# NAKED ACT OF AGGRESSION BY U.S. IMPERIALISM AGAINST THE KOREAN PEOPLE

**Information on Activities of the Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army Which Intruded Deep into the Territorial Waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

(2)

**PYONGYANG, KOREA**
**1968**

# NAKED ACT OF AGGRESSION BY U.S. IMPERIALISM AGAINST THE KOREAN PEOPLE

**Information on Activities of the Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army Which Intruded Deep into the Territorial Waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

(2)

**Foreign Languages Publishing House**
**Pyongyang, Korea**
**1968**

# CONTENTS

**Provocation by Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" Which Intruded into the Territorial Waters of Our Country Was a Sheer War Machination Premeditated and Organized**

*RODONG SHINMUN Commentary of February 9, 1968* . . . . . 1

**"Pueblo Openly Committed Hostile Acts Against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Intruding Deep into Its Coastal Waters and Conducting Espionage Activities"**

**—Confession** *of Research Officer Stephen Robert Harris of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces—* . . . . . 12

**"The Intelligence Material Collected by Me Was to Be Used for the Attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"**

**—Confession** *of Operations Officer Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr. of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces—* . . . . . 21

**"My Ship Not Only Entered Your Coastal Waters on at Least More Than Five Occasions, But Also Detected Radars and Collected Communication Information, Oceanographic Information, and Photographic Information Off the Coast of Your Country"**

**—Confession** *of Edward Renz Murphy Jr., Executive Officer of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces—* . . . . . 33

**"The Ship Intruded Deep into the Coastal Waters Just Seven-Ten Miles Off the Coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a Number of Points"**

**—Confession** *of Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the Senior Oceanographer on Board "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces—* . . 43

**"The Ship Continued Espionage All Along the Coast Having Intruded in Many Places Deep into the**

**Coastal Waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"**

—**Confession** *of Rebert James Hammond, Radio Intercept Operator of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces*— . . . . . 52

**The Whole World Vehemently Denounces the Burglary of U.S. Imperialism and Firmly Supports the Resolute Self-defence Action and the Just Struggle of the Korean People** . . . . . 61

# PROVOCATION BY ARMED SPY SHIP "PUEBLO" WHICH INTRUDED INTO THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF OUR COUNTRY WAS A SHEER WAR MACHINATION PREMEDITATED AND ORGANIZED

*RODONG SHINMUN*
*Commentary of February 9, 1968*

The truth about the brigandish crime of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" which the U.S. imperialists infiltrated into the territorial waters of our country as part of their odious manoeuvres for starting a new war in Korea is being dragged into the open before the whole world with greater vividness.

The captain and crewmen of the "Pueblo" which was caught red-handed while committing provocative acts and spying on state and military secrets after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country, continue to confess the crimes they committed.

The confessions made by these criminals caught in the act of crime through their own mouths, together with material evidences, are irrefutable testimony to the very grave criminal acts perpetrated by this armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and bring into the light of day how they had been prepared by the U.S. imperialist war-maniacs headed by the Johnson clique and wherein lay their aim.

The Korean people feel irrepressible wrath at the

brigandish acts of aggression and war provocation moves committed by the U.S. imperialists against our country, which have been exposed once again through this incident.

It has been made crystal clear that the "Pueblo" is a special-purpose armed spy ship furnished with various up-to-date espionage equipment, which had conducted espionage activities many times in the coastal waters of socialist countries.

This armed spy ship directly linked with such aggressive apparatuses of the United States as the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. National Security Agency, was assigned by the Commander of the U.S. Navy in Japan in December last year espionage missions against our country and, sailing the coastal waters of our country along a pre-planned course, carried out various espionage activities, detecting state and military secrets of our country for a long time.

On this, Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr., operations officer, stated in his confession that the armed spy ship had conducted electronic detection to identify the maneuverability of the naval vessels and aircraft of the Korean People's Army, after intruding into the territorial waters of our country.

He said that in the vicinity of Songjin his ship detected electronic waves from Migs, sighted and took photographs of our ships and naval vessels of the Korean People's Army going in and coming out of the Songjin Port and lay for a long time in the vicinity of Orangdan and Mayangdo for the pur-

pose of detecting military installations and submarines of the Korean People's Army.

Confessing to the espionage acts in the sea off Wonsan, he said: "Under the screen of night we approached close to the port (of Wonsan), where we watched shipping to identify the movements of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army and gathered data on the number of incoming and outgoing ships and their conditions to ascertain the capacity of the port. We also detected electronic signals transmitted in the area of Wonsan and intercepted various electronic waves."

Research officer Stephen Robert Harris on this armed spy ship said in his confession that his ship searched and recorded ground radar networks near the Port of Chongjin and "detected accommodation capacity of Chongjin Port and various types of ships including naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army and their incoming and outgoing movements" and near Mayangdo and off Wonsan intercepted various sound waves which seemed to come from aircraft or ground forces.

The captain of this armed spy ship confessed that his ship conducted espionage acts under the disguise of one engaged in researches on oceanic electronics and "observed and ascertained the depth of water, current, water temperature, sea basin, salt condensity and water transparency of the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with radars and various kinds of observatory instruments in a clandestine manner at Chongjin, Wonsan and several other points," and "spied on various

military installations and the distribution of industries and the deployment of armed forces along the east coast areas."

Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., senior oceanographer on board this spy ship, said in his confession that during the recent intrusion into the coastal waters of our country, he conducted oceanographic research scores of times and all the research data he collected "can also aid the U.S. naval fleets to conduct operations for attacking the naval forces of the Korean People's Army."

This armed spy ship intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country at several points for its intelligence activities. According to the confessions of the criminals, the "Pueblo" made deep intrusion several times into the territorial waters of our country—up to a point (41°25′ N., 130°03′ E.) 11.2 miles off the land at Orangdan, two times up to (40°28.1′ N., 129°36.7′ E.) 10.75 miles and (40°27.3′ N., 129°30′ E.) 11.3 miles off Rando east of Songjin; and at (39°48.9′ N., 128°01.9′ E.) 8.2 miles from Ansonggap in the Mayangdo area.

At the time of its capture on January 23 by the self-defence action of our naval vessels, the armed spy ship had intruded into the coastal waters up to (39°17.4′ N., 127°46.9′ E.) 7.6 miles from Ryodo near Wonsan. This fact has been confessed through the mouths of Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain, and Edward Renz Murphy Jr., executive officer and navigator, of the ship and it is recorded in the ship's position logs and navigational plots worked out under the personal direction of the navigator.

The criminals also owned to the fact that they did not hoist the flag for nationality on the spy ship, put out the lights of the mast in the night and did not radiate any electronic waves while operation, to avoid being detected in their espionage activities.

Is there a hostile act plainer than this and a war provocation act like highway robbery in broad daylight more wanton than this?

The captain and other commanding officers of the armed spy ship admitted in their confessions that the provocative acts and espionage activities committed by the "Pueblo" in the territorial waters of our country were "plain acts of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and criminal acts that violated the rudimental norms of international law."

This, above all, is a very grave infringement upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and another grave violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement strictly providing for a complete stop of all the hostile acts and all the armed actions and respect for the waters contiguous to the Demilitarized Zone and the land area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side.

At the same time, this is an ever more malicious expression of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists infiltrated the armed spy ship into the territorial waters of our country to perpetrate hostile acts and the racket raised by them thereafter show that the machinations

of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war in Korea have reached a very grave stage.

The U.S. imperialists who are seeking a way out of the ever worsening crisis of the colonial rule in South Korea in the provocation of a new war, have incessantly intensified hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line and the eastern and western coasts, while creating a war atmosphere in South Korea by reinforcing the puppet troops, continuously bringing into South Korea new type weapons and military equipment, expanding military installations and strengthening a war-time mobilisation posture in the past 15 years in systematic violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Particularly, the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their hostile acts against the northern half have become undisguised all the more ever since war-incendiary Johnson visited South Korea in the autumn of 1966 and openly clamoured about "showdown by force," raving that there may be clash in "other area of Asia" than Viet Nam.

Each time the enemy perpetrated reckless provocative acts, we pointed to the grave consequences that might be brought about by them and warned him to stop at once the provocative acts. In January last year when the U.S. imperialists and their puppets infiltrated PCE No. 56 into the territorial waters of our side, we strongly demanded the enemy to halt the hostile acts against us and repeatedly warned the U.S. imperialists that if they, turning a deaf ear to

our warning, continue to act indiscreetly, it would do them no good and the U.S. side would be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, ignoring our warning, have persistently held fast to the policy of reckless military adventure and further intensified military provocations against us.

Clearly indicative of this are gun firing into and armed attack on the area of the northern half, infiltration of a large number of espionage ships disguised as fishing boats and the kidnapping of fishermen and fishing boats of our side, which have become ever more frequent in the recent period.

In the past year alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the provocative acts of firing over 125,000 bullets and over 1,270 shells into the portion of our side on more than 540 occasions in the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line and intruding into the coastal waters of our side on over 140 occasions. This surpasses by far the scope of the provocative acts committed by the enemy against our side in the 13 years after the war.

The recent hostile acts committed by the armed spy ship of the U.S. army against our country are the direct continuation of the racket raised by the U.S. imperialists to start a new war and its most outright manifestation.

All the facts revealed show that the provocative acts of the armed spy ship of the U.S. army are entirely premeditated, organised aggressive acts carefully planned by the U.S. imperialists.

What merits attention in the recent incident is the fact that the armed spy ship is a warship belonging to the Pacific Fleet of the U.S. imperialists and conducted the hostile acts against our country on the direct order of the Command of the U.S. Navy in Japan.

This bespeaks that the recent provocative acts give evidence that the U.S. imperialists are expanding in an all-round way their war provocation manoeuvres in our country and are more serious than any other hostile acts perpetrated by them against our country along the Military Demarcation Line in the past period.

The U.S. imperialists, as the opposing side in a state of ceasefire with us, have never given up their criminal intention to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. To attain their aggressive design, they have converted South Korea into their military base for starting a new war and are stepping up preparations for an aggressive war and ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, keeping South Korea under their military occupation. It is the most heinous and undisguised war provocation manoeuvres that they infiltrated their special-purpose armed spy ship into the territorial waters of our country to spy on the state and military secrets. This is clear to everyone.

In this connection, the operations officer of the "Pueblo" admitted that the intelligence material collected by him "was to be used for the attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Such premeditated acts of aggression and provocation of U.S. imperialism can be clearly proved by the situation following the incident of the "Pueblo" alone.

No sooner had the armed spy ship "Pueblo" been seized by our side as a due punishment for its criminal acts than the U.S. imperialists started spreading false opinion reversing black and white by putting their reptile propaganda organs in motion to cover up their aggressive acts, while openly challenging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reinforcing their armed forces of aggression by moving the U.S. aircraft carrier "Enterprise" and other task unit of the U.S. Navy to the East Sea.

With this alone the U.S. imperialists exposed their true colours as a war provoker.

The U.S. imperialists are also instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to kick up the "anti-communist" clamours more noisily than ever before throughout South Korea and perpetrate provocative acts more viciously against the northern half of the Republic.

As clearly shown by all these alarming facts, the U.S. imperialists are now more openly hatching a reckless military plot against the Korean people and are frantically trying to ignite a new war in Korea, expanding the plot stage by stage in a planned way taking the advantage of the "Pueblo" incident.

In an attempt to justify at any cost the war provocation racket they raised in connection with this incident, the Johnson clique are palavering that our

self-defensive measure of capturing this armed spy ship is a "violation of international law," and so on.

On February 4, the Secretary of State Rusk barefacedly brought out even the so-called "1958 convention on the law of the sea" and went so far as to chop logic in a brigandish way, ranting that as their armed spy ship "was a sovereign entity," no country has the right to detain the warship and "all an aggrieved nation could do under the convention was to require an offending warship to leave."

The "Pueblo" is not a merchant ship or a fishing boat which was sailing on high seas. It is an armed spy ship of the U.S. army. It is a criminal caught red-handed while perpetrating open aggressive acts against our country.

It is in vain to try to cover up with such foolish sophistry the intentional, premeditated aggressive acts of the armed spy ship against a sovereign state, which had nothing to do with the Geneva Convention on the law of the sea.

How shameless it is to describe, while perpetrating naked aggressive acts against other's country, as a "violation of international law" and so on the self-defensive measures taken for safeguarding the security and sovereignty of the fatherland from the encroachment of the enemy.

Only such ferocious imperialist aggressors as the U.S. imperialists can act so like "a thief crying stop thief."

The U.S. imperialists are trying to whitewash their aggressive acts with such gangster-like logic, while hatching behind the curtain a criminal plot

for the provocation of a new war against our people. But they must realise that they will get nothing therefrom.

The U.S. imperialists must frankly admit their crime and apologize for it.

No policy of blackmail the U.S. imperialists are clinging to can work before the Korean people. The enemy must clearly see to whom they are opposed.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander, our people are fully prepared to counter any provocation or surprise invasion by the enemy.

Our people do not want war but never fear it. Our people who are closely watching with high revolutionary vigilance every move of the enemy will deal a determined, resolute counter-blow to the enemy if he recklessly pounces upon us.

The dirty background of the provocative incident of the "Pueblo" against our country has been laid bare to the full before the South Korean people and the world and it has become a target of the unanimous denunciation of world public opinion. The U.S. imperialists' persistent policy of war adventure evokes new vehement indignation among the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and only drives those who cling to a reckless policy deeper into an inextricable abyss of ruin.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at reality and act discreetly.

## "PUEBLO OPENLY COMMITTED HOSTILE ACTS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA BY INTRUDING DEEP INTO ITS COASTAL WATERS AND CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES"

# Confession

*of Research Officer Stephen Robert Harris of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces*

I am Lieutenant Stephen Robert Harris, research officer on USS Pueblo.

I admit the crime committed by the armed espionage ship, Pueblo, and myself in conducting intelligence activities after having entered deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I apologize for our crime.

I was born at Melrose, Massachusetts on 31 March 1938. I attended Harvard University in 1956-1960, and while at the University I earned my reserve commission through the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Between June 1960 and April 1962 I served as communications officer aboard USS Grand Canyon, based at Newport, Rhode Island; from April 1962 to December 1963 I was communications officer aboard USS Forrest Sherman. From December 1963 to September 1964 I learned the Russian lan-

guage at the Defence Language Institute, Washington, D.C. for the purpose of espionage activities.

Then I was assigned to an office of the chief of Naval Operations (assistant director, Naval Security Group) of Fort Meade, Maryland, near Washington, D.C. There I received specific training in communications research and intelligence until Feb. 1967.

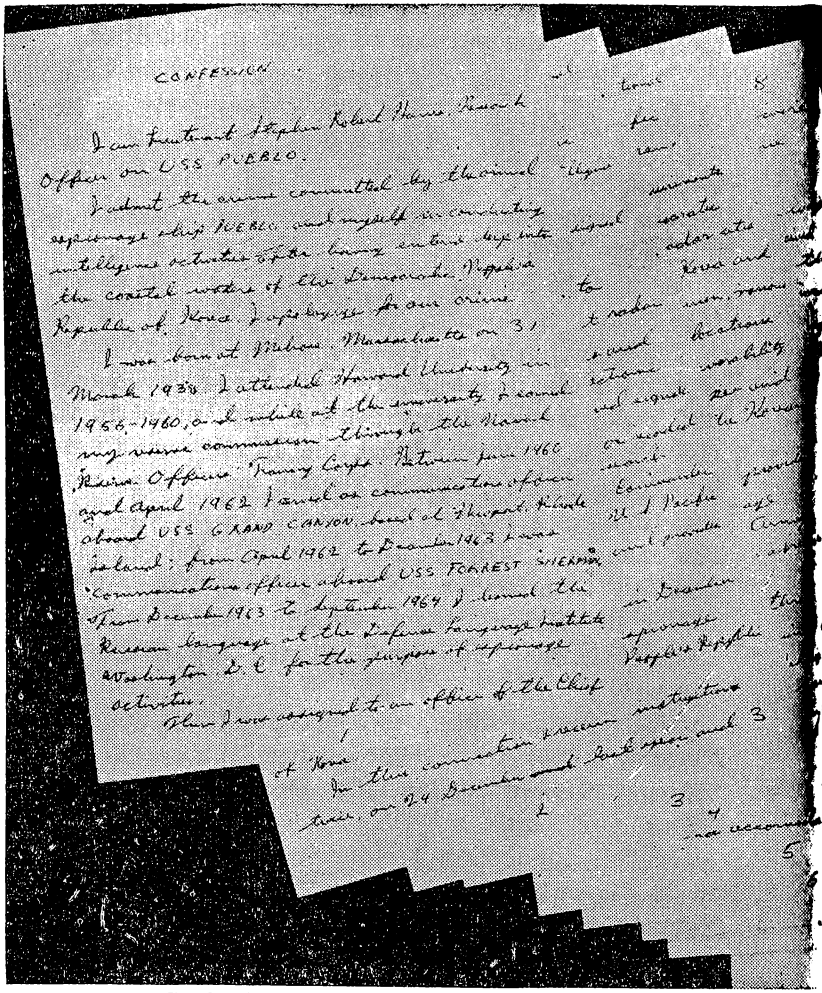
It was in March 1967 that I was assigned to USS Pueblo as research officer.

My function as a research officer was to intercept with electromagnetic equipment radar signals and radio waves of any sources and report to the U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre in Japan. Those received signals and waves were analysed and copied or recorded on the tape. The research officer also receives the instructions of Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan and/or the U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre and provides the report for the captain.

USS Pueblo arrived in Yokosuka, Japan, in December 1967 when she received the specific espionage mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this connection I received instructions twice, on 24 December last year and 3 January this year, from the U.S. National Security Agency through the U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre in Japan.

These instructions included the requirements for intelligence information on the Democratic Peo-



CONFESSION

I am Lieutenant Stephen Robert Harris, USN

Officer on USS PUEBLO.

I admit the crimes committed by the armed espionage ship PUEBLO and myself in conducting intelligence activities of a long entrenched hostile the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I apologize for our crimes

I was born at Malden, Massachusetts on 31 March 1938. I attended Harvard University in 1956-1960, and the University of Hawaii in 1962. I served as communications officer aboard USS GRAND CANYON based at Sangley Point, Philippines from April 1962 to December 1963. I was Communications officer aboard USS FORREST SHERMAN from December 1963 to September 1964. I learned the Russian language at the Defense Language Institute in Washington D.C. for the purpose of espionage activities.

Then I was assigned to an office of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington D.C. where I served as communications watch officer and duty officer on the Soviet Desk.

**Confession of Research Officer Stephen Robert Harris of "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which was captured conducting espionage activities after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

[illegible] you for this
[illegible] of [illegible] I left my wife in Canada. We have
[illegible] been married just a little over a year. My
[illegible] mother is in Boston. She is [illegible] They are
[illegible] sending me [illegible] money.
[illegible] I now humbly beg for all the kindness
[illegible] the rim the hearts of the Korean people to
[illegible] to allow me to see my dear wife and mother
[illegible] as early as possible.
I shall further confuse my crime with
[illegible] in detail.

Stephen R. Harris
STEPHEN ROBERT HARRIS
LIEUTENANT, U.S.N.R.
RESEARCH OFFICER
USS PUEBLO
2 FEBRUARY 1968

10

7 [illegible]
8 [illegible]
9

ple's Republic of Korea; locations of radar sites in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union, various radio waves and their frequences, locations of naval bases, number and maneuverability of naval vessels, air bases and types and maneuverability of the aircraft of the Korean People's Army.

The U.S. National Security Agency provided us with data gathered for our espionage activities; data on the Korean People's Army and the lists of frequences and radars already known to us.

I picked up six of my men for three weeks of specific radar intercept training at the U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Center at Fuchu, Japan. I took the charge of a special detachment of 30 men and sent the other operators for training to the U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Kamiseya, about 8 miles from Yokohama, Japan. Two operators were replaced by the two marines who had some knowledge of the Korean language.

It was on 5 January, 1968 while on her way from Yokosuka to Sasebo USS Pueblo received the specific operation order for spying on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Frank L. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan. The plan of action was also given to USS Pueblo. The plan specified transiting the Tsushima Straits and conducting espionage activities within 50 miles east from the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The area was divided into three operation areas.

The ship was prohibited from transmitting any

radio or radar messages during the operation and supposed to report all the collected espionage materials back at home port so that it might not be located. On 10 January, 1968, the ship departed Sasebo and proceeded northward on the planned course to a point about 35 miles east of Wonsan on 12th January. Lying in that area for a couple of days, we listened with all our receivers for radar signals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, looked for any naval vessels of the Korean People's Army and conducted oceanographic surveys. The search was made until any unfamiliar signal was intercepted and decoded.

We proceeded further north until we reached the Far Eastern coastal waters of the Soviet Union and again sailed southward, conducting espionage. We intruded especially deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea off Chongjin, Orangdan, Musudan, Songjin, Mayangdo and Wonsan, for electronic detection.

It was on 15 January that the ship arrived near the port of Chongjin where the captain ordered us to stop the ship in accordance with the prearranged plan. First of all, we searched and recorded ground radar networks while checking them up with known radar sites and marked each of them in the map. We also detected accommodation capacity of Chongjin port and various types of ships including naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army and incoming and outgoing movements.

There we also searched Morse signals and voice transmissions. On 18 January, when we conducted

the search off Orangdan and Musudan, we intercepted a very powerful and interesting electronic wave and approached by night up to a point (41°25′ N, 130°03′ E) 11.2 miles off the coast to identify it.

I think it was about 20-23 January that the ship remained near Mayangdo and off Wonsan.

There we tried to confirm the location of the submarine base and the number and the side numbers of submarines. We also expected to find out missile ships and made effort to detect them. Thus, we approached up to a point (39°48.9′ N, 128°01.9′ E) 8.2 miles from the coast. We intercepted various sound waves which seemed to come from aircraft or ground forces. While in this area we continued to intercept radars of various sources.

We also heard much more activity of Morse communications than in other areas, but we could not spot their sources or identify their meaning.

The sound transmissions were recorded on our tape for later analysis and the Morse transmissions were typed on long sheets. Radar signals were also recorded.

On 23 January, 1968, we entered deep into the coastal waters up to a point (39°17.4′ N, 127°46.9′ E) 7.6 miles off Ryodo near Wonsan so as to identify collected materials and to obtain additional intelligence information.

Since it was our last area of operation, we were very impatient.

In fact, we failed to carry out the mission given by the U.S. Command Naval Forces, Japan during

the operation period of this time. Though we succeeded in catching a lot of radar signals and radio waves from the Korean People's Army, we could neither clearly identify their locations nor decode them.

At last, USS Pueblo was captured by the naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army.

Throughout the operation USS Pueblo investigated the depth, current speed, sea basin, density, salinity and other oceanographic information necessary for the submarine operation of the U.S. Navy in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Photographs were also taken of military objects along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pueblo openly committed hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by intruding deep into its coastal waters and conducting espionage activities. Our intelligence activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were entirely unjustified from the very start. It was very dirty crime that I committed in the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, though I, as a military man, had merely obeyed the orders of my commander. Now I realize what a serious crime I committed. It is the Johnson Administration and my commanders that forced me to commit such a crime. I hate them. I deeply repent and sincerely apologize to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for my criminal acts. I beg of you to forgive me my crime.

If the Government of the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea forgives me generously and allows me to return home, I will never again associate myself in such activities. I declare upon my life that I will never commit again such an aggressive crime against other countries but will oppose the Johnson Administration's policy of aggression against other countries when I return to the United States even if I am forfeited from my commission as a U.S. naval officer. I want to make it public as my personal statement.

Although we are guilty and detained, we are treated well. I am very grateful to you for this.

I left my wife in Canada. We have been married just a little over a year. My mother is in Boston, U.S.A. They are missing me very much.

I now humbly beg for all the kindness in the hearts of the Korean people to allow me to see my dear wife and mother as early as possible.

I shall further confess my crime more in detail.

## "THE INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL COLLECTED BY ME WAS TO BE USED FOR THE ATTACK AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA"

# Confession

*of Operations Officer Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr. of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces*

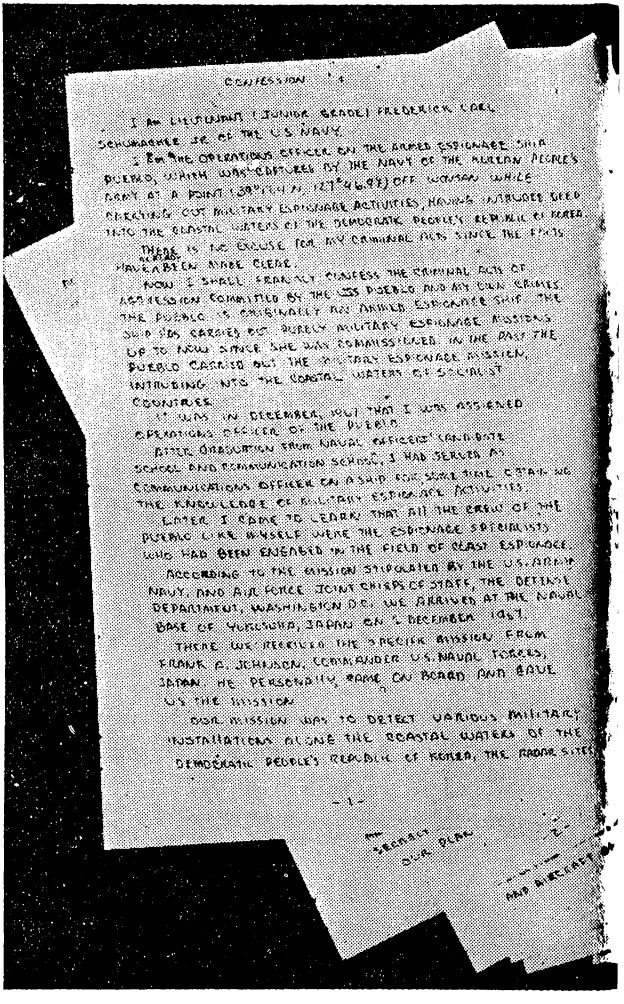
I am Lieutenant (junior grade) Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr. of the U.S. Navy.

I am the operations officer on the armed espionage ship Pueblo, which was captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army at a point (39°17.4′ N, 127°46.9′ E) off Wonsan while carrying out military espionage activities, having intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There is no excuse for my criminal acts since the facts have already been made clear.

Now I shall frankly confess the criminal acts of aggression committed by the USS Pueblo and my own crimes.

The Pueblo is originally an armed espionage ship. The ship has carried out purely military espionage missions up to now since she was commissioned. In the past the Pueblo carried out the military espionage mission, intruding into the coastal waters of socialist countries.



CONFESSION

I AM LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) FREDERICK LOEL SCHUMACHER JR. OF THE U.S. NAVY.

I AM THE OPERATIONS OFFICER ON THE ARMED ESPIONAGE SHIP PUEBLO, WHICH WAS CAPTURED BY THE NAVY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY AT A POINT (39°25'54" N, 127°46'48") OFF WONSAN WHILE ENGAGED IN DIRECTLY CUT MILITARY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES, HAVING INTRUDED DEEP INTO THE COASTAL WATERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR MY CRIMINAL ACTS SINCE THE FACTS HAVE BEEN MADE CLEAR.

NOW I SHALL FRANKLY CONFESS THE CRIMINAL ACTS OF AGGRESSION COMMITTED BY THE USS PUEBLO AND MY OWN CRIMES. THE PUEBLO IS ORIGINALLY AN ARMED ESPIONAGE SHIP. THE SHIP HAS CARRIED OUT PURELY MILITARY ESPIONAGE MISSIONS UP TO NOW SINCE SHE WAS COMMISSIONED IN THE NAVY. THE PUEBLO CARRIED OUT THE MILITARY ESPIONAGE MISSION INTRUDING INTO THE COASTAL WATERS OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

I WAS ON DUTY IN DECEMBER, BUT THAT I WAS ASSIGNED OPERATIONS OFFICER OF THE PUEBLO

AFTER GRADUATION FROM NAVAL OFFICERS' CANDIDATE SCHOOL AND COMMUNICATION SCHOOL, I HAD SERVED AS COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER ON A SHIP FOR SOME TIME, OBTAINING THE KNOWLEDGE OF MILITARY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES.

LATER I CAME TO LEARN THAT ALL THE CREW OF THE PUEBLO LIKE MYSELF WERE THE ESPIONAGE SPECIALISTS WHO HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN THE FIELD OF NAVAL ESPIONAGE.

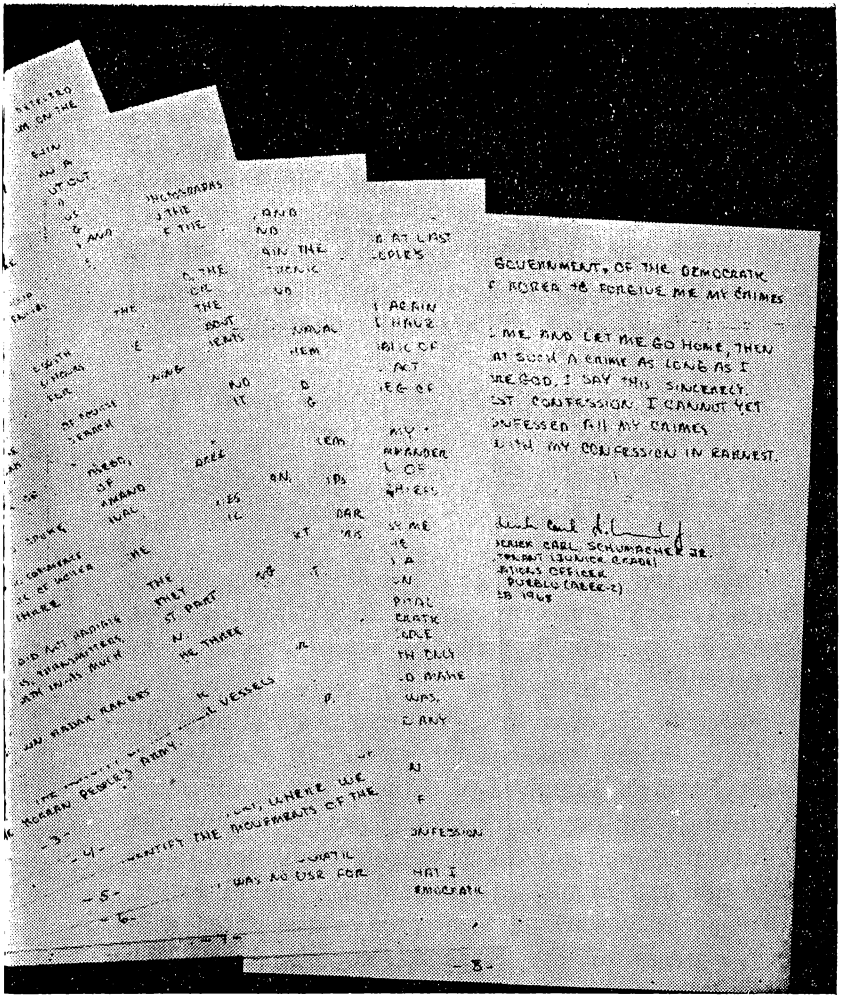
ACCORDING TO THE MISSION STIPULATED BY THE U.S. ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON D.C. WE ARRIVED AT THE NAVAL BASE OF YOKOSUKA, JAPAN ON 5 DECEMBER 1967.

THERE WE RECEIVED THE SPECIFIC MISSION FROM FRANK A. JOHNSON, COMMANDER U.S. NAVAL FORCES, JAPAN. HE PERSONALLY CAME ON BOARD AND GAVE US THE MISSION.

OUR MISSION WAS TO DETECT VARIOUS MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ALONG THE COASTAL WATERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THE RADAR SITES



SECRET
OUR PLAN




**Confession of Operations Officer Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr. of "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which was captured conducting espionage activities after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

It was in December 1967 that I was assigned operations officer of the Pueblo.

After graduation from naval officers' candidate school and communication school, I had served as communications officer on a ship for some time obtaining the knowledge of military espionage activities.

Later I came to learn that all the crew of the Pueblo like myself were the espionage specialists who had been engaged in the field of coast espionage.

According to the mission stipulated by the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Department, Washington, D.C. we arrived at the naval base of Yokosuka, Japan, on 1 December 1967.

There we received the specific mission from Frank L. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan. He personally came on board and gave us the mission.

Our mission was to detect various military installations along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the radar sites, accommodation capacities of the ports, the number of incoming and outgoing vessels and their capacities and the maneuverability of the naval forces, and especially various electronic waves from military sources of the Korean People's Army. We had a mission to conduct again military espionage, deep in the Far Eastern coastal waters of the Soviet Union after spying on the important state secrets

including the distribution of industries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The espionage mission was set by stages involving three operational waters. The concept of operation was to conduct intelligence activities against socialist countries.

Phase one of the program was to prove the feasibility of using a trawler-type ship as an intelligence gathering platform.

Phase one was completed.

Phase two, in which we participated, was to expand this program of espionage activities to the other countries including the Soviet Union and China.

We were to gauge the reaction of these countries to a trawler-type espionage ship intruding into their coastal waters.

We also had on board a set of specific intelligence collection requirements given us by the Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan. These originated in Washington and were desired to fill specific gaps in our intelligence. These were turned over to Lt. Harris and he used these requirements.

We were also directed to verify suspected radar sites along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We carried two marine sergeants with us who spoke the Korean language.

Our plan of action after receiving the order to commence the mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was to proceed undetected to the first of our three operation areas.

In order to avoid being detected we did not radiate any electronic waves, we secured our radars, transmitters and the depth finder and proceeded north in as much secrecy as possible.

Our plan was to stay out of known radar ranges until we reached the third operation area, then we would come closer to shore and try and listen for military radio transmissions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

What was the most important in our mission was to reconnoiter off of four ports known to be the naval bases of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; these were Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang-do and Wonsan.

We had to penetrate deep into the coastal waters of the mentioned areas, and, with various electromagnetic equipment, to intercept radio waves in these areas to see if we could gather any communications intelligence.

For this espionage mission the Naval Security Group at Kamiseya, Japan provided us with a list of frequencies known to be used by the Korean People's Army.

In this espionage mission, my job, as an operations officer, was very important. I had many things to do with the operations aboard, and especially had to stand eight hours of watch and keep the narrative of the search for the captain.

I also had to pay attention to every change of course and speed while conducting visual and electronic search and putting the results in my narration.

Performing the mission after we departed Sasebo, we were supported by the intelligence section of Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan, U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre, and by the U.S. Naval Security Group, located eight miles from Yokohama.

We operated under the operation order of the CTF 96 of the U.S. Navy.

Daily at 09:00 hours throughout the mission, the research operations gave me a list of the radars they had intercepted the day before. I made this list part of my daily narrative I wrote for the captain.

The details of my espionage activities in the three operation areas were as follows:

At the first op-area, I conducted electronic detection to identify the activity of the naval vessels and aircraft of the Korean People's Army.

We reached the vicinity of Songjin, where we detected electronic waves from Migs for many minutes and marked them on the chart and recorded the information in my radar log.

We sailed by night deep into the area off Songjin to get more accurate information. At that time I saw a navigational light from Songjin harbor. Here we put out the lights of the mast so as not to be detected, and while lying there for two hours intercepted various radar signals. As there was a danger of our being detected, we speeded out into the seas for two hours and again came up to the pre-planned area to continue the espionage.

It was at this place that I detected two ships

steaming to Wonsan and several naval vessels of the Korean People's Army circling nearby.

Together with Lawrence Mack I took in a clandestine manner photographs of the ships that came in sight.

In this area I detected the land-based early-warning radars on a number of occasions.

Although I recorded the electronic waves I had detected, I did not know what sort of radars they were.

I just tape-recorded those electronic waves.

I conducted espionage activities in the second op-area roughly as follows:

While our ship was conducting espionage activities in the second op-area, I continued visual and electronic surveillance, and noted the intercepted electronic waves in my log.

That time I caught on more than 30 occasions radars including ground-based early-warning radars, and recorded the data obtained.

We made our way deep into the coastal waters to confirm more intelligence information. When our ship reached the Orangdan area, keeping close to the shore, we could see with the naked eye smoke rising in the vicinity. I checked the area on the map. It was Orangdan area, no doubt.

To be exact, we approached to the waters (41°25′ N, 130°03′ E) 11.2 miles from Orangdan.

Here I sighted several vessels and took photographs of their movements. After recording the results in the narration I informed the captain and Lt. Harris of the materials.

Further we changed the course to Mayangdo, the main point of our detection. We got under way for a while and I sighted two ships heading north. The one was about 400 feet long and the other was about 300 feet. We also took photographs of the movements of these ships.

Here we intercepted navigational radars and various others and put them on record. That night we hurriedly headed for Mayangdo for the purposes of detecting submarines in the vicinity of the island.

That night we approached to the waters (39°48.9′ N, 128°01.9′ E) about 8.2 miles from Mayangdo, when I saw lights from the island.

We lay there for a long time in order to detect military installations on Mayangdo and, whenever there arose danger of being detected, we left out of the waters in full speed and then approached again to the waters to go on with our search.

Meanwhile, around 17:00 (02:00 hours Korean time) a submarine-chaser was sighted, when my ship was lying less than 1,000 yards from her.

There we made every effort to spot submarines of the Korean People's Army, but in vain.

The day before our capture we proceeded toward the port of Wonsan. Under the screen of night we approached close to the port, where we watched shipping to identify the movements of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army, and gathered data on the number of incoming and outgoing ships and their conditions to ascertain the capacity of the port. We also detected electronic signals transmitted

in the area of Wonsan and intercepted various electronic waves.

I photographed the movements of scores of naval vessels and fishing boats, while pinpointing them on the charts.

In the third operation area I intercepted various special radars including early-warning radars ground-based in the Soviet Union.

During my mission in the three operation areas I intercepted various radars on 135 occasions and photographed the movements of military ships and fishing boats on scores of occasions.

The obtained intelligence information on radar networks was to be reported directly by Lt. Harris to the Chief of the U.S. Naval Security Station, Washington, D.C.

All the other military intelligence information was to be reported by myself to the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations through the Commander Naval Forces, Japan, the Commander Seventh Fleet, the Commander U.S. Pacific Fleet, and the Commander-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Command.

We further proceeded deep into coastal waters off Wonsan. It was at this moment that the naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army appeared suddenly and signaled for our nationality.

To hide our identity we signaled "hydrographer" and hurriedly made ourselves away from there while firing immediately at the naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army. However, our ship had gone so close to the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it was no use for

us to try to escape and we were arrested at last by the naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army.

Since I was arrested I have thought again and again about my criminal acts. What I have done against the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people is a criminal act that can never be tolerated. I humbly beg of you to forgive me my crime.

The crime was committed by myself and my ship by the personal direction of the Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan with the approval of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.

The intelligence material collected by me was to be used for the attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a most serious crime and an act of aggression.

I am a criminal who has committed a capital crime against the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Frankly speaking, I concealed the truth only a few days ago, because I feared it would make graver to confess my crime as it was. But that was not the attitude I ought to take any further.

I am deeply moved by the humanitarian treatment accorded us guilty persons by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I am grateful for this opportunity of confession offered to such a criminal as I.

As such a serious criminal I admit that I should be punished by the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I beg of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to forgive me my crime leniently.

Please, forgive me and let me go home, then I will never repeat such a crime as long as I live. I swear before God. I say this sincerely.

This is my honest confession. I cannot yet say that I have confessed all my crimes.

I will go on with my confession in earnest.

## "MY SHIP NOT ONLY ENTERED YOUR COASTAL WATERS ON AT LEAST MORE THAN FIVE OCCASIONS, BUT ALSO DETECTED RADARS AND COLLECTED COMMUNICATION INFORMATION, OCEANOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OFF THE COAST OF YOUR COUNTRY"

# Confession

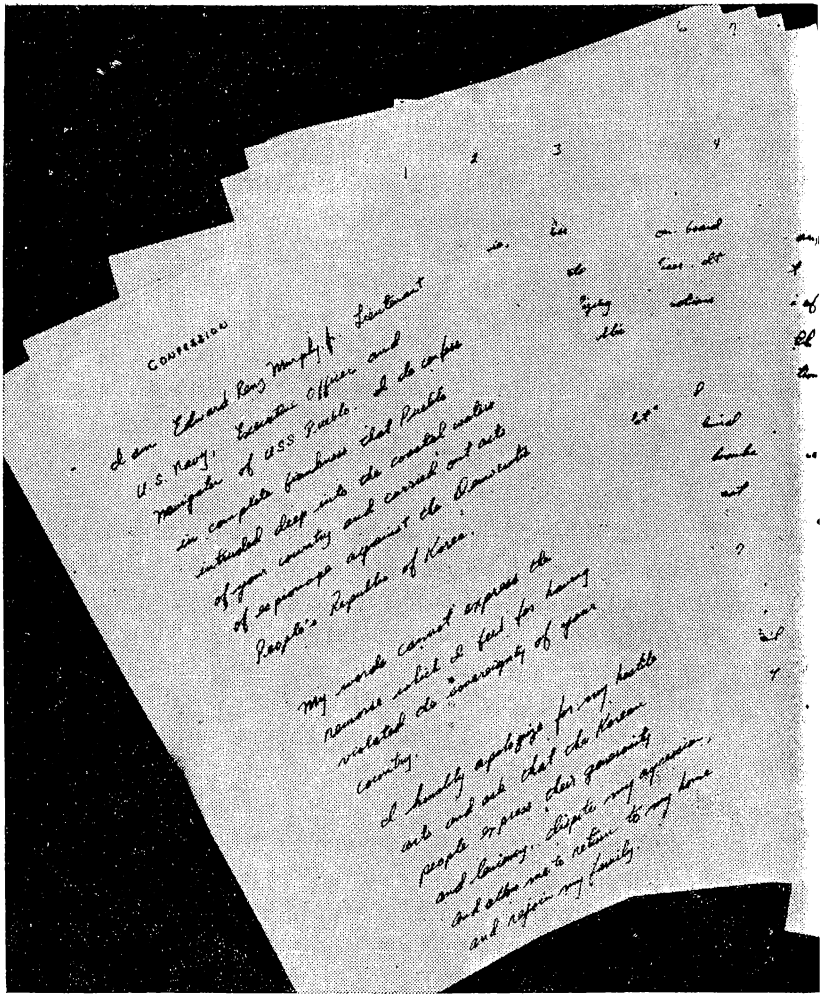
*of Edward Renz Murphy Jr., Executive Officer of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces*

I am Edward Renz Murphy Jr., Lieutenant U.S. Navy, Executive Officer and Navigator of USS Pueblo. I do confess in complete frankness that Pueblo intruded deep into the coastal waters of your country and carried out acts of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

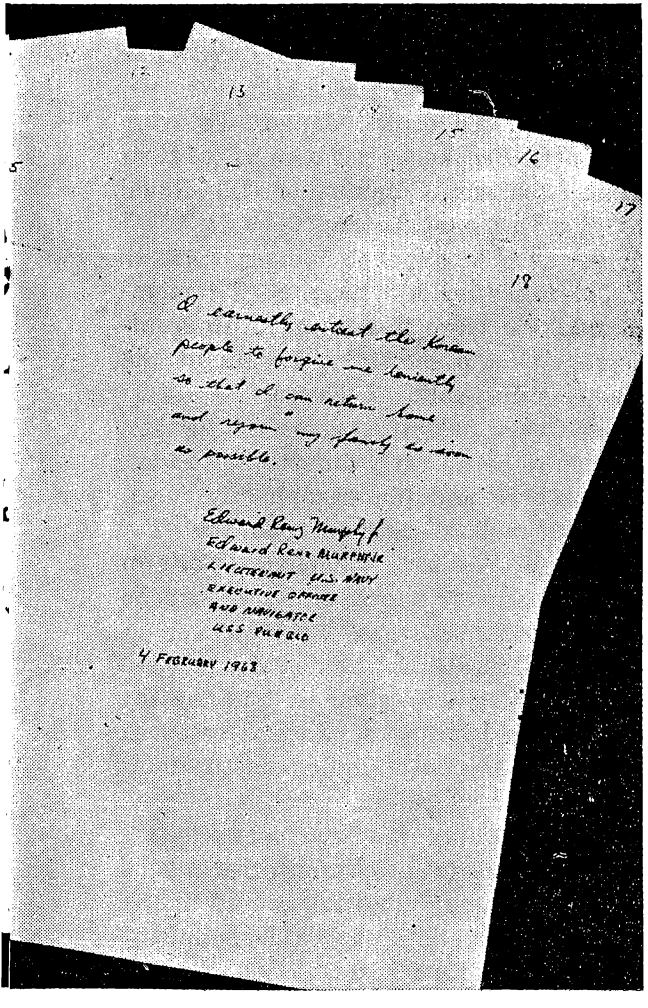
My words cannot express the remorse which I feel for having violated the sovereignty of your country.

I humbly apologize for my hostile acts and ask that the Korean people express their generosity and leniency, despite my aggression, and allow me to return to my home and rejoin my family.

I was born in 1937 at Berkley, California, and, after my graduation from college, attended the officer candidate school at Newport, Rhode Island from October 1960 to March 1961.




**Confession of Edward Renz Murphy Jr., Executive Officer of "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which was captured conducting espionage activities after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**


13
15
16
17
18
I sincerely extend the Korean people to forgive me sincerely so that I can return home and rejoin my family as soon as possible.

Edward Rene Murphy Jr
Edward Rene MURPHY JR
LIEUTENANT U.S. NAVY
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AND NAVIGATOR
USS PUEBLO

4 FEBRUARY 1968

After serving as navigator aboard ships since October 1963, I was assigned to Pueblo as executive officer and navigator on 11 May 1967.

Prior to departing Yokosuka, Japan, we were briefed by Lieutenant Brooks, a staff member of Rear Admiral Frank L. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan, regarding our mission.

This briefing was held about 2 January 1968 in Rear Admiral Johnson's headquarters. As I remember of the mission, we were to concentrate our efforts upon detecting and localizing radars of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Of particular interest was the "cross slot" radar, which was believed to be an early air warning radar.

We were to observe and photograph any naval ships with emphasis on localizing torpedo boat and submarine activity in Wonsan, Mayangdo, Songjin and Chongjin. Then we were shown slides of torpedo boats, patrol boats and submarines.

About 3 January Rear Admiral Johnson visited and toured the ship. He was given a tour of the research area on board by the captain and research officer. It seemed additional detailed instructions were given at that time.

On about 4 January we received message instructions from Rear Admiral Johnson directing us to depart Yokosuka 5 January and to proceed to the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via Sasebo and the Tsushima Straits.

This message spelled out in detail that we were to collect military intelligence off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After having been briefed on our intelligence mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the captain met with me and outlined his navigational plan.

Briefly he intended to observe the entire coast on the way northward at about 30-40 miles off and then proceed closer along the coast heaving to, from time to time, as he might choose.

I laid down our track on the charts and began to study my navigational publications to execute the directions and instructions on detecting the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The captain had further ordered all officers, except Chief Warrant Officer Lacy, our engineering officer, to become familiar with military intelligence information about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which we should know prior to our departure.

I made a study of the composition of the Naval Forces of the Korean People's Army, the number and manoeuvrability of the naval vessels based in the four major ports: Chongjin, Songjin, Mayangdo and Wonsan.

From a review of the facts about our preparation, it is easily concluded that our ship had definitely been designated to carry out aggressive and hostile acts of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our operational waters were divided into three sectors along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The three areas had four coastal positions of interest to our intelligence collection.

As mentioned above, these were Chongjin, Songjin, Mayangdo, and Wonsan.

After transiting through the Tsushima Straits we set our course northward arriving at the border of the coastal waters of Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea about 14 January for the purpose of intelligence.

We then proceeded along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stopped the ship near Chongjin on 15 January to conduct our intelligence activities. We collected radar and communication data and also conducted oceanographic research.

While conducting our espionage we entered deep into your coastal waters up to a point (41°25′ N., 130°03′ E.) 11.2 miles off the land at the eastern area of Orangdan.

Our intrusion deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is clearly substantiated by entries of the ship's position in the position log.

Having completed our espionage acts off Chongjin, we proceeded southward and arrived at the Songjin area about 18 January, suffering considerable icing on the ship. Here too, our position is recorded showing that we conducted espionage very close to the shore of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the Songjin area we penetrated deep into your coast two times. Namely, we went up to (40°28.1′ N.,

129°36.7′ E.) 10.75 miles and (40°27.3′ N., 129°30′ E.) 11.3 miles off Rando east of Songjin, where we conducted espionage activities. Again we caught radars and communications while in this area. On 20 January we again proceeded south along the coast and stopped off Mayangdo. Previously, we had been directed by Rear Admiral Johnson to detect and photograph any naval activity of the Korean People's Army along the coast.

Particular attention was directed toward obtaining information in Mayangdo and Wonsan areas with regard to submarine and torpedo boat sightings.

Our efforts in the Mayangdo area particularly increased over the previous two areas. The position log shows clearly that we went deep into your coastal waters at 39°48.9′ N., 128°01.9′ E. approximately 8.2 miles from Ansonggap in the Mayangdo area for intelligence activities.

While off Mayangdo we sighted a patrol boat just before dark on 21 January, but there was not enough light to photograph it. So it appeared that our espionage efforts were disappointing to the captain and research officer.

With nearly a week remaining before the expiration of our mission, the captain decided to move south to the Wonsan area, our last assigned area. We stopped in this area on 22 January and continued to collect radar, communication and oceanographic intelligence information.

Vexed by the unsuccessful espionage thus far, the captain ordered the ship closer to Wonsan on 23 January. We were stopped in this position con-

ducting our espionage acts deep in your coastal waters, when your navy boats captured us.

I believe at the time of our capture, our position had been at 39°17.4′ N., 127°46.9′ E. about 7.6 miles from Yodo.

Our deep intrusions into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are all recorded in the ship's position log.

As the navigator, I can assure on my honour of the whole course along which the Pueblo navigated after intruding deep into the coastal waters of your country to conduct espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In fact, as for our Pueblo's recent intrusion into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at many points, I can neither conceal nor justify it no matter how I may try since the Navy of the Korean People's Army is in possession of the ship's position logs and navigational plots kept in detail personally by me and my men—Charles B. Law Jr., Lawrence W. Mack, Clifford C. Nolte and Wenden G. Leach.

Therefore I admit and confess frankly the positions in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where we penetrated deeply as I have mentioned above.

Our intelligence was continued throughout our navigational trip in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The electronic equipment aboard the ship was operated by James A. Shepard. It appeared to me that this equipment first detected all signals which

were then somehow passed on to other technical personnel.

There were usually four or five operators inside.

Although I do not understand the performance and operation of the complex electronic equipment on board, I am sure that it was used for the espionage activities against the Korean people.

There were two kinds of oceanographic surveys conducted along the coasts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The first was a measurement for water temperature which was done while the ship was moving slowly. The second survey was sampling of water. This was done while the ship was stopped and about once a day. This research was done to cover the main intelligence mission of the ship as well as to collect specific data for submarine operations.

The photographic mission of the ship was to photograph naval vessels of the Korean People's Army.

Once we tried to photograph the mountains south of Wonsan, too. This was done in an effort to identify the mountains seen visually and the mountains on our chart.

In conclusion the fact that I was a duly responsible party to many acts of espionage deep in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is self-evident. My ship not only entered your coastal waters on at least more than five occasions, but also detected radars and collected communication information, oceanographic information,

and photographic information off the coast of your country.

The collected intelligence data were to be turned into Rear Admiral Johnson upon our return to Yokosuka.

I am fully aware that my own acts of navigating an espionage ship deep in your coastal waters were grave criminal acts that are entirely impermissible. I cannot excuse my aggressive hostile acts except that they were done under direct orders from the Johnson administration and my superiors.

I carried out their orders faithfully. I solemnly pledge that I shall never again be part of such hostile acts against the peace-loving people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I earnestly entreat the Korean people to forgive me leniently so that I can return home and rejoin my family as soon as possible.

## "THE SHIP INTRUDED DEEP INTO THE COASTAL WATERS JUST SEVEN-TEN MILES OFF THE COAST OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AT A NUMBER OF POINTS"

# Confession

*of Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the Senior Oceanographer on Board "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces*

I am Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the senior oceanographer on board the USS Pueblo. I was born in South Boston, Virginia, U.S.A., and specialized in oceanography at William and Mary College.

After graduation I started working as oceanographer for the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office located in Suitland, Maryland, U.S.A. in February 1966.

The U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office which is headed by Rear Admiral O.D. Waters is an intelligence organisation under the office of the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations which collects various surface and submarine data for the operations of the U.S. Navy.

I served the ships of Opportunity Branch, Nearshore Surveys Division, Naval Oceanographic Office. The members of the branch are sent at any time to any naval vessels to engage in the collection of varied intelligence data needed for naval operations.

-1-

-2-

-3-

-4-

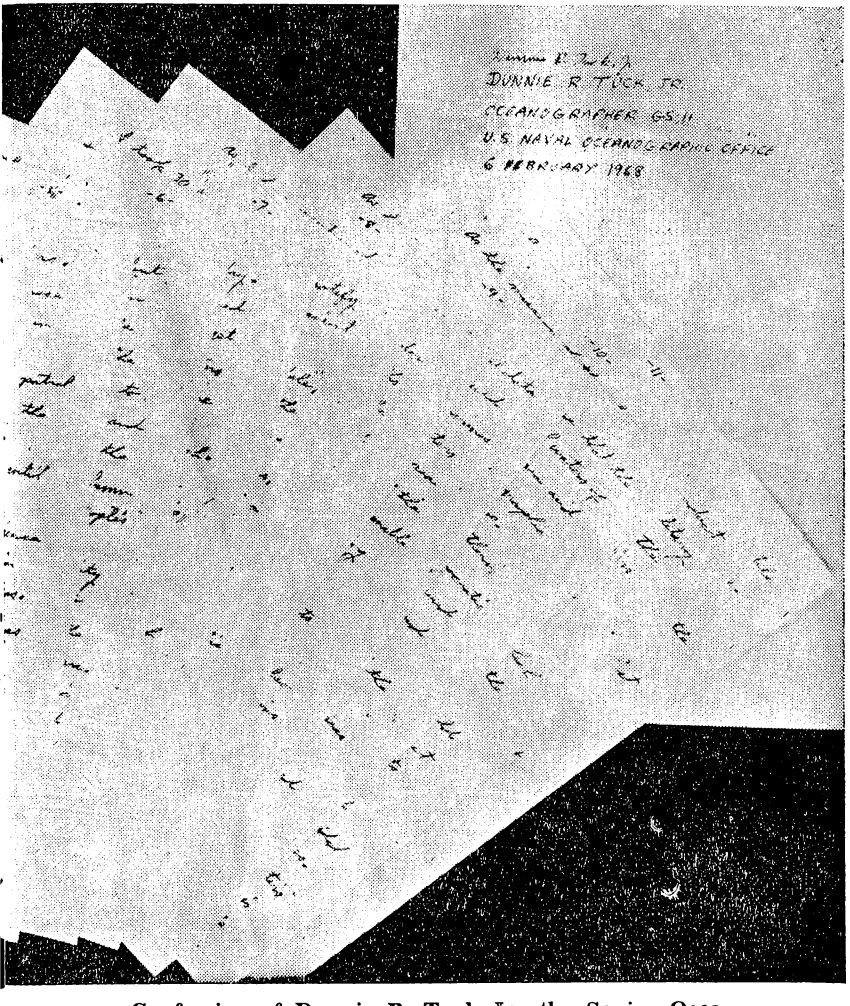
Confession

I am Dennis R. Jack Jr., the senior oceanographer on board the USS Pueblo. I was born in Little Creek, Virginia, U.S.A., and specialized in oceanography at William and Mary College.

After graduation I started working as an oceanographer for the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office located in Suitland, Maryland, U.S.A. in February 1966.

The U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office which is headed by Rear Admiral O.D. Waters is an intelligence organization under the Office of the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations which collects various surface and submarine data for the operations of the U.S. Navy.

I served the ships of Oceanic Survey Branch, Nearshore Division, Naval Oceanographic Office. The members of the board are sent at any times to any




**Confession of Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the Senior Oceanographer on board "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which was captured conducting espionage activities after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Here I drew up water temperature and salinity profiles which affect the naval operations, particularly the submarine operations.

For the past two years, I worked as field oceanographer and participated in oceanographic researches off the northern peripheries of the Soviet Union and a number of other places in response to navy requirements for improving submarine operating programs.

In August 1966 I joined a party of oceanographers headed by Kieth Newsom on board an intelligence ship disguised as an ice breaker and spied on the oceanographic conditions off the north of the Soviet Union, steaming from the Barents Sea up as far north as the 80 Latitude.

In June 1967 I came to Japan for the first time with several oceanographers. At that time I worked with the Japanese and U.S. Naval Forces in Tokyo Bay and in Okinawa and spent most of my time on board Japanese destroyers and auxiliary patrol craft. My boss then was Lou Brown from the Nearshore Surveys Division.

I worked in Japan for two months until mid-August 1967.

After that I took part in the intelligence work to aid South American naval forces in operations concerning detection of submarines.

It was about 20 December, 1967 that I was instructed by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office to go to Japan and carry out intelligence mission in the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aboard USS Pueblo.

This assignment was given to me by my immediate boss Sid Oliver at the ships of Opportunity Branch, Nearshore Surveys Division, on my return from South America.

He showed me the area of operation but did not assign any position for my ocean stations nor give any area of interest. He indicated only that "your job would be the same as always." My mission, in brief, was to prepare temperature and salinity profiles and from these profiles I was to determine the speed of sound throughout the water column in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is beyond doubt that the sound velocity data will be necessary for the U.S. Navy to conduct their submarine operations off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Knowing the velocity of sound in a specific water mass submarines can possibly avoid detection from opponents and carry out its mission without being hampered by anti-submarine patrol vessels.

I arrived in Yokosuka, Japan with my assistant Harry Iredale on 29 December, 1967 and reported to USS Pueblo the next day. The USS Pueblo had already been informed of our arrival and given instructions to get us on board. Lt. Brooks, of the Headquarters of US Naval Forces in Japan, was only one who I met while in Japan last time. He had been ordered to ensure our research. Thus the special equipment necessary for our last research was loaded on the ship with the help of Lt. Brooks.

I conferred with the captain on the tracks of the

ship in the areas of operation and carried on my oceanographic research during our trip along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I conducted my research at any points the ship stopped in the coastal waters of your country.

The stations were arbitrarily planned by me. In order to establish these positions I would often have conferences with the captain. When the ship would approach my planned stations, the captain would notify me and stop the ship if it was convenient to the mission of the ship.

Other than my assistant Harry Iredale, I engaged no help from the staff of the ship in collecting or compiling my data.

During this cruise, I took 20 stations, starting at the 39 Latitude and taking a station every a half degree.

Most of my stations were in the areas of Chongjin, Songjin and Mayangdo.

I collected the following oceanographic intelligence data along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I conducted 12 Nansen casts from which I was able to determine temperature and salinity of water at given depths. Knowing the temperature and salinity, sound velocity and density can be determined.

I took 30 bathythermograph drops in order to verify temperature according to depths during the trip and intruded deep into the coastal waters of your country and collected several days of continuous sea surface temperature and sea surface conductivity.

Besides, I collected one barrel for metal trace analysis, and collected data for depth, humidity, density, ice formation, horizontal visibility, vertical visibility, amount of fog, sea swell, sea wave, current, sea surface temperature, type of sea bottom and various other oceanographic data.

The salinity samples were determined on the ship using a salinometer. I was supposed to send plankton, metal traces, cores and other samples to our laboratory in Suitland, Maryland, U.S.A. and our laboratory to send these samples to the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory in Ancostia, Maryland.

As I have mentioned above, the factual data I obtained during this last navigation could give much help to the U.S. Navy submarines to penetrate deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without being detected by the Navy of the Korean People's Army. They would also enable the U.S. Navy submarines, when cruising in the coastal waters of your country, to collect much information on the operations of the Naval Forces and Fleets of the Korean People's Army.

All the collected research data can also aid the U.S. naval fleets to conduct operations for attacking the Naval Forces of the Korean People's Army.

Besides, my oceanographic research that satisfies the requirements for submarine operations only serves the aggressive and espionage activities of the U.S. naval ships against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As for the Pueblo, I am well aware that the ship intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Demo-

cratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage and my oceanographic survey was a means to cover them up.

As far as I know, while on the southern course along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Pueblo steamed close toward the shore of your country and conducted operations to detect various electronic waves. The ship approached the coast off the major ports and collected intelligence data while staying in the areas for a few days.

I frankly admit that the Pueblo served as a platform for my research which would aid the U.S. Navy in its submarine and surface operations.

I affirm that the Pueblo entered deep into the coastal waters of your country on many occasions to conduct such intelligence activities.

As the mission of the ship was to conduct surveillance of the shore and inland military objects and intercept electronic waves, the ship intruded deep into the coastal waters just 7-10 miles off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a number of points.

The oceanographic research data which I obtained having intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on board the Pueblo would eventually chart for the U.S. Navy the best approaches to the Korean coast and ports and the way to avoid coastal defence units of the Korean People's Army. It could lead to serious consequences, should misguided leaders use such data for aggressive purposes. The Pueblo's intrusion

into your coastal waters and its espionage against your country is a plain transgression and a violation of the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and such acts of a hostile nature are to be condemned by all peace-loving peoples.

I truly repent my guilt in collecting the data which could be used to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and molest the peaceful life of the Korean people.

I pledge myself not to engage any more in the research that has anything to do with espionage or aggression against other countries.

I want to go home, and never again come to the shores of Korea with any espionage mission—but if I come again to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to come with peaceful mission.

I confess my criminal act and wish the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to forgive me and treat me leniently so that I can return home.

## "THE SHIP CONTINUED ESPIONAGE ALL ALONG THE COAST HAVING INTRUDED IN MANY PLACES DEEP INTO THE COASTAL WATERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA"

# Confession

*of Robert James Hammond, Radio Intercept Operator of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces*

I am Marine Sergeant Rebert James Hammond, radio intercept operator of the USS Pueblo.

My serial number is 2046801, age 23, and birth place, Claremont, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

My unit is Company E, Marine Support Battalion, U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya, about 8 miles from Yokohama, Japan. In connection with the USS Pueblo's espionage mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I was assigned by order of my superiors to the ship on a temporary duty, for I had learned the Korean language a little at an army language school.

On 19 August 1963, I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. And in July 1964 I went to Army Language School in Monterey, California, U.S.A. to study Korean for a period of 37 weeks. In learning the Korean language I had much practice in reading, writing, speaking, and hearing. I found later that the school was designed to train personnel for

military intelligence against other countries. Military terminology was taught as the main item of linguistic training, plus intelligence knowhow.

After finishing the army language school, I came to serve as a radio intercept operator at the U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya, Japan. The function of the radio intercept operators in the U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya is to collect information on the Navies of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on the diplomatic activities of the governments of the two countries.

The U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya, is a considerably big organisation with about 3,000 persons. My work there was to intercept and record the information on the ports and naval targets in the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. For instance, I intercepted and recorded the daily changing call signs and frequences between control stations in Vladivostok and outstations.

Then on about 23 December, 1967, I received my order to board the USS Pueblo for a period of about 30 days for duty connected with the activities of U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya. This order was probably given by the Director U.S. Naval Security Group to Captain Pearson, Commander Naval Security Group, Kamiseya.

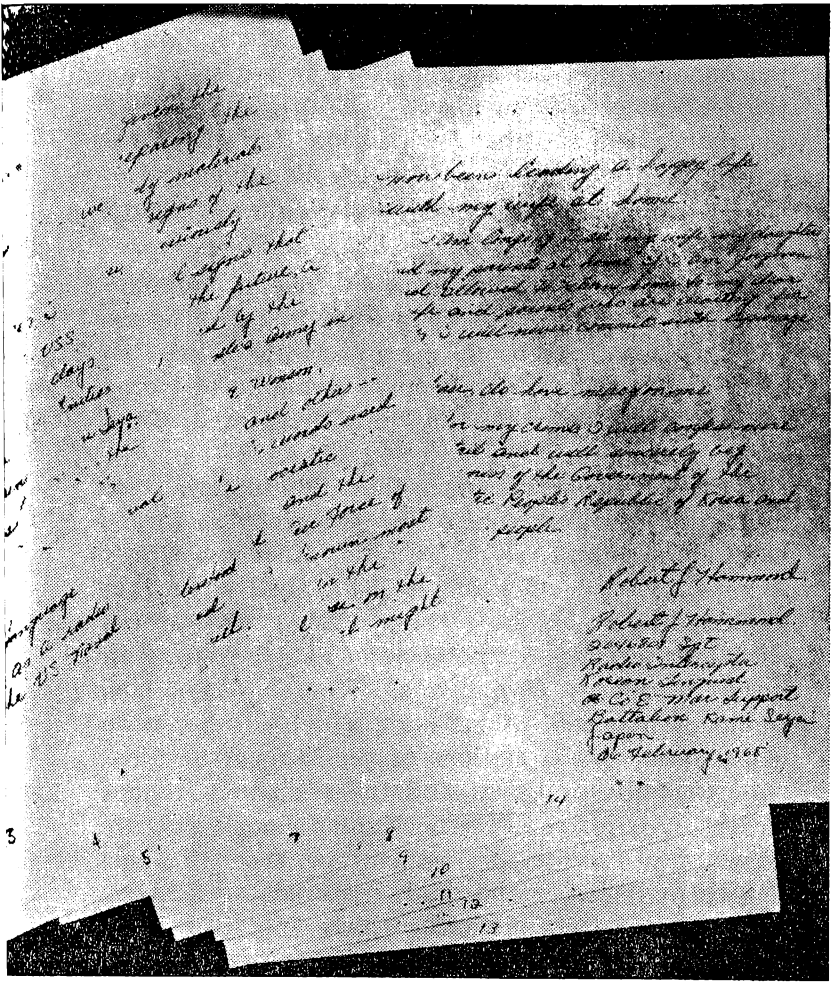
At that time, Marine Sergeant Robert Joseph Chicca who understood the Korean language also received the same order and served with me aboard the Pueblo.

- CONFESSION -

I am William Eugene Arnold
James Hammonds Radio Intercept
Operator on the USS Pueblo.

My serial number is 2[illegible]4801,
age 22 and I was born Vermont
New Hampshire USA. My unit is
Company C Marine Corps Battalion
US Naval Security Group Kami Seya
which is 6 miles from Yokohama Japan.

In connection with the USS Pueblos
espionage mission against the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
I was assigned by order of my
superiors to the ship on a temporary
duty for 6 months to learn the Korean
language at the US Army
Language School.



**Confession of Robert James Hammond, Radio Intercept Operator of "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which was captured conducting espionage activities after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

On the day when we were assigned, we were briefed on our mission by Warrant Officer Bowen, personnel officer. He said that we would work for the USS Pueblo from about 5 January to about 5 February, 1968 and that I would look for any transmission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the very high and ultra-high frequency ranges.

He said that I would board the Pueblo at Yokosuka and travel on the ship from there to Sasebo and then from Sasebo up northward along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the coastal waters of the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union.

The next day I was given the study materials for preparing the espionage. In the study materials were a list of call signs of the Korean People's Army previously collected, a list of call signs that might be heard in the future, a list of code words used by the Navy of the Korean People's Army in different places—Pyongyang, Wonsan, Mayangdo, Haeju, Nampo and others—and a list of other code words used by the stations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the frequency ranges of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army known most recently.

Also included in the study materials were those on the voice transmissions which might help to identify the activities of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army such as practice take-off, practice landing and practice bombing and two pieces of material on the Naval Force of the Korean People's

Army—one, I remember, on Wonsan and the other on Haeju.

Besides, there were also materials on submarines, submarine chasers, patrol ships, air bases, and various sea areas.

After studying those materials, I and Chicca were taken on board the Pueblo by Warrant Officer Bowen, personnel officer, to receive missions from the captain, research officer and operations officer. My immediate superior was Lt. Harris, the research officer.

When they gave us the above mentioned missions, they emphatically told us, time and again, to be sure that no one should know that we spoke Korean. In my opinion, they did this, for fear that the nature of their espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be disclosed. We were even strictly prohibited from having a contact with other seamen so long as we were on board the ship. I and my pal Chicca pretended to be "machine-gunners."

The order we received on the ship was to intercept and tape-record or record any voice communication coming from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the very high and ultra-high frequency ranges. Particular emphasis was laid on intercepting voice transmissions in Korean. Although I speak poor Korean, I can identify Korean voice transmissions.

We were also ordered to give the commanding officer of the ship warning as soon as we heard anything that would get the ship in trouble.

As preparations work, we got ourselves acquainted mainly with the equipment we would be using.

On 10 January, as was scheduled, the Pueblo departed Sasebo, went around the southern end of Japan to go out into the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and then proceeded northward.

Navigating along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ship gathered communication information, photographed military objects on the sea and ground and conducted various oceanographic researches in many places.

On 12 January, 1968, the Pueblo was 35 miles east of Wonsan.

Since then, I began to intercept and copy all radio communications from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The ship was to proceed northward 30-40 miles off the shore initially in order to avoid any possible danger of being detected until our mission was fulfilled completely.

Ever since the ship took its course back southward, it continued espionage all along the coast having intruded in many places deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the areas of Chongjin, Songjin, Mayangdo and Wonsan we intercepted and recorded various radio transmissions from the Ground, Naval and Air Forces of the Korean People's Army, and in other areas, too, we intercepted various unidentified voice transmissions almost every day.

I did the work together with Chicca. I intercept-

ed Morse waves or voice waves and delivered them to Chicca. Then he, picking up the Korean letters on the list of codes, typed or recorded them. We did not make them out. Collections were kept on board to be sent to the U.S. Naval Security Group at home after the trip.

Throughout the trip, I intercepted and recorded 20-25 voice transmissions and about 20 other radio transmissions.

I frankly admit that the deep intrusion made by the Pueblo and me into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our espionage activities there make up a very big crime against the Korean people.

I know that I should be punished by the law for my acts of espionage conducted deep in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, I beg leniency and forgiveness for this once.

Frankly speaking, I had not realized that espionage activities against other countries were dirty and criminal. I committed the crime not of my own will.

Why should I come here far away from the United States and conduct espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea? If I had not followed such a criminal career, I should have now been leading a happy life with my wife at home.

I am longing to see my wife, my daughter and my parents at home. If I am forgiven and allowed to return home to my dear wife and parents who

are waiting for me, I will never commit such espionage acts.

Please, do have mercy on me.

As for my crimes I will confess more in detail and will sincerely beg forgiveness of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Korean people.

# THE WHOLE WORLD VEHEMENTLY DENOUNCES THE BURGLARY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM AND FIRMLY SUPPORTS THE RESOLUTE SELF-DEFENCE ACTION AND THE JUST STRUGGLE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

## STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION OF JANUARY 30, 1968

*(Abridged)*

The provocative acts of the U.S. armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 23 are totally illegal and constitute a flagrant encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of the D.P.R.K.

It is the legitimate right of the Korean people to adopt every decisive measure of self-defence to resist the intolerable aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists. Neither military pressure nor "complaint" to the U.N. can help the U.S. imperialists to cover up or plead for their red-handed acts of aggression; they cannot intimidate the Korean people.

The United Nations has no right to let itself be

used by the U.S. imperialists as a tool for war provocation. It must refrain from meddling with the Korean people's inviolable right to take all necessary measures to defend the security and sovereignty of their country.

The South Vietnamese people and National Front for Liberation strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists for their hostile attitude towards the D.P.R.K. and their provocations and threat against it and resolutely demand the immediate stoppage of these acts and manoeuvres.

In conclusion the statement stressed that the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people will fight more resolutely to defeat completely the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists and deal heavier blows to them, thus actively contributing to the struggle of the Korean brothers to defend the honour and sovereignty of their nation.

## IN DEMOCRATIC VIET NAM

The Vietnamese army paper "Quan Doi Nhan Dan" of January 27 carried a commentary under the headline, "U.S. Imperialism Cannot Intimidate Korean People." Pointing out that the U.S. imperialist spy ship "Pueblo" which had intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army, the paper strongly denounced the provocative act committed by the U.S. imperialists.

The captain of the "Pueblo" himself confessed

that he received the order from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the paper noted. Although the ship disguised itself as one for "research," all the weapons and equipments on the ship clearly revealed that it is an espionage ship, the paper stressed.

The heroic Korean people have frustrated the provocative intrusions of U.S. imperialism and its stooge every time.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has grown strong as never before. Every time, the intruders received and is receiving severe punishment from the Korean people.

Should U.S. imperialism which is driven into a tight corner in the Viet Nam war and in all parts of the world dare to run a risk again in Korea it can never escape from defeat.

In its commentary the "Nhan Dan" of February 1 said that any interference of the United Nations in the "Pueblo" incident would be considered unjustified.

The paper stressed that it is an undeniable fact that the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" carried out a hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that the seizure of the spy ship by the Navy of the Korean People's Army is a fully lawful measure of self-defence.

The Vietnamese Committee for World Peace, Vietnamese Committee for Asian and African Solidarity, Viet Nam-Korea Friendship Society and many other social organizations of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued their statements in warm congra-

tulation of the heroic Korean People's Army which captured the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" when it intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and perpetrated criminal acts.

## IN THE SOVIET UNION

Commenting on the provocative act of the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism, the "Izbestia" of January 29 pointed out that, using the "Pueblo" incident, the ruling circles of U.S. imperialism are seeking to save their bankrupt policy in Southeast Asia and to expand their aggression against the peoples fighting for independence in this area.

After exposing the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialist ruling circles in Southeast Asia and the Far Eastern region, the commentary noted that a fierce struggle is going on in these areas against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. U.S. imperialism which plays the role of the world gendarme cannot check the liberation struggle of peoples in these areas by force of arms, the commentary added.

In its article captioned, "Policy of Adventure and Provocation Is Doomed to Failure," the "Pravda" of February 4 pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are further aggravating tension with the "Pueblo" incident as a momentum.

Stressing that the root cause of tension in Korea

lies in the occupation of South Korea by the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism, the paper said that the entire Korean people are fighting to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea. The struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and the unification of their fatherland enjoys warm support of the peoples the world over, the paper said.

## IN CUBA

Jesus Valdes, Chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Association of Cuba, made a statement. He denounced the shameless act of U.S. imperialism which had illegally laid the incident of the seizure of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" before the United Nations Security Council.

Pointing out that the United Nations has long been used by the U.S. imperialists as their aggressive tool, he stressed that it has no right whatsoever to meddle with the just measure of self-defence taken by the Korean people.

If the United Nations were to act according to its Charter, it should denounce the U.S. imperialists who, as the captain of the spy ship confessed, conducted the espionage activities in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to spy out the military and state secrets in violation of the elementary norms of the international law and the Armistice Agreement.

The "Gramma" of January 29 carried the full text of the statement of our government under the heading, "Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Issued in Connection with the Capture of a Spy Ship."

The paper also carried a photograph of the Yankee aggressors on board the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship walking with their hands up.

## IN DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

In its editorial headlined, "Enemy of Mankind," the GDR paper "Neues Deutschland" of January 27 pointed out that the incident of the "Pueblo" is a link in the chain of the large-scale provocations being perpetrated by U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world.

The "Berliner Zeitung" carried a commentary on January 26 in connection with the capture of the Yankee pirate ship, "Pueblo." It said that U.S. imperialism is seeking a way out of its ignominious defeat in the Viet Nam war of aggression in the provocation of a new war and stressed that the provokers should be punished.

After praising the bravery of the Korean people and the Navy of the Korean People's Army who meted out a heavy punishment to the reckless U.S. imperialists, the paper said emphatically: The capture of the " 'Pueblo' showed that a small nation can make the imperialists not to act recklessly, when it acts bravely."

## IN HUNGARY

In its commentary appearing in the issue of January 28 under the heading, "Provocative Act of U.S. Imperialism Against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the "Nepszabadsag" condemned the U.S. imperialists for sending the armed spy ship "Pueblo" to intrude into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. to perpetrate insolent provocative acts.

At present the U.S. imperialist bandits, capitalizing the incident, is raising a hysteric clamour in an attempt to lay the crime they had committed upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea like "a thief crying stop thief", but the captain of the captured "Pueblo" had already confessed to their crime, the paper added.

The "Magyar Nemzet" of January 28 carried the full text of the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Carrying the abridged version of the D.P.R.K. Government statement, the "Esti Hirlap" gave prominence to the following part of the statement:

"The provocative act of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' of U.S. imperialism is another flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, an open aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a link in the chain of the planned manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new war in Ko-

rea and a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the rest of the world."

Other papers, too, carried detailed gist of our Government statement.

## IN RUMANIA

Under the caption, "Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the Rumanian paper "Scînteia" of January 28 cited following full paragraphs of the statement:

"The provocative act of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' of U.S. imperialism is another flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, an open aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a link in the chain of the planned manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new war in Korea and a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the rest of the world."

"To safeguard the security and sovereignty of its fatherland against the enemy's infringement is an inviolable right of every independent state and is an internal affair which no one can encroach upon."

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes the discussion of the illegal 'complaint' of U.S. imperialism at the United Nations Security Council, will not recognize any resolution to be concocted to cover up U.S. imperialist aggression and will declare it null and void."

On January 30 the same paper carried a commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialists for having

sent their armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate a serious act of provocation and for running amuck recklessly to unleash a new war.

## IN MONGOLIA

The Mongolian paper "Unen" of January 31 bitterly denounced the provocative act committed by the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism which menaces peace and security of the people.

The act is "a provocative act against the sovereign nation, an act which nothing can cover up," the paper noted.

The paper pointed out that "all the honest-mined people of the world are condemning the criminal act of the U.S. war maniacs."

## IN BULGARIA

The Bulgarian paper "Narodna Armia" carried in its recent issue an article denouncing the insolent provocative act perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The act of the spy ship, the paper condemned, is a criminal act of aggression and a gross and shameless encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean people has the full right to take ne-

cessary measure of self-defence against such law-breaker, the paper added.

In its commentary headlined, "Criminal Adventure," the "Rabotnichesko Delo" of January 30 denounced U.S. imperialism for its insolent criminal manoeuvre of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## IN JAPAN

On January 30, 62 youth and student organizations of Japan affiliated with the Youth and Student Liaison Council for Defending Repatriation and Democratic National Education of Koreans in Japan, such as the Democratic Youth League of Japan, the Socialist Youth League of Japan, the youth measures bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the youth department of the All-Japan Federation of Farmers' Association, the Japanese National Federation of Students Self-government Associations, the youth department of the Japan-Korea Association, etc., issued a joint statement protesting against the military provocation of U.S. imperialism against the D.P.R.K.

The statement scathingly denounced the U.S. imperialists who not only had their armed spy ship intrude into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and carry out illegal intelligence activities, but also mobilized huge military forces in their vicious war racket, just like "a thief crying stop thief," when the armed spy ship was captured by the Korean people in a resolute self-defence action.

The statement emphasized that the youth and students of Japan can never tolerate such criminal act committed by U.S. imperialism with Japan as the base of operations.

Also, the above-mentioned organizations announced their action programme for unfolding a massive struggle under the slogan: "Let us in all areas, work places and schools throughout Japan oppose military provocations of the United States against Korea and support the unification of Korea by Koreans themselves!" On the same day the Central Youth and Student Conference, one of the Japanese youth and students' organizations for joint struggle, staged a street propaganda campaign in the central streets of Tokyo to denounce the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for unleashing a new war in Korea.

On January 29, the National Movement Council for the Restitution of Okinawa issued a statement censuring military provocations conducted by U.S. imperialism against Korea with Okinawa as the operational base.

On January 30, the Okinawa Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, too, sent a protest telegram to Johnson, the war boss of U.S. imperialism.

On January 29, a conference of the Central Liaison Council for Defending Repatriation and Democratic National Education of Koreans in Japan consisting of 77 democratic political parties and public organizations of Japan adopted unanimously a "resolution protesting against the military provocation of the United States against the D.P.R.K."

All responsibility for the incident of capture by naval vessels of the Korean People's Army of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism which violated the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and committed an illegal act of provocation, rests upon the U.S. imperialists.

Nevertheless, the resolution pointed out indignantly, the U.S. imperialists are levying military blackmail on the D.P.R.K. by mobilizing armed forces on a large scale, thus working up war psychosis to a high pitch.

On February 1, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) held a session of its executive committee and announced a "statement protesting against the military provocation of the United States in Korea in connection with the 'Pueblo' incident."

The statement stressed that the step taken by the D.P.R.K. is a due action of self-defence, and rebuked Sato the boss of Japanese reaction for his parrotry and support, in a Diet session, of the preposterous allegation of the Johnson clique that the " 'Pueblo' was seized on the high seas."

On the same day Sohyo lodged protests, in the name of its executive committee, with the Yankee embassy in Japan and the reactionary Sato government. Meanwhile, it issued instructions to the affiliated industrial unions and branch unions to adopt and address a resolution protesting against the military provocations of U.S. imperialism in Korea to the Yankee embassy and the reactionary Sato govern-

ment; to further intensify the struggle against the military provocations of U.S. imperialism in Korea and for defending the rights to democratic national education of the Korean citizens in Japan, combining it with the struggle against the war of aggression in Viet Nam and with the struggle for the return of Okinawa; to unfold mass actions in co-operation with democratic organizations in various regions and work places, in the forms of protest meeting, study gathering, street propaganda, etc.

The Japanese paper "Akahata" of January 28 carried on the front page a summary of the Statement of the D.P.R.K. Government under the big headline of "The Capture Is a Due Action of Self-defence, Declares the D.P.R.K. Government Concerning the 'Pueblo' Incident," and printed the full text of the statement on the third page.

On January 31, the same paper devoted two whole pages to the "Pueblo" incident under the streamer of "The Situation Becomes Tense Around Korea Due to the Military Provocation of U.S. Imperialism—the True Nature of the Intrusion by U.S. Imperialist Armed Spy Ship 'Pueblo' into the Territorial Waters of the D.P.R.K.," carrying articles thoroughly exposing and denouncing the military provocations of U.S. imperialism against the D.P.R.K. and criminal acts of the Sato clique who are co-operating actively in the provocations.

In his statement made on January 30, Yoshitaro Hirano, Chairman of the Japan Peace Committee pointed out that the new war racket of U.S. imperi-

alism has now created a grave situation. The Japanese people cannot suppress their indignation at the fact that the "USS Pueblo" used Japan as the base and U.S. imperialism is bent on unleashing another war in Korea with Japan as the base, whipping up its armed forces on a large scale.

A number of facts clearly show that the Sato government that is now a zealous co-operator of the U.S. imperialists in the aggressive Viet Nam war, is carrying on "joint operations" with them in the drive for unleashing a new war in Korea as well. The Japanese people, said Hirano in conclusion, will wage a determined struggle to smash the new war racket of the U.S. imperialists and to overthrow the Sato government, their crafty accomplice.

Sugio Iwadare, head of the national movement department of Sohyo, said that the working class of Japan gives full support to the rosolute self-defence action taken by the D.P.R.K. He emphasized as follows:

The working class of Japan can on no account tolerate this noisy, criminal war drive of the U.S. imperialists who are carrying it on by using Japan as the base for their Asian aggression.

We will put up a resolute struggle in the van of Japan's democratic forces in order to crush the criminal moves of U.S. imperialism to unleash another war in Korea and the policy of servility to the United States followed by the Sato government, an active co-operator in the criminal moves, in defence of the peace and security of Asia.

Hiroaki Yoshizawa, director of the Okinawa Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, said that the D.P.R.K. was entirely right when it took a resolute self-defence action.

Professor Masahiko Yokoyama of Tokyo University pointed out that the recent incident exposed the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism once again to the peoples the world over. He further said:

The D.P.R.K. has built up formidable defence power to crush U.S. imperialism without mercy if the latter should unleash a war of aggression again. The resolute action of self-defence taken by the D.P.R.K. of late has demonstrated the firm resolve of the Korean people to fight to the last against U.S. imperialism that is seeking to destroy the revolutionary gains of socialism.

Junkichi Geshi, head of the united front department of the Japan Communist Party, referred to the fact that nearly all capitalist countries have voiced their disapproval of the absurd allegation of the Johnson clique that "Pueblo" was "seized on the high seas" and that the fresh military provocation of the U.S. imperialists in Korea is incurring international denunciation. Then, he continued:

Precisely at this time the Sato government, yielding to the pressure of the U.S. imperialists, officially announced its support for them, thus betraying its subservient stand of submission to the United States and its militarist designs before the whole world.

The wild words uttered recently by the Sato government reveal its hostile policy in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ever more

plainly. Our Party protests strongly against it, and will unfold a determined struggle to strengthen the solidarity with the Korean people and, together with the broad sections of the Japanese people, smash the Sato government.

Shichiro Matsumoto, chief of the international bureau of the Japan Socialist Party, had this to say:

As for the violation of the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the "Pueblo," the captain of the spy ship himself has admitted it. Only the U.S. government is arguing, against all reason, that it was captured on the high seas. In supporting this preposterous argument, the Sato government has once again exposed the true nature of its policy of servility to the United States and the hostile policy it is following in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Masaharu Hatanaka, director of the Japan-Korea Association, said as follows:

This has once again revealed the true colours of the Sato government which implicitly follows what the U.S. imperialists say and, at the same time, has more vividly testified to the stand of the Japanese government actively co-operating and participating in the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Asia.

The Japan-Korea Association, together with broad masses of the people in Japan, will see that voices of protest are raised still higher at work places, in local areas and schools against the U.S. imperialists' machination for igniting a new war in Korea and the Sato government's participation in it.

On February 2 when voices were rising ever higher among broad masses of the people in Japan denouncing the U.S. imperialists' moves for igniting a new war in Korea and expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle, a central protest meeting of Japanese people was held in Tokyo to condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggression and provocations against Korea.

The meeting was attended by more than 18,000 workers, youths, students, women, and citizens of all walks of life in Tokyo who were waging a vigorous struggle at work places, districts, schools and streets to shatter the new war racket of the U.S. imperialists, upholding the statement of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

At the meeting the report was delivered by Makoto Hori, secretary of the Central Executive Committee for the Realization of Various Demands for Abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact," and then speeches were made by representatives of various sections of the people who expressed their fighting determination.

The reporter and speakers unanimously voiced their full support and firm, militant solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people who were resolutely giving hard blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They strongly protested against and condemned the U.S. imperialists' moves for unleashing a new war in Korea and the Sato clique who were collaborating with the U.S. imperialists.

The meeting adopted unanimously written pro-

tests addressed to the U.S. imperialists' boss Johnson and his faithful lackey Sato.

The participants in the meeting adopted a message expressing solidarity with the Korean people amidst enthusiastic applause and cheers.

The full text of the message is as follows:

We, having come to this meeting unable to restrain our burning indignation at the undisguised aggression and military provocations by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, fully support the just self-defence action of your country and your people that captured the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism, meting out resolute and severe punishment to the aggressors.

We resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists who invaded your country 18 years ago, usurping the name of the U.N., and are now trying again to conceal their act of aggression in the same way.

In order to perpetrate new aggression and military provocations against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists are utilizing our country as their base of operations, while the Sato government actively collaborates and conspires with them.

We who are fighting for the genuine independence and security of Japan and for peace in Asia, are firmly determined to continue to promote the struggle, holding aloft the demands, "We oppose the acts of aggression and military provocation by the U.S. imperialists against the D.P.R.K. and the participation of the Sato government in aggression!" "Don't use Japan as an aggressive base!" etc.

The Korean and Japanese peoples are the closest

friends fighting on the same front against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

Dear friends, you have built up a perfect defence setup and are waging an unyielding struggle for socialist construction and the independent unification of North and South Korea. Let us further strengthen the solidarity between the peoples of Asian countries including Japan, Korea and Viet Nam and march forward shoulder to shoulder towards victory in order to drive out the U.S. imperialists from Japan, Korea, Viet Nam and all parts of Asia!

A message to the Vietnamese people was also adopted at the meeting.

The entire participants in the meeting adopted a declaration expressing their strong fighting determination.

After the meeting all the attendants demonstrated in soaring spirits, despite bitter cold, on the streets of Tokyo, shouting slogans: "We oppose the military provocations of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" "Let us strengthen the solidarity with the Korean people!" "We are against the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam!" "Let us strengthen the solidarity with the Vietnamese people!" "Don't use Japan as the base of operations for aggression on Korea and Viet Nam!" "Down with the Sato government!" "Let us defend the democratic, national rights of the Koreans in Japan!" "We oppose the sabotage of the repatriation work!" "U.S. imperialists, get out of Japan, Korea, Viet Nam at once!" In particular, the demonstrators accused the execrable U.S. imperialist

aggressors, shouting loudly, "Yanks, go home!" in front of the Yankee embassy.

## IN CAMBODIA

On January 27 the Cambodian news agency reported the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the January 31 issue of the paper "Cambodge" carried a detailed summary of the statement and an article.

In the article the "Cambodge" denounced the outrageous manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism for new war provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper quoted the Political Programme announced by Premier Kim Il Sung on December 16 last, which reads in part:

**"The people in the northern half of the Republic should always remember their brothers in the South and have a revolutionary determination to liberate them at all costs; they should be firmly prepared ideologically so that they may be mobilized for a decisive struggle to accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland by joining forces with the South Korean people whenever called upon to come to their aid as the struggle of the people surges forward and the revolutionary situation ripens in South Korea."**

The paper "Kmayasamaki" of February 2 pointed out in an article entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is Heading Faster For Its Doom" that the intrusion case of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism was

a new trick for making up for the setbacks they were suffering in the war of aggression in Viet Nam. The article denounced the U.S. imperialists who seized this opportunity to noisily work up war racket.

As is known to all, the article noted, Korea is a modern country that has developed by leaps and bounds, a country that directly fought and defeated U.S. imperialism.

It is a grave miscalculation for the U.S. imperialists to think that the Korean people will bow to their war-seeking plots and acts. If the U.S. imperialists start another play with fire against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they will surely meet with their doom.

## IN LEBANON

The paper "Ashu Shaab" of January 30 wrote that the provocative act of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has aroused a wave of indignation in all parts of the world.

The paper emphasized that the Arab peoples vehemently condemn the aggressive policy and gendarme-type method of the U.S. imperialists who are wont to speak from the position of strength.

The paper "Al Hadap" denounced the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and reminded the people of the solidarity expressed by the Korean people for the Arab peoples. It emphasized that all the Arab peoples are now standing firmly by their friends who supported them in their need.

Gone are the days when the U.S. imperialists had their own way, the paper emphasized in conclusion.

The paper "An Nida" wrote that the world peoples support the stand of the valorous Korean people against U.S. imperialism, and expressed a firm belief that the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against the D.P.R.K. will fall a cropper just as U.S. imperialism is suffering defeat in Viet Nam.

## IN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The paper "Egyptian Gazette" of January 26 hotly denounced in an article the fact that the U.S. imperialists had the armed spy ship "Pueblo" intrude into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and perpetrate acts of new war provocation against the D.P.R.K.

The January 27 issue of the same paper pointed out in an editorial article captioned "Arrogance of Strength" that "the United States is seriously menacing peace by dispatching an armed spy ship to conduct espionage activities and commit acts of provocation in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K., an independent state. The action of the Navy of the Korean People's Army was a just step of self-defence, for it captured the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded into the territorial waters to perpetrate hostile acts against the Korean people, the article emphasized.

On the same day the "Al Akhbar" carried a commentary referring to the capture of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship by the naval force of the heroic Korean People's Army. It warned that if U.S. im-

perialism unleashes another war in Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors will certainly meet with their doom and stressed that the Korean people are in full readiness to cope with any provocative acts and aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

The "Al Goumhouria" in a commentary denounced the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new war in Korea.

## IN LAOS

The "Lao Haksat," an organ of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, stressed in an editorial that whatever outrageous moves of the U.S. imperialists who are acting like a "thief crying stop thief," can never frighten the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The paper pointed out that the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of Korea is a flagrant infringement upon the security and sovereignty of a socialist country and wanton violation of international law. The paper further emphasized:

The Patriotic Army and people of Laos are hailing the brilliant war gains of the heroic Korean People's Army. The militant and prompt action of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people, which is a lawful self-defence step, has taught the U.S. imperialist aggressors a due lesson.

The Laotian people and the Neo Lao Haksat—comrades-in-arms of the Korean people who are fighting against the common enemy U.S. imperial-

ism—strongly protest against the U.N. Security Council debates on the "complaint" of the U.S. imperialists concerning the "Pueblo" incident, and vigorously denounce the provocative act of the U.S. imperialist spy ship.

The Laotian people and the Neo Lao Haksat whole-heartedly support the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on January 27.

## IN SYRIA

In its January 29 issue "Al Baats" denounced the U.S. imperialists who had sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" to intrude into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and perpetrate provocative acts.

The paper wrote that the captain of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggression army admitted his espionage activities in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and that this is the proof of the fact that the U.S. imperialists committed provocative acts in that area.

Pointing out that U.S. imperialism is creating tension in the Middle East and other parts of the world, the paper stressed that the Arab peoples have never forgotten the U.S. imperialist ship "Liberty" which conducted espionage activities against the Arab states.

## IN PAKISTAN

The papers "Pakistan Observer" and "Reader" exposed and condemned the crimes of the U.S. im-

perialist aggressors who sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" to intrude deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and carry out hostile acts.

In its editorial of January 26 issue, "Reader" noted that "a spy will be a spy, and a spy should be treated as such. It stands to justice that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has seized the spy ship in its territorial waters."

## IN ALGERIA

Recalling that despite strong opposition of delegates from a number of countries including the Soviet Union, Hungary and Algeria, etc., the U.S. imperialists illegally brought the "complaint" of the seizure of "Pueblo" to the United Nations Security Council, "El Moudjahid" of January 29 pointed out that by so doing the United Nations again played the part of spokesman for the aggressor.

On the front page of January 29 issue, "El Moudjahid" carried a detailed version of the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K. under the heading, "It Is Illegal to Discuss U.S. 'Complaint' at the U.N. Security Council."

Especially, the paper gave prominence to the following passages of the statement:

"The United Nations should not repeat the disgraceful history of having been utilized by the U.S. imperialists as a tool in the aggression war in Korea provoked by them" and "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely op-

poses the discussion of the illegal 'complaint' of U.S. imperialism at the United Nations Security Council, will not recognize any resolution to be concocted to cover up U.S. imperialist aggression and will declare it null and void."

In a commentary of January 30 issue, "El Moudjahid" denounced the U.S. imperialists who try to justify their acts of aggression by illegally bringing their "complaint" to the United Nations over the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," while concentrating their armed forces in South Korea to ignite another war.

Saying that while raising a hysteric war clamour the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing the aggression army in South Korea on a large scale and continue to perpetrate the provocative acts along the Military Demarcation Line in order to unleash a new war of aggression in Asia, the paper stressed that all the facts clearly attest what is the aim of the farce the U.S. imperialists have again staged in the United Nations Security Council.

The broad public circles in Algeria have been bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country to perpetrate a serious act of hostility.

In his statement made on January 31, Fantan Belkassem, Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Veteran Fighters of Algeria declared that it is nonsensical that U.S. imperialism which intruded into the territorial waters of other country has "com-

plained" of the "Pueblo" incident to the United Nations counterfeiting the "victim of aggression."

He went on to say:

This is not the first time we experience their trick. Last year when the pirate ships of the 6th fleet of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the territorial waters of Algeria, they tried to "justify" the intrusion into the territorial waters of our country vociferating "international law" and "international waters."

Again today they are trying to "justify" their intrusion into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their hostile acts speaking about "international law."

However, they can not deceive the fair opinion of the world public and the progressive peoples of the world.

The aim of the new war provocation manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists in Korea is to conceal their military defeats in Viet Nam, abate the discontent of the people at home and distract their attention. They are raising war clamour threatening with the "retaliatory measure" while concentrating large military forces in South Korea. But their war clamour does not prove their "mightiness" but exposes their weakness and confirms that they are on the decline.

We know well that the Korean people are ready to repel the invasion of the enemy. The Korean people will certainly win victory. The Algerian people will, as in the past, be always on the side of the Korean people.

## IN PORTUGUESE GUINEA

In a statement made on January 31, Tunipen, representative of the African Party of Independence of Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, sharply denounced U.S. imperialism which sent its armed spy ship "Pueblo" to intrude into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is now running reckless to ignite a new war in Korea.

He said as follows:

Mobilising an atomic-powered aircraft carrier, submarines, destroyers and up-to-date weapons, the U.S. imperialists are trying to frighten the Korean people. But they have miscalculated.

The political, economic and military might of the Korean people has grown incomparably stronger than it was 18 years ago when the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war. Today the Korean people are firmly united as one around Premier Kim Il Sung and has a powerful independent national economy and the invincible armed forces.

U.S. imperialism must not act recklessly but draw a lesson from the Korean war and the Viet Nam war.

Condemning the criminal act of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which is already known to the world, he stressed as follows:

The intrusion of the "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of Korea is an open violation of the international norms of navigation and the international laws and an intolerable encroachment upon the sovereignty of other nation. The confession of the

captain of the spy ship "Pueblo" once again laid bare before the world how brazen-faced the bosses of U.S. imperialism who advocate the "international laws" are. The offenders must be punished by the laws of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He stressed that the peoples of Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands and of Korea are firmly united in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

For the successful struggle against imperialism, one must wage an uncompromising fight with the imperialists. That the Korean people meted out a deserved punishment to the U.S. imperialists who had intruded into the territorial waters of their country is one of examples of embodiment in practice of the thorough anti-imperialist line adhered by the Workers' Party of Korea. We are convinced that the Korean people will win greater victory and success in their cause of unifying the fatherland.

## IN PUERTO RICO

Karlos Parillya, representative of the Puerto Rico Independence Movement, expressed his opinion in support of the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of January 27.

We people of Puerto Rico, he said, have been subjected to oppression of the U.S. imperialists for 70 years. Therefore, we know too well about their brazenness and barbarity.

That is why we wholeheartedly support the fraternal Korean people in their struggle against the

common enemy, U.S. imperialism, which brandishes their war weapons at random in flagrant violation of the international laws.

It is a fully lawful and just measure that the naval crafts of the heroic Korean People's Army captured the spy ship of U.S. imperialism.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists brought the incident to the United Nations in order to cover up and "justify" their crime.

However, the United Nations, as a matter of fact, has no right whatsoever to meddle with this righteous, self-defensive measure taken by the Korean people.

If the United Nations does not want to become an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, it must give full support to the just measure taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea against the new provocation of the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of mankind. The United Nations must also take measures to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" in South Korea and to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces which are illegally occupying South Korea.

We fully support the statement issued by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 27.

## IN TANZANIA

The Tanzanian papers trenchantly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors who perpetrated very

serious hostile acts by sending their armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In its editorial captioned, "Don't Manoeuvre," the "Ngurumo" of January 29 pointed out that U.S. imperialism, the international gendarme, is worsening the situation in Korea. The recent intrusion of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is another proof of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of new war provocation, the paper said.

Reminding the reader of the defeat of U.S. imperialism in the aggressive war which it unleashed in Korea in the past, abusing the name of the United Nations, the paper pointed out that if U.S. imperialism does not stop perpetrating provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and dare to ignite a war, it will sustain a heavier blow than in the Korean war.

The "Nationalist" of February 1 carried an article under the heading the "United States Is Violating Armistice Agreement." It denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been systematically violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and are ceaselessly perpetrating provocative acts against the northern half of the D.P.R.K.

Especially, pointing out that the armed spy ship was captured red-handed, the paper exposed that it was to cover up their crime that the U.S. imperialists brought the incident of the armed spy ship to the United Nations.

## IN CHILE

The Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile issued a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism which not only perpetrated a serious hostile act of sending its armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of Korea but is raising a hysteric war clamour against the Korean people.

The statement demanded the U.S. imperialists to stop such reckless manoeuvring at once.

Paying respect to the heroic Korean people who rose resolutely to defend the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country, the statement called upon the Chilean people to "express solidarity with the Korean people by all possible means."

## IN ARGENTINE

The "Golarin" of January 31 positively refuted the shameless assertion of the U.S. imperialists that their spy ship "Pueblo" was captured on the high seas. And it reminded the reader of the fact that U.S. imperialism behaved the same way when its "U-2" spy plane incident occurred.

Pointing out that of late many citizens in Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentine, have staged demonstrations carrying the placards bearing the words "Yankees, get out of Korea and Viet Nam!", the paper said that the demonstrators bitterly denounced the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialist aggressors in Korea and Viet Nam.

## IN THE UNITED STATES

The new war provocation manoeuvre of the Johnson clique which committed serious act of hostility against the D.P.R.K. by sending the armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into its territorial waters is continuously denounced even in the United States.

In its recent issue, the "Capital Times," denouncing the Johnson's reactionary government in connection with the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," pointed out that Johnson "is concealing the fact that the 'Pueblo' was captured in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Noting that the U.S. imperialist war maniacs "continue to act recklessly like a lunatic," resorting to military threats, the paper denounced the Johnson clique for being engaged in the reckless military manoeuvre.

On February 1, the organization of the "Women's Struggle for Peace" of the United States organized demonstrations to denounce the U.S. imperialists who perpetrated provocative acts by sending their armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and illegally laid a "complaint" before the United Nations regarding the "Pueblo" incident, while running amuck recklessly to unleash a new war in Korea.

The demonstrators demanded the Johnson clique to immediately stop such piratic acts.

## IN NORWAY

In its article denouncing the hostile act perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the weekly "Orientering" said that the peoples of the whole world unanimously demand the American rogues to go back to their own den.

Exposing the insolent aggressive manoeuvre of U.S. imperialism and the vicious subversive acts of the "Central Intelligence Agency," the espionage headquarters of the U.S. imperialists, the weekly wrote that U.S. imperialism plays the role of the international gendarme, abetting all the reactionaries, and bitterly denounced the provocation of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an act of aggression.

## IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Executive Secretariat of the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement on January 29 scathingly denouncing U.S. imperialism which is raising hysterical clamour about aggression in connection with its armed spy ship captured in the act of espionage in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for firmly defending their fatherland from the aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

The statement declared that the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship are a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, part of the premeditated manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war in Korea and a serious criminal act further aggravating the tension in the Far East and the world.

That the U.S. imperialists "complained" over this incident to the United Nations Security Council, despite the fact that the truth about the crime committed by the U.S. imperialist spy ship was brought to light before the whole world, is a shameless, brigandish act designed to use the United Nations once again for their aggressive aim, the statement said.

As is widely known to the world, the United Nations has a shameful history of having been used as a tool of aggression in the aggressive war the U.S. imperialists unleashed in Korea in 1950, and the U.S. imperialists are still occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations, the statement pointed out, and continued:

The United Nations has no right whatsoever to meddle with the legitimate measure of self-defence taken by the Korean people. If the United Nations wants to prove its being not an aggressive instrument for U.S. imperialism, it should condemn the aggressive acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists, take measures for checking their manoeuvres to ignite a new war and measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea and the dissolution of the aggressive "United Nations

Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental Peoples' Solidarity Organization resolutely denounces the frantic, aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people and fully supports the January 27 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

No "retaliatory measures" the U.S. imperialists are now clamouring about can frighten the heroic Korean people. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop hostile acts against the Korean people at once and withdraw forthwith from South Korea taking all their lethal weapons with them.

As the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly stated repeatedly, **if the U.S. imperialists unleash a war in disregard of reality, the heroic Korean People's Army and Korean people who are firmly rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and who have the history of brilliant victory and a wealth of experiences in defeating the U.S. imperialists, will surely deal an annihilating blow to the enemy.**

In conclusion, the statement called upon the entire revolutionary and progressive organizations and mass organizations of the three Continents and all the peoples of the world to resolutely denounce all sorts of hostile acts and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, oppose the new schemes of U.S. imperialism in the United Nations

and widely organize and wage struggles and movement for expressing solidarity in a more extensive and active way with the struggle of the Korean people who are determined to defend the security of their fatherland and unify it by fighting to the end against the aggression of the U.S. imperialism.

The Permanent Bureau of Asian and African Writers issued a statement on January 29 in support of the just stand of the Korean people who dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors by dealing out severe punishment to the armed spy ship "Pueblo."

The statement pointed out that the Korean people took a just measure of self-defence against the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism, by capturing the armed spy ship.

The statement continued:

The U.S. imperialists try to intimidate the Korean people again, oblivious of the lesson in the past Korean war.

We appeal to all progressive and revolutionary writers in Asia and Africa to extend a firm support to the writers and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their fight to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors decisively, thoroughly and completely.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Asian and African Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists who sent an armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are run-

ning mad to provoke a war against the Korean people.

Stressing that "the Korean people have the full right to take a decisive measure of self-defence against the aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists," the statement expressed "militant solidarity with the Korean people who are resolutely fighting against the U.S. imperialists."

The statement also supported the just stand of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that they will not recognize any resolution to be concocted at the United Nations to cover up the U.S. imperialist aggression.

The sole way of removing tension in Korea and achieving the Korea's unification lies in putting the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea to an end, the statement stressed.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Asian and African Lawyers' Conference issued a statement expressing a firm support to the just stand taken by the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in face of the high-handed criminal act of U.S. imperialism.

The statement warned U.S. imperialism that if it provokes a new war in Korea, it can never escape from more serious defeat.

In conclusion the statement pointed out as follows:

The Permanent Secretariat appeals to all progressive lawyers in Asia, Africa and the world to strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' criminal act of provocation and resolutely support the Korean

people in their just struggle for defending independence and sovereignty and for achieving the unification of the country.

The Arab Lawyers' Association issued a statement on January 29. The statement pointed out as follows:

The Arab Lawyers' Association regards the capture of the aggressive U.S. spy ship as a legitimate measure belonging to the sovereignty and right to defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and as a just measure.

The Arab Lawyers' Association which aspires after freedom and independence of all nations and genuine peace regards the U.S. imperialists' military blackmail and threats against Korea as an act of complete infringement upon Korea's sovereignty, a flagrant violation of the international laws, an open intimidation for Korean aggression, and a grave menace to peace in this area and world peace.

The Arab Lawyers' Association appeals to all the freedom-loving forces and progressive peace-loving forces of the Arab world and the whole world to support the just stand of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples and oppose the U.S. imperialist aggression and aggressive intrigues against the cause of freedom and progress and peace of the peoples the world over.

On February 3 the Secretariat of the Asian and African Journalists' Association issued a statement denouncing the provocative act committed by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

and supporting the firm and just stand manifested in the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

The World Peace Council issued a statement in Brussels in denunciation of U.S. imperialism for having sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate a serious hostile act. Condemning that the intrusion of the "Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a violation of the international laws and the Korean Armistice Agreement, the statement stressed that the self-defensive measure taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is fully legitimate.

Exposing and denouncing the fact that U.S. imperialism is making frantic efforts to provoke another aggressive war in Korea and extend the aggressive war in Asia, the statement called upon the peace-loving forces of the whole world to fight against the U.S. imperialists who are bent on unleashing a new war.

The representation of the African National Congress of South Africa in India denounced in its statement the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was captured when it illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and perpetrated the hostile act of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a peace-loving state, and pointed out as follows:

The U.S. imperialists sustained an ignominious

defeat in the criminal war they unleashed in 1950 against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea abusing the flag of the United Nations. But they do not draw a lesson from it.

The African National Congress of South Africa, on behalf of the oppressed peoples in South Africa, congratulates the men of the Korean People's Army for their capture of the U.S. imperialist spy ship.

The capture of the U.S. imperialist spy ship clearly showed that the Korean people are always in combat-readiness in defence of their gains. This greatly inspires the struggle of our African National Congress which is waging a decisive fight for liberating the country from the fascist oppression.

We appeal to the people of the whole world who love democracy and peace to immediately raise their voice to expose and denounce such criminal acts of provocation perpetrated by U.S. imperialism.

Meanwhile, public organizations of various countries continue to send telegrams to the public organizations of our country, denouncing the criminal provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In their telegrams to the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, the Czechoslovak Women's Union, the Japan Association of Women's Organizations and the Central Council of the New Japan Women's Association expressed indignation at the espionage acts of the "Pueblo" against the D.P.R.K. and extended the solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people for the sovereign-

ty of the country and against interference in their internal affairs.

The Central Committee of the Japan Democratic Youth League sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea sternly denouncing with indignation the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists which threatened peace and security in Asia and the world. It emphasized that they extended full support to the just stand of the Korean people and youths who have made a decisive counter-attack upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The telegram sent to the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries by the Japan-Korea Association said that the Association resolutely supports the struggle of the Korean people who are dauntlessly fighting the dangerous military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

*Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*