

Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission  
for Korea

SWISS DELEGATION

Panmunjom, 8. Juni 1956.

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|-------|------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| an    | SN   |  |  |  |  | Re/pr |
| Datum | 7.6. |  |  |  |  | 8/8   |
| Von   |      |  |  |  |  |       |
|       | EFD  |  |  |  |  |       |
|       | Ref. |  |  |  |  |       |

Bericht No. 157

Herr Bundesrat,

1. An der 255. NNSC-Sitzung vom 31. Mai 1956 wurde im Anschluss an die üblichen Geschäfte zunächst der von den Sekretären vorgelegte Evaluationsentwurf über den Personal- und Materialverkehr im Monat April 1956 zuhanden der MAC verabschiedet.

Unmittelbar vor Sitzungsbeginn war der Brief vom Chefdelegierten UNC MAC General Gard, vom 31. Mai 1956 betr. provisorische Suspendierung der NNSC-Tätigkeit in Südkorea eingetroffen. Der Brief wurde auf die Traktandenliste genommen und ausgelesen, für die Behandlung indessen eine spätere ausserordentliche Sitzung in Aussicht genommen. Nachdem ich Ihnen den Brief in extenso bereits auf raschestem Wege zugestellt habe, finden Sie beiliegend eine Kontrollkopie.

Zum Schluss der Sitzung nahm die Kommission Abschied vom tschechoslowakischen Chefdelegierten General Taus, welcher der NNSC seit rund einem Jahr angehört hatte.

Für Ihre Sammlung finden Sie beiliegend die Protokolle der 254. und 255. NNSC-Sitzungen vom 24./31. Mai 1956 (je 2 Exemplare).

2. a) Die Arbeit in der NNSC während der ersten Juni-Woche war durch das ultimative Schreiben der UNC-Seite vom 31. Mai 1956 gekennzeichnet. General Gard teilte darin im Auftrage des UNC-Oberkommandierenden der NNSC mit, dass das Kommando der Vereinten Nationen in dem seiner militärischen Kontrolle unterstellten Gebiet die Durchführung der die NNSC und ihre (festen und mobilen) Inspektionsteams betreffenden Bestimmungen des Waffenstillstandsabkommens "vorläufig einstellen" werde, mit Beginn "etwa in einer Woche". Dieser zweifellos ausserordentliche Schritt wurde begründet mit den von der Nordseite praktizierten Obstruktionen und Verletzungen des

Herrn Bundesrat Max Petitpierre  
Chef des Eidg. Politischen Departements

B e r n

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Armistice Agreement in Verbindung mit dem obstruktiven Verhalten der tschechisch/polnischen Vertreter in der NNSC und den Kontrollteams. Die Massnahme, so heisst es im Brief General Gard weiter, stelle eine minimale Selbstschutzmassnahme dar und lasse im übrigen das Waffenstillstandsabkommen unverändert in Kraft. Die Suspendierung der die NNSC beschlagenden AA-Bestimmungen bleibe solange wirksam als die Nordseite in ihrer "Fehlerhaftigkeit" verharre. Abschliessend wird erklärt, dass die festen Inspektionsgruppen in Nordkorea ihre Aufgabe nicht hätten erfüllen können und daher ihre Beibehaltung ebenfalls zwecklos geworden sei.

b) Ueber die wesentlichen Phasen der Behandlung des UNC-Briefes habe ich Sie jeweils auf direktem Wege unterrichtet gehalten. Ich möchte mir aber vorbehalten, auf einige mir besonders bedeutsam erscheinende Aspekte in einem der nächsten Berichte noch eingehender zu sprechen zu kommen.

Die vier Chefdelegierten trafen sich am Montagvormittag, 4. Juni, zu einer ersten mehrstündigen informellen Aussprache, wobei sich rasch zeigte, dass die Polen und Tschechen den Ernst der Situation richtig einschätzten. Hinsichtlich der Frage eines an die MAC zu richtenden Schreibens verrieten sie vorerst - was eigentlich überraschend anmutete - deutlich die Tendenz, das Problem des Rückzuges der Teams auf der Basis des UNC-Ultimatums vom 31. Mai 1956 zu erledigen. In der Folge indessen wendete sich ihr Interesse in steigendem Masse dem schwedischen Kompromissvorschlag vom 10. März 1956 zu. Sie hielten auch dafür, den Rückzug der Teams ohne weiteren Verzug, und ohne die der NNSC übergeordnete Military Armistice Commission zu begrüessen, zu verwirklichen, mit welchem Vorhaben auch mein schwedischer Kollege stark sympathisierte. Demgegenüber vertrat ich den Standpunkt, dass einerseits jede Beurteilung der Situation und speziell die Befassung der MAC auf Grund der gegebenen Umstände zu erfolgen hätte, und dass andererseits aus rechtlichen Gründen und in Uebereinstimmung mit dem AA wie auch mit Rücksicht auf die allgemeine Würde der Kommission eine vorgängige formelle Genehmigung der MAC für den Rückzug der Teams angestrebt werden sollte. Einer ultimativen Aufforderung (von irgendeiner Seite) sollte nur bei erwiesener Dringlichkeit

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bezw. Unausweichlichkeit stattgegeben werden. Meine Kollegen schlossen sich im Verlauf der Diskussion dem von mir aufgezeigten Vorgehen an.

c) Auf den späteren Nachmittag des gleichen Tages wurde alsdann die 256. NNSC-Sitzung vom 4. Juni 1956 einberufen. Sie diente im wesentlichen dazu, dem schwedischen Delegierten, der in der Zwischenzeit Instruktionen aus Stockholm erhalten hatte, eine Erklärung abzugeben, worin er massgeblich unter Hinweis auf die ultimative UNC-Mitteilung vom 31. Mai den Vorschlag unterbreitete, der MAC den Rückzug aller festen Teams zu empfehlen.

Während eines anschliessenden Sitzungsunterbruches von mehr als zwei Stunden wurden alsdann die Einzelheiten des Briefentwurfes an die MAC besprochen. Meinem Ersuchen entsprechend wurde hingegen die formelle Genehmigung des Briefes auf den nächsten Tag verschoben.

d) Die 257. NNSC-Sitzung vom 5. Juni 1956 enthielt als wichtigstes Geschäft die Verabschiedung des Empfehlungsbriefes an die MAC betreffend den Rückzug der Subteams aus Nord- und Südkorea. Eine veränderte Lage war insofern eingetreten, als in der Nacht des Vortages ein Schreiben des Chefdelegierten der KPA/CPV-Seite eingegangen war (Beilage). General Jung protestierte darin vorerst im zu erwartenden scharfen Ton gegen die UNC-Ankündigung vom 31. Mai, um alsdann sein Einverständnis damit auszudrücken, dass die NNSC einen temporären Rückzug der Teams auf der Basis des schwedischen Kompromissvorschlages vom 10. März 1956 durchführe.

Der Pole wie der Tscheche gaben ihrer Auffassung Ausdruck, dass diese Mitteilung der Nordseite nunmehr ohne weitere Befassung der MAC die unverzügliche Rückberufung der Teams erlaube. In einer erneuten Recess-Diskussion hielt ich indessen daran fest, dass die Zustellung einer entsprechenden Empfehlung an die MAC weiterhin die sauberste Lösung darstelle, wobei es allerdings angezeigt sei, den Brief der Nordseite ebenfalls im fraglichen Schreiben an die MAC zu erwähnen. Meinen Ueberlegungen schlossen sich der Pole und alsdann auch die übrigen Delegierten an. Einer endgültigen Bereinigung und Genehmigung des Briefes stand damit nichts mehr im Wege. Vor Unterzeichnung gab ich die Ihnen telegraphisch gemeldete Erklärung ab, worin ich das Problem eines Rückzuges der Teams im weiteren Zusammenhang und insbesondere unter dem

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Gesichtspunkt bisheriger schweizerischer Bestrebungen beleuchtete. Ich hob hervor, dass die Schweiz ihr Mandat in Korea nicht nur für diejenige Partei, durch welche sie ernannt worden sei, ausübe, sondern treuhänderisch für beide Seiten. Eine Ermächtigung zum Rückzug der Teams sollte, wenn immer möglich, durch eine formelle Erlaubnis der MAC erfolgen. Ich bemerkte sodann, dass die künftige schweizerische Haltung gegenüber der NNSC von der weiteren Entwicklung abhängen werde. Nachdem auch meine Kollegen eine kurze Erklärung abgegeben hatten, wurde das Empfehlungsschreiben an die Waffenstillstandskommission unterzeichnet (Beilage). Der Wochenpräsident wurde beauftragt, die Subteams über die aktuelle Lage angemessen orientiert zu halten.

3. a) An der 258. Sitzung der NNSC vom 7. Juni 1956 wurde der neue tschechische Chefdelegierte, Major General Oldrich CHYLE, in der Kommission willkommen geheissen. Es handelt sich um einen langjährigen Berufsdiplomaten, der sich als erster tschechischer Delegierter in der NNSC des Englischen als Verhandlungssprache bedient. General Chyle führte sich mit einer längeren Antrittserklärung ein, worin er die "Friedenssehnsucht der ganzen Menschheit" der "obstruktiven Haltung der UNC-Seite" gegenüber stellte.

Nach Erledigung der üblichen Geschäfte überraschte Minister Morski mit einer sehr scharfen und polemischen Attacke gegen die UNC-Seite, wobei er deutlich seinem aufgestauten Aerger über die in den letzten Wochen von der Südseite vorgebrachten massiven Anschuldigungen gegenüber den Polen und Tschechen Luft machte. Minister Morski bot eine Art Rückschau über das Geschehen seit 1953 und warf dem UNC (im Verein mit der USA und der Syngman Rhee-Regierung) fortgesetzte Obstruktion des AA und der NNSC vor. Seine Erklärung mündete in einer scharfen Kritik gegenüber dem UNC-Ultimatum vom 31. Mai 1956 aus. Er zitierte verschiedentlich Aussagen früherer schweizerischer Chefdelegierter in Verbindung mit der Behauptung, dass die polnisch/tschechischen NNSC-Mitglieder jederzeit eine streng-objektive Haltung eingenommen hätten. Ich wies in einer Gegenerklärung zunächst darauf hin, dass es zu bedauern wäre, wenn diese "politisierende" Diskussionsweise in der

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NNSC Schule machen sollte. Sodann stellte ich fest, dass eine objektive Würdigung der Entwicklung in der NNSC auch die früheren Widerstände seitens der KPA/CPV sowie der Polen und Tschechen einschliessen müsste. Ich behielt mir im übrigen vor, auf die Angelegenheit zurückzukommen, ebenso mein schwedischer Kollege.

b) Die Waffenstillstandskommission, die zur gleichen Zeit wie die NNSC tagte, war zu keiner gemeinsamen Antwort auf das Empfehlungsschreiben der NNSC vom 5. Juni gelangt. Unmittelbar nach Schluss der NNSC-Sitzung traf denn auch bereits die einseitige Antwort der Nordseite im NNSC HQ ein (Beilage). Darin erklärte General Jung seine Zustimmung mit dem von der NNSC empfohlenen Rückzug der Teams, unter zwei Bedingungen. Erstens dürften die Funktionen und die Autorität der NNSC und ihrer Teams keine Veränderung erfahren; sodann sei der Rückzug aus dem Norden und dem Süden eine temporäre Massnahme, wobei die NNSC berechtigt bleibe, Inspektionsteams wiederum nach den Einfuhrhäfen zu entsenden, falls eine der Waffenstillstandsparteien eine "wohlfundierte" Klage bezüglich irgendeiner Verletzung des AA durch die andere Partei vorbringe. Es ist bemerkenswert, dass General Jung in dieser verklausulierten Zustimmungserklärung den Boden des schwedischen Kompromissvorschlages vom 10. März 1956, welcher eine Wiederentsendungskompetenz direkt für die NNSC vorsah, verlassen hat. Damit stimmte der Norden praktisch dem Rückzug der Teams zu.

Wie mir General Gard anlässlich einer informellen Besprechung erklärte, ist nicht mehr damit zu rechnen, dass die Südseite die NNSC-Empfehlung an die MAC vom 5. Juni zustimmend beantworten wird. Vielmehr sei zu erwarten, dass das UNC an seinem ultimativen Standpunkt vom 31. Mai festhalten und der NNSC in den allernächsten Tagen eine definitive Frist zur Einstellung der Kontrolltätigkeit in Südkorea und zum Rückzug in die Demilitarisierte Zone ansetzen wird.

4. Die Militärische Waffenstillstandskommission (MAC), die seit Ende Februar 1956 nicht mehr zusammengetreten war, hielt in der Berichtsperiode insgesamt drei Sitzungen ab. Die Diskussion, über deren wesentlichen Verlauf ich Sie jeweils auf direktem Wege unterrichtete, drehte sich fort-

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während um das UNC-Ultimatum vom 31. Mai. Das Verhandlungsklima war charakterisiert durch gegenseitige Beschuldigungen massivster Art, die stark auf Vorgängen aus den Jahren 1953 bis 1955 basierten. Die UNC-Seite hielt entschlossen an ihrem Standpunkt vom 31. Mai fest und eine wirkliche Einigung wurde in keiner Richtung erzielt. Im Anschluss an die Sitzungen hielt der Vertreter der Südseite, General Gard, jeweils vor zahlreichen Journalisten längere Pressekonferenzen ab.

./. Zu Ihrer vollständigen Dokumentation finden Sie beiliegend die  
./. Protokolle der 70. und 71. MAC-Sitzungen vom 31. Mai/4. Juni 1956, einschliesslich einer UNC-Pressemitteilung vom erstgenannten Datum.

5. Die Presse-Publikationen im Zusammenhang mit dem UNC-Ultimatum vom 31. Mai 1956 waren sehr vielfältig und aufschlussreich. So machten insbesondere die meisten südkoreanischen Zeitungen kein Hehl daraus, dass sie die Suspendierung lediglich als Zwischenphase zur endgültigen Liquidierung der NNSC und der Aufkündigung des AA betrachten.

./. In der Beilage übermittle ich Ihnen

- Ausschnitt aus "Stars & Stripes" vom 2. Juni 1956, "UNC to evict red truce inspectors";
- Auszug aus "The Korea Times" vom 2. Juni 1956, "Expulsion is not enough", Erklärung des amtierenden südkoreanischen Aussenministers;
- "The Korean Republic" vom 31. Mai 1956, Editorial: "Not far enough";
- "The Korean Republic" vom 2. Juni 1956, "Expulsion of NNSC hailed by free world", "Only the beginning";
- "The Korean Republic" vom 5. Juni 1956, Editorial: "The Armistice must go".

Genehmigen Sie, Herr Bundesrat, die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichneten Hochachtung.

*F. Real*

FRITZ REAL,  
Chef der schweizerischen  
Delegation in der NNSC für Korea

Beilagen & Verteiler s. S.7

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- √ Beilagen:
1. Brief Gen. Gard vom 31. Mai 1956
  2. Protokolle 254. und 255. NNSC-Sitzungen für Sammlung
  3. Brief Gen. Jung Kook Rok vom 4. Juni 1956
  4. Brief NNSC an MAC vom 5. Juni 1956
  5. Brief Gen. Jung Kook Rok vom 7. Juni 1956
  6. Protokolle 70. und 71. MAC-Sitzungen
  7. UNC Pressemitteilung vom 31. Mai 1956
  8. Presseauschnitt aus "Stars & Stripes" vom 2. Juni 1956
  9. Presseauszug aus "The Korea Times" vom 2. Juni 1956
  10. "The Korean Republic" vom 31. Mai 1956
  11. "The Korean Republic" vom 2. Juni 1956
  12. "The Korean Republic" vom 5. Juni 1956

Verteiler:

|  |     |                      |
|--|-----|----------------------|
| <u>Chef des Eidg. Politischen Departements</u> | (3) | <u>m.B. 1-12</u>     |
| Chef des Personellen der Armee                 | (1) | m.B. 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11 |
| Legation Tokyo                                 | (1) | o.B.                 |
| Delegationschef                                | (2) |                      |
| Sekretariat                                    | (1) |                      |

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 NNSC Doc. 275 / SR 255  
 31 May 1956  
 Original ENGLISH

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.

s/ .....  
 t/ R. G. GARD  
 Major General, USA  
 Senior Member

Bu/CH



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 NNSC / PV 254  
 24 May 1956  
 Orig. ENGLISH

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, Sweden  
 Executive Secretary

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 unanimous 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 satisfactory 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 / SR 255  
 31 May 1956  
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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 & NNIST: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 Moraki,<br>Minister Reul,<br>General Taus, | Poland<br>Switzerland<br>Czechoslovakia |
|          | SECRETARIAT: | Mr. Galus,<br>Acting Executive Secretary.           | Poland                                  |

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:8 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 occasion 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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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 at 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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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 to respect 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 and  
 Chinese People's Volunteers side  
 Military Armistice Commission

Ke/CZ



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From: Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

To: Military Armistice Commission

Panmunjom, June 5, 1956.

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 195<sup>5</sup> 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.

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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.

s/.....  
t/Minister Morski  
Polish Member NNSC

s/.....  
t/Minister Real  
Swiss Member NNSC

s/.....  
t/General Taus  
Czechoslovak Member NNSC

s/.....  
t/General Bergenstrahle  
Swedish Member NNSC

C O P YJune 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 questions. 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 the 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.

- 2 -

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:

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

*Provisional subject  
announced by UNC.*

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION  
APO 72

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SEVENTIETH MEETING OF THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

- 31 May 1956 -

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

M GEN R G GARD, USA  
B GEN F C CROFT, USMC  
B GEN AHN KWANG HO, ROKA  
B GEN L M GUYER, USAF  
BRIG R B F FRISBY, UKA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY  
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

COL LO IN HI, KPA

Meeting convened - 1400 hours

UNC:

I have a statement to make.

I must return to an important matter, frequently discussed here in the past and discussed also in the tenth session of the United Nations General Assembly with no satisfactory result.

The Korean Armistice Agreement has been in effect for almost three years, and its primary objective - to stop the hostilities in Korea and prevent them from being renewed - continues to be met. The danger of general war in the Far East has been greatly diminished as a result.

At the same time there has been a notable and persistent failure of certain arrangements set up by the Armistice Agreement which were intended to contribute to the stability of the cease-fire. Among these are those arrangements concerning the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the reporting and inspection of introductions of military personnel and equipment into Korea. Those arrangements were intended to assure that both sides would comply with the agreed limitations, which are set forth in paragraphs 13c and d of the Armistice Agreement, on such introductions. In short, the primary object

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in establishing the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission was to prevent violations of the Armistice Agreement by providing a supervisory mechanism which would be enabled to make full and adequate inspections, which would thus be able to insure accurate reporting and compliance. ↓

At numerous meetings of the Military Armistice Commission the Senior Member of the United Nations Command delegation has protested at length actions and delinquencies of your side which have prevented these inspection arrangements from operating successfully. I shall therefore only summarize the situation today.

From the time the Armistice was concluded your side has continuously made illegal introductions without reporting them to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. When the United Nations Command has called for an inspection of these illegal introductions the Czech and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission have either vetoed such inspections or have 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 it 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, has faithfully observed the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and has 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. The ↓

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Armistice Agreement requires both sides to make detailed and prompt reports of all introductions of military personnel and equipment. During approximately the first six months following the beginning of the Armistice, the period during which your side made most of its illegal introductions, your side made only 11 Combat Materiel Reports to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, reporting the implausibly 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 1 June 1955 you submitted a somewhat larger number of Combat Materiel Reports, totaling 162. However, these still notably omit all references to aircraft and compare unfavorably with the 1969 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 400 and 500 such 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.

At the same time, Poland and Czechoslovakia, nominated by your side to participate in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, have refused to agree to inspections in North Korea, which your side opposed, or have delayed inspection until evidence of the violations could be removed. By virtue of constituting one-half of the membership of the commission, the Czech and Polish officers on the commission have enjoyed an unqualified veto power over any proposal laid before it. The members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission nominated by the United Nations Command, Sweden and Switzerland, have been truly neutrals in the accepted sense of the word. Their officers on the Neutral Nations Supervisory

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Commission have examined and decided each proposal or charge on its merits.

Besides this fundamental perversion of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, through actions of the Czech and Polish officers, which allow significant inspections only in the territory under the control of the United Nations Command, your side has employed additional tactics designed to frustrate the operations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the territory under your control. Your side has made introductions through other than approved ports-of-entry. In at least one place you constructed a railway bypass around a port-of-entry and introduced materiel and personnel over it. Your side has also restricted the activities of Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission teams, stationed in the ports-of-entry under your control, so as to prevent them from carrying out their duties - as when you scheduled inspections of trains at unreasonable hours, in the middle of the night, and when you failed to give the teams sufficient notice to permit them to appear to inspect a train passing through a port-of-entry.

Mobile team inspections in the North have also been frustrated. As the Swiss and Swedish members of team number 7 concluded, after attempting to carry out an inspection of airfields there, ". . . . the team was not in a position to conduct the investigation in a sufficiently thorough manner which would have allowed it to reach a convincing judgment . . . . " They explained this conclusion in detail by pointing out, inter alia, that your side had refused to make your records of aircraft movements available, and that their repeated requests to inspect even the nearest surroundings of airfields, whose alleged boundaries they doubted, were denied.

The United Nations Command, in contrast to the obstruction of your side, cooperated fully with the inspection teams sent to investigate your allegations of armistice violations.



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Teams number 9 and number 10 were shown records of aircraft movements pertinent to their investigation and were allowed to inspect aircraft on the field. As the Swiss and Swedish members of team number 10 concluded on April 26, 1955, I quote: ". . . no justified complaint can be made against the UNC side that it did not render the team such assistance as could be deemed necessary for the fulfillment of the investigation. Further, there is no ground for suspicions that the side did intentionally withhold informations relevant to the investigation. The investigations and the inspections were carried out in all the places especially indicated by the KPA/CPV side. However, not one single piece could be found of the many different items of combat materiel . . . enumerated in the charge. . . ."

The cooperation of the United Nations Command in the investigations by teams number 9 and number 10 in the south, and the difficulties expressed by team number 7 in the north, reflect a continuation of the situation described in a memorandum submitted to this Commission on May 7, 1954 by the Swiss and Swedish representatives on the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. At that time, after nearly a year's experience, they said, and I quote: "The United Nations Command side, . . . took from the beginning a broad view of its obligation and threw itself open to full control by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams stationed at the ports-of-entry in the territory under its military control. Partly on its own initiative and partly on request, it put at the disposal of the inspection teams all documents . . . relating to incoming and outgoing materiel . . . The inspection teams were therefore in a position to inspect and to report on any materiel they felt to be interested in . . . The Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side, on the other hand . . . never submitted any documents for inspection other than prior notification reports . . . the

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inspection teams were unable to check efficiently on other movements and this because of the stand taken by their Czechoslovak and Polish members . . . . . in the territory under the military control of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the inspection teams, thanks to their "veto" power, have kept those spot check controls to a bare minimum. . . . they have merely become a face-saving device devoid of any real significance. The inspection teams in the north have therefore never gained the insight in movements of materiel as have the inspection teams in the south."

The United Nations Command has made frequent formal requests in the Military Armistice Commission during these almost three years, most recently on February 25, 1956, that your side amend its behavior and comply with those provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement regulating the introduction of combat materiel and equipment. Your side has failed to meet these demands and has given no indication of any intention to do so. It must therefore be concluded that your side intends to continue in default on its reporting obligations. It must be further concluded that your side intends to continue its practice of exploiting the unneutral conduct of the Czech and Polish members in vetoing embarrassing inspections, and that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission will continue to be unable to detect and disclose the illegal introductions by your side.

The governments of Sweden and Switzerland have proposed repeatedly during recent months, to appropriate Czech, Polish and Chinese communist authorities, the withdrawal of the inspection teams to the Demilitarized Zone where both sides would continue to report to the Commission. This reasonable proposal has been rejected repeatedly by your side. Most recently, in its note of April 9, 1956 to the nations represented in the United Nations Command, the Chinese

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communist regime took the position that this problem could not be solved until the problems of unification of Korea and withdrawal of troops are solved. Consequently, it has become necessary to invoke the remedies available to the United Nations side to meet the situation created by the defaults to which I have referred. Your side, and also the Czech and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, have failed to carry out faithfully important provisions of the Armistice Agreement. Therefore, the United Nations side, as a party to that agreement, is entitled to take steps necessary to protect itself from the consequences of such unwarranted conduct. Accordingly, you are no longer privileged to take advantage of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement which have been violated and frustrated by your conduct, and that of the Czech and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The United Nations side has exhibited the greatest caution and forbearance in this matter. We have pursued every other practicable alternative course to redress the situation. The course we must now adopt is carefully adjusted to the violations and frustrations, and to the burdens and injury involved, and is the least we must do to protect our legitimate interests under the Armistice Agreement by lawful, peaceful and reasonable steps.

Because of these obstructions and violations of your side, and the conduct of the Czech and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, the United Nations Command is hereby notifying your side, and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its subordinate teams at Inchon, Pusan and Kunsan, that the United Nations Command will provisionally suspend, during the time that your 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

UNC:  
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Command of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and  
Neutral Nations Inspection Teams.

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.

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.

Finally, since for the reasons above stated, the Neutral  
Nations Supervisory Commission teams in the north have not  
been able to accomplish their purpose, we see no purpose in  
their remaining there.

KPA/CPV:

I propose the recess for an hour.

UNC:

Your proposal is accepted.

(Meeting recessed at 1445 - reconvened at 1545)

KPA/CPV:

Today your side has repeated, as you yourself stated,  
the hackneyed allegation which was already refuted thoroughly  
by our side. As all the facts and relevant records prove, it is  
precisely your side that has violated the important provisions  
of the Armistice Agreement after the armistice. All the  
difficulties encountered by the Neutral Nations Supervisory  
Commission since its establishment were also incurred  
fundamentally by the unwarranted acts of your side. On many  
occasions our side had already charged, and proved it, at the  
meetings of the Military Armistice Commission.

After the armistice our side has consistently observed the  
spirit and the terms of the Armistice Agreement, while all along  
respecting and sincerely assisting the Neutral Nations  
Supervisory Commission, since the inception of its establishment.  
Furthermore, our side has exerted every effort to defend the

KPA/CPV:  
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Armistice Agreement and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission from being destroyed by your side. Notwithstanding the various difficulties fundamentally incurred by your side, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is a necessary and useful institution of peace, which has basically performed its functions by the concerted efforts of its members to supervise the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, and is playing a positive role in insuring the consolidation of the Korean Armistice and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Your side does not want to consolidate the Korean Armistice and to convert it to an everlasting peace and is obstructing the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. This is once again evidenced by the fact that your side has rejected the recent proposal of the governments of our side to convoke a conference of the countries concerned so as to negotiate the questions concerning the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the peaceful unification of Korea, etc.

Your side, which does not want to convert the Korean Armistice into everlasting peace, and opposes the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, has been long since hostile to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, obstructed its legal activities in every way and have resorted to various machinations to eliminate it and disrupt the Armistice Agreement.

It is obvious to everybody that a series of hackneyed false allegations, again repeated by your side today, to slander our side, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and some of its members, are nothing but repetitions of the despicable acts to justify the elimination of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the destruction of the Armistice Agreement and to shift the responsibility on our side by reversing right and wrong. I categorically deny the series of false allegations repeated by your side today.

Today your side has at last unmasked itself and openly

KPA/CPV;  
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announced its attempt to directly wreck a part of the Armistice Agreement. The Armistice Agreement was established by the agreement between the two sides and is an integral hold on the provisions which are inseparable component parts. None of these provisions can ever be revised or annulled by the other side at its own will.

I warn your side that in case your side takes unilateral action in this regard that your side should bear all the consequences arising therefrom.

UNC:

You have said only the things that you have said repeatedly before. You have introduced no facts and nothing new. Your statement is actually an admission that my statement is true and justified by the facts I cited. Also, your charge is incongruous with the statement I have just made.

It appears that your side did not fully comprehend the most important portion of our side's statement. The United Nations Command will therefore repeat that portion of the statement for you, and I quote:

" The United Nations side has exhibited the greatest caution and forbearance in this matter. We have pursued every other practicable alternative course to redress the situation. The course we must now adopt is carefully adjusted to the violations and frustrations, and to the burdens and injury involved, and is the least we must do to protect our legitimate interests under the Armistice Agreement by lawful, peaceful and reasonable steps.

" Because of these obstructions and violations of your side, and the conduct of the Czech and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Neutral Nations Inspection Sub-teams, the United Nations Command is now notifying your side, and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its subordinate teams at Inchon, Pusan and Kunsan, that the United Nations Command will provisionally suspend, during the time that your side continues in default,

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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 Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Neutral Nations Inspection Sub-teams. "

This statement clearly indicates that the United Nations Command is taking only such steps as are indispensable to the protection of its rights. The United Nations Command continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and limits its action only to the particular suspensions I have just repeated.

You have again stated that your side is making sincere efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, withdrawal of foreign troops, and reunification of Korea. All these important matters are in consonance with the Armistice Agreement, which was intended as a preliminary condition that would lead to a final peaceful settlement.

However, in your statement you have charged that it is the United Nations Command which is preventing the realization of these objectives of the Armistice Agreement. In this connection, your attention is directed to paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement which recommends, " . . . . to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

The United Nations Command side has sincerely tried, since signing the Armistice Agreement, to bring about such a recommended conference between representatives of the governments of both sides who were involved in the Korean conflict.

Less than 90 days after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, our side proposed, in the 24th Military Armistice Commission meeting, the selection of a building in this

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conference area to be used for a preliminary meeting to the political conference provided for in paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement. One month later your side selected a building for the conference. A meeting of governmental representatives of the sides was then convened at this site. Instead of seriously negotiating for the proposed conference, your side insisted on arrangements and conditions to which you were well aware the United Nations side could not assent.

In April 1954, a conference was held in Geneva for the intended purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. The 16 United Nations and Republic of Korea delegations attending this conference all shared a common viewpoint on the basic requirements and conditions for solution of the Korean issues. The proposals of the national delegates representing our side were positive and direct, and were in consonance with the United Nations position on Korea. However, these negotiations led to an impasse in the conference over differences on the two main issues --

- 1) recognition of the authority and competence of the United Nations to deal with Korean problems; and
- 2) United Nations supervision of free elections throughout Korea.

The positive efforts of the United Nations to seek an honorable and just solution of the Korean problem are well known. On the other hand the pronouncements and policies of the regimes represented by your side have been designed to nullify and block the sincere approach which our side has taken to achieve peace in Korea.

The achievement by peaceful means of a united, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government was, and still remains, the principle objective and mission of the United Nations in Korea. Since signing the Armistice Agreement it has been evident that your side has stood uncompromisingly on positions incompatible with this objective.



UNC:  
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The United Nations Command is always ready to accept for transmission to the governments involved any constructive and genuine proposals by your side for the achievement of the ultimate objectives of the Armistice Agreement. However, these proposals must be sincere expressions pointing toward bonafide negotiations in good faith.

Now is the time for your side to demonstrate its integrity and sincerity toward peace and unification in Korea by displaying honorable intentions and positive proposals which will contribute to the objective of the Armistice Agreement - its conclusion through political settlement.

KPA/CPV:

As our side has already substantiated repeatedly, and I have stated clearly today, your side does not want to consolidate the Korean Armistice and convert it into an everlasting peace, and thus obstructing the peaceful solution to the Korean question, as anticipated in the Armistice Agreement. Just now your side, again reversing right and wrong and slandering our side, has attempted to depict the picture as if it is your side itself that strives for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and it is our side that does off with it. For this purpose your side has ridiculously enough referred to the political conference envisaged in the paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement and the Geneva conference of 1954. In actuality, despite the sincere efforts made by our side to invoke the political conference prescribed by the Armistice Agreement, your side took an unwarranted approach to wreck it. You yourself cannot properly deny the fact that the preliminary efforts for the political conference itself was suspended due to the unilateral walkout by representatives of your side to the preliminary talks and the rejection by your side of our serious efforts to reconvene it.

At the Geneva conference in 1954 the government representatives of our side submitted just and reasonable proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and made every

KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

effort for the reasonable settlement of the question, but due to the unwarranted persistence of your side, as premeditated from the beginning by your side, the Geneva conference, for discussion of the Korean question, has come to conclude without attaining achievements. It is obvious, even to a small child, that the stand of your side was unreasonable and that the question could not be settled due to the refusal of our side to accept the false assertions of your side, and it is the despicable acts of your side to wreck the Geneva conference and obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

You have made once again the ridiculous pretension that your side is trying for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Then I would like to ask you two questions only. In spite of the fact that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is a useful institution for peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, who resorted and is resorting to every plot to eliminate it? In spite of the fact that all foreign troops should withdraw from Korea, in order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, who is opposing this and plotting to continuously station the American troops in South Korea? Who rejected the free traveling among the peoples of the north and the south and even prevents the exchange of their correspondence? Isn't it the American ruling circles of your side and the Syngman Rhee clique under their aegis? You can never deny this.

I would like to tell your side that I do hope that your side should speak of truth, in conformity with the very terminology of which your side is so fond of, and now is the time for your side also to seriously strive for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. No amount of pretension whatsoever on the part of your side can cover up its acts of unilateral disruption of the Korean Armistice Agreement and shirk your responsibility for it.

I once more warn your side that if your side committed

KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

the unilateral act in disregard as I have already stated, your side will bear entirely all the consequences arising therefrom.



UNC:

I must point out that there is no American occupation of Korea. There is a United Nations force which preserves the Armistice Agreement.

You continue repeating your worn-out phrases that have no connection with the statement I made. You have taken up the valuable time of this commission and I shall not dignify your statements by discussing them further.

If your side has nothing further to present for discussion, I propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.



KPA/CPV:

It is impossible to make the Korean people, and the people of the whole world, to believe that the American troops, forcibly stationing in the soil of the Korean people, against the will of the Korean people who demand their withdrawal, is not the occupation forces.



I agree to your proposal to recess.



\* Meeting adjourned at 1740 hours \*

HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
 MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION  
 APO 72

71  
 SEVENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

HELD AT MAC HQ AREA, KOREA

- 4 June 1956 -

MEMBERS PRESENT

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND:

M GEN R G GARD, USA  
 B GEN F C CROFT, USMC  
 B GEN AHN KWANG HO, ROKA  
 B GEN L M GUYER, USAF  
 BRIG R B F FRISBY, UKA

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY  
CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS:

M GEN JUNG KOOK ROK, KPA  
 M GEN JEN JUNG, CPV  
 COL LO IN HI, KPA  
 COL LEE CHONG BOM, KPA

\* Meeting convened - 1430 hours \*

KPA/CPV: I have a statement to make.

The Korean Armistice is a prerequisite of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question is not only the earnest desire of the Korean people but also is in complete conformity with the interests of all peace-loving countries and peoples over the world. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as an institution of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice, is playing a positive role in this connection. However, since the beginning of the establishment of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, your side has obstructed its legal activities by every means and has long since resorted to various plots to eliminate it.

At last your side announced at the 70th Military Armistice Commission meeting, held on 31 May, a unilateral decision to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in a certain period of time. Alongside of it your side committed an unwarranted act, without hesitation, in sending a letter to the Neutral Nations

KPA/CPV: Supervisory Commission unilaterally demanding withdrawal in a week  
(Cont'd) of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams stationed in the territory  
of your side.

Paragraph 61 of the Armistice Agreement makes it clear that "amendments and additions to this Armistice Agreement must be mutually agreed to by the commanders of the opposing sides", and paragraph 62 of the Armistice Agreement makes it clear that "the articles and paragraphs of this Armistice Agreement shall remain in effect until expressly superseded, either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides".

Therefore, the arbitrary act of your side to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams unilaterally is an illegal act which has seriously violated the spirit and letter of the Armistice Agreement in Korea. Accordingly, I announce clearly to your side that the arbitrary decision of your side to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams unilaterally is entirely invalid.

Since the Armistice, your side, always reversing right and wrong and distorting facts, has charged that our side violated the Armistice Agreement whenever its own violations of the Armistice Agreement were brought into light or when it planned to flagrantly violate the Armistice Agreement.

At the 70th Military Armistice Commission meeting, held on May 31, your side again reiterated its worn-out allegation, which was undoubtedly designed to justify the new illegal act of your side in unilaterally announcing that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams should withdraw from South Korea in one week and to shift its responsibility to our side. Therefore, notwithstanding the statements made already by our side on several occasions, I deem it necessary to refer once again to some matters on this occasion.

Owing to the obstruction of the United States, and the other countries concerned on your side, the question of the peaceful unification of Korea, and particularly the question of the withdrawal

KFA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

of all foreign forces from Korea, have long remained unsettled - and this naturally created certain difficulties for the member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Moreover, your side has obstructed by every means the legal activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, since the inception of its establishment, and resorted to all sorts of plots to eliminate it. Therefore, all the difficulties encountered by the member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in its work, have been fundamentally created by your side. In spite of this, at the 70th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on May 31, your side, again reversing right and wrong, repeated the hackneyed tunes that our side had, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, introduced reinforcing combat materiel into Korea and obstructed the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. However, such charges and slanders have no factual basis whatsoever. The fact is diametrically opposite to this. All the relevant records and iron-clad facts after the armistice prove that it is our side that has given full cooperation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, in consistent and strict observance of the Armistice Agreement; whereas it is precisely your side that has introduced illegally large quantities of combat materiel to arm the South Korean army, while obstructing the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by every means.

From the beginning of the work of Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at the designated ports-of-entry in South Korea, your side has obstructed, restricted and interfered in their work.

Your side has failed to submit with sincerity to the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams prior reports to guarantee their normal inspections. Accordingly, there have been quite a few cases in which the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams received the reports either too late for inspection of the reported matter or after the matter had already been closed.

The incoming of combat materiel, not informed of in advance,

KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

has been often found. To cite one of the examples, on September 4, 1953, the Neutral Nations Inspection Team at Pusan found by chance 106 mortars, caliber 4.2 inch. On September 4, 1953, while carrying out its routine inspection at the pier, the Neutral Nations Inspection Team at Pusan found by chance many boxes. The duty officer of your side at the pier of Pusan pretended that they were "supplies for PX". But it turned out to be a mortar tube, caliber 4.2 inch, instead of "supplies for PX". Thus, the Neutral Nations Inspection Team came to know that the boxes contained 106 disassembled mortars, caliber 4.2 inch. Similar cases not only took place in the early days of the armistice. The inspection team in Pusan reported to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that on November 8, 1954 the team conducted a spot-check inspection at the outport of Pusan during which 5,439,232 rounds of various ammunition, introduced by your side but not reported to the team, were found. The inspection team in Kunsan, in its cable No. 726, reported to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that on July 20, 1955 the whole team conducted a spot-check inspection at K-8 airport, during which it found that your side, without reporting to the team, introduced 38 B-26 combat aircraft, 35 of which had already been removed elsewhere. These are but a few instances.

At its 28th meeting, on September 5, 1953, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission adopted an instruction, according to which the teams can insist to go on board ships, in case they are not in a position to conduct inspections by any other method. However, your side rejected the request of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams to go on board ships for inspection.

At the 23rd meeting of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, held on August 29, 1953, it was decided that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams had "the right to require authorities on a spot-check basis to open such container". Nevertheless, your side rejected several times the requests of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams to open boxes.

Your side prohibited inspections to be carried out by the

KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, even at the places where inspection should be conducted. In the afternoon of January 20, and in the morning of January 21, 1954, your side made it impossible for the inspection team in Inchon to conduct inspections at the harbor. Your side did not allow the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams to conduct spot-check inspections respectively in Pusan on August 20, 1955 and in Taegu on August 8. At the same time, according to the report received from the team members in Pusan on August 20, 1955, since the Liaison Officer of your side forced the team to conduct inspections only from the helicopter, the team could not conduct an inspection of three million rounds of ammunition which had been introduced on August 18. Besides, for the purpose of obstructing normal inspections of the inspection team, on August 20, 1955, in Inchon, your side brought boxes containing combat materiel into the team compound and forced the inspection team to inspect them there. On January 16 this year, your side obstructed inspections even by deliberately deceiving Neutral Nations Inspection Sub-team members in Pusan. Namely, the helicopter of your side did not carry to the spot the sub-team members going to pier No. 1 for inspection but returned after circling over the port, and as a result it was impossible for the inspection team members to conduct inspections.

Furthermore, your side restricted the freedom of movement of Neutral Nations Inspection Team members in the area of the ports-of-entry, let them live within confined barbed-wire entanglements, and even escorted them by jail vans as if they were prisoners. I am not going to cite examples for it.

Your side also obstructed, restricted and interfered with Neutral Nations Mobile Teams in their work in the same way. In April 1955 your side did not allow Mobile Inspection Team No. 10 to enter and inspect seven places in Chinhae, indicated on the map, and forced the team to hear as witnesses only the personnel offered by your side. Furthermore, when Mobile Team No. 9 conducted investigations at Osan airfield on March 4, 1955, your side forbade to take documentary pictures, rejected the investigation of many shelters,



KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd) hangars and other airfield facilities on the taxi-ways, and only allowed the team to go around once the runway on jeeps for a short time of only 5 minutes.

In addition, your side has gone as far as to insult the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its members and threaten their safety by means of open violence. Such acts on your part already started since September 1953 when the personnel of your side manhandled Captain Larsson, a Swedish member of the Neutral Nations Inspection Team at Taegu while on his official duty, and such persecutions and threats have since then found their expression in various forms and ways. While clamoring that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has become too "ineffective" to perform any function, your side has instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to insult and threaten the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its members, and even fired upon them and threw bombs into their quarters. On July 30, 1954, Won Yong Duk, "provost marshal" of the Syngman Rhee clique, threatened to take "measures" if the Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission "do not get out right away"; and the following day, on July 31, 1954, at Inchon, Pusan, Kunsan, Seoul, and other places in the territory under the military control of your side, demonstrations were staged which were organized, directed and participated in by the local authorities and police. Thereafter, such demonstrations and threats have continued ever since. In the afternoon of July 31 several shots were fired in succession from outside into the living quarters of the members of the Neutral Nations Inspection Team at Pusan. On the night of August 1 three bombs were thrown into the compound of the Neutral Nations Inspection Team at Kunsan.

At the very moment when such serious incidents took place, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles openly slandered the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, supported the illegal violent acts being perpetrated at that time, and declared that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission should be eliminated. He was followed by General Hull, then Commander-in-Chief of your side, who also

KPA/CPV: indicated the similar attitude.  
(Cont'd)

On August 1, 1955, after Won Yong Duk made provocative threats against the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, under the instigation of U.S. high-ranking officials of your side, the Syngman Rhee clique, under the manipulation and aegis of your side, issued a provocative statement to the effect that they would seize by force the territory of our side south of the 38th parallel and dissolve the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. And then, on August 5, they sent to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea by 2400 hours on August 13 and threatening to resort to violence against the personnel who would not withdraw. For several months after this, they perpetrated provocative demonstrations threatening the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission throughout the territory of your side. At the same time these artificial incidents were capitalized by your side to further obstruct the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its inspection teams. It will be needless to enumerate detailed examples about this.

I have so far enumerated only extremely limited examples as to how your side has obstructed the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. But these are enough to prove that it is precisely your side that has obstructed the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Your side, however, keeps complete silence about these iron-clad facts, and even has tried to make it appear as if our side, and the Polish and Czechoslovak members, had prevented the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Yet your side cannot present any evidence at all sufficient to prove its own allegations, its only attempt being to deceive world opinion by adopting a unilateral assumption.

Since the very inception of the establishment of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, our side has been consistently adhering to its obligations, as imposed upon by the Armistice Agreement.

KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

Our side has been submitting in time, and in good faith, the reports on rotation of military personnel and replacement of combat materiel. Our side has submitted prior informations to the inspection teams in time. The results of the inspections have always been in conformity with the prior informations. The inspection teams stationed at the ports-of-entry in the territory of our side could always conduct spot-check inspections at any time at the inspection spots within the boundaries of the ports-of-entry, and our side has always rendered full assistance and cooperation to them. For instance, at Sinuiju and Manpo alone, from August 1953 to January 1956, the inspection teams could open for inspection cars carrying materiel not restricted by the Armistice Agreement, for a total of 88 times and boxes 46 times. Thus, the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams stationed at the northern ports-of-entry have been assured of their normal activities, with the full assistance of our side. Besides the fixed teams, in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, our side also gave full assistance to the mobile Neutral Nations Inspection Teams dispatched to the territory of our side.

Remarks made by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission personnel, including its members, records and documents, substantiate beyond doubt that our side has not obstructed but has assisted, as sincerely as possible, with the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission since the armistice. And, unlike in the territory of your side, no personnel of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams stationed in the territory of our side, have ever beaten up or fired and bombed to the danger of their lives, or openly blackmailed and intimidated. Also, unlike in the territory of your side, they have never been subjected to such restrictions as forcing them to live behind the confined barbed-wire entanglements and prohibiting them to stroll freely on streets, nor have they ever been escorted by transportation facilities with blackout windows. What is more, unlike in the territory of your side, they have never been subjected to any limitation in their legal

KPA/CFV:  
(Cont'd) inspection activities within the areas of the designated ports-of-entry, and there has never been a case in which effective inspection was not assured.

I will now state a few words regarding a number of arguments, customarily used by your side in an attempt to deceive the world people, even though they are ridiculous and have already been refuted. Your side, in an attempt to make it appear as if our side were introducing a large quantity of combat materiel without reporting to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, charged that our side was replacing extremely smaller amount of combat materiel than your side. With this, you have only proved objectively that your side is frantically preparing for war and our side is faithful to the spirit of the Armistice Agreement and standing firmly for peace.

As the people of the world are aware, our side consistently stands for peace and not war; for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, not the settlement "by force". On the basis of such a stand and policy, our side, from the very beginning of the armistice negotiations, has insisted upon the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and objected to a large quantity of rotation and replacement. After the achievement of the armistice, our side, on the basis of the above-mentioned stand and policy, has consistently and strictly observed the spirit and all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, and has withdrawn a large amount of military personnel and combat materiel out of Korea from the territory of our side. Even now, our side is still insisting upon the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Furthermore, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of our side, has proposed several times that the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced, and on May 31 decided to reduce 80,000 of the strength of the Korean People's Army, together with the equivalent military equipment and combat materiel by the end of August this year. In order to prevent the resumption of bloodshed in Korea, and to achieve the peaceful settlement of the Korean question,

KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

our side has made, and is making, sincere efforts. It is a self-evident logic, even for a small child, that our side has fundamentally no necessity whatsoever to replace a large quantity of combat materiel, much less to introduce combat materiel in violation of the Armistice Agreement. That is why, since the armistice, our side has replaced only a small number of combat materiel of vital necessity. All these replacements have always been reported in advance and inspected by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams without exception, and it has been proved that the reports of our side are always in accord with realities.

However, while ignoring this reasonable truth, distorting the just measures of our side proceeding from the peace policy, and trying to make this a pretext for uttering unfounded slanders against our side, your side repeats the ridiculous allegation that our side has introduced combat materiel without reporting to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, or bypassing the designated ports-of-entry.

Furthermore, your side, in order to justify these absurd allegations, clamors that our side allegedly introduced combat aircraft illegally after the armistice. The fact that our side had in its possession various types of combat aircraft during the war has been proved by the history of the past war in Korea. It is well known to the peoples all over the world, and admitted even by your side.

According to the statistics of our side, the number of various aircraft of your side, including F-86 jet plane, which were shot down by our side during the war, amounted to several thousands. Even your side could not but admit this fact. Even according to the data released on June 25, 1953 by the American Defense Department, which was deliberately curtailed for the purpose of saving the disgraced face, more than 100 aircraft of the United Nations Command were shot down in aerial battles with our side during the Korean war. This fact clearly proves that our side did have a strong up-to-date air force during the war. As another evidence to prove this fact

KPA/CPV: beyond doubt, the mobile Neutral Nations Inspection Team, dispatched  
 (Cont'd) on the unwarranted request of your side to Uiju airfield in October 1953, eye-witnessed the existence of large numbers of combat aircraft at Uiju airfield, including MIG planes, which had been in the possession of our side since before the armistice, and admitted that the allegations of your side have no factual basis. The result of the investigation conducted by mobile Neutral Nations Inspection Team No. 4 has been confirmed once again by the results of the investigations conducted by Mobile Inspection Teams No. 6, 7 and 8, which were dispatched in February 1955 on the unwarranted request of your side to six airfields of our side.

However, in diametrical opposition to this, iron-clad facts have established that since the armistice your side has introduced illegally a large quantity of combat materiel, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, to arm the South Korean troops. After the armistice, your side, obstructing the convocation of a political conference envisaged in the Armistice Agreement, and instigating the Syngman Rhee clique to clamor about "unification by force", illegally introduced large quantities of combat materiel to arm new divisions of the Syngman Rhee army.

At the moment of signing the armistice it was known that the strength of Syngman Rhee army was 16 divisions. The news agencies of your side, however, report that the Syngman Rhee army consists of 21 active divisions and 10 reserve divisions after the armistice. It means your side has armed 15 Syngman Rhee new divisions after the armistice. For the purpose of justification your side describes as if the new divisions of Syngman Rhee army had been armed with the armament stocked in South Korea. According to the statistics your side reported to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission - during the period from July 27, 1953 to May 23, 1956 - your side must have "evacuated" from Korea military personnel equivalent to the strength of about 15 divisions and must have "withdrawn" from Korea arms and other equipment for the strength of more than 19 divisions. In other words, after the armistice your side not only did not leave behind in Korea the armament of the troops which have "withdrawn"

KPA/CPV: but took away more armament than that.  
(Cont'd)

Then where has your side got the armament for the newly armed 15 divisions of Syngman Rhee army after the armistice without violating the Armistice Agreement? This fact alone is sufficient to prove that since the armistice your side, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, has illegally introduced large quantities of combat materiel to arm the South Korean army.

Furthermore, your side is repeating the habitual slanders against the Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to justify its hostile position and illegal acts against the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. However, in diametrical opposition to the clumsy allegation of your side, all the facts and the relevant records, since the establishment of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, have established that they have worked in strict accordance with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, from the very inception up to now, and that the Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, both in the north and the south, have sincerely worked together with their other colleagues. As a result it is natural that your side cannot find out even a cogent pretext to prove its clumsy allegation.

Your side has even attempted to make it appear as if it were your side that is striving for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, while the case were opposite with our side.

As you are also aware, on April 9 the governments of our side proposed to the governments of the United States and the other countries concerned on your 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 questions. This is another clear manifestation of the sincere efforts made by our side to convert the Korean Armistice into an ever-lasting peace and to accelerate the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

However, the U. S. government, and the other governments concerned on your side, have rejected this proposal and put forward the

KPA/CPV: prerequisite condition that our side should accept the so-called  
 (Cont'd) United Nations objectives. At the 70th Military Armistice Commission meeting, held on May 31, you too made a statement to the effect that the question of the peaceful unification of Korea depends upon whether or not our side accepts the so-called United Nations objectives. As everybody knows the so-called United Nations objectives to which your side refers are by no means the objectives of the United Nations Charter but the unilateral objectives of your side covered up under the United Nations flag. It is only too clear that our side cannot accept the unilateral objectives of your side, which had demanded the three years of Korean war.

The argumentation of your side itself only refutes the allegation of your side.

The following conclusion is drawn from the above-mentioned:

1) There is no factual basis whatsoever for the charges and slanders of your side that our side has obstructed the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and illegally introduced reinforcing combat material into Korea;

2) Facts are diametrically opposite to the false allegation of your side. In other words, our side has been consistent in strictly observing the Armistice Agreement and given full assistance to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; but your side, on the contrary, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, has introduced large quantities of reinforcing combat materiel to arm the South Korean army and has obstructed the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in every possible way.

3) The work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, particularly the work of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams stationed in the territory of your 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 your side. This is the reason why your side alleges that the work carried out by the Neutral Nations Supervisory



KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

Commission in South Korea, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, has become a sort of "burden" for your side;

4) The repetition of the same old tune in slandering our side you made on May 31 by reversing right and wrong, when unilaterally declaring that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams should withdraw in a week from South Korea, is solely aimed at justifying the new illegal act of your side in serious violation of the Armistice Agreement and shifting the responsibility to our side;

5) Your side can in no way justify its unilateral act to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams under any pretext. Such act constitutes another gross violation of the Armistice Agreement on the part of your side, which creates a serious threat to the Armistice Agreement. Accordingly, the unilateral announcement by your side is entirely illegal and invalid.

I therefore lodge a strong protest with your side against such a serious violation of the Armistice Agreement, and at the same time demand that your side immediately withdraw its unilateral announcement that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams should withdraw from South Korea in a week.

Lastly, I would like to point out that the mask which your side put on last August when the Syngman Rhee clique, encouraged by the American government of your side, perpetrated violent and provocative acts against the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, has now been completely cast off at last. Major General Parks, then Senior Member of your side, pretended that the provocative acts of the Syngman Rhee clique had been their own business; but now it has become obvious to everybody that there is no difference but the distinction of the date of August 13, 1955 from that of "in about one week" between the provocative acts of the Syngman Rhee clique perpetrated at that time and the recent illegal acts of your side.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that just as all peace-loving countries and peoples, as well as fair-minded

WPA/CPV: persons of the world, were indignant at and condemned the provocative  
(Cont'd) acts of the Syngman Rhee clique at that time, so are they doing the same against the same acts perpetrated by your side now throwing off its mask.

UNC: The largest part of your statement follows your usual practice of repeating over and over again the worn-out charges and false statements you have used so often before, and that we have refuted every time you say them.

Paragraph 17 of the Armistice Agreement states:

"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. The commanders of the opposing sides shall establish within their respective commands all measures and procedures necessary to insure complete compliance with all of the provisions hereof by all elements of their commands. They shall actively cooperate with one another, and with the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, in requiring observance of both the letter and the spirit of all of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement".

Paragraph 28 of the Armistice Agreement states:

"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 have been reported to have occurred".

Paragraph 42c of the Armistice Agreement requires the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to conduct, through its members:

". . . . the special observations and inspections provided for in Paragraph 28 hereof, at those places where violations of this Armistice Agreement have been reported to have occurred".

UNC:

Further, paragraph 42f plainly states that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall:

" . . . . conduct without delay investigations of reported violations of this Armistice Agreement, including such investigations of reported violations of this Armistice Agreement as may be requested by the Military Armistice Commission or by the Senior Member of either side on the Commission."

Paragraphs 17, 28 and 42c and f of the Armistice Agreement were first violated by your side, in collusion with the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, immediately following the signing of the Armistice Agreement. Those violations were substantiated by the records of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission:

On 29 November 1953, just four months after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the United Nations Command requested a Mobile Inspection Team investigation at Munsan-ni. This request was denied by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission due to objections by the Czechoslovak and Polish members;

On 18 December 1953, the United Nations Command requested a Mobile Inspection Team investigation at Munsan-ni. This request was denied by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission due to objections by the Czechoslovak and Polish members;

On 18 January 1954, the United Nations Command requested a Mobile Inspection Team investigation in the vicinity of Sangwon and Taejong-ni. This request was denied by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission due to the objections of the Czechoslovak and Polish members;

On 26 January 1954, the United Nations Command requested a Mobile Inspection Team investigation in the vicinity of Chongjin-ni. This request was denied by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission due to the objections of the Czechoslovak and Polish members;

On 9 February 1954, the United Nations Command requested an

UNC:  
(Cont'd)

investigation by three Mobile Inspection Teams of -

- 1) airfields at Pyong-ni, Pyongyang East, Pyongyang Main, Sinuiju Northeast, Uiju, Wonsan, Sunan, Taechon and Saamchan; and
- 2) roads and railroads by-passing ports-of-entry at Sinuiju, Manpo and Chongjin; and
- 3) railroad complexes from Manchuria by-passing Sinuiju (at Sakchu) and Chongjin (at Saji-dong).

This request was denied by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission due to the objections of the Czechoslovak and Polish members;

Again, on 12 February 1954, the then Senior Member of your side of the Military Armistice Commission stated in a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission:

"Our side . . . . resolutely will not agree to investigations being conducted in our area on the basis of slanderous charges of the United Nations Command side; . . . .".

In the 105th meeting of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, 17 February 1954, General Mohn, the Swedish member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, quotes the above and states:

"Under what circumstances will the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission be allowed to send Mobile Inspection Teams to the territory militarily controlled by the KPA/CPV side? Do I have to understand that the side itself has to acknowledge the violation before a Mobile Inspection Team is allowed to go out? Should that be the case, I think that both sides could scrap Article 28 of the Armistice Agreement right away."

In the same meeting General Wacker, the Swiss member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, repeats same quote and states:

"This statement, which was made before the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission had had time to give its written answer to the United Nations Command Military Armistice

UNC:  
(Cont'd)

"Commission, is in itself a violation of the Armistice Agreement and an unjustified and untimely interference. This means that even if we had agreed to send a Mobile Inspection Team to the north we would not have been allowed to do so . . . . Consequently, it is not an exaggeration to say that the very existence of our Commission is at stake."

Is it not undeniably your side which violated and unilaterally terminated paragraphs 17, 28 and 42c and f, just four months after the signing of the Armistice Agreement?

In order that the world may clearly understand the enormity of your violation I will read you the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement:

"The undersigned, the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the one hand, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the other hand, in the interest of stopping the Korean conflict, with its great toll of suffering and bloodshed on both sides, and with the objective of establishing an armistice which will insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved, do individually, collectively, and mutually agree to accept and to be bound and governed by the conditions and terms of armistice set forth in the following Articles and Paragraphs, which said conditions and terms are intended to be purely military in character and to pertain solely to the belligerents in Korea."

Not once, but six times in a period of less than three months, your side, and your Czechoslovak and Polish confederates, violated both the letter and the spirit of the Armistice Agreement.

A comparison of the combat materiel transactions, as reported

UNC: to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by the respective sides,  
 (Cont'd) up to and including 30 April 1956, show the following:

- a) Transactions involving over 19,165 combat aircraft in the United Nations Command area, as compared with 22 destroyed in your area. You have not since the beginning of the Armistice Agreement reported one single combat aircraft as having been brought into Korea. Yet we know you have introduced 400 to 500 modern aircraft into the area of your side. Do you expect the world to believe that this modern air force of yours has come from nowhere and has operated for three years without even a single replacement aircraft?
- b) Over 2,924 transactions involving armored vehicles in the United Nations Command area, as compared with only 180 in your area. Do you expect the world to believe that an army of over one-half a million men only replaces, destroys, wears out and uses up 180 combat vehicles in approximately three years?
- c) Transactions involving over 608,045 weapons in the United Nations Command area as compared with 267,514 in your area. We know you have recently introduced modern Soviet anti-tank weapons which you have not reported to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

These statistics do not indicate that your side has introduced less controlled combat materiel, but rather that your side has by-passed the authorized ports-of-entry and failed to report the introductions of these items, as required by the terms of the Armistice Agreement.

If your side wishes to demonstrate its integrity and sincerity toward peace and unification in Korea, and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, it will first do so by complying with the three demands which our side has presented to you in previous meetings.

The Armistice Agreement states that until a peaceful settlement is achieved in Korea, each side - individually, collectively and mutually - agrees to accept and to be bound and governed by the

UNC:  
(Cont'd)

conditions and terms set forth in the articles and paragraphs of the Armistice Agreement.

The obstructions and violations of your side, and the conduct of the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Neutral Nations Inspection Sub-teams, have established beyond any reasonable doubt the right of the United Nations Command side to lawfully take such steps as are deemed necessary to protect itself from the inequitable burden placed on the United Nations side by such unwarranted conduct on the part of your side and your Czechoslovak and Polish confederates.

The United Nations Command has exhibited the greatest caution and forbearance in this matter. The course of action our side has now adopted has been carefully adjusted to the violations and frustrations and to the burdens and injuries involved. It is the very least our side must do to protect our legitimate rights under the terms of the Armistice Agreement by lawful, peaceful and reasonable steps. To do otherwise would result in exceptional harm to the objective of the Armistice Agreement.

The United Nations Command continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and limits its action to the particular provisional suspensions described during the 70th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission.

Your charge, that the course of action adopted by our side is illegal and invalid, is rejected. Your charge is rejected.

KPA/CPV:

The statement made by you just now contains nothing new. You have only repeated that same old allegation uttered by your predecessors, the Senior Members of your side, whenever they slandered our side and the Czech and Polish personnel of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, in an attempt to cover up or justify the continuous violations of the Armistice Agreement and the unjust acts of disrupting the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on the part of your side.

This worn out allegation on the part of your side has always been refuted and once again is refuted by our side today. At exactly

KPA./CPV:  
(Cont'd)

as facts stand I have stated today that since the Armistice our side has been consistent in strictly abiding by the Armistice Agreement and rendering full assistance to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, but your side, on the contrary, has introduced large quantities of reinforcing combat materiel to arm the South Korean army and obstructed the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in every possible way, in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

You could not say, nor will you be able to say, that such facts as I have pointed out do not exist. The Armistice Agreement was achieved through agreement between the two sides. Paragraph 61 and 62 of the Armistice Agreement stipulate that no provision of the Armistice Agreement can be revised or abrogated unilaterally. Therefore, as I have already stated, it is obvious enough that the attempt of your side to unilaterally eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams constitutes a gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, and accordingly is a totally illegal act and entirely invalid. As you have said, your side is really concerned about the Korean Armistice and the peaceful unification of Korea, then why is it so frantically attempting to weaken or restrict the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission? Your side can never justify the illegal act under any pretext whatsoever.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has contributed to the defending of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Nevertheless, your side has not adhered to the Armistice Agreement, and in disregard of the demands and prayings of the peace-loving people, and has unilaterally decided to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission stationed in the ports-of-entry. This constitutes a flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and the act to destroy peace.

I demand that your side immediately withdraw the unilateral decision to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams; otherwise your side must bear all the responsibilities arising therefrom. Your side has always been hostile toward the NNSC personnel and



KPA/CPV: their institution of peace, insulted the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission personnel by every means and taken such attitude as ignoring the vital matters concerning their lives.

Furthermore, your side has introduced large quantities of combat materiel to arm the Syngman Rhee army in an attempt to provoke another war.

Your side cannot evade the responsibility for this, for this criminal act of violating the Armistice Agreement. You must give a responsible accounting for this.

UNC: It appears that your side did not fully comprehend the most important portion of our side's statement. The United Nations Command will therefore repeat that portion of the statement for you that I had to repeat in the 70th Military Armistice Commission meeting:

" The United Nations side has exhibited the greatest caution and forbearance in this matter. We have pursued every other practicable alternative course to redress the situation. The course we must now adopt is carefully adjusted to the violations and frustrations and to the burdens and injury involved, and is the least we must do to protect our legitimate interests under the Armistice Agreement by lawful, peaceful and reasonable steps.

" Because of the obstructions and violations of your side, and the conduct of the Czech and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Neutral Nations Inspection Sub-teams, to both of which I have referred, the United Nations Command has notified your side, and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its subordinate teams at Inchon, Pusan and Kunsan, that the United Nations Command will provisionally suspend, during the time that your 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 Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Neutral Nations Inspection Sub-teams. "

UNC 2  
(Cont'd)

This statement clearly indicates that the United Nations Command is taking only such steps as are indispensable to the protection of its rights. The United Nations Command continues to regard the Armistice Agreement as in force and limits its action only to the particular suspensions I have just repeated for the third time.

Your charge, that the course of action adopted by our side is illegal and invalid, is rejected. The United Nations Command side refuses to withdraw its action.

I propose to recess until either side deems it necessary to meet again.

KAP/CPV:

I have already demanded of you that you immediately cancel and withdraw your unilateral decision to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams. I have also warned you that if not your side must bear all the responsibilities arising therefrom. I have already explained thoroughly about the unwarranted stand and actions taken by your side. I do not deem it necessary to further comment on the remarks you have made just now.

I have a statement to make about another matter.

On March 10, 1956 the Swedish government submitted to the government of the People's Republic of China a concrete proposal for reduction of the organs of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. In view of the facts that the United States government and the Syngman Rhee clique of your side are obstructing by every means the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in South Korea, that the governments of Sweden and Switzerland have repeatedly raised the practical difficulties encountered in the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and the Swedish government put forward to the government of the People's Republic of China on March 10, 1956 a concrete proposal for the reduction of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission organs, that your side has rejected the proposal of the Chinese and Korean governments of April 9, 1956 for convening a conference of the countries concerned to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the peaceful unification of Korea, and your side unilaterally declared on May 4,

KPA/CPV:  
(Cont'd)

1956, that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams should withdraw from South Korea in a week, thus subjecting the Korean Armistice Agreement to the principal threats of being wrecked by this unilateral decision.

Our side, in its endeavors to preserve the Korean Armistice Agreement by taking into account the practical difficulties of the governments of Sweden and Switzerland, have acceded to the proposal of the Swedish government of March 10, 1956 for the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams stationed in the designated ports-of-entry by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and retained its rights to dispatch these teams to a port-of-entry, as a provisional arrangement for the time being.

Even though the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has encountered various hindrances of your side from the inception of its establishment up to now, it has played and is playing a positive role in the work of supervising the implementation of the Korean armistice.

Therefore, 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 troops from Korea, remain uncertain, owing to the objections of your side.

This temporary measure, set by the Swedish government, will not change functions and organization of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission under the Armistice Agreement in supervising the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, and is in conformity with the basic spirit of the relevant provisions of the Armistice Agreement. Your side should have the responsibility of giving in the future positive assistance to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, in accordance with provisions of the Armistice Agreement, so as to enable it to continue its role in supervising the implementation of the armistice in Korea.

Our side demands strictly that your side carry out this responsibility and will continue to demand resolutely in the future too. Needless to say, the question regarding the question of the reduction of the organs of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

KPA/CPV: must be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission meeting, and  
(Cont'd) it can be implemented after the Military Armistice Commission has agreed upon it.

Our side agrees to the temporary withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from the designated ports-of-entry, provided that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission continues to retain its right to dispatch these teams again to the designated ports-of-entry.

I propose that your side also agrees to this.

UNC: Your proposal, that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission be withdrawn to the Demilitarized Zone and that observation teams be dispatched temporarily only when the need arises, is not acceptable to the United Nations Command.

The record of the ten Mobile Inspection Teams, which have been dispatched to make investigations of alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement, clearly reveals that it has been impossible for Mobile Inspection Teams to effectively police the provisions of paragraph 13c and d of the Armistice Agreement.

Ten teams have been dispatched and ten times the teams have presented two divergent reports of what they found during their investigations. One view was that of the communist Czechs and Poles; the opposite view was that of the neutral Swiss and Swede members of the team. There is, therefore, no reason to believe this record will suddenly be reversed.

My statement made in the 70th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission has been agreed to by the 16 nations I represent.

KPA/CPV: Your side can in no way justify its unilateral act to eliminate the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams under any pretext whatsoever, nor can it evade the responsibility for having perpetrated another flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement, which seriously endangers the Armistice Agreement. Since your side is persisting in its unwarranted stand, our side is obliged to notify unilaterally the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission the stand of our side.

I agree to your proposal to recess.

\* Meeting adjourned - 1755 hours \*

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.

  
R. G. GARD  
Major General, USA  
Senior Member