

SOUTH
OF
THE MILITARY
DEMARCATIION
LINE

1964

SOUTH OF THE MILITARY DEMARCATIION LINE

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE
Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.
1 9 6 4

CONTENTS

1. U.S. Aggression on Korea Started 100 Years Ago	1
2. South Korea—A Typical U.S. Colony	4
a. Analysis of Political Life	5
b. Diagnosis of South Korean Economy	10
c. Review of Military Affairs	14
d. Cultural Colony	19
3. Who Gains and Who Loses?	21
4. First Outcome	25
5. Second Outcome	30

KOREA is blessed with a fertile land, fine climate and abundant mineral resources—gold, silver, and other rare metals. It has therefore been called a “country of gold” from olden times.

The Korean people have lived in this beautiful land of abundance in harmony as a homogeneous people for nearly 5,000 years.

But they were for a time (from 1910 to 1945) reduced to the status of a colonial slave by the Japanese imperialist aggressors. When they cast off the colonial yoke of nearly 40 years imposed by Japanese imperialism, they had to face another national tragedy. U.S. occupation of South Korea was the beginning of that tragedy—division of the territory and split of the nation.

In South Korea everything has come under the thumb of the Americans, and the popular masses have been condemned to slavery, their misery defying all description. And this is an inevitable outcome of U.S. colonial rule.

Below is a general survey of the U.S. policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea and its consequences.

1. U.S. AGGRESSION ON KOREA STARTED 100 YEARS AGO

Already long before the U.S. army took over from the defeated Japanese imperialists as a colonial ruler in South Korea in August 1945, the United States had made its debut as an aggressor in the eyes of the Koreans. More than 100 years ago the United States set its covetous eyes on Korea, and has ever since been system-

atically pursuing a policy of aggression against her.

As far back as 1845, a scheme for seizing Korea was debated at a U.S. Congress session. (M.F. Nelson, *The Old Order in Korea and East Asia*.) The U.S. had planned to make Korea a strategic base for its future aggression in the Far East.

An American politician, T. Dennett, frankly admitted in his book *Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War* published in New York, 1925, the fact that when the United States considered the question of setting up its naval bases in East Asia in 1865-1870, Korea was marked for a future U.S. military base.

With these aggressive ends in view, the United States dispatched its squadrons one after another to Korean waters.

The U.S.S. General Sherman incident proved a prelude to the direct U.S. aggression on Korea. On August 8, 1866, the American merchant Preston sailed up the Daidong river to the vicinity of Pyongyang on board the said ship armed with guns and small weapons. Coming ashore accompanied by armed gangs, the Americans infested the neighbouring areas, robbing people of their properties and raping women. They attacked, captured and looted Korean boats; they killed innocent local inhabitants without any provocation by the latter. They also made a geographical survey of the region.

Enraged by the aggressive acts and outrages of the crew of the General Sherman, the Korean people rose in arms and, at last, sent the American pirate ship to the bottom of the Daidong river.

Far from learning a lesson by the incident, the Americans continued their acts of aggression against

Korea. In 1867, a U.S. warship violated the territorial waters of Korea and in April 1868 another U.S. warship intruded into the lower reaches of the Daidong river. In May the same year, the armed crew of the U.S. vessel China stealthily excavated the mausoleum of the late Prince Nam-yun Goon* in Duksan, and in 1871 a U.S. "Korean Expedition Squadron" invaded Kanghwa Island.

In 1882 the United States sent a squadron to Korea to intimidate the Korean government into compliance and at last succeeded in wresting from it the aggressive Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade.

This treaty enabled the United States to obtain concessions in Korea. After the signing of the treaty, many Americans rushed to Korea and secured concessions for the development of big mines such as the Gapsan and the Woonsan mine, the construction of a railway between Seoul and Incheon, the management of tramcar and water service in Seoul, etc.

As can be seen from this, the U.S. policy of aggression on Korea is not a thing of yesterday or today, but dates way back to the past.

The aim of the U.S. army's landing in South Korea in 1945 was, under a wartime agreement between the Allied Nations, to disarm the Japanese army south of the 38th parallel. But, taking advantage of this opportunity,

* The mausoleum of Prince Nam-yun Goon is the grave of the late father of Prince Dai-won Goon who was then holding the reins of government in the feudal state of the Ri dynasty. The object of the Americans in their stealthy excavation of the mausoleum was not only to steal the valuables in it, but also to carry away the remains of the late Prince Nam-yun Goon which they had planned to hold for ransom in forcing the Korean government to conclude a shackling treaty with them.

the United States sought to realize their aggressive designs harboured for the past 100 years. Upon arrival in South Korea, the U.S. army enforced military government and set up an apparatus of colonial rule, forcibly disbanding the people's committee, a people's power organ established on the initiative of the people themselves. Meanwhile, the Americans pursued the policy of turning South Korea into their military base.

To this end, they rigged up a puppet government as an instrument of their colonial enslavement policy and imposed upon it various shackling and predatory treaties and agreements. Thus, the United States seized the lever of control in all the political, economic, military and cultural spheres and became the virtual ruler in South Korea.

But it has been using every means possible to mislead the world public and camouflage their acts of aggression and plunder. The Americans describe the U.S. army's occupation of South Korea as "liberation," aggression as "aid," dependence as "independence," and the U.S. army as a "U.N. force."

The U.S. colonial rule of South Korea is characterized by its viciousness and craftiness.

2. SOUTH KOREA — A TYPICAL U.S. COLONY

Washington declares that South Korea is not a colony, but a "free nation," which owes its birth to the United States. And South Korea is presented as a "friendly ally" of America, not a subordinate or a protege.

Then, let us now proceed to see what kind of a "free nation" and an "ally" South Korea is.

ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL LIFE

The Americans are loud in advertising that the South Korean "government" is independent in the conduct of its affairs. They say that its "national assembly" is formed through elections, the president is elected and its "democratic representative government" is developing satisfactorily.

True, there are a "national assembly" and a "government" in South Korea, and their conference halls resound with lively discussions on "state affairs." In the banks and corporations the posts of directors are occupied by Koreans and not by Americans. But all this cannot be considered an indicator of South Korea's sovereignty.

As for South Korean economy, it is a sheer colonial economy subordinated to the interests of the United States, and the rulers are representatives of pro-American forces. Furthermore, its government, as generally admitted by the foreign press, is only playing the role of a "committee for distributing the U.S. aid funds." (The February 1962 issue of the Japanese magazine *Chuo Koron*.)

A government based on a colonial economy and on pro-American forces always at the beck and call of the United States cannot but be a tool of Washington. Thus, the South Korean "government" is nothing but a colonial agency in disguise whose mission it is to carry out the U.S. policy of colonial domination while screening its true nature with the sign of "Republic of Korea Government."

The real government is the U.S. Embassy in Seoul

which pulls wires behind the scenes, dictating the U.S. colonial policy and supervising its execution. The present staff of the U.S. Embassy exceeds in number that of the former Japanese imperialist Government-General of Korea. The U.S. Embassy achieves its political domination over South Korea by means of various treaties and agreements.

In August 1953 the United States concluded the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty" with South Korea. Article IV of the treaty says:

"The Republic of Korea grants, and the United States of America accepts, the right to dispose United States land, air and sea forces in and about the territory of the Republic of Korea as determined by mutual agreement."

And it is specified in its Article VI as follows:

"This treaty shall remain in force indefinitely."

Therefore, under this treaty the U.S. occupation army has the right to remain in South Korea indefinitely, with no restrictions as to the number of its personnel and areas of stationing. Besides, it is granted the right to build military bases at any places it sees fit and the liberty to perpetrate all sorts of arbitrary acts with extraterritorial privileges.

Needless to say, it is incompatible with the sovereign right of a state to allow a foreign army of aggression to be stationed at any place in its territory for an indefinite period of time.

In 1956 the "ROK-U.S. Friendship, Trade and Navigation Treaty" was signed. Under this treaty the Americans are free to run any kinds of enterprise and employ labour without restriction. And they are at perfect liberty to form public organizations, lease land, buildings and other

real estates, inherit or liquidate properties, obtain and hold patent rights. They can have their own way to conduct trade and navigate in any part of South Korea. In short, the Americans are granted unrestricted rights while the South Korean authorities are bound to obey every wish of Washington.

Into the bargain, Washington forced the Seoul regime to sell South Korea right out to the U.S. imperialists through the signing of the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement."

Articles V and VI of this agreement state: American merchants and their families in South Korea are to receive equal treatment with diplomats and are exempt from taxes. And under this agreement the South Koreans are duty bound to furnish on demand all information in economic transactions with the Americans.

It is common knowledge that no country has ever recognized extraterritorial rights of the employees of a foreign firm unless it is a colony.

This agreement was rigged up by a fraudulent method—the United States sent a letter and South Korea accepted it, and this was the conclusion of an agreement. Therefore, there was no signing of names by representatives of government of the countries concerned nor instruments of the agreement done in the languages of both countries.

South Korea's "February 8th Committee for Joint Struggle against the ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" pointed out that the fabrication of this agreement was an "anti-national act reducing South Korea to a subject nation of the United States," that it provided openly for encroachment on the sovereign right, that it

was an “act of permitting overt smuggling and granting extraterritorial rights” and, lastly, that it was an “act betraying their selfish designs for colonial domination.” (Report from Seoul of the South Korean news agency *Dongyang Tongshin* on February 20, 1961.)

Since the concoction of a “government” in South Korea on May 10, 1948, the United States has imposed upon it more than 60 shackling treaties and agreements. This means that an average of four treaties and agreements have been cooked up every year. These agreements have legalized the right of the American ambassador to exercise control over the activities of the South Korean “government,” and brought into existence a relationship of domination and submission between them.

Also, the American ambassador exercises political control through the U.S. advisers planted in each department and bureau of the puppet regime. These advisers control the making of important policies and supervise and direct their execution by means of giving counsel.

The Americans hold the control lever in personnel and educational affairs, too. The transfer and allocation of the personnel of major government bodies are subject to the consent of the American ambassador and advisers. The education of “public servants” is conducted in accordance with the programmes worked out by the adviser to the “Academy of Administration” of South Korea.

The farce of “transfer to civil administration” staged by Pak Jung Hi’s military junta after their military coup was based on the play written by the U.S. ambassador, who pulled wires behind the scenes.

Commenting on the farce, the South Korean daily *Kyungyang Shinmoon* of February 16, 1963 pointed out:

"The present government adapts its policies to the actions of the American ambassador. Whenever there came a political crisis, the people had to watch the movements of the U.S. Embassy. As for the reason, it is too clear to explain... And this was proved by the movements of Ambassador McConaughy before and after the April 19 event, and by the movements of Ambassador Berger around the May 16 event."

We can cite innumerable facts in illustration all of which are well known to the whole world: the staging of the May 16 military coup under the manipulation of Washington (the May 1962 issue of the Japanese magazine *Sekai*); the drafting of the "Constitution and Election Law of the Third Republic" by advisers and such American scholars as Emerson, professor of Harvard University, and Flanz, professor of New York University (reports of *DPA* from Tokyo on October 13, 1962 and of the South Korean news agency *Dongyang Tongshin* from Seoul on November 5, 1962); intensification of "retrenchment" and raise of the currency exchange rate in favour of the American dollar under pressure from the American economic organizations (the South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo* of May 5, 1964); pressure brought to bear upon the South Korean authorities by the American ambassador to wind up the "ROK-Japan talks" at an early date (a dispatch of the South Korean news agency *Dongyang Tongshin* from Seoul on July 10, 1964); proclamation of a martial law on instructions from U.S. Ambassador Berger and Commander of the "U.N. forces" in South Korea

Howze (*UPI* report of June 4, 1964 from Seoul), and so on and so forth.

As is clear from this, the factual ruler of South Korea is the American ambassador, not the "ROK government."

That is why the head of UPI's Far Eastern Bureau pointed out that South Korea's politics is under direct control of the State Department and conducted by a big agency on the spot headed by Muccio, a veteran expert on Far Eastern affairs.

Such in brief is the situation.

Since South Korea is a U.S. colony and its government is a puppet devoid of any real power, her people have no one to turn to, when they are robbed and murdered by U.S. army men at random.

DIAGNOSIS OF SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY

A nation must have an independent economy if it is to enjoy complete sovereignty. From olden times no nation without an independent economy could claim political independence or was free from subjugation and exploitation by foreign powers. A stable, independent national economy is, to all intents and purposes, the basis of a durable political independence and sovereignty.

Nevertheless, after liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the economy of South Korea could not develop along independent lines.

The South Korean daily *Pusan Ilbo* wrote on May 14, 1963:

"A serious case suffering from the disease of poverty complicated by a malady of dependence on foreign forces.

Such is the diagnosis of the South Korean economy. The United States promised that it would guarantee independence for South Korea and help it get on its feet economically, but in reality it has driven its economy into total bankruptcy. Since the early days of their military government, the Americans have pursued a policy of making the economy an appendage to their own. To begin with, they set up such control agencies as the ROK branch of the U.S. Operation Mission and the ROK-U.S. Commission for Economic Co-operation under a number of agreements and treaties they had lured South Korea into signing by using aid as a bait."

The ROK branch of the "U.S. Operation Mission" has a staff far greater than the combined staffs of the economic departments of the South Korean "government." It has branch offices in major cities and port towns. The Mission has many of its American officials planted as advisers in key economic departments of the government, major banks and state enterprises. Nominally, these advisers are counsellors, but in actuality they have powers to give instructions and orders on the strength of the "aid." They meddle in and supervise even the management of individual enterprises, to say nothing of the work of the departments of the puppet government. In this way, they keep the South Korean economy tightly under U.S. control.

The unlimited powers and control of the USOM are legalized by a number of agreements and draconic laws. According to the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Economic and Technical Assistance" signed on February 8, 1961, the South Korean "government" has to grant unlimited authority to the USOM to inspect and review all the time

its economic plans and documents, and is in duty bound to submit to it necessary information on economic affairs. (Article III of the Agreement.)

The United States, by virtue of a number of treaties including the "Convention on the Joint Economic Commission for Plans of Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stability," has so arranged things that the South Koreans cannot execute any of their policies on their own authority including the purchase and distribution of goods, collection of taxes and conduct of all economic affairs, without the consent of the USOM and American advisers.

All major economic policies are today worked out by Americans under the direction of the USOM. The "Five-Year Plan for Postwar Rehabilitation" covering the period from 1953 to 1957 was prepared by the American "Nathan Society," and the "tax reform plan" of 1960 was drafted by Hobbs, adviser on the Korean question. The "Five-Year Plan" of Pak Jung Hi's military junta was worked out with the participation of Busche, vice-director of the USOM, and the so-called "financial stability plan" was prepared under the direction of Ives, head of the Korean section of the "International Co-operation Administration."

Thus, it is not the economic agencies of the South Korean "government" but the USOM that controls, manages and directs the South Korean economy as a whole.

The Japanese magazine *Chuo Koron* was right when it pointed out in its February 1962 issue that the USOM in South Korea was a government operating behind the ROK government.

The United States also has complete control of the

South Korean economy through the supply and distribution of "aid funds" and "aid goods." In the budgetary revenue the counterpart funds figure conspicuously, accounting for 40 to 50 per cent of the total revenue—52.6 per cent in 1961 and 43 per cent in 1962. (The April 1962 and March 1963 issues of the South Korean magazine *The Monthly Statistical Review* of the Bank of Korea.)

Without the counterpart funds the Seoul regime cannot compile its budget, and without the consent of the United States it cannot divert money even temporarily to other purposes than provided in the budget of expenditures.

A former American representative of the "Joint ROK-U.S. Economic Commission" openly declared that nearly half of the budgetary revenues of South Korea comes from the American-controlled counterpart funds, and so it was reasonable that the Americans should interfere in the domestic affairs of South Korea. (The South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo* of July 2, 1960.)

The United States controls, through "aid," 30 per cent of South Korea's financial capital, 70 to 80 per cent of important raw materials, 60 per cent of import, and 25 per cent of food.

Without the 29 million dollars' worth of raw cotton imported every year, South Korea's textile mills would be compelled to close down, and without the yearly import of 6 million dollars' worth of raw sugar its sugar refineries would find themselves completely out of operation. And the flour mills also will have to stand idle if 20 million dollars' worth of wheat is not brought in. (The South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo* of August 10, 1962.) The same is true of oil. Without importing 30

million dollars' worth of oil annually, not a single car would be able to run. (The South Korean magazine *Sinsegye*, December 1963.)

It is therefore inevitable for the South Korean industry to adapt its production to the variety of raw and other materials to be imported, the quantity and time of their supply.

The United States has a monopoly control of the supply of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, surplus farm produce, which places it in a position to keep its grip on agriculture. The foreign trade plan is determined by the size of U.S. "aid" and the variety of the "aid" goods. The market, as pointed out by the South Korean magazine *Jejung*, has now turned into an American goods fair.

American "aid," it will thus be seen, has a double purpose—to make South Korea dependent on the United States politically, economically and militarily and to enable the U.S. to indulge in unrestricted colonial plunder.

The South Korean press therefore rightly calls the American "aid" "invisible colonialism" or "snare for enslavement." (The South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo* of August 10, 1961.)

REVIEW OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

The Americans say that Korea's 38th parallel is a "defense line" of the United States and that South Korea, removed 18,000 miles from their shores, is an advance base for safeguarding the security of the United States. They also declare that the purpose of the station-