Kim Duk Man, the personnel of your side, whose delivery was decided upon at the Secretaries' meeting held on September 13, 1955, our side has brought them into the Joint Security Area. If your side desires to receive them at the lot north of this building our side will bring them there.

CAPT ROSCOE: I agree to receive the personnel at the place mentioned by you. I propose for the record we sign the following receipt which I will read: "Dated 16 September 1955, United Nations Command acknowledges receipt of Kim Moon Sook, Pak Yung Hak and Kim Duk Man, whose domiciles are in the Republic of Korea and who desire to return to their homes; to be signed by Colonel Li Yong, Delivery Officer and Captain D L Roscoe, US Navy, Receiving Officer." I now hand you these for your examination. (Hands receipt to KPA/CPV side at 1436 hours.)

COL LI: Since your side is going to receive the personnel of your side, I consider that it is unnecessary for our side to sign it jointly with your side. Our side has already prepared the receipt. The receipt is to be signed by our side. Now I am going to read out the content of the receipt.

Incl #1

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT ROSCOE: You said the receipt is going to be signed by "our side"; do you mean "your side"?

COL LI: It is to be signed by your side. (KPA/CPV reads out receipt.) "The receipt of Kim Moon Sook, Pak Kung Hak and Kim Duk Han from the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side is acknowledged."

CAPT ROSCOE: Do you desire that the receipt be signed here or at the actual delivery?

COL LI: The receipt will be signed outside and as soon as it has been signed the personnel of your side will be returned.

CAPT ROSCOE: It would be more convenient, if your side does not object, to sign the receipt now and return it to you upon actual transfer of the personnel.

COL LI: I agree.

CAPT ROSCOE: Is this in three languages?

COL LI: No.

CAPT ROSCOE: It is not necessary.

(UNC translator identified and translated receipt, which was written in Korean.)

Do you have a copy of this receipt for our records?

COL LI: I now hand you a copy of the receipt.

(Hands copy of receipt to Capt Roscoe for signature at 1146 hours.)

CAPT ROSCOE: I will meet you outside and return the receipt when the personnel are returned.

COL LI: I agree.

Meeting recessed to outside of building at 1147 hours.

Meeting reconvened outside of building at 1149 hours.

COL LI: Now our side will deliver Kim Moon Sook, Pak Kung Hak and Kim Duk Man, the personnel of your side.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have signed the receipt. I now hand you the receipt.

(Capt Roscoe hands signed receipt to KPA/CPV at 1150 hours.)

COL LI: I think our business today has now finished.

CAPT ROSCOE: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1151 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgwJ, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 29, Despatch #2, from Seoul, dtd. 26 Dec. 1956, (6 of 6 copies).

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

19 SEPTEMBER 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN LT COL M T TILGHMAN, USA	COL LI YONG, KPA COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 0930 hours.

COL LI: Around 1915 hours our time, on February 28, 1955, two soldiers of Turkish nationality arrived in the vicinity of Il-wol-dong, 37° 58' 39" North, 126° 43' 05" East, after entering the area under the military control of our side, and asked our side for protection. They themselves stated that they are Necati Ozturk, serial number 31069 and Selahattin Akca, serial number 31506, soldiers of artillery battalion of Turkish Brigade in Korea.

According to the investigation conducted by our side these two soldiers are certainly the personnel of your side. Having identified them, our side has repeatedly advised them to go back to your side. However, they have indicated their insistent unwillingness to go back to your side and desire to reside in our side. Hereafter our side will render them possible assistance so that they may realize what they desire. From the standpoint of humanitarianism, and in the spirit of the Armistice Agreement, our side cannot but handle the matter in such a way.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted. If you have nothing further I move we adjourn.

COL LI: Have you any opposition to the disposition of the case taken by our side?

Encl #17

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

CAPT ROSCOE: Regarding your last question, we have noted your statement and will refer the matter to the proper authorities. Any reply which we deem necessary regarding this matter will be made later.

COL LI: I have noted your statement. I agree to your proposal to recess this meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 0943 hours.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 30, dispatch 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(636 copies.)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

18 OCTOBER 1955

TIME BEGINS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN LT COL CHOI DUK BIN, ROKA	COL LI YONG, KPA COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1430 hours.

COL LI: At the Secretaries meeting held on September 6, 1955, your side charged that one military aircraft of our side had crossed the Military Demarcation Line and intruded into the territory of your side. The result of a thorough investigation by our side into the above-mentioned incident has established that the allegation of your side has no ground whatsoever; therefore our side denies it. Our side has already charged on many occasions that the military aircraft of your side intruded into the territory of our side to perpetrate hostile acts in violation of the Armistice Agreement, and at the same time our side has demanded that your side assure the non-recurrence of such incidents. Nevertheless, the military aircraft of your side are still intruding into the territory of our side in continuous violation of the Armistice Agreement. The number of the incidents in which the military aircraft of your side intruded into the territory of our side, during the period from September 15, 1955 to October 4, 1955, amounts to ten. I call the attention of your side to the continuous intrusions by the military aircraft of your side into the territory of our side in violation

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

(CONT'D)
COL LY:

of the Armistice Agreement. I now hand you the information concerning these incidents, written in Korean, Chinese and English, so that your side may conduct investigations. Furthermore, I demand that your side severely punish all the personnel of your side involved in the above-mentioned incidents, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, and take measures to prevent the occurrence of similar incidents.

(Hands over information at 1434 hours.)

CAPT ROSCOE: At the 139th meeting of the Secretaries, held on 6 September 1955, the United Nations Command side protested your continual presentation of false air violations charged against the United Nations Command. At that time you were reminded that out of a total of 460 air violations charged against the United Nations Command, 431 had been found devoid of fact. You were further reminded that such actions did not in any way contribute to the implementation of the Armistice Agreement. Nevertheless, you presented at that meeting a list of 15 additional air violations.

The United Nations Command has completed a thorough investigation of these charges and has found them also to be devoid of fact. They are accordingly denied.

Analysis of all these charges clearly shows the pattern to which your side adheres. It is obvious that flights of aircraft are made by both sides over their respective territory of Korea and neither side attempts to deny this plain fact. But your side makes reckless charges, apparently whenever an aircraft is sighted or detected on your radar, regardless of whether a violation of the Armistice Agreement has occurred. Occasionally aircraft of our side have inadvertently flown over the territory of your side, but never with hostile intent, and when the truth of this has been established our

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By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: side has readily admitted it, expressed its regret, and has taken appropriate disciplinary action upon the guilty personnel, in strict compliance with the Armistice Agreement. This alone proves that our side thoroughly investigates each alleged air violation and this is also why we know that your side makes false charges completely devoid of fact.

In contrast, your side consistently evades its responsibilities and categorically denies every carefully established charge made when aircraft of your side intrude into the air over the territory of our side. Your side even denies such charges without the slightest effort to investigate them, as was shown in the 65th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, as was pointed out at the 139th Secretaries meeting on September 6, 1955. Your side has never admitted a single air violation and yet, apparently under the mistaken idea that under cover of your propaganda mantle your actions are not known to the world, your aircraft continue to deliberately violate the Armistice Agreement.

At approximately 1117 hours our time, on 7 September 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side violated the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of 38° 00' 00" North, 126° 49' 15" East, penetrated into the air over territory under the control of our side to the vicinity of Chaha-ri 37° 57' 30" North, 126° 51' 15" East, then flew to the southeast to the vicinity of Tokchong, 37° 50' 50" North, 127° 03' 45" East. The aircraft then turned and flew away north into territory under your control.

There is no question as to the course of this aircraft, the point at which it violated the Demilitarized Zone, or the extent of penetration into our territory. The aircraft was under constant radar surveillance from the time it was

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: detected deep in your territory, throughout the actual violation of the Demilitarized Zone and United Nations Command territory, and until it finally faded from the screen at a point far north of the Demilitarized Zone.

At approximately 1300 hours our time, on 27 September 1955, one twin-engine propeller-driven military aircraft of your side violated the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Sammakkol, 38° 19' 10" North, 127° 48' 15" East, and intruded into the air above territory under control of our side. This aircraft then flew from west to east and finally returned to the north, passing over the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Pau-gol, 38° 19' 40" North, 127° 53' 45" East.

At approximately 1543 hours our time, on 5 October 1955, one military aircraft of your side violated the Demilitarized Zone in the Han River area and intruded into the air above territory under the military control of our side, in the vicinity of Inhwapo, 37° 47' North, 126° 22' East, continued in a southerly direction to the vicinity of Dep'o-ri, 37° 42' North, 126° 23' East, and then returned to the north.

On the same day, at approximately 1603 hours our time, another military aircraft of your side violated the Demilitarized Zone in the Han River area and penetrated into the air over territory of our side to the vicinity of Kanghwa, 37° 44' North, 126° 28' East. This aircraft also fled to the north.

The increasing number of air violations by aircraft of your side indicates that you still believe your propaganda will deceive the free peoples. This is not the case. Your continued denials are recognized for what they are, and are almost daily contradicted by visual and radar sightings made by United Nations forces. Careful investigation of each

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: violation precludes error on our part.

The United Nations Command demands again that you cease making false charges and take action to stop deliberate violations by your aircraft, and impose adequate punishment upon the guilty personnel as required by paragraph 13e of the Armistice Agreement.

COL LI: Today your side has repeated the same old practice to avoid the reasonable discussion concerning the raised question. Even if your side resorts to slander against our side, the fact that your side intruded the military aircraft of your side into the air above the territory of our side to perpetrate hostile acts in violation of the Armistice Agreement could not deny and eliminate it. As your side admitted today, such criminal acts of your side were established by the meeting records of the Secretaries and the Military Armistice Commission, and such slander of your side has already disclosed thoroughly by our side. Therefore, I am not interested in commenting the same old allegations of your side because it was refuted thoroughly by our side on September 6, 1955.

Only one point which I want to emphasize here is that your side should give up the ground charge against our side to avoid your responsibility. I hope that your side will go on reasonable discussion concerning the question raised here.

As far as the allegations of your side, that the military aircraft of our side intruded into the territory of your side three times is concerned, we will give answer after having investigation.

I hope that your side will conduct investigations thoroughly into the ten violations of the Armistice Agreement by your side, raised by our side at today's meeting, and will take proper

1129

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LyeJ, NARA, Date 1/17/89

(CONT'D)
COL LI: measures. If your side will not conduct investigations, and will not take any measures, all the consequences arising from unreasonable activities to deny our charge will be on your side.

CAPT ROSCOE: As usual our side will conduct a thorough investigation of these additional ten alleged violations. It is hoped that your side will thoroughly investigate the violations which I have just described and will take action to prevent similar occurrences in the future. I have other matters to discuss.

In connection with the United Nations Command safe lane, between markers 0361 and 0362, in the Joint Observer Team Number Three area, our side again calls attention to the fact that Lt Colonel Kim In Sun of your side and Lt Colonel Groves of our side, at the joint inspection on 6 November 1954, found no discrepancies in the vicinity of these markers. Furthermore, your side, from the date of that inspection until the 2 June 1955 incident, had made no objection to the indicated location of these markers.

Following the failure of the Staff Officers to reach an agreement as to the location on the map of marker 0361, our side, during an inspection of the area, recently discovered that the wire marking the safe land had been moved a considerable distance to the south.

In an effort to prevent any possible future incident in this area you are informed that the personnel of our side will consider the northern edge of the safe lane, as it was originally located prior to its present moved position, as the Military Demarcation Line in the vicinity of markers 0361 and 0362, and will henceforth consider the matter closed. Therefore, your side will be duly informed as to the date and time when a work party of our side will be dispatched to restore the wires marking the original placement of the United Nations Command

1130

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: safe lane.

At the 136th Secretaries meeting, held on 4 August 1955, I delivered a letter to you, addressed from the Senior Member of our side to the Senior Member of your side. The letter, together with a bill of costs, requested that your side make payment of fifty per cent, or $361,428.69, of the costs of travel expenses of the Custodian Forces of India, exclusive of costs borne by the Government of India, in accordance with the supplemental agreement concerning logistical support of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Committee.

Inasmuch as over two months have elapsed since I delivered the letter and bill of costs, our side requests we now be infromed as to the status of this matter.

COL LI: I would like to make some corrections to the last part of the second statement.

CAPT ROSCOE: Agreed.

COL LI: The last side of our statement should be: "If your side will not conduct investigations, and will not take measures, all the responsibility arising therefrom will be on your side."

CAPT ROSCOE: Noted.

COL LI: The location of the Military Demarcation Line, between the Military Demarcation Line markers 0361 and 0362, could not be in agreement at the Staff Officers meeting. I hope that your side will indicate the location of the Military Demarcation Line which your side unilaterally conducted investigation once more.

The letter and the request from the Senior Member of your side, dated August 4, 1955, was sent to authorities concerned. I will give the answer immediately after it will be settled.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statements are noted.

In order that you may fully understand our position regarding the Military Demarcation Line in the vicinity of markers 0361 and 0362, I will repeat. The official map has

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NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/39

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: not been changed. It remains the same. However, the safe lane wires previously agreed upon in 1954 have been partially moved. Now, in order to prevent any future incident, our side will restore these wires to their original location, and henceforth the northern edge of this safe lane, the location of which will not have been changed, will be considered by our side to mark the Military Demarcation Line in this area. Is this understood?

COL LI: At the Staff Officers meeting several times your side took unreasonable attitude, which is devoid of the fact, in making survey of the location of the Military Demarcation Line between the Military Demarcation Line markers 0361 and 0362 by official map. Therefore, this matter couldn't be settled. Our side objects that the personnel of your side enter to the northern part of the Military Demarcation Line before the location of the Military Demarcation Line between the Military Demarcation Line markers number 0361 and 0362 will be agreed upon. If it is quite necessary for your side to repair the safe lane, our side doesn't object to your side repair the safe lane in the southern part of the Military Demarcation Line.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

Our side will restore the safe lane wires to the original position in which they were located on the date of the joint inspection on 6 November 1954, and you will be notified.

I have another matter which I wish to call to your attention. On 11 October 1955 I sent you a message informing you that personnel of your side were entering the Demilitarized Zone without proper identifying arm bands. On 13 October you replied that action had been taken to prevent recurrence of such violations of the Armistice Agreement. On the same day, 13 October, at 0900 hours our time, seven of your personnel were observed in the vicinity west of Tongjang-ni, who were not wearing arm bands. Again this morning, at about

1132

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: 1030 hours our time, nine of your men were observed moving in a southerly direction in single file, apparently on patrol, southwest of Tongjang-ni. None of these men wore arm bands, although three were armed with rifles.

These violations cannot be excused on the ground that these men were wearing overcoats over their arm bands, as explained by you in your message of 13 October. Your side must take effective action to insure compliance with the Armistice Agreement by the personnel of your side.

COL LI: Your side should fully bear all the responsibility arising from the incident in case the personnel of your side cross the Military Demarcation Line to enter our part of the Demilitarized Zone without an agreement given by our side.

The concerning personnel of our side observed in the vicinity of Tongjang-ni, alleged by your side, who didn't wear the arm bands, our side will give answer after having investigation.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statements are noted. I have nothing further.

COL LI: Our side proposes to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

CAPT ROSCOE: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1630 hours.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 31, Receipt #28.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.

TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE OF LIST OF AIR VIOLATIONS (ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED BY UNC) HANDED TO UNC SECRETARY BY KPA/CPV SECRETARY AT SECRETARIES MEETING HELD ON 18 OCTOBER 1955. (5 96 copies)

Around 0920 hours, our time, 15 September 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of CHORWON, intruded into the air above HAKCH-SAN (38°21'02"N, 127°12'27"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1153 hours, our time, 15 September 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the South, intruded into the air above Height 781 (38°20'30"N, 127°26'45"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the south.

Around 1157 hours, our time, 15 September 1955, one twin-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the South, intruded into the air above CHADONG-NYONG (38°25'06"N, 128°02'46"E), IP'O-RI (38°26'05"N, 128°06'39"E), KUMSA-BONG (38°32'12"N, 128°07'00"E) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the South.

Around 1200 hours, our time, 15 September 1955, one four-engined propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the South, intruded into the air in the vicinity of CUSSAN (38°20'47"N, 127°54'57"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the South.

Aroun' 1451 hours, our time, 16 September 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side flew from the South, intruded into the air above PAEKHYON-NI (38°21'06"N, 127°58'41"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the South.

Encl #16

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Around 1651 hours, our time, 25 September 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side, flew from the South, intruded into the air above MAE-BONG (38°21'03"N, 128°03'58"E), MUPIL-PONG (38°22'21"N, 128°02'03"E), CHADONG-NYONG (38°25'06"N, 128°02'46"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the South.

Around 1003 hours, our time, 27 September 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the South, intruded into the air above Height 904.2 (38°21'06"N, 127°59'31"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the South.

Around 1022 hours, our time, 27 September 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side flew from the South, intruded into the air above Height 904.2 (38°21'06"N, 127°59'31"E), CHSSAN (38°20'47"N, 127°54'57"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the South.

Around 1006 hours, our time, 1 October 1955, one military reconnaissance aircraft of your side flew from the South, intruded into the air above HASIMP'O (38°20'20"N, 127°58'41"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the South.

Around 1100 hours, our time, 4 October 1955, one military reconnaissance aircraft of your side flew from the South, intruded into the air above KANMU-BONG (38°22'28"N, 128°07'55"E), MUSAN (38°25'40"N, 128°09'13"E) in the territory under the military control of our side and then flew away to the South.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/99

TRANSLATION FROM KOREAN OF LIST OF AIR VIOLATIONS (ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED BY UNC) HANDED TO UNC SECRETARY BY KPA/CPV SECRETARY AT SECRETARIES MEETING HELD ON 18 OCTOBER 1955.

At approximately 0920 hours of our time on 15 September 1955, one propeller driven twin engined military air craft of your side intruded from the direction of CHOROW into the air over territory of our military control at HANOESAN(38°21'02" N, 127°12'27" E), and flew away to south.

At approximately 1153 hours of our time on 15 September 1955, one propeller driven military air craft of your side intruded from south into the air over territory under our military control at Hill 781 (38°20'30" N, 127°26'45" E), and flew away to south.

At approximately 1157 hours of our time on 15 September 1955, one propeller driven twin engined military air craft of your side intruded from south into the air over terretory of our military control at CHIKTONGNYONG(38°25'06" N, 128°02'46" E), P'ORI(38°26'05" N, 128°06'39" E), KUKSABONG(38°32'12" N, 128°07'00" E), and flew away to south.

At approximately 1200 hours of our time on 15 September 1955, one propeller driven four engined military air craft of your side intruded from south into the air over territory under the military control of our side to the vicinity of UNSAN(38°20'47" N, 127°54'57" E), and flew away to south.

At approximately 1451 hours of our time on 16 September 1955, one jet military air craft of your side intruded from south into the air over our military control at PAEGHYON-Ni(38°21'06" N, 127°58'41" E), and flew away to south.

At approximately 1651 hours of our time, two(2) jet military air crafts of your side intruded from south into the air over territory of our military control at MAEBONG(38°21'03" N, 128°03'58" E), MUNP'ILBONG (38°22'21" N, 128°02'03" E), CHIKTONGNYONG(38°25'06" N, 128°02'46" E), and flew away to south.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgd, NARA, Date 1/17/89

At approximately 1003 hours of our time on 27 September 1955, two(2) jet military air craft of your side intruded from south into the air over our military control at Hill 904.2(38°21'06"N, 127°59'31"E), and flew away to south.

At approximately 1022 hours of our time on 27 September 1955, one jet military air craft of your side intruded from south into the air over territory of our military control at Hill 904.2(38°21'06" N, 127°59'31"E), OUNSAN (38°20'47" N, 127°54'57" E), and flew away to south.

Approximately 1006 hours of our time on 1 October 1955, one military scout plane of your side intruded from south into the air over territory of our military control at HASIMP'O(38°20'20" N, 127°58'41" E), and flew away to south.

Approximately 1100 hours of our time on 4 October 1955, one military scout plane of your side intruded from south into the air over territory under our military control at KANMUBONG(38°22'28" N, 128°07'55" E), MUSAN(38°25'40" N, 128°09'13" E), and flew away to south.

Attachment to One Hundred and Forty-Third Secretaries Meeting, 18 October 1955.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 32 Despatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1955
(1 of 4 copies)

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office.
APO 72

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 18 Oct 55 PR# 68-55

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, in the 143rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat held in the Joint Security Area, denied 15 Communist alleged UNC air violations, charged the Reds with four air violations and pointed out that Communist personnel were entering the Demilitarized Zone without proper identifying arm bands.

Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr., USN, Secretary of the UNC side of the MAC, in denying the Communist alleged UNC air violations, reiterated a UNC demand that the Reds refrain from making such false accusations.

Four Communist aircraft violations were observed by UN forces between September 7, 1955 and October 5, 1955. Captain Roscoe insisted that the Reds take action to stop these "deliberate violations" by their aircraft and "impose adequate punishment" upon the guilty personnel.

The UNC Secretary brought to the attention of his Red counterpart, North Korean Colonel Li Yong, that on at least three different occasions this month, Communist personnel were observed in the DZ without proper arm band identification which is required by the Armistice Agreement. Colonel Li indicated that the matter would be investigated.

During today's meeting, the Communists denied a previous UNC charge that a Red jet aircraft violated UNC controlled territory on August 21, 1955. The Communists then charged the UNC with ten alleged air violations between September 15, 1955 and October 4, 1955. These Red allegations will be thoroughly investigated, Captain Roscoe stated.

The two hour, Communist proposed meeting ended at 1630 hours (KST)

ENDIT

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 33, dispatch 228,
from Seoul, dec. 26. 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTH-FOURTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

29 NOVEMBER 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN LT COL C F OTTINGER, USA	COL LI YONG, KPA COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1030 hours.

COL LI: I have a statement to make.

After the rainy season our side has made a general survey of the Military Domarcation Line markers in the "B" Sectors, for which our side is responsible. During the survey it was found that the Military Demarcation Line markers numbers 0710, 0829, 0832 and 0835 had been completely washed away by the flood. Our side has correctly re-erected the above-mentioned markers, which had been washed away by the flood, at the original locations, in accordance with the prescribed form and markers. However, our side considers it necessary for both sides to check them jointly in order to confirm their correctness. Therefore, I propose that Joint Observer Team No. 3 and No. 4 be instructed to check jointly Military Demarcation Line markers numbers 0710, 0829, 0832 and 0835, re-erected by our side, and to report the result to the Military Armistice Commission. If it is agreeable to your side, our side proposes that both components of Joint Observer Team No. 4 meet in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0833 at 1300 hours our time, on December 2, 1955, to check jointly the above-mentioned markers numbers 0829, 0832 and 0835, re-erected by our side, and that both components of Joint Observer Team No. 3

Encl #1

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
COL LI: meet in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line marker number 0710 at 1300 hours our time, on December 3, 1955, to check it jointly. I would like to hear your opinion on this.

CAPT ROSCOE: Before replying to your proposal I have some credentials to present. I now hand you two copies of the credentials of Lt Colonel Charles F. Ottinger, United States Army, sitting on my left, who succeeded Lt Colonel Mayo T. Tilghman, United States Army, as Assistant Secretary of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission on 2 November 1955. (Hands over credentials at 1039 hours)

I now hand you two copies of the credentials of Brigadier R. G. F. Frisby, DSO, MC, United Kingdom Army, who has succeeded Brigadier G. R. D. Musson, CBE, DSO, United Kingdom Army, as a member of the United Nations Component of the Military Armistice Commission. (Hands over credentials at 1040 hours)

COL LI: I acknowledge receipt of two copies each of the credentials of Brigadier General Frisby, newly appointed member of your side, and Lt Colonel Charles F. Ottinger, the Assistant Secretary of your side. We will return the credentials through the Duty Officer of our side.

CAPT ROSCOE: With regard to your proposal, our side agrees that Joint Observer Teams No. 4 and 3 meet in the vicinity of the Demilitarized Zone marker 0833 at 1300 hours your time on 2 December 1955, and in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line marker 0710 at 1300 hours your time, on 3 December 1955, respectively, for the purposes suggested by you.

COL LI: If your side has nothing to present at this meeting we propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CAPT ROSCOE: I have a statement to make. At the 143d meeting of the Secretaries, held on 18 October 1955, your side presented a list of ten alleged air violations which you charged had been committed by United Nations Command aircraft. At that time you demanded adequate punishment for the guilty personnel and measures to prevent recurrence of such air violations.

The United Nations Command has never shirked the responsibilities imposed by the Armistice Agreement, and these alleged violations were properly investigated. At the time of that meeting your side had alleged a total of 476 air violations against the United Nations Command side; of these, 446, or better than 93 per cent, had been proven false.

Through investigations of the ten alleged air violations charged at that meeting it has been determined that there were no United Nations aircraft in the areas, or at the times charged by your side. Thus, having found these charges devoid of any fact whatever, they are emphatically denied. Your list of disproved charges of air violations now stands at 456.

COL LI: Your side can never deny, by any pretext, the deliberate violations of the Armistice Agreement by intrusions of the military aircraft of your side into the territory of our side. All the incidents with which our side charged your side has solid ground because they have been brought up to your side after the detailed investigations and checking on the basis of the data definitely established by the observations of our ground observers and the correct surveillances of the radar of our side. The denial of your side can in no way obliterate the existing facts, nor can it relieve your side of the due responsibility. I demand that your side give up its unwarranted attitude and indicate its sincerity.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/39

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

I have another subject.

Your side continues to violate the "Agreement on Credentials, Distinctive Insignia and Markings for the Military Armistice Commission, Its Agencies and the Personnel of Such Organizations" by permitting your personnel to enter the Demilitarized Zone without identifying armbands.

This matter was brought to your attention in a message on 11 October 1955, and on 13 October you stated that your side had taken action to prevent a recurrence of such violations. The matter was again brought to your attention in the 143d meeting of the Secretaries, on 18 October 1955, as additional violations had occurred. Your side replied by message returned through Joint Duty Office on 24 October 1955 and denied our charge. Since that time there has been a marked increase in the number of these violations, indicating flagrant disregard on the part of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers of the clear provisions of these regulations adopted under the terms of the Armistice Agreement. The United Nations Command again protests against these violations and demands that your side provide identifying armbands for all personnel admitted into the Demilitarized Zone under the provisions of the Armistice Agreement. Our side demands that you make a thorough investigation of these violations of the Armistice Agreement, and further that your side acquaint our side with the results, and that you take necessary action to prevent such violations in the future.

I hand you herewith a list of violations observed since 18 October 1955. (Hands list to KPA/CPV side at 1103 hours.)

COL LI: As regards the charge made by your side, we will answer after investigation.

CAPT ROSCOE: Noted.

I have nothing further. I propose we adjourn this meeting until either side has something to present.

Meeting adjourned at 1105 hours.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure 3a, Excerpt 22 p.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(5 & 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE PR 73-55 29 Nov 1955

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, in the 144th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat held in the Joint Security Area, denied 10 Communist alleged UNC air violations, again protested that Communist personnel were entering the Demilitarized Zone without proper identifying arm bands, and presented the credentials of a new member of the UNC side of the MAC.

Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr., USN, Secretary of the UNC component of the MAC, in denying the Communist alleged UNC air violations, which were presented in the 143rd meeting of the MAC Secretariat on October 18, 1955, stated that following thorough investigations these charges were found to be "devoid of any fact". To date out of 486 Communist alleged UNC air violations, a tot al of 456, representing more than 93 per cent, have been proven false.

The UNC Secretary for the third time brought to the attention of his Red counterpart, North Korean Colonel Li Yong, that Communist personnel had been entering the DZ without proper identifying arm bands. On 17 different occasions since October 18, 1955, a total of 78 Communist personnel were observed in various sectors of the DZ without the proper arm bands. Captain Roscoe insisted that the Reds take immediate steps to prevent such violations of the Armistice Agreement.

During the meeting, the credentials of Brigadier R. G. F. Frisby, DSO,MC, were presented to the Communist secretary. Brigadier Frisby, commander of the First Commonwealth Division in Korea, was recently appointed by General L. L. Lemnitzer, Commander-in-Chief of the UNC, to succeed Brigadier G. R. D. Musson, CBE, DSO, as United Kingdom member of the MAC. At the same time, Captain Roscoe also presented the credentials of the new UNC MAC Assistant Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Ottinger.

Today's meeting was proposed by the Communists to arrange for meetings between members of Joint Observer Teams numbers three and four to jointly check certain Military Demarcation Line markers, which were re-erected by the Communists following washouts by last summer's floods. The UNC agreed to the meetings which will take place on December 2 and 3.

The 35 minute Secretariat meeting ended at 1105 (KST).

ENDIT

1143

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Enclosure 35, Despatch #8,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(686 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

20 DECEMBER 1955

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN LT COL C F OTTINGER, USA	COL LI YONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1030 hours.

COL LI: I have a statement to make.

Your side has already on many occasions expressed its regret and stated that personnel involved were punished in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, whenever your side acknowledged the fact that the military aircraft of your side had intruded into the air above the territory of our side. However, the military aircraft of your side are not only still intruding into the territory of our side, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, but also are openly intruding again even into the air above the city of Kaesong where the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers delegation of the Military Armistice Commission is located.

Around 0822 hours our time, on October 23, 1955, one single-engine propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Kanghwa-do, and after crossing over the Han River passed over Paekmasan (37° 49' 25" North, 126° 30' 12" East), in the territory under the military control of our side, and then intruded into the air above Namsan (37° 57' 30" North, 126° 32' 55" East), in the vicinity of Kaesong, where

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
COL LI: the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers delegation of the Military Armistice Commission is located; then it turned to the southwest and intruded into the air above Tosong (37° 56' 50" North, 126° 27' 40" East), in the territory of our side. After circling three times over there, at low altitude, it flew to the northeast, reached the air above Chorma-san (38° 04' 06" North, 126° 33' 36" East), in the territory of our side, and turned again to the south, passed over Songak-san (37° 59' 50" North, 126° 32' 10" East), in the territory of our side, and intruded again into the air above Kaesong city (37° 58' 09" North, 126° 33' 30" East). Then the aircraft continued to fly to the south, through the air above the vicinity of Panmunjom, the Headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission, passed over the vicinity of Tongjang-ni, and then flew away to the territory of your side.

Around 1120 hours our time, on October 27, 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side intruded from the East Sea and passed over Yusong-ni (38° 38' 50" North, 128° 15' 22" East), in the territory under the military control of our side. When it reached the air above Obong-san (38° 43' 15" North, 128° 06' 21" East) it turned to the southwest, intruded into the air above Malhwi-ri (38° 37' 09" North, 127° 59' 20" East), Yongmun-san (38° 28' 29" North, 127° 51' 33" East), Yonghak-san (38° 26' 03" North, 127° 42' 53" East) and Wolbong-san (38° 21' 15" North, 127° 35' 35" East), and other places in the territory of our side, and then flew away to the territory of your side.

Around 1220 hours our time, on October 31, 1955, one four-engine propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south, intruded into the air above Osongsan (38° 21' 18" North, 127° 27' 10" East), Kyoam-san (38° 22' 58" North, 127° 40' 50" East), Oun-san (38° 20' 47" North, 127° 54' 57" East) and other places in the territory under the military control of our side, and then

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
COL LI: turning again to the west, it continued to fly over our portion of the Demilitarized Zone; when it reached the air above Sanggamryong (38° 19' 35" North, 127° 28' 35" East), it turned again to the northeast, intruded into the air above Wolbong-san (38° 21' 15" North, 127° 35' 35" East), in the territory under the military control of our side, and then turned to the south crossing over the Military Demarcation Line in the vicinity of Korisil (38° 19' 13" North, 127° 40' 17" East) and disappeared to the direction of the vicinity of Hugunto-ryong of your side. It turned to the northeast again, intruded into the air above Chikdong-nyong (38° 25' 06" North, 128° 02' 45" East) in the territory under the military control of our side, and then turned to the south, crossed over the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Paekhyon-ni (38° 21' 06" North, 127° 58' 41" East) of our side, and disappeared over the vicinity of Paeksok-san of your side. It turned again to the north, intruded into the air above Oun-san (38° 20' 47" North, 127° 54' 57" East), in the territory under the military control of our side, and after circling over there for about ten minutes, flew away to the direction of Paeksok-san of your side.

Around 1355 hours our time, on November 9, 1955, one military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Chorwon, intruded into the Demilitarized Zone, crossed the Military Demarcation Line over the vicinity of height 281.2 (38° 16' 58" North, 127° 06' 54" East), passed over Hwanghae-dong (38° 17' 07" North, 127° 01' 50" East), in the territory under the military control of our side. It continued to fly to the north, intruded into the air above Ichon (38° 29' 14" North, 126° 53' 14" East), and turning to the south it passed over Nu-dong (38° 15' 45" North, 126° 54' 02" East), height 285 (38° 15' 39" North, 126° 58' 15" East), and other places, crossed the Military

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/24

(CONT'D)
COL LI: Demarcation Line over the vicinity of Utkkaemugi (38° 13' 29" North, 127° 00' 03" East), and then flew away to the direction of Upnae-ri of your side.

Around 0930 hours our time, on November 10, 1955, one military jet aircraft of your side intruded from the East Sea, reached the air above Tongchon (38° 54' 08" North, 127° 54' 17" East), in the territory under the military control of our side, and turning to the southwest it intruded into the air above Karhwa-ri (38° 40' 42" North, 127° 41' 45" East), Ahyon-ni (38° 40' 52" North, 127° 39' 35" East) and Sinansang-ni (38° 38' 40" North, 127° 43' 02" East), of our side. It then turned to the northwest, passed over the vicinity of Hocyang (38° 42' 08" North, 127° 36' 24" East), reached the air above Yondaebong (38° 44' 40" North, 127° 26' 22" East). After turning to the east it passed over Tonap-ri (38° 51' 22" North, 127° 41' 40" East), again passed over Tongchon (38° 54' 08" North, 127° 54' 17" East) and then flew away over the East Sea.

Around 0725 hours our time, on November 17, 1955 two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Kumhwa, crossed the Military Demarcation Line and intruded into the air above Osong-san (38° 21' 18" North, 127° 27' 10" East), in the territory under the military control of our side. They continued to fly to the north and reached the air above Tapko-ri (38° 26' 40" North, 127° 30' 28" East), of our side. Then they again turned to the south to intrude once more into the air above Osong-san (38° 21' 18" North, 127° 27' 10" East), of our side. After circling over the same place for 13 minutes, they crossed the Military Demarcation Line over height 597.9 and then flew away to the territory of your side.

Around 1150 hours our time, on November 23, 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the East Sea, intruded into the air above Tongchon (38° 54' 08" North, 127° 54' 17" East), in the territory under the military control of our side, and then again flew away to the East Sea.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
COL LI: Around 1054 hours our time, on December 2, 1955, one twin-engine propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Kanghwa-do, crossed over the Han River and after passing over Chonchwa-san (37° 51' 27" North, 126° 26' 47" East), in the territory under the military control of our side, intruded into the air above Tosong (37° 56' 50" North, 126° 27' 40" East), of our side. After circling over there once it flew away to the direction of Kimpo, of your side.

Around 0918 hours our time, on December 6, 1955, two military jet aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Paeksok-san, of your side, crossed the Military Demarcation Line over height 1,089.6 and intruded into the air above Oun-san (38° 20' 47" North, 127° 54' 57" East), in the territory under the military control of our side. Then they changed the direction to the northeast and intruded into the air above height 1,143.8 (38° 22' 13" North, 128° 00' 35" East) and Ipo-ri (38° 25' 47" North, 128° 06' 48" East), and they changed the direction to the south, passed over Kanmu-bong (38° 22' 28" North, 128° 07' 55" East), of our side, and flew away to the territory of your side.

Around 1530 hours our time, on December 7, 1955, one military helicopter of your side flew from the direction of Kanghwa-do, crossed over the Han River, passed over Chonchwa-san (37° 51' 27" North, 126° 26' 47" East), in the territory under the military control of our side, and turning to the north it intruded into the air above Tosong (37° 56' 50" North, 126° 27' 40" East), of our side, and then, flying at a low altitude of 100 to 200 meters, it turned to the east, intruded into the air above height 106 (37° 58' 00" North, 126° 35' 04" East), in the suburbs of Kaesong city where the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers delegation of the Military Armistice Commission is located, and after circling once over there, it turned to the southeast, passed over the Headquarters area of the Military

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
COL LI: Armistice Commission, crossed the Military Demarcation Line over the vicinity of Oryong-ni, and then flew away to the territory of your side.

The above-mentioned violations of the Armistice Agreement, by the aircraft of your side, are obviously deliberate ones.

I am instructed to lodge a protest with your side against the fact that the military aircraft of your side have incessantly intruded into the territory of our side, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, and openly intruded even into the air above Kaesong city, where the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers delegation of the Military Armistice Commission is located.

Furthermore, I demand that your side severely punish all the personnel of your side involved in the above-mentioned incidents, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, and take responsible measures in actual deeds in order to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

CAPT ROSCOE: On 7 December 1955, at approximately 1500 hours our time, a helicopter of our side, mentioned by you, through an error on the part of the pilot, who became disoriented, flew over the Han River Estuary and penetrated into the air over territory under control of your side.

Unaware that he had committed an error and was over your territory, the pilot flew to the vicinity of Kaesong and near Panmunjom, the area in which the Czechoslovakian-Polish village is located. This aircraft was fired upon by anti-aircraft weapons and automatic weapons from the territory of your side and immediately flew to the territory of our side.

This incident is regretted by the United Nations Command. You are assured that proper punishment has been administered, as required by the Armistice Agreement, and that measures have been taken to prevent any recurrence.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: It is evident that your side is determined to shoot down every United Nations Command aircraft which comes within range of your weapons. The fact that the pilot of this unarmed aircraft was obviously confused was ignored by your side. Instead of your side firing a warning shot, the aircraft encountered intense anti-aircraft fire which continued for over three minutes. During the past twelve months your impetuous actions have caused the deaths of three United Nations Command flying personnel. All of these personnel were killed under similar circumstances. We protest strongly against such indiscriminate attacks. Each of these needless attacks have added proof of the insincerity of your side which has so often proclaimed high humanitarian principles.

Your protests regarding all of these other alleged air violations are noted. They will be forwarded to the proper authorities for investigation and we will reply to the charges at a later date.

COL LI: The way in which the helicopter of your side was flying at a low altitude over the territory of our side on December 7 enabled every witness to conclude that the helicopter was engaged in reconnaissance activities; also, our side has the right and duty to take necessary self-defense measures against this. Our side took a patient attitude; nevertheless you are ridiculously reversing right and wrong to slander our side today. Such an attitude of your side leads us to suppose that your side intend to further commit similar hostile acts. I am instructed to warn your side that if your side repeats similar hostile acts, in disregard of all the circumstances, our side will take resolute self-defense measures, and that your side should bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have already taken note of your protests and have given the true explanation of the incident. If your side refuses to consider our explanation nothing is to be gained by

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/39

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: further discussion. Our side again seriously protests this indiscriminate attack on our unarmed helicopter.

I have another subject to discuss.

On 8 November 1955 we relayed a message to your side, through the Joint Duty Officers, asking you to furnish us the names of the villages and their coordinates on the official map, whether or not they are old or newly designated villages, and the names and domiciles of the residents of your part of the Demilitarized Zone. The rosters submitted by your side on 15 March 1954, as amended on 9 April 1954 and 23 November 1954, listed villages that are not on the official map as being in the Demilitarized Zone. We made this request in order to clarify the Secretariat records. As of this date you have not complied with our request. We would like to know if you intend to answer our request.

COL LI: Our side is studying the matter brought up by your side. If our side is ready to reply to the matter I will immediately inform you of it.

At the Secretaries meeting held on October 18, 1955, your side charged that on September 7, 1955 one military jet aircraft of our side intruded into the vicinity of Chaha-ri and Tokchong, in the territory under the military control of your side. On September 27, 1955 one twin-engine propeller-driven military aircraft of our side intruded into the territory under the military control of your side from the vicinity of Sammak-kol. On October 5, 1955 one military aircraft of our side intruded into the vicinity of Inhwa-p'o and Oep'o-ri, and on the same day another military aircraft of our side entered the vicinity of Kanghwa, in the territory under the military control of your side. Our side has made thorough investigations into the above mentioned incidents. The results of investigations have proved that the allegations of your side have no factual basis whatsoever. Thus, it has become clear that your

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 4/17/99

(CONT'D)
COL LI: side has made so much groundless charges for the purpose of obscuring your own violations of the Armistice Agreement. I demand that your side refrain from using such practices in the future.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

I have an administrative matter to discuss.

During the meeting of Joint Observer Team Number Four, held on 2 December 1955, your side referred to an agreement reached at the 143d meeting of the Secretaries. Our records indicate the meeting referred to was the 144th meeting of the Secretaries. For administrative reasons we think that both sides should be in agreement concerning the numerical reference to meetings. It may be that your side has failed to assign a number to the meeting of the Secretaries held during a recess of the 66th Military Armistice Commission meeting held on 29 August 1955. Our side has recorded that meeting as the 138th meeting of the Secretaries. Our numbering makes today's meeting the 145th. We would like to have your comment on this.

COL LI: Your statement is noted. We will give our answer after studying.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have nothing further.

COL LI: At the Secretaries meeting on November 29, 1955, your side charged that the military personnel of our side had entered the Demilitarized Zone without wearing arm bands on 17 occasions. Our side reported this to the authorities concerned and conducted a thorough investigation into every case through considerable length of time and with considerable efforts. As a result the following facts have been established: Approximately at the time alleged by your side on October 28, 1955, four civil police of our side, on their routine patrol duty, passed by the vicinity of 37° 53' 00" North, 126° 14' 20" East, in the Demilitarized Zone. Approximately at the time alleged by your side on October 29, 1955, five civil police of our side,

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
COL LI: on a routine patrol duty, passed by the vicinity of 37° 51' 10" North, 126° 40' 50" East, in the Demilitarized Zone. Around 1900 hours our time, on October 30, 1955, three civil police of our side, on their routine patrol duty, passed by the vicinity of 37° 58' 50" North, 126° 45' 45" East, in the Demilitarized Zone. Approximately at the time alleged by your side on October 31, 1955, four civil police police of our side, on their routine patrol duty, passed by the vicinity of 37° 55' 00" North, 126° 43' 00" East, in the Demilitarized Zone. Around 1000 hours our time, on November 4, 1955, three civil police of our side, on their routine patrol duty, passed by the vicinity of 37° 02' 02" North, 126° 49' 40" East, in the Demilitarized Zone. Approximately at the time alleged by your side on November 11, 1955, four civil police of our side, on their routine patrol duty, passed by the vicinity of 37° 58' 50" North, 126° 45' 45" East, in the Demilitarized Zone. All the above mentioned members of the civil police of our side were clearly wearing their prescribed arm bands of the civil police. As regards the remaining eleven cases, the military personnel of our side have never at all been in the places alleged by your side and at the time alleged by your side. Therefore, our side denies all these charges of your side. During the past period our side has eye-witnessed the military personnel of your side on many occasions entering the Demilitarized Zone without wearing any markings. However, since these cases in fact might not be deliberate ones, and recently your side has brought up this matter several times, our side expected that such cases would have been eliminated. Nevertheless they have not yet been eliminated so far. Let me take only the following few examples: Around 0955 hours our time, on November 4, 1955, three military personnel of your side entered the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Toksan'ni, 38° 35' 22" North, 128° 18' 50" East, without wearing any markings, to disassemble

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
COL LI: a destroyed rice processing machine and return. Around 1400 hours our time, on November 9, 1955, two military personnel of your side walked from the Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0849 to Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0859 without wearing any markings. Around 1140 hours our time, on November 30, 1955, two military personnel of your side entered the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Sokkozae 38° 14' 00" North, 127° 01' 14" East, without wearing any markings, and return to the territory of your side at about 1530 hours on the same day. Around 1335 hours our time, on December 5, 1955, three military personnel of your side entered the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Chungsae'ri, 38° 08' 41" North, 126° 59' 04" East, without wearing any markings, and return to the territory of your side. Around 1100 hours our time, on December 16, 1955, four military personnel of your side entered the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Taema'ri, 38° 16' 37" North, 127° 06' 29" East, without wearing any markings, and return to the territory of your side. Around 1110 hours our time, on December 16, 1955, one military personnel of your side entered the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Mamyongdong, 38° 16' 18" North, 127° 05' 17" East, without wearing any markings, and return to the territory of your side.

I demand that your side control your personnel so that there will be no further cases in which the military personnel of your side, who are granted entrance to the Demilitarized Zone under the agreement between both sides, enter the Demilitarized Zone without wearing prescribed arm bands or markings.

CAPT ROSCOE: The purpose of drawing the attention of your side to these minor violations of the agreement, which specifies the proper

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: identifying markings of civil police in the Demilitarized Zone, was to minimize the possibility of incidents. Both sides are responsible for their personnel and if our protest, and the resulting investigations, have drawn your attention to these violations, our side is satisfied.

COL LI: I have nothing further.

CAPT ROSCOE: I propose that we recess until either side has something further.

COL LI: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1155 hours.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 36, Dispatch 22 P.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(68 6 copies)

December 23, 1955

To Captain D. L. Roscoe

At the Secretaries' meeting on December 20, 1955, your side stated that the numbering of the Secretaries' meeting records prepared by both sides does not accord with each other. The result of examining the records of our side clearly shows that the numbering of the Secretaries' meetings is inconsistent. Our side agrees to the views of your side that an agreement should be reached on the numbering of the meetings between both sides. For this purpose, our side submits a list of the numbers of the Secretaries' meetings which was prepared in accordance with the records of our side. Our side proposes that if your side finds any inconsistency after checking the records of your side against this list, both sides settle it through negotiation.

Colonel Li Yong sends

Rec #17

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

List of Numbers of the
Secretaries' Meetings

Date of Meeting	No. of Meeting
July 28, 1953	1
July 30, 1953	2
July 31, 1953	3
August 1, 1953	4
August 2, 1953	5
August 3, 1953	6
August 4, 1953	7
August 5, 1953	8
August 6, 1953	9
August 7, 1953	10
August 8, 1953	11
August 9, 1953	12
August 10, 1953	13
August 11, 1953	14
August 12, 1953	15
August 13, 1953	16
August 14, 1953	17
August 15, 1953	18
August 16, 1953	19
August 17, 1953	20

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Date of Meeting	No. of Meeting
August 18, 1953	21
August 19, 1953	22
August 20, 1953	23
August 21, 1953	24
August 22, 1953	25
August 23, 1953	26
August 24, 1953	27
August 25, 1953	28
August 26, 1953	29
August 27, 1953	30
August 28, 1953	31
August 29, 1953	32
August 31, 1953	33
September 1, 1953	34
September 2, 1953	35
September 3, 1953	36
September 4, 1953	37
September 5, 1953	38
September 7, 1953	39
September 8, 1953	40

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Date of Meeting	No. of Meeting
September 9, 1953	41
September 10, 1953	42
September 11, 1953	43
September 12, 1953	44
September 14, 1953	45
September 15, 1953	46
September 16, 1953	47
September 17, 1953	48
September 18, 1953	49
September 19, 1953	50
September 22, 1953	51
September 23, 1953	52
September 24, 1953	53
September 25, 1953	54
September 26, 1953	55
September 28, 1953	56
September 29, 1953	57
September 30, 1953	58
October 2, 1953	59
October 3, 1953	60

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Date of Meeting	No. of Meeting
October 5, 1953	61
October 6, 1953	62
October 7, 1953	63
October 8, 1953	64
October 9, 1953	65
October 10, 1953	66
October 12, 1953	67
October 13, 1953	68
October 14, 1953	69
October 15, 1953	70
October 16, 1953	71
October 17, 1953	72
October 19, 1953	73
October 20, 1953	74
October 21, 1953	75
October 22, 1953	76
October 23, 1953	77
October 24, 1953	78
October 26, 1953	79
October 27, 1953	80

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyd, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Date of Meeting	No. of Meeting
October 28, 1953	81
October 29, 1953	82
October 30, 1953	83
November 2, 1953	84
November 3, 1953	85
November 7, 1953	86
November 11, 1953	87
November 16, 1953	88
November 18, 1953	89
November 19, 1953	90
November 23, 1953	91
November 30, 1953	92
December 4, 1953	93
December 7, 1953	94
December 16, 1953	95
December 23, 1953	96
December 30, 1953	97
January 5, 1954	98
January 6, 1954	99
January 14, 1954	100

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW, NARA, Date 1/17/19

Date of Meeting	No. of Meeting
January 22, 1954	101
January 29, 1954	102
February 6, 1954	103
February 19, 1954	104
March 19, 1954	105
April 9, 1954	106
April 16, 1954	107
April 23, 1954	108
May 4, 1954	109
May 19, 1954	110
May 25, 1954	111
June 18, 1954	112
July 16, 1954	113
August 2, 1954	114
September 15, 1954	115
September 29, 1954	116
October 6, 1954	117
November 1, 1954	118
November 8, 1954	119
December 15, 1954	120

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/19

Date of Meeting	No. of Meeting
December 21, 1954	121
January 3, 1955	122
January 21, 1955	123
February 10, 1955	124
February 11, 1955	125
February 14, 1955	126
March 8, 1955	127
April 8, 1955	128
April 25, 1955	129
May 21, 1955	130
June 17, 1955	131
June 20, 1955	132
July 9, 1955	133
July 18, 1955	134
August 4, 1955	135
August 21, 1955	136
August 29, 1955	137
September 6, 1955	138
September 13, 1955	139
September 16, 1955	140

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/19

Date of Meeting	No. of Meeting
September 19, 1955	141
October 18, 1955	142
November 29, 1955	143
December 20, 1955	144

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Enclosure 3 to Despatch 22 P.
from Seoul, Dec 26, 1956,
(6 & 1 copies)

December 23, 1955

Captain D. L. Roscoe
Secretary
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

Our side has already submitted to the Secretariat of the Military Armistice Commission the rosters of qualified civilians of our side residing or engaging in farming in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone who are authorized freedom of movement across the northern boundary of the Demilitarized Zone in accordance with paragraph 6 of the "Agreement on Entry into and Departure from the Demilitarized Zone by Civilians". The rosters contain the names, ages, sexes and places of residence of the civilians, and the places of residence are exactly indicated in the names of current administrative areas.

The "Agreement on Entry into and Departure from the Demilitarized Zone by Civilians" does not provide that the rosters of the civilians who reside in the Demilitarized Zone and those who reside outside the Demilitarized Zone shall be classified. However, in view of the desire of your side expressed in your

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/89

message to me dated November 8, 1955, our side presents the attached rosters to your side.

Li Yong
Colonel
Korean People's Army
Secretary
Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

1166

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LGW, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure 3 to dispatch 22
from Seoul, dtd. 26, 1956.
(686 copies)

Colonel Li Yong
Korean People's Army
Secretary, Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

29 December 1955

Our file of minutes of Secretaries Meetings has been checked against your list submitted with your letter dated December 23, 1955.

Our file of minutes of Secretaries Meetings reveals that two meetings were held on 1 August 1953. The 4th Secretaries Meeting was convened at 1035 hours our time and adjourned at 1207 hours our time. The next meeting was convened at 1320 hours our time and adjourned at 1400 hours our time on the same day and was recorded by our side as the 5th Secretaries Meeting. Enclosed are the minutes of the 4th and 5th Secretaries Meetings which show the meeting number, the date, the hour convened and the hour adjourned.

Subsequently since 1 August 1953, our meeting numbers have been one ahead of yours because you apparently recorded both meetings on 1 August 1953 as the 4th meeting.

Our side proposes that your side renumber the second meeting held on 1 August 1953 as the 5th Secretaries Meeting, and that you adjust the numbers of the subsequent meetings, by advancing them one number, so that both sides will be in accord.

D. L. ROSCOE, JR
Captain, USN
Secretary, United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

(Delivered to KPA/CPV side thru JDO at 1604 hours 29 Dec 55)

Encl #17

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 39. Despatch 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(636 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

10 JANUARY 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN	COL LI YONG, KPA
LT COL C F OTTINGER, USA	COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1030 hours.

COL LI: In his letter addressed to the Senior Member of our side on August 4, 1955, the Senior Member of your side requested our side to pay $361,428.69 the travel expenses of the Indian Custodian Force of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission which were borne by your side. Our side is prepared to pay them to your side. As to the method of payment, our side is going to pay in Bill of Exchange in terms of exchangeable Pounds Sterling or Swiss Francs. It is requested that your side choose one of these two foreign currencies and inform our side of the exchange place of the Bill of Exchange which your side desires so that our side can make the payment.

CAPT ROSCOE: I acknowledge the offer of your side to make payment of $361,428.69 by a Bill of Exchange in Pounds Sterling or Swiss Francs. I propose a twenty minute recess before proceeding with this negotiation.

COL LI: Agreed.

Meeting recessed at 1040 hours.

Meeting reconvened at 1100 hours.

CAPT ROSCOE: I will refer your offer to make payment to the proper authorities and our side will reply at a later date as to the choice of currency and the place of receipt of the Bill of Exchange.

Incl 1

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

COL LI: Your statement is noted.

Our side has made a study of the records of the Secretaries meetings held on August 1, 1953, as a view to make the numbering of the Secretaries meetings in accord submitted to our side on December 29, 1955. Immediately after the Armistice, the Secretaries of both sides held their meetings every day and on many occasions they met more than once on the same day to deal with the great deal of administrative work of the Military Armistice Commission. No matter how many times the Secretaries meetings were held on the same day during the same period, our side as a rule has numbered them as one meeting with the exception of the Secretaries meeting held on August 1, 1953. Your side, too, has numbered all the Secretaries meetings held more than once on the same day as one meeting. As far as the Secretaries meeting held on August 1, 1953, is concerned, our side would like to know the reason why your side numbered it as two meetings.

CAPT ROSCOE: According to the minutes in our records, the first meeting on 1 August 1953 had as part of its business the arrangement for introducing the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The second meeting on that day was held for that purpose and our side therefore recorded it as a separate meeting. If your side does not agree to changing the numbering, it will not matter since any references to Secretaries meetings can be by dates instead of numbers.

COL LI: Your statement is noted.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have nothing further.

COL LI: I propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

CAPT ROSCOE: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1115 hours.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure #0, Despatch 228,
from Seoul, Feb. 26, 1956.
(676 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 2-56 10 January 1956

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, during the 146th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat in the Joint Security Area, was informed by the Communists that they would pay the UNC $361,428.69, which is for half of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India over and above those expenses originally borne by the Indian Government.

In offering to pay the bill, which was submitted to them by the UNC in the 136th MAC Secretariat meeting on August 4, 1955, the Communists requested the UNC to indicate its choice of payment in either Swiss francs or English pounds sterling.

U. S. Navy Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr., Secretary of the UNC component of the MAC, told his Red counterpart, North Korean Army Colonel Li Yong, that the UNC "will reply at a later date as to the choice of currency and the place of receipt of the bill of exchange."

Total costs of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force amounted to $2,617,057.39 of which the Government of India paid out $1,894,200.00. Both sides of the MAC have taken steps to repay India for the latter amount. However, the entire remaining cost of $722,857.39 was borne by the United States on behalf of the UNC; it is half of this sum that the Communists have agreed to reimburse the UNC in accordance with the long standing agreement concerning logistical support of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

Minor administrative details were also discussed during the 48 minute meeting which ended at 1118 (KST).

ENDIT

1170

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure #1 Despatch 22D
from Seoul Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

17 January 1956

Correction to Minutes of the 147th Meeting
of the Secretaries, held 14 January 1956

The coordinate noted on the last line of page 1 will be altered to read "(38° 31' 40" N, 127° 47' 53" E)".

Incl 12

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LyM NARA, Date 1/17/29

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

14 JANUARY 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN	COL LI YONG, KPA
LT COL C F OTTINGER, USA	COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1530 hours.

COL LI: On many occasions since the Armistice your side has perpetrated the provocative acts of sending the military aircraft of your side to intrude deep into the rear of the territory of our side, in deliberate violation of the Armistice Agreement, and against every case our side has lodged a protest with your side, and at the same time demanded that your side take measures to prevent the recurrance of such incidents; however, your side has not as yet stopped the provocative acts of sending the aircraft of your side to intrude deep into the rear of the territory of our side.

Around 1100 hours out time, on January 9, 1956, two military jet aircraft of your side violated the territory under the military control of our side from over the East Sea and flew away to the direction of the territory of the People's Republic of China, passing over Paektusan (41° 59' 28" N, 128° 04' 20" E) of our side. Subsequently, around 1258 hours our time, they intruded again, from the territorial air of the People's Republic of China into the air above the city of Kanggye (40° 58' 10" N, 126° 35' 10" E) of our side, turned to the west, and when reaching the air above Pyoktong (40° 37' 25" N, 125° 26' 55" E) of our side, they turned again to the southeast and passed over Yongwon (39° 49' 45" N, 126° 32' 30" E) of our side, They continued their flight to the southeast, passed over Yonghung (39° 32' 50" N, 127° 14' 20" E) and Hyon-ni (38° 41' 40" N, 127° 47' 53" E) of our side, and then flew away to

Incl 1/2

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LYN NARA, Date 1/17/99

COL LI: (CONT'D) the direction of Kangnung of your side.

Four days later, on January 13, 1956, military aircraft of your side intruded again deep into the rear of the territory of our side. That is, around 1148 hours our time, on January 13, 1956, four military jet aircraft of your side flew from the direction of Kanghwa-do, and intruded into the air above Yonan (37° 54' 20" N, 126° 09' 50" E) under the military control of our side. Then they continued their flight to the north and passed over Sariwon (38° 30' 25" N, 125° 44' 50" E). When reaching the air above Hwangju (38° 39' 56" N, 125° 46' 35" E), they turned to the south, passed over Kumch'on (38° 09' 30" N, 126° 28' 40" E) and then flew away to the direction of Kanghwa-do of your side, again passing over Yonan (37° 54' 20" N, 126° 09' 50" E).

The above-mentioned acts by the aircraft of your side are apparently deliberate ones and constitute the provocative acts perpetrated by your side against our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

I have been instructed to lodge a serious protest with your side against these acts.

At the same time, I demand that your side severely punish all the personnel of your side involved in the above-mentioned incidents, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, and take practical and responsible measures so that similar incidents may not recur.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted. Our side will investigate these alleged violations by the military aircraft of our side, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement. We will reply to your charges at a later date.

COL LI: I have nothing further to discuss.

CAPT ROSCOE: I propose we recess until either side deems it necessary to meet.

COL LI: I agree.

Meeting adjourned at 1542 hours.

1173

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure #2, Encrypted cable
from Seoul dtd. 24. 1956;
(686 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 3-56 14 January 1956

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, during the 147th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat held in the Joint Security Area, agreed to investigate two Red alleged air violations.

According to the Communists, two UNC jets, flying from the direction of the Sea of Japan, allegedly flew over a large sector deep in North Korea on January 9, 1956. The Reds also claimed that four UNC jet aircraft intruded into the air over Communist controlled Yonan, Sariwon, Hwangju, and Kumchon on January 13, 1956.

U.S. Navy Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr., Secretary of the UNC component of the MAC, told his Red counterpart, North Korean Army Colonel Li Yong, the allegations would be investigated and reply made at a later date.

The 12 minute Communist proposed meeting ended at 1542 (KST).

ENDIT

1174

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/39

Enclosure #3. Despatch 228, from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956, (696 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT PAC MO AREA, KOREA

27 JANUARY 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN LT COL C F OTTINGER, USA	COL LI YONG, KPA COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1000 hours.

CAPT ROSCOE: At the meeting of the Secretaries held on 10 January 1956, your side indicated it was prepared to pay, by Bill of Exchange, $361,428.69 for the travel expenses of the Custodial Forces of India in pounds sterling or Swiss francs, and requested that our side inform your side its choice of these currencies and the exchange place of the Bill of Exchange.

I am instructed to inform you that our side desires that this payment be made by a bankers' Bill of Exchange, in Swiss francs, equivalent of $361,428.69 at the current selling rate at the time of delivery in Tokyo, Japan.

I would now like to have the information as to how and when the delivery of the Bill of Exchange in Tokyo will be effected.

COL LI: Our side agrees that the payment will be made in Swiss franc. However, our side do not agree that the place of delivery to be designated in the Bill of Exchange will be at Tokyo. It is requested that your side will indicate the Geneve, or other cities in Switzerland, as the exchange place of the Bill of Exchange.

Encl 17

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

CAPT ROSCOE: Your side requested that our side inform you as to the place of exchange of the Bill of Exchange. Our side has indicated that it desires the delivery to be made at Tokyo. You have suggested that the exchange be made in Geneva, or some other city in Switzerland. Assuming that your side's source of Swiss francs is a Swiss bank, our side suggests that the delivery could be effected by your bank by cable to a bank in Tokyo, or that your bank could advise and make payment to a U. S. Government representative in Tokyo, such as the U. S. Embassy. Does your side object to this?

COL LI: I will make my answer after asking the authorities concerned about that question.

CAPT ROSCOE: If, after your consideration of our proposal, your side still insists on Geneva as the place of exchange, I will so inform the proper authorities of our side and reply later, and in the meanwhile will inform them of your proposal concerning Geneva. However, I would now like to have more information as to exactly how your side will go about effecting the delivery of the Bill of Exchange, when the place of the exchange has been decided upon.

COL LI: If your side will decide upon the place of delivery to be designated in the Bill of Exchange, as any city in Switzerland, our side will deliver the Bill of Exchange, which can be exchanged for Swiss franc equivalent to $361,428.69, in accordance with the rate of exchange there at Panmunjom immediately after the completion of proper arrangements.

CAPT ROSCOE: Will you ask him to repeat? I don't understand the reference to "Panmunjom."

COL LI: At Panmunjom our side will deliver the Bill of Exchange, which can be exchanged for Swiss franc equivalent to $361,428.69, in accordance with the rate of exchange there immediately after the completion of the preparations.

CAPT ROSCOE: In order to be sure of this information I would like to outline my understanding of what you have said. In referring to

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: the place of exchange you do not mean the place where our side will actually be handed the Bill of Exchange, but rather you mean the place such as the bank where the Bill of Exchange will be cashed or converted to cash. Therefore, you state that the Bill of Exchange will be delivered to us here at Panmunjom, and that it will be in the sum of Swiss francs, equivalent to $361,428.69, at the selling rate in say, Geneva, as of that date. Is this correct?

COL LI: Your understanding is correct. Our side has requested that your side will choose any city in Switzerland in order to point out the bank where your side can exchange the Bill of Exchange delivered by our side at Panmunjom for currency.

CAPT ROSCOE: There is one more point. It is assumed that the amount in Swiss francs, equivalent to the specified amount in dollars, will be determined at the time that exchange is made in Switzerland. Do you agree?

COL LI: I will answer my question after asking the authorities concerned about that matter.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have nothing further.

COL LI: I have nothing further.

CAPT ROSCOE: I propose we recess until either side deems it necessary to meet.

COL LI: Agreed.

Meeting adjourned at 1103 hours.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/24

Enclosure #4. Despatch #23,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956
(602 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 4-56 27 Jan 56

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, during the 148th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat in the Joint Security Area, informed the Communists it would accept Swiss Francs in payment of $361,428.69 owed the UNC for half of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India over and above those expenses originally borne by the Indian government.

Place and date of payment will be decided at a later date.

The Communists agreed to pay the bill during the 146th meeting of the MAC Secretariat on January 10, 1956. The bill was presented to the Reds during the 136th Secretariat meeting on August 4, 1955.

Total costs of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force amounted to $2,617,057.39 of which the Government of India paid out $1,894,200.00. Both sides of the MAC have taken steps to repay India for the latter amount. However, the entire remaining cost of $722,857.39 was borne by the United States on behalf of the UNC; it is half of this sum that the Communists have agreed to reimburse the UNC in accordance with the long standing agreement concerning logistical support of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

No other matters were discussed during the one hour and three minute UNC proposed meeting which ended at 1103 (KST).

ENDIT

1178

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure #5, Despatch #28,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(686 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

3 FEBRUARY 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN
LT COL C F OTTINGER, USA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL LI YONG, KPA
COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1400 hours

COL LI: I will state the methods of paying the sum of $361,428.69, the traveling expenses of the Indian Custodian Force of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, advanced by your side. Our side proposes the following two methods with regard to the question of the rate of currencies. The first, in case of delivering the draft to your side at Panmunjom, the average exchange rate between the dollar and the Swiss franc during the 15-day period prior to the date of issuance of the draft shall be the exchange rate of currencies. The second, our side can pay Swiss francs to your side in Geneva or Bern, the conversion being made in the exchange rate between the two currencies on the day of payment. In case your side chooses the second method mentioned above, it is requested that your side inform our side of the name, address and telephone number of the recipient's office, as well as the date, so that our side may entrust the Chinese Bank in Switzerland to make the payment to the office designated by your side. It is requested that your side choose either one of the above-mentioned methods.

CAPT ROSCOE: Before any decision is made, I have a question. If our side decides on the first method, what is the probable date

Incl 17

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LgW NARA, Date 1/17/29

CAPT ROSCOE: (CONT'D) that delivery of the Bill of Exchange will be made?

COL LI: The Bill of Exchange will be delivered to your side as soon as possible after the final decision was reached upon.

CAPT ROSCOE: Our side has considered your proposal to designate a city in Switzerland in order that your side might designate the bank where the Bill of Exchange may be exchanged for currency. I have been instructed to inform you that our side agrees to this plan. Therefore, our side designates Geneva as the place of exchange, and we are prepared to receive the Bill of Exchange here at Panmunjom.

COL LI: Does your side agree to our proposal concerning the rate of currencies, rate of exchange?

CAPT ROSCOE: Our side does agree to your proposal.

COL LI: As regards the question of paying the sum of $361,428.69, the traveling expenses of the Indian Custodian Force of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, which was advanced by your side, our side will deliver the draft, which can be exchanged for the Swiss francs equivalent to the sum, at Panmunjom as soon as possible. Accordingly, the exchange rate of Swiss francs shall be the average exchange rate in Geneva during the 15-day period prior to the date of issuance in the draft. May I understand that your side agrees to this?

CAPT ROSCOE: I agree.

COL LI: I have another subject.

At the Secretaries meeting held on January 10th, 1956, when our side asked about the reason why your side has numbered the Secretaries meeting held on August 1st, 1953 as two meetings, your side stated that those meetings have been numbered as separate ones because the task of the first meeting held on August 1st, 1953 was to discuss the procedures for introducing the Neutral Nation Supervisory Commission members, and the second meeting held on the same day was called for the purpose of introducing them; however, our side considers that

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/24

COL LI: (CONT'D) this explanation made by your side cannot provide sufficient reason why the Secretaries meeting of both sides held on August 1st, 1953, should be numbered as two separate meetings. It is because the Secretaries meeting held on other days have been numbered respective as one meeting, even though the cases were similar to what you have mentioned. Our side proposes that your side number the Secretaries meeting held on August 1st, 1953 as one meeting; namely, as the fourth Secretaries meeting, in the same way as our side did, according to the practice of numbering the Secretaries meetings which have been followed so far and you reduced one in each number of subsequent meetings so that numbers of the minutes of both sides may be in accord. If your side agrees to this, the numbers of Secretaries meetings will be in accord between both sides and today's meeting will be 146th meeting. I now would like to hear your views.

CAPT ROSCOE: I will study the record some more and reply to your proposal at a later date.

COL LI: Our side has nothing further.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have nothing further. I propose we recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

COL LI: Agreed.

(Meeting adjourned at 1435 hours)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure #6, Dispatch 228
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

(1 of 4 copies)
FE

PR 5-56 3 February 1956 RM/R

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today, during the 149th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat in the Joint Security Area, informed the Communists that Geneva, Switzerland, was acceptable as place of payment of the $361,428.69 owed the UNC for half of the travel expenses of the Custodian Force of India over and above those expenses originally borne by the Indian government.

As previously announced, payment will be effected in Swiss francs.

At today's meeting it was agreed that the average rate of exchange between the U. S. dollar and the Swiss franc for the 15-day period prior to the date of issuance of the bank draft would be the rate used.

The Reds indicated they would deliver the Bill of Exchange to the UNC at the MAC Conference Site near Panmunjom "as soon as possible."

Minor administrative details were also discussed during the 35-minute Communist proposed meeting which ended at 1435 (KST).

END

THIS PAGE TO BE RETURNED TO CENTRAL FILES

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW NARA, Date 1/17/89

Enclosure #7 Despatch #28
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES

HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

- 11 February 1956 -

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN	COL LI YONG, KPA COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1030 hours

COL LI: In compliance with the request contained in the letter from the Senior Member of your side to the Senior Member of our side, dated August 4, 1955, our side now pays to your side $361,428.69, the travel expenses of the Indian Custodian Force of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, which had been advanced by your side. According to the agreement reached by the Secretaries of both sides of February 3, 1956, the conversion of the above-mentioned sum is made at the rate of 4.285 Swiss francs to one dollar, at the current Swiss market price. I now hand to your side a draft, with its face value of 1,548,721.94 Swiss francs. It is hoped that the receipt will be delivered to our side.

(Draft handed over at 1034 hours)

CAPT ROSCOE: I acknowledge receipt of a draft, No. 540867, drawn on the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, Switzerland, by the Bank of China, Peking, for the sum of 1,548,721.94 Swiss francs. Unless your side has a receipt for me to sign we will prepare a receipt and forward it to you through the Joint Duty Officer at the meeting this afternoon.

COL LI: Your proposal is agreed.

CAPT ROSCOE: Do you have anything further?

Encl 1

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 4/17/29

COL LI: Until either side deems it necessary to meet again, I propose to recess.

CAPT ROSCOE: I have another subject.

At the meeting of the Secretaries on 20 December 1955, your side presented in elaborate detail ten charges of alleged air violations of your territory during the period 23 October - 7 December 1955, one of which was admitted by our side as having occurred on 7 December 1955 and is now a matter of record.

Having completed a thorough investigation of each of the other nine alleged violations, our side finds the allegations to be not true and they are therefore denied. No United Nations Command aircraft committed an air violation of your territory during the period 23 October through 6 December 1955.

At the meeting of the Secretaries on 14 January 1956, your side presented charges of alleged air violations against the United Nations Command. These charges claimed intrusions by military jet aircraft of our side into the air over the territory of your side in violation of the Armistice Agreement on two separate occasions, on 9 January 1956, and once again four days later on 13 January 1956.

It is obvious to the United Nations Command that your presentation of these charges, during the Secretaries meeting urgently called by your side for 14 January 1956, was definitely part of a communist propaganda campaign. Your ridiculous charges were undoubtedly intended to bolster an announcement made over Radio Peking, on 10 January 1956, by the "spokesman" for the Communist Chinese, who claimed that United Nations Command aircraft had again openly intruded into the territorial air over northeastern China and northern Korea on 9 January 1956. Your propaganda effort even included an editorial in the Peking People's Daily of 12 January 1956 concerning this alleged intrusion. It is evident to our side that the attempts to propagandize this incident was part of a related

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/94

CAPT ROSCOE: (Cont'd) effort by your side to create tension in the Far East.

Nevertheless, the United Nations Command has completed a thorough investigation of these alleged violations. Our side finds that your allegations have no basis in fact. United Nations Command aircraft did not violate the air of your territory on 9 January 1956 nor on 13 January 1956. Your false charges are denied.

At approximately 1200 hours our time, on 23 January 1956, one light-observation type propeller-driven aircraft of your side intruded the air space of our side, south of the Military Demarcation Line, within clear visibility of United Nations Command ground observers, when it first penetrated the northern limit of the Demilitarized Zone at 38° 20' 15" North, 127° 59' 40" East, thence flying south-east to its deepest penetration at 38° 18' 15" North, 128° 02' 30" East, finally to disappear toward the territory of your side.

This unwarranted intrusion of United Nations Command controlled territory by aircraft of your side is a clear-cut violation of the Armistice Agreement. Even though the United Nations Command views seriously all such intrusions by aircraft of your side, it nevertheless realizes that such minor penetrations by pilots of light non-combat aircraft of this type may be caused by disorientation in flight. This intrusion by your aircraft, into the air space of our side, was similar to the case of our helicopter on 7 December 1955 when it inadvertently flew across the Demilitarized Zone into air space over territory under control of your side.

Instead of firing upon an obviously lost and unarmed aircraft, as your side did on 7 December 1955, our side, recognizing your aircraft as lost and unarmed, did not open fire upon your plane, even though United Nations Command personnel with weapons were well within range of the intruding aircraft. This restraint by our side, which is in keeping with the spirit of the Armistice Agreement, is in marked contrast

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CAPT ROSCOE: (Cont'd) to the needless assault made by your side upon our aircraft on 7 December 1955 under similar circumstances.

The United Nations Command again demands that your side immediately take corrective measures to prevent a recurrence of these long-continuing violations, and strictly impose adequate punishment upon the guilty personnel involved, as required by paragraph 13e of the Armistice Agreement..

COL LI: As regards the incidents in which your side intruded your military aircraft into the territory of our side, in deliberate violation of the Armistice Agreement, the cases with which our side charged your side, at the Military Armistice Commission meetings as well as at the Secretaries meetings, alone amount to 507 during the period from the armistice to January 14, 1956. All the incidents with which our side charged your side have solid basis because they have been brought up to your side after detailed investigations and checking against data established by the observations of our ground observers and the radar surveillance of our side. Such objections on the part of our side is aimed at preventing possible unexpected incidents to consolidate the Korean Armistice and facilitate the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. However, instead of conducting responsible investigations, admitting the facts frankly and taking proper measures, your side has taken such attitude as denying them under unreasonable pretexts or admitting them reluctantly only when confronted with inescapable difficulty. While so doing your side countercharges against the just charges made by our side and on the contrary concocts alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement by our side. By so doing your side is trying to cover up its own violations of the Armistice Agreement. Such an attitude of your side completely runs counter to the spirit of the Armistice Agreement. I lodge a protest with your side against this. I demand that your side give up its unwarranted attitude and show its sincerity. Your side must give a responsible accounting for the

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/89

COL LI: (CONT'D) grave incidents charged by our side, particularly at the Secretaries meetings on January 14, 1956, and must take practical measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. As to the incident alleged by your side, today, in which the aircraft of our side violated the Armistice Agreement, our side will reply after having conducted investigation into it.

CAPT ROSCOE: It is inescapable that where a number of planes are flying over their own territory in the general vicinity of the Demilitarized Zone, periodically a plane will inadvertently fly over the Demilitarized Zone. Our side recognizes that occasionally pilot or navigational error has resulted in a few incidents where aircraft of our own side have inadvertently, and with no ulterior purpose, flown over the Demilitarized Zone. Therefore our side, with a view towards strict observance of the Armistice Agreement, has always regretted, but not denied, those incidents which investigation on the part of our side have established as actual flights of our side over the Demilitarized Zone of your side.

Either a lack of knowledge of the difficulties of aerial navigation and the performance of aircraft on the part of your side accounts for the inablility of your side to comprehend this point or it indicates an intentional unwillingness to admit facts and to view such incidents as accidental and unintentional and therefore merely technical violations of the Armistice Agreement.

I have another subject.

At the Secretaries meeting held on 3 February 1956 you again referred to the numbering of the Secretaries meetings and proposed that our side re-number all of the Secretaries meetings subsequent to the two meetings held on 1 August 1953, which our side had recorded as the 4th and 5th meetings.

Our side has considered your proposal. We have decided that re-numbering the meetings would involve a great amount of work that would be necessary in order to correct the

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By tgw, NARA, Date 1/17/89

CAPT ROSCOE: (Cont'd) records, which include numerous references to the numbered Secretaries meetings. Our side feels that nothing of sufficient importance would be gained that would warrant this amount of effort, nor that would justify the risk of deranging the records. We consider that, for purposes of mutual reference to the Secretaries meetings, in the future the sides can use the dates of the meetings without risk of confusion. We therefore cannot agree to your proposal.

COL LI: Your side attempts to escape from its responsibility for constant serious violations of the Armistice Agreement under the pretext of so-called uncarefulness. The statement of 2nd Lt. Bumpas, the pilot of the crashed aircraft of your side which had intruded into the territory under the military control of our side, and coverage of INS, the news agency of your side, on August 19, 1955, announcing that the aircraft were conducting the visual observation of defense conditions and movements of our side over the northern part of the truce zone, has clearly established how such an allegation of your side is ridiculous. Your side can never escape from the responsibility of your side by any pretext. I demand again that your side give off its unwarranted attitude and show its sincerity.

In order to coordinate the records of the meetings conducted by both sides it is necessary to make the number of the meetings in accord. This was admitted also by your side at the Secretaries meeting of both sides on December 20, 1955. Therefore this matter can be solved by both sides through negotiations. Furthermore, since the Military Armistice Commission is a joint body, our side considers it inappropriate for both sides to keep the different numbers of the meeting records. The concrete proposal of our side, that the different numbers of the meetings of both sides should be in accord, is reasonable. Therefore, I hope that your side will reconsider the concrete proposal of our side to keep the number of the Secretaries meetings in accord.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

CAPT ROSCOE: Your first statement is noted as a repetition of a charge made in a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission which has already been answered.

As regards the numbering of the Secretaries meetings, it was our side which brought this matter to light. Our side first proposed that your side re-number the meetings to agree with ours. For the reason stated earlier we do not consider this matter of sufficient importance to change all the records by re-numbering the meetings. Our side again proposes that your side either re-consider numbering the meetings or consider using the dates of the meetings for purposes of reference.

I have another subject.

I am instructed by the Senior Member of our side to propose that a Military Armistice Commission meeting be held at 1000 hours our time, 1030 hours your time, on Monday, 13 February 1956. Among the subjects to be discussed are matters concerning violations of the Armistice Agreement by your side.

COL LI: The concrete proposal of our side, that the different numbers of Secretaries meetings be made in accord by both sides, is reasonable one; however, since your side does not agree to this, our side is prepared to agree to the proposal of your side to separate the Secretaries meeting on August 1, 1953 into two meetings, having in mind that this matter is of administrative character, but considering that it is inappropriate that the numbers of the meetings are different of both sides since the Military Armistice Commission is a joint body. At the same time our side considers that from now on whenever more than one meeting is held on the same date, both sides should, through negotiations, decide upon how to number such meetings.

The proposal made by the Senior Member of your side, concerning calling the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, will be transmitted to the Senior Member of our side.

CAPT ROSCOE: I agree to your proposal that when more than one meeting is held on the same date it will be negotiated as to how to

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJH, NARA, Date 1/17/89

CAPT ROSCOE: (Cont'd) number the meeting.

Your last statement is noted.

I have nothing further.

COL LI: I have nothing further.

CAPT ROSCOE: I propose we recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

COL LI: Agreed.

(Meeting adjourned at 1200 hours)

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

Enclosure #8, Despatch #28
from Seoul, Dec 26, 1956
(6 of 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Office of the Secretariat

11 February 1956

Colonel Li Yong
Korean People's Army
Secretary, Korean People's Army and
Chinese People's Volunteers side
Military Armistice Commission

The United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission, at the 150th Meeting of the Secretaries on 11 February, 1956 acknowledges the receipt from the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side of a bank draft, in the sum of Swiss Francs, one million five hundred forty-eight thousand seven hundred twenty-one centimes ninety-four, (S. Frs. 1,548,721,94), drawn on the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, Switzerland by the Bank of China, Peking, to the order of the Government of the United States of America. The draft, No. 540867 was dated 4 February 1956.

D. L. ROSCOE, JR
Captain, USN
Secretary, United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

Incl 17

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST
AND
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Finance Officer
APO 301

11 February 1956

R E C E I P T

Received from Major C. F. Koll, Hq Support Group, 8020th AU UNC MAC, draft dated Feb. 4, 1956 of Bank of China, Peking on Union Bank of Switzerland # 540867 in the amount of FRS 1,548,721.94.

PETER SYMANOWSKI
CWO, USA
Administrative Officer

1 1 9 2

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lgm, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 49. Despatch #28.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(5 & 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 7-56 11 Feb 56

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command today at Panmunjom received a Communist check, in Swiss francs, worth $361,428.69, representing the Reds' share of the Custodian Force of India's excess travel expenses which were paid by the United States on behalf of the UNC.

The draft, payable to the Government of the United States, was drawn on the Union Bank of Switzerland in Zurich by the Bank of China located in Peking. It is negotiable at the average rate of exchange, 4.285 Swiss francs per U.S. dollar, for the 15-day period prior to February 4, 1956, the date of the check.

U.S. Navy Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr., Secretary of the UNC component of the Military Armistice Commission, accepted the check from his Communist counterpart, North Korean Colonel Li Yong, in the 150th meeting of the MAC Secretariat.

Total travel expenses of the Indian Custodian Force amounted to $2,617,057.39 of which the Government of India paid $1,894,200.00. Both the UNC and the Communists have taken steps to repay India for the latter amount. However, the U.S. paid the remaining costs of $722,857.39 for the UNC. It was half of this sum the Reds paid today, after more than six months of negotiation. Payment was in accordance with the long standing agreement concerning logistical support of the now defunct Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

In other business during the meeting, the UNC denied nine Communist alleged air violations the Reds claimed occured between October 23 and December 6, 1955. The UNC then charged the Communists with a "clear cut violation of the Armistice Agreement" when a Communist light observation plane intruded into the air over UNC controlled territory on January 23, 1956. In making the charge, Captain Roscoe stated that "Our side, recognizing that your aircraft was lost and unarmed, did not fire upon your plane, even though UNC personnel with weapons were well within the range of the intruding aircraft. This restraint by our side, which is in keeping with the spirit of the Armistice Agreement, is in marked contrast to the needless assault made by your side upon our aircraft (helicopter) on 7 December 1955 under similar circumstances."

Captain Roscoe also denied that UNC jet aircraft intruded into the air over North Korea on January 9 and 13, 1956, in violation of the Armistice Agreement. In denying the Communist allegations, the UNC MAC secretary said, "Your ridiculous charges were undoubtedly intended to bolster an announcement made over Radio Peking on 10 January 1956 by the 'spokesman' for the Communist Chinese, who claimed that United Nations Command aircraft had again openly intruded into the territorial air over Northeastern China and Northern Korea on 9 January 1956. Your propaganda effort even included an editorial in the Peking People's Daily of 12 January 1956 concerning this alleged intrusion. It is evident to our side that the attempts to propagandize this incident was part of a related effort by your side to create tension in the Far East." The UNC was charged with these alleged violations in the 147th meeting of the MAC secretaries on January 14, 1956.

Administrative matters were also discussed during the 90-minute Communist proposed meeting which ended at noon (KST).

ENDIT

1193

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Enclosure 50, Despatch 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(1686 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PI 10-56 24 Feb 56

FROM UNC MAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The remains of two Canadian soldiers, officially presumed to be dead since the spring of 1953, were turned over Thursday, February 23, to United Nations Command personnel by the Communists near the defunct town of Sunghak-tong in the Korean Demilitarized Zone.

Names of the dead UNC soldiers will be announced by the Canadian Department of National Defense following notification of the next of kin. Both soldiers have been carried on Canadian Army Battle Casualty Lists as officially presumed to have died as a result of enemy action. The lists were published late in 1953.

Apparently discovered after a recent brush fire cleared the area of undergrowth, the remains were found lying in a shallow depression near a small stream along the Military Demarcation Line.

After being accepted by UNC members of the Military Armistice Commission's Joint Observer Team Number Two in a meeting with their Communist counterparts at the scene, the remains were evacuated through UNC graves registration channels.

Identity of both soldiers was established by their individual identification tags.

ENDIT

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 51, Despatch #D.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(186 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES
HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

4 APRIL 1956

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:	KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:
CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR, USN LT COL C F OTTINGER, USA	COL LI YONG, KPA COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

Meeting convened at 1430 hours.

COL LI: After the Armistice our side has already on many occasions charged your side with violations of the Armistice Agreement by sending the military aircraft of your side to intrude into the territory of our side and has demanded that measures be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Nevertheless, the military aircraft of your side are still intruding into the territory of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Around 1445 hours, our time, on March 2, 1956, one four-engine propeller-driven military aircraft of your side flew from the south and, after intruding into the Demilitarized Zone, crossed the Military Demarcation Line in the air above the vicinity of Mundung-ni and then intruded into the air above Taejong-dong 38° 25' 05" North and 128° 05' 35" East in the territory under the military control of our side. Then it turned to the direction of the southeast, crossed the Military Demarcation Line in the air above the vicinity of Changsung-ni and flew away to the territory of your side.

Around 0025 hours, our time, on March 23, 1956, one military

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/29

COL LI: (CONT'D) aircraft of your side flew from the south over the sea after intruding into the air above Ongjin, 37° 55' 54" North, 125° 21' 30" East, in the territory under the military control of our side. It turned to the southeast and then flew away to the south over the sea.

I demand that your side severely punish all the personnel of your side involved in the above incidents in accordance with the Armistice Agreement and take practical and responsible measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

The information you have furnished will be forwarded to the proper authorities and a reply to the charges of alleged violations by military aircraft of our side will be made after a careful investigation in accordance with the Armistice Agreement.

COL LI: As regards the incidents in which the members of the civil police of your side perpetrated the provocative firings on our side, our side charged your side on February 13 and February 14, 1956, demanding that practical measures be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Your side, however, unwarrantedly denying them, did not take practical measures, and as a result the personnel of your side, once again in violation of the Armistice Agreement, perpetrated provocative firings on our side.

Around 1330 hours, our time, on March 30, 1956, five civil police of your side appeared from the vicinity of Yonaedol, 38° 19' 41" North, 127° 44' 04" East in your portion of the Demilitarized Zone and arrived in the vicinity of 38° 20' 07" North, 127° 44' 01" East when they fired eight shots with rifles on our portion of the Demilitarized Zone. Such action is a deliberate violation by your side of paragraphs 6 and 12 of the Armistice Agreement. I an instructed to lodge

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/89

a strong protest with your side against these deliberate violations of the Armistice Agreement perpetrated successively by your side, and at the same time, I demand that your side punish severely all the personnel of your side involved in the above incidents in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and take practical measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

That is all.

CAPT ROSCOE: You have just repeated charges made in your messages of 13 and 14 February 1956 in which you charged that civil police of our side in three separate occasions allegedly fired 8 shots 25 shots and 34 shots from our side of the Demilitarized Zone into the territory of your side. It is interesting to note, but hard to understand, the amazing ability of your patrols to accurately count up to 34 shots fired suddenly without provocation or reason. However, as reported in our message of 18 February 1956, our side made a full investigation. The personnel who were on patrol in the areas at the times involved were interrogated, their weapons were checked and none were found to have been fired. All ammunition issued to them was in their possession when they were relieved. There was no evidence whatsoever to support your charges then or now. Nevertheless, our side will conduct an investigation of this new incident alleged to have occurred on 30 March. However, with so much time elapsed there is little chance of obtaining much evidence.

The civil police of our side are carefully instructed as to their duties and responsibilities as such. There is no reason for them to commit such acts as you charge and our side therefore not only again denies the charges of your side but objects to your method of bringing these matters up. If such an incident occurs in the future our side suggests that

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CAPT ROSCOE: (CONT'D) every effort be made to have the incident investigated immediately and preferably on the spot. We will reply to your last charge at a later date.

COL LI: The provocative firings by the members of the civil police of your side with which your side charged on previous occasions were personally witnessed by personnel of our side. Nevertheless, your side denied them and did not take practical measures and then, as a result, personnel of your side perpetrated again such provocative acts. Today instead of taking a responsible attitude you are again repeating your hackneyed and worn-out attitude in order to seek pretext, denying the fact even before conducting an investigation into it.

I demand that your side give up the unwarranted attitude and conduct a thorough investigation into the incident charged by our side today and give a responsible accounting for it.

CAPT ROSCOE: In my last statement I said that our side would reply to your last charge after conducting an investigation. Our side has no desire to permit irresponsible acts by personnel of our side and would punish them if such acts were found to be true. I would like to know why your side waits so long to make your charges. The time to investigate any such incident, if it occurred, would be on the same day, or as soon as a Joint Observer Team could arrive at the scene. You have not given any reason yet and I would like your views on this.

COL LI: If your side has intentions to conduct thorough investigations into the violation of the Armistice Agreement by personnel of your side, it will be no matter that time has lapsed a little bit. No amount of pretext can eliminate the incident. I have noted that you will take measures after conducting an investigation into the incident.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

My reasonable request for prompt investigation was based

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By LJpd, NARA, Date 1/17/29

CAPT ROSCOE: (CONT) on the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, a fact which your side apparently does not recognize.

Before recessing I would call the attention of your side to paragraph 25g of the Armistice Agreement which I will quote for your convenience. "The Military Armistice Commission shall: paragraph g-Transmit immediately to the Commanders of the opposing sides all reports of investigations of violations of this armistice agreement, and all other reports and records of proceedings received from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission."

It is hoped that your side will in the future insure full compliance with the letter and spirit of this article. If you have nothing further I propose we recess until either side has something further.

COL LI: Your statement is noted.

At the 150th meeting of the Secretaries held on February 11, 1956, your side charged our side that on January 23, 1956, one military aircraft of our side intruded into the vicinity of 38° 18' 15" North 128° 02' 30" East in the territory of your side. Our side has thcroughly investigated the above allegations of your side. The results have established that no aircraft of our side flew into the territory of your side crossing the Military Demarcation Line at the date and time referred to by your side. Therefore, our side denies it. In view of the fact that your side made such a charge at the time when our side charged your side with the violations of the Armistice Agreement, our side considers it to be either a deliberate fabrication by your side or a charge based on a false report by the personnel of your side. I hope that your side will refrain from so doing in the future.

CAPT ROSCOE: Your statement is noted.

I have nothing further.

COL LI: Our side agrees to your proposal to recess.

Meeting adjourned at 1603 hours.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By Lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/29

Enclosure 52, Despatch 228,
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(5 6/6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
Public Information Office
APO 72

PR 12-56
5 April 1956

FROM UNCMAC PIO FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MUNSAN-NI, KOREA: The United Nations Command yesterday, during the 151st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission Secretariat in the Joint Security Area near Panmunjom, informed the Communists they were not conforming to the "letter or spirit" of the Armistice Agreement by their delayed reporting of an alleged UNC violation of the armistice.

According to the Communists, five UNC demilitarized zone civil policemen allegedly fired eight rifle rounds indiscriminately into the Communist portion of the DZ on March 30, 1956. The Reds claimed the firing occurred near Yonaegol in the east-central sector of the DZ. There was no Communist claim of injuries or damages.

U. S. Navy Captain David L. Roscoe, Jr., Secretary of the UNC component of the MAC, told his Red counterpart, North Korean Army Colonel Li Yong, that the UNC would investigate the alleged violation. However, because of the delay in making their protest, Captain Roscoe pointed out to the Communists that "there is little chance of obtaining much evidence" at this late date. The UNC secretary further stated, "If such an incident occurs in the future, our side suggests that every effort be made to have the incident investigated immediately and preferably on the spot." This would be in accordance with provisions of the Armistice Agreement. In such cases an investigation would be made by a Joint Observer Team, composed of representatives of both sides.

In February, 1956, the Communists made two similar complaints against the UNC They claimed that UNC DZ civil policemen had fired a total of 67 rifle rounds into the Communist part of the DZ over a two-day period. The UNC thoroughly investigat the charges, but no evidence was found that indicated rifles of the personnel concerned had been fired or any of their ammunition expended. Consequently, the charges were denied.

During yesterday's meeting, the UNC also agreed to investigate two Red-allege air violations. The Communists charged that a UNC aircraft flew north of the DZ, not far from the east coast, on March 2, 1956, and that another UNC plane intruded into the air over the Ongjin Peninsula about midnight on March 23, 1956. Later, the Reds denied that one of their planes had flown over UNC-controlled territory on January 23, 1956, as charged by the UNC in the 150th meeting of the Secretaries on February 11.

The 93 minute Communist-proposed meeting ended at 1603 (KST).

ENDIT

1200

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgm, NARA, Date 4/17/99

Enclosure 53 Despatch 228.
from Seoul, Dec. 26, 1956.
(6 & 6 copies)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
APO 72

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES

Held at MAC HQ Area, Korea

- 14 April 1956 -

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

CAPT D L ROSCOE, JR USN
CAPT JOHN B FELLOWS, USN
LT COL C F OTTINGER, USA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL LI YONG, KPA
COL YUN T'AE HYONG, KPA

. Meeting convened at 1330 hours .

CAPT ROSCOE: I have a statement to make.

May I introduce at this time, sitting at my right, Captain John B. Fellows, USN, who will succeed me as the Secretary to the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission. I now present his credentials for examination by your side.

I have another statement.

At the Secretaries meeting on 4 April 1956 your side charged that five United Nations Command civil police had fired 8 rifle shots into your portion of the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Yonaegol on 30 March 1956.

This was the third time in 6 weeks that your side had made similar charges against the United Nations Command. The incidents which your side alleged had occurred on 12 and 13 February 1956 had been thoroughly investigated by our side and it was found that there was no evidence to support your charges. These charges were denied in a message sent to your side on 18 February 1956, and when you re-introduced these incidents in the 151st Secretaries meeting you were again advised of their rejection by our side.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyn, NARA, Date 1/17/89

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: In regard to your latest charge of the alleged shooting incident on 30 March 1956, our side has again conducted a thorough investigation. No evidence was found to substantiate your charge and it is therefore denied.

In reviewing the results of these three alleged incidents, along with other related circumstances and events which occurred 10 April 1956, the United Nations Command has reached the conclusion that this entire series of alleged shooting incidents have been staged by Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers Forces in order to cover your side's nefarious activities in the Demilitarized Zone.

You charged the United Nations Command with the alleged shooting incident of 30 March 1956 simply as a subterfuge to cover the defection of one of your soldiers to our side. Private Kim Dong Hae of the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 15th Regiment of the 6th Korean People's Army Division, deserted his post of duty on 30 March 1956, spent the nights of the 30th and 31st of March hiding in the north and south sectors of the Demilitarized Zone respectively, and at 2105 hours on 1 April 1956 he surrendered to United Nations Command personnel, requesting sanctuary on our side. After your side discovered Private Kim's absence, patrols from your side were dispatched, on 2 April 1956, to search the general area along your side of the Military Demarcation Line, from a position near the vicinity where Private Kim undoubtedly escaped to a distance about 3 miles to the east, which was approximate location of the alleged shooting incident of 30 March 1956. Your charges regarding this shooting incident are again denied.

During the meeting of Joint Observer Team No. 3, on 11 April 1956, your side denied any knowledge or responsibility for the hostile provocative intrusion of approximately 5 armed personnel of your side, who illegally crossed the Military Demarcation Line in the vicinity of 38° 19' 10" North,

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/99

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: 127° 16' 08" East, and intruded into the portion of the Demilitarized Zone of our side south of Military Demarcation Line markers number 0576 - 0577, at approximately 0230 hours on the morning of 10 April 1956, in flagrant disregard and violation of paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Armistice Agreement.

When our side received the report of this incident we immediately, in accordance with paragraphs 25d, e and f, and paragraph 26 of the Armistice Agreement, called for a meeting of Joint Observer Team No. 3 in order to establish the true facts and to settle any violation which may have occurred. The uncooperative attitude and attempts by your Joint Observer Team officer to confuse the witnesses, who were attempting to tell in simple terms what occurred, are typical of your refusal to comply with either the letter or spirit of the Armistice Agreement. The civil police who were on sentry duty were not coached as witnesses, nor were they expected to be able to give their own impressions of what happened in indentical language or complete agreement.

It is obvious that your side has no interest in settling any incident by establishing the truth so that the personnel of either side who commit violations may be properly disciplined. Despite your denials it has been conclusively established by United Nations Command investigation that your civil police attempted to raid and capture a number of United Nations Command sentry personnel at the above location in our area south of the Military Demarcation Line. However, due to the alertness and early detection of your side's patrol by the United Nations Command civil police, they were taken by surpirse, challenged, and instead of halting, opened fire on the United Nations Command Demilitarized Zone civil police. They were forced to withdraw northward across the Military Demarcation Line to your territory.

Our side charges that this illegal and provocative action

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 1/17/24

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: by your hostile forces, which openly violated the Armistice Agreement, had been planned and carried out in retaliation or retribution for the previous series of defections or desertions from your side, which are factual incidents and fully known by both sides.

After examination of the findings, including the incorrect or premature reporting through propaganda media of your side, and your other allegations of precise numbers of shots fired at specific places, times and dates, our side has determined that your charges and allegations are false. United Nations Command personnel did not violate the areas of the Demilitarized Zone under your control on 30 March, just as our side was not involved in your similar alleged incidents reported to the United Nations Command on 13 and 14 February 1956.

Again the United Nations Command emphatically denies these false charges and protests your attempts to use the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate agencies as media for your propaganda. We further charge your side with utter disregard and violation of paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Armistice Agreement by sending armed personnel into the United Nations Command portion of the Demilitarized Zone on the morning of 10 April 1956, and wantonly attacking with gun-fire a civil police guard post of the United Nations Command side.

COL LI: I acknowledge receipt of credential of the new appointed Secretary of your side. We will return the credential through the Duty Officer.

CAPT ROSCOE: Noted.

COL LI: Our side has made thorough internal investigations into the so-called incident in which your side alleged that armed personnel of our side entered into the portion of your side of the Demilitarized Zone to fire on the post of the civil police of your side. As a result it has been proved

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lyd, NARA, Date 1/17/89

(CONT'D)
COL LI: that none of our personnel have crossed the Military Demarcation Line and fired at all at the time your side alleged it. The fact that none of our personnel have been involved at all in the so-called incident alleged by your side has been confirmed clearly as a result of the joint investigation conducted on April 11, 1956, by both components of the Joint Observer Team No. 3.

Your side alleged that not a small number of both sides were engaged in shootings of more than 40 minutes, but your side refused to provde any material evidences for proving it, and refused to present the scene where the shootings allegedly took place. The statements of the four members of the civil police of your side, the so-called witnesses, were all that your side could offer as evidences. It is, however, a clear matter of logic, even to a small child, that the civil police of your side, trained by your side, cannot be impartial witnesses to both sides in a joint investigation of a so-called incident conducted by your side for certain purposes. Of course your side might have a hope that the statements made, even by these kind of so-called witnesses, would serve to prove the allegation of your side.

However, contrary to your expectation, it has been all exposed through the statement of the so-called witnesses of your side, how hastily and how clumsily your side concocted the incident. This is because the so-called witnesses could not move their tongues as trained in advance by your side. According to the record of the joint investigation into this incident, conducted by the Joint Observer Team No. 3, the time when the so-called incident occurred was not the daybreak of the 10th, as your side alleged, but it can never be determined when it was. The so-called witness, Hong Tong O, stated that "I will state regarding the incident occurred on the 8th and the 9th"; and the so-called witness, Pak Chon Hum, stated

1205

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LPW, NARA, Date 4/17/24

(CONT'D)
COL LI:

that the time when the incident occurred was "the daybreak of of the 9th".

Furthermore, the incident was not caused by "unprovoked firing" from any intruders, as your side alleged. In reply to the question put forth by Lt. Col. Van Hook, Senior Member of your side, "Who did fire first?", the so-called witness, Hong Tong O, said "Lee Yun Hui fired first". The witness, Lee Yun Hui, a civil police of your side, has confirmed the statement of Hong Tong O by stating that "I made the signal when I heard the strange noise near my duty point. I heard rustles at the place 70 meters away from the point where the flashlight was flashed and about 50 meters ahead of me I fired a shot as I thought apparently somebody was climbing up. Then a shot was heard near the flashlight."

None of the so-called witnesses offered by your side have insisted that the so-called intruders were armed personnel of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, as your side alleged. All that they said was that they had seen and heard was several "flashing lights", the "howls of animals", "rustles" and "shootings". None of the witnesses offered by your side have insisted that they had seen anybody come from north to the south. They only said that around 0500 hours our time, that is a few hours after the shootings ended, they saw through the binoculars four or five unidentified men going to the northern valley, several hundred meters away from the place where the shootings allegedly took place.

The witnesses offered by your side thus gave the statement quite contrary to your allegation. Hereupon Lt. Col. Van Hook, Senior Member of your side, was obliged to state twice that the witnesses were in "confusion". It is quite natural that the witnesses of your side were in "confusion", as Lt. Col. Van Hcok stated. This is because the witnesses failed to state the truth and forgot a part of the contents included in the text

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJW, NARA, Date 4/17/99

(CONT'D)
COL LI:

of the fabricated statement which your side made them rehearse in advance. If they had been stating the truth they would not have been "confusion", while stating what they eye-witnessed scarcely 30 hours before.

Confronting such circumstances your side should withdraw its false allegation, but Lt. Col. Van Hook, of your side, stupidly played the premeditated and clumsy farce without any modification. After the hearing of the witnesses Lt. Col. Van Hook, of your side, read out the same draft special report which had already been typed at Panmunjom and which concluded with "in view of the facts developod through investigation on the spot it is obvious that the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side violated paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Armistice Agreement by sending armed personnel of its side into the United Nations Command portion of the Demilitarized Zone and wantonly attacked the civil police post of the United Nations Command side". Both components of the Joint Observer Team No. 3 have never made on-the-spot investigation except for the hearing of the witnesses. To the question of Lt. Col. Kim Sang Kun, Senior Member of our side, in regard to this, Lt. Col. Van Hook, of your side, was embarrassed and said "I would say it was in the vicinity of the scene". However, no investigation "in the vicinity of the scene" has been made, until this time today, except for the hearing of the witnesses.

The reason why your side rejected on-the-spot investigation and refused to provide effective material evidences is self-evident as well. This is because neither the "scene of shootings" nor evidence exists. Accordingly, it has become clear that such a incident as your side alleged has never occurred and that both allegations of your side and the statements made by the civil police of your side are entirely false. It is obvious that if the shooting

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By LJM, NARA, Date 1/17/39

(CONT'D) COL LI: incident really occurred in the territory of your side it might be farce forced by the personnel of your side who was frightened by the "howling of animals" or the shadows of their fellows.

Therefore, our side denies the allegation of your side. At the same time I demand that your side should refrain in the future from committing such unwarranted acts of slandering our side by fabricating facts of non-existence so as to cover up its incessant violations of the Armistice Agreement and to pursue certain political purposes.

The provocative firings by the members of the civil police of your side, with which our side charged your side on previous occasions, are the facts with solid grounds. Since the above-mentioned incident took place in the broad daylight the personnel of our side could clearly witness the arm bands of civil police indicating the members of civil police of your side. The South Korean army uniforms worn by them, and the M-1 rifles carried by them, and also the entire process of firings by the members of the civil police of your side, could be clearly eye-witnessed. Your side bluntly denied, in an irresponsible manner, the violations of the Armistice Agreement perpetrated by your side, but they can never be obliterated, nor can your side escape its due responsibility.

I stress once again that your side should take proper measures to prevent such provocative acts from being perpetrated in the future.

CAPT ROSCOE: The long detailed statement you have just made is exactly the answer we expected, since you have carefully repeated the false conclusions of your Joint Observer Team officer. Your statement is a repetition of the Pyongyang radio broadcast, made at 2200 hours our time on 13 April 1956, and is noted as such. Your concentration on irrelevant details and conclusions, based on nothing but the imagination of your Joint Observer Team

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
CAPT ROSCOE: officer, while at the same time completely avoiding the basic issue, is a well-known tactic.

The facts are all contained in my first statement and the report submitted by our Joint Observer Team Senior Member. I will not waste time repeating them.

I have another subject to discuss.

At the meeting of the Secretaries held on 4 April 1956, your side alleged that the United Nations Command military aircraft had intruded into the air space over the territory of your side on 2 March 1956 and again on 23 March 1956. These alleged incidents have been thoroughly investigated. No United Nations Command aircraft were in the air in the vicinity, or at the time, that your side alleged the violations to have occurred. Your charges have no factual basis and are therefore denied.

I have nothing further.

COL LI: As has already been refuted thoroughly by me, the allegation of your side is entirely ridiculous fabrication. If the incident occurred as presented by your side, why didn't your side present effective material evidences? Except for the testimonies given by the civil police of your side, which were not attested by any effective evidence and which were full of confusions from beginning to end, by what means does your side attempt to prove its allegation? As has been made clear already, your side has not and cannot have any grounds.

Nevertheless, your side had mobilized all its news agencies to make noise of slandering our side, even before the real state of affairs has been confirmed through the joint investigation, and after the joint investigation of your side has been involved in false propaganda to deceive the world people by distorting the fact. Along side of it you have today resorted to a series of lengthy false charges against our side,

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 867400
By lgw, NARA, Date 1/17/29

(CONT'D)
COL LI: in accordance with the premeditated plan of your side. It is obvious why your side is now doing so. This is because your side is attempting to give Syngman Rhee trumpet blowers of "March to the North" advantage in the forthcoming presidential election by creating a tense atmosphere in Korea, and on the other hand to cover up the exposed criminal acts of your side in perpetrating hostile acts against our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement since the armistice.

Nevertheless, none of the world people will be deceived by such clumsy practice of your side. Now the world people know clearly that our side, since the armistice, has been strictly observing the Armistice Agreement, and the agreements between the both sides. It is a well-known fact to the world people that since the armistice your side has on the contrary sent armed personnel to intrude into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone and the territory under the military control of our side on 22 occasions, so as to perpetrate armed attacks, also other provocative hostile acts, and has sent various types of combat aircraft to intrude into the air above the territory of our side to perpetrate hostile acts on 509 occasions, in serious violation of the Armistice Agreement.

No amount of fabrications and slanders of your side can either eliminate or cover up such iron-clad facts. I advise your side to give up immediately the unwarranted acts of slandering our side without any ground and to stop inventing such fabrications again in the future. Your side cannot deny, under any pretext, the deliberate violations of the Armistice Agreement in which your side sent the military aircraft of your side to intrude into the territory of our side. All the incidents with which our side charged your side have solid basis and have been established by the strict surveillance of the ground observers and radars of our side.

I demand that your side give up immediately the unwarranted

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(CONT'D)
COL LI: attitude to evade the responsibilities, stop violations of the Armistice Agreement by the provocative hostile acts, and take practical measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

I have another subject.

It was found by our side that the Military Demarcation Line marker numbers 0266, 0269, 0270, 0271, 0273, 0282, 0284, 0286, 0288, 0290, 0291 and 0548, within the "B" Sector of the Military Demarcation Line, for which our side is responsible, were completely or partly burned by fire. Our side has correctly repaired the above mentioned Military Demarcation Line markers, burned by fire, in accordance with the prescribed form and manner. If your side deems it necessary for both sides to make a joint checking to ascertain the correctness, our side is ready to have them checked jointly by the Joint Observer Teams.

Now I should like to know your views on this.

CAPT ROSCOE: The press of the free world may print what it pleases when it pleases. If the Republic of Korea press chose to print the true facts regarding an incident based on the reports furnished by their own forces, this has nothing to do with the Military Armistice Commission nor with the Joint Observer Team investigation.

The remainder of your repetitious propaganda statement is noted as such.

We will take your proposal to inspect the Military Demarcation Line markers under consideration and will send the reply through the Joint Duty Officer.

COL LI: Since I have already refuted thoroughly your allegation I am not interested in repeating.

CAPT ROSCOE: I propose we recess until either side has something further to bring up.

COL LI: Agreed.

- Meeting adjourned at 1450 hours -

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