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

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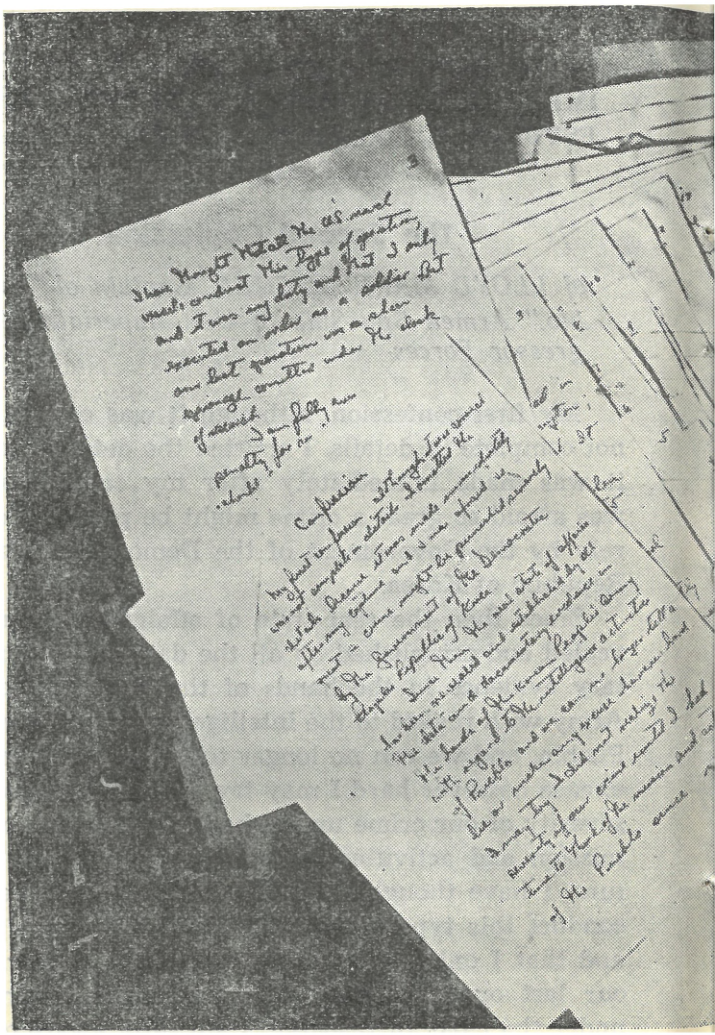
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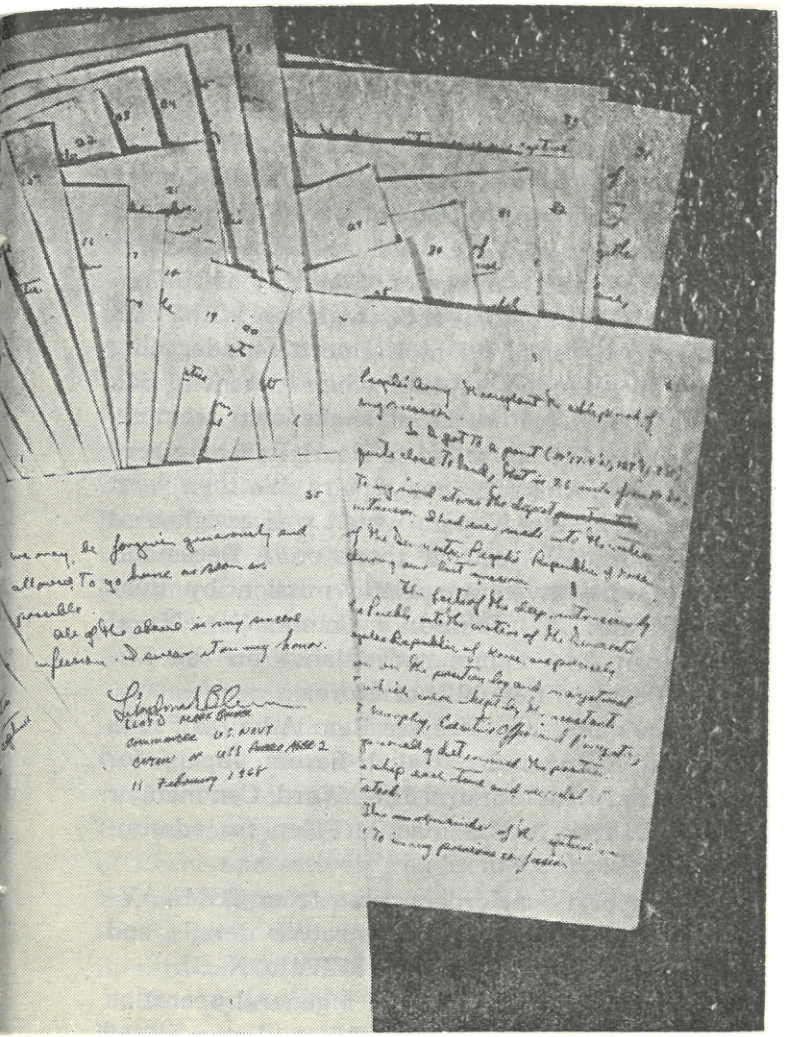
The Second Confession

of LLOYD MARK BUCHER, Captain of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces

My first confession, although it was correct, was not complete in details. I omitted the details because it was made immediately after my capture and I was afraid so great a crime might be punished severely by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Since then the real state of affairs has been revealed and established by all the data and documentary evidence in the hands of the Korean People's Army with regard to the intelligence activities of the Pueblo, and we can no longer tell a lie or make any excuse however hard I may try. I did not realise the severity of our crime until I had time to think of the mission and activities of the Pueblo since my capture. I have thought that all the U.S. naval vessels conduct this type of operation, and it was my duty and that I only executed an order as a soldier. But our last operation was sheer espionage committed under the cloak of research. I am fully aware of the severe penalty for conducting espionage and should be punished. However, I am deeply repentant for our





The Second confession of Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of the hateful armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which was captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army as a self-defence measure while conducting military espionage activities after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of the D. P. R. K.

crime and am so hopeful that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will forgive my crew and myself with leniency and send us back to our home.

I am going to confess the details of our espionage as they were to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

USS Pueblo was commissioned in May of 1967 in Bremerton, Washington, U.S., together with USS Palm Beach. It remained in Bremerton undergoing outfitting until September 1967 when it went to San Diego for about five weeks of shakedown training.

On 6 November we sailed to Pearl Harbor where we refuelled and made minor repairs. We then went directly to Yokosuka, Japan, which was assigned as our home-port. We arrived there on 1 December. There we were given a specific mission by Rear Admiral Frank L. Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, to conduct surveillance on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My immediate superiors are Rear Admiral Frank L. Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, for operations and Rear Admiral N.G. Ward, Commander Service Squadron 3, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for administration.

All my operational orders came from COMNAVFOR JAPAN while all administrative details and inspections were given by COMSERVRON III.

My mission was contained in a general operation order from Commander Naval Forces Japan issued to the ship about 5 January.

The operation order directed me to sail from

Sasebo about 10 January into the East Sea of Korea and operate in three operation areas, along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Operation areas essentially divided the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into thirds for espionage purposes, and they were called Mars, Venus and Pluto.

Op area Mars was the water area between 39° N and 40° N, and op area Venus between 40° N and 41° N, and op area Pluto between 41° N and 42° N respectively from the coast to 60 miles at sea.

While in these three operation areas, I was to determine the electronic environment with emphasis on determining the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army and the extent of the naval activity in four areas, namely, Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan areas, and on fixing the positions of radars on the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The operation order also directed me to determine the reaction from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union respectively to an overt intelligence collector operating in the periphery of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and actively conducting surveillance of the Korean People's Army and U.S.S.R. naval units and to evaluate USS Pueblo's capabilities as a naval intelligence collection ship.

This operational order was transmitted to me by the message from COMNAVFOR JAPAN dated 16 December 1967, and our operation was called PINKROOT One.

PINKROOT is the code word assigned to all "AGER type" operations. The scale of PINKROOT operations now compasses both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and was to be carried out by Pueblo AGER-2 and two other espionage ships of similar type with most up-to-date equipment, USS Banner AGER-1 and USS Palm Beach AGER-3. All of these operations are carried out under the order of the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations. He directs the fleet commanders, who further direct the immediate operational commanders. The PINKROOT type operation was put into effect about two years ago. The Banner was the lead ship in the program and Pueblo and Palm Beach were next. I understand that there were to be more ships of this class in later years, but none had yet been authorized.

USS Banner and USS Pueblo are assigned to the U.S. Pacific Fleet and the USS Palm Beach is assigned to the Atlantic Fleet. USS Banner is homeported in Yokosuka, Japan, and USS Palm Beach in Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

The general mission assigned to the ships is to conduct electromagnetic, visual and oceanographic collection operations on other countries. USS Banner has operated continuously in Pacific waters, primarily in the East Sea of Korea, off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union including Vladivostok since July of 1966, a year before my ship commenced its activities, and has systematically collected various military intelligence also in the coastal waters of China.

I was also provided with the "Specific Intelli-

gence Collection Requirements" for collecting information on the Navy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It required us to collect information on the number, class, pendant number, deployment, capability, missions, organisation and chain of command of naval ships as well as location of Principal Naval Headquarters. The requirements also provided for collection of detailed information on naval bases, naval patrols of ships and naval maneuvers.

We were also given "Specific Intelligence Collection Requirements" for detecting communications and observation posts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which asked us to determine the precise location of COP Stations, the type and capabilities of all radar and communications equipment, the qualifications and training of communications personnel, interaction between the COP system and control defence forces, etc.

We were also provided with the "Specific Intelligence Collection Requirements" for determining the present strength of the Submarine Force of the Korean People's Army. It showed the numbers of submarines of the naval force of the Korean People's Army already known to us and gave general information on their movements.

We were told that possibly the submarines were kept at Mayang Do area and were instructed to try to confirm this by sighting. We were told to try to get the number of any naval ship and to photograph it if possible.

I was personally ordered to check the flights of

U.S. satellites if I could spot them and was provided with a chart showing the paths of U.S. satellites. We were provided with another chart which showed the locations of known radars which were located in the coastal areas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We were told to intercept and reaffirm these radars and to record any new radars accurately when detected. Rear Admiral Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, said that there was not much known about exact details although the radars had been ascertained by the Air Force, and asked me to obtain detailed information since this last operation would be carried out in the vicinity of the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We were told to take oceanic sounding for submarine operations and other sea measurement whenever we could do so. We were told to record all radar signals so they could later be analysed by others who specialize in this work.

I was told to keep a narrative of every important thing that occurred during the operation. We were told to record our position as often as possible and to remain undetected if possible. If our ship was harassed I was to send a message to COMNAVFOR JAPAN.

We were also told to keep a file of all information and the undeveloped films on board and turn them in when we returned to Yokosuka. I was to perform the operation in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by

27 January and to proceed to the Tsushima Straits to conduct further measurements of the sea and then to proceed to Sasebo by 4 February.

On receiving the operation mission I set about preparing for action.

I told Lt. Murphy, Executive Officer, to ensure that everyone had all necessary papers for one month at sea. I told him to ensure that the entire crew was familiar with the ship's organization and that everyone has practice in fire fighting, flooding control and other emergency matters. I told him to ensure that he had all necessary charts for navigation. I told him to read all the intelligence publications on file at COMNAVFOR JAPAN concerning the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army. He was also to see that the oceanographers had their assistance when they came aboard.

Lt. Harris, Research Officer, had under him a special detachment of 30 persons. I told him to ensure that his detachment had all training required to determine all the radars accurately and record all the electromagnetic signals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My relation with the Research Officer was not the same as with other officers of the ship. He was not assigned as a ship's officer, but was the officer in charge of the special naval security group detachment and so was only under my command as far as the ship was concerned. His functions were to command his detachment and to search and re-

cord all electromagnetic signals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I told Lt. J.G. Schumacher, Operations Officer, to prepare all his recognition codes and to be sure they were correct, to see that we had proper IFF codes for use during the months of January and February. I instructed him also to see that all the people were trained in the use of the weapons we carried. Toward the end of last December senior oceanographer Dunnie Richard Tuck and his assistant Harry Iredale were sent to us by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office for oceanograph research in the waters along the east coast of the Democratic Pepole's Republic of Korea.

He selected and showed me 20 stations for his survey during the trip, most of which were in the vicinity of the Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan areas and the Far East area of the Soviet Union.

Prior to embarkation, I told my officers to prepare their departments and to ensure that we had the proper charts for navigation. I also told my officers to be sure that no one knew of where we were going, unless he absolutely had to know.

Japanese technicians and workers worked on Pueblo while the ship was preparing the operation in Yokosuka. They did most of our machinery repair and some electronic calibration. The number of Japanese technicians and workers at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka is about 10,000. They worked on all U.S. navy ships under contract and I believe this is through the present U.S.-Japan Treaty.

The USS Pueblo left Sasebo about 11 January 1968 and sailed northward through Tsushima Straits.

We proceeded about 30-40 miles off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a northerly course to op area Pluto according to our plan, so that we might not be spotted if possible until we had finally accomplished our mission.

When we proceeded southward, however, we navigated about 13 miles off the coast and intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Ropublic of Korea at a number of points of interest and conducted intensive espionage activities.

The major areas of interest given to us by COMNAVFOR JAPAN were Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan and the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union as mentioned above. At these areas we were to take interest primarily in the military aspect of the ports, particularly naval activity.

In that regard we were to pay special attention to naval and the electronic order of battle. We were, first of all, to observe the number on any naval ship if possible, and when close enough we were to photograph it.

I planned to stay about two days respectively off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and Chongjin and in the Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan areas and spend the rest of the time in an area of special interest, if any.

Op area Pluto included Chongjin, our port of interest, and was thought to contain a minimum of naval activity. The main purpose for espionage act in Chongjin area was to determine the extent of the

naval activity of the Korean People's Army and to determine what electronic radar contacts there were in the area.

On the night of 15 January we reached the Chongjin area, and, after sailing northward as far as the vicinity of the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union, we returned to the Chongjin area on the morning of the 16th.

This was the first port area where we were to conduct intelligence and I gave an instruction to all officers telling them how I wanted them to keep their reports. Namely, in all areas, beginning with Chongjin they were to keep a log of all their contacts, describing everything they saw in detail. If the contact was a merchant ship, it was to be identified from the identification publication we carried on board.

I told the officers of the deck to photograph all ships if possible and, if not, to at least try to identify the ship's radar, other antennas and its armament and any other special characteristics of the ship. I told them also to report all aircraft and to record them, they were also required to note the Pueblo's position every 20 minutes.

Whenever research reported a radar, the officers of the deck were to ascertain the bearing and the type, record it and report it to me.

While in the Chongjin area where we stayed until evening of 17 January, we had about 30 radar signals.

Our electronic detector measures the frequency

of the transmitted pulse of the target radar and identifies it as whichever type it is.

Of all the radars intercepted there in Chongjin, none were of a type unknown to us. In this area we had four visual contacts, but they were not near enough to be identified or photographed. The oceanographers had three oceanic measurements there.

On the night of 17 January we left the Chongjin area for the area of Songjin, and we intercepted a particularly powerful and interesting electronic wave off Orang Dan and Musu Dan. But we could not make out what it was, and I ordered the ship to approach the coast. We approached up to a point (41°25′ N, 130°03′ E), 11.2 miles from the coast to identify it. The main point of interest in the second op area, Venus, was the naval and electronic activity of the Korean People's Army in the vicinity of the port of Songjin. Very little guidance was provided to me in this area. I had read that there was only minimal naval forces in this area.

The main purpose of intelligence in the area of Songjin was two-fold; first to determine the extent of naval activity of the Korean People's Army in this area and second to ascertain the electronic activity with special emphasis on the radars. We would be particularly interested in any new types of radar to be found in this area.

I planned to proceed to the vicinity of the port of Songjin and lay to, hoping to see some naval activity or to intercept some new radars of the Korean People's Army. I also hoped to be able to photograph some naval ships. So, I made the officer of the deck

responsible to me for reporting all activity accurately and keeping me informed of all developments and on our position.

In the Songjin area we intercepted a new radar, not before known. It was a radar designated as crosslot, which I thought was for early air warning. But I was not able to confirm the location of this radar due to its infrequent operation and the fact that my direction finding equipment was unreliable. So we entered as far as the point (40°28.1′ N, 129°36.7′ E), 10.75 miles from Ran Do, east of Songjin, and a point (40°27.3′ N, 129°30′ E), 11.3 miles from the island in an effort to ascertain the radar.

In addition, we intercepted about 30 radar signals in the Songjin area. I should point out that 30 radar signals do not mean 30 different radars. Same radars may have been intercepted several times and then redesignated by us when they were shut off and then turned on again. We intercepted three visual contacts and conducted three oceanic measurements there. I departed the area of Songjin on 19 January for op area Mars.

Op area Mars contained two of the four main ports to be surveilled, both Mayang Do and Wonsan.

The purposes of surveillance at these two ports were primarily two-fold. First we were to attempt to determine the extent of the naval activity of the Korean People's Army at the two ports and secondly to sample the electronic environment with emphasis on fixing the positions of radars detected.

I had been told by the Staff of Commander Naval

Forces Japan that it was suspected that the Navy of the Korean People's Army kept their W-class submarines at Mayang Do and that we should attempt to see them and record their number and photograph them if possible.

I planned to spend about two days in the vicinity of each Mayang Do and Wonsan and to concentrate my efforts on whichever area had the greatest amount of naval activity. I organised watch sections under the officer of the deck to record everything encountered.

If it was possible to get close enough to any activity it was to be photographed.

All radars that were intercepted were to be reported to the officer of the deck and he was ordered to report them to me and to record them. We planned to fix the position of any new radar that we intercepted.

I chose the area that we would operate in each day. My usual plan was to go to an area in the vicinity of the port to be detected and then to lay to there hoping for some activity.

We arrived in the Mayang Do area 20 January. We spent all the day of the 20th there and saw some fishing boats and some other unidentified commercial ships. On the evening of the 20th about 30 minutes after sundown we saw a submarine chaser whose last number was thought to be 6.

He passed us at a range of about 1,000 yards and we were unable to photograph him since it was too dark.

We did intercept about 40 radar signals in the Mayang Do area, none of which was believed to be a submarine radar.

In an effort to observe submarines which we suspected to be stationed at Mayang Do, we went up to a point (39°48.9′ N, 128°01.9′ E) about 8.2 miles from Ansong Gap on the night of 21 January. However we could not spot any submarine.

Not having had any significant activity in the Mayang Do area I decided to proceed to the Wonsan area that night.

I remembered that there were more naval craft and ships of the Korean People's Army stationed in the Wonsan area so I was hopeful that we would have some success in that area.

I again chose a place to go to in the area we were to conduct surveillance and planned to lay to in that area and watch closely. We left the Mayang Do area on the night of the 21st of January arriving at the Wonsan area on the morning of the 22nd.

That day we saw two vessels that I thought might be fishing ships. They initially passed us at a range of about 1,000 yards and then returned and circled around us slowly.

I had photographs taken of them and decided that they would report the Pueblo, so I considered myself detected and I sent my first message to COMNAVFOR JAPAN and reported to him that we had been detected and had seen a submarine chaser in the Mayang Do area.

That night I moved out to sea a little intending to move in closer in the morning.

I had decided that if we did not have any success in the Wonsan area by the night of the 23rd I would go back up the coast to Songjin and then travel back down.

On the morning of the 23rd I found that we had drifted about 25 miles out to sea and I moved back in.

Since there were only four more days remaining in the operation I decided to approach closer in to see if I could see even one naval ship so that the operation would not be a loss from my point of view.

Meanwhile, I became quite bolder because my ship had never been watched or harassed by any naval craft of the Korean People's Army throughout the whole period of my mission.

So I got to a point (39°17.4′ N, 127°46.9′ E) quite close to land, that is, 7.6 miles from Yo Do. To my mind, it was the deepest intrusion I had ever made into the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during our last mission.

The facts of the deep intrusions by the Pueblo into the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are precisely shown on the position log and navigational plot which were kept by the assistants of Lt. Murphy, Executive Officer and Navigator, who personally determined the position of the ship each time and recorded it as it stood.

The remainder of the capture was referred to in my previous confession.

Every day I received messages from COMNAV-

FOR JAPAN that were of operational importance during the whole period of the operation.

We intercepted about 130 radars of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during this operation.

The research officer's reports to me were confined to the radar contacts that we made and his evaluation of them.

The radars we intercepted were of several kinds, to wit, early air warning, fire control, navigation, long range surface search and long range air search.

We had about 19 visual contacts with other vessels except for the day of our capture.

We kept all the top secret espionage information in the file of the ship to report them after the operation.

We made oceanographic measurements in all areas, whose chief purpose was to research the sea basin that would directly affect the operation movements of submarines, destroyers and other naval vessels.

The two oceanographers on board the Pueblo had the mission to collect technical and scientific information about the sea.

They were ordered to the Pueblo just prior to its departure on an operation. The types of information they collect are used to help forecast sea conditions in years to come and are useful to all types of U.S. Navy ships in their operations, but they were not considered absolutely necessary and I was free to decide whether or not to take samples on any given day or place.

However, if there was no other activity I would have the oceanographers take daily measurements.

The two oceanographers were responsible to me for activities on the ship but their report was made to the Naval Oceanographic Office as well as the samples they took from the water.

Their work on board was secondary to the mission of intelligence and was not considered of great importance by me. However, I think it was important for concealing the espionage purpose of the Pueblo.

The special intelligence operation conducted by Pueblo would effect U.S. Navy operations as follows.

If it were noted that the Navy of the Korean People's Army was larger than had been expected or that they had equipment that was not known or suspected, then the U.S. Navy officials would, in preparation for war, decide to possibly move some more ships into the Pacific Ocean or they may decide to build other equipment to offset any new equipment of the Navy of the Korean People's Army.

The operations as was the one conducted by the Pueblo are conducted for many purposes. They are primarily designed to add to the intelligence knowledge that the U.S. Navy has about any given country. The information desired is especially about the naval forces of other countries and is for possible use in the event of hostilities with that country.

If the operations are successful and accurately reported, the Navy would have much valuable information about the naval forces and about the electronics of the country that the operations are carried out in.

The most important possible gain is to determine, by observation of exercises, the maneuverability of the navy being watched.

For example, during one Banner operation they were able to watch an entire Soviet Naval exercise that lasted for two or three days. The information collected during that operation is considered very valuable by the U.S. Navy officials.

The U.S. Navy expects that these operations will be successful only some times but considers that the possible gain is worth the effort.

After this last operation Pueblo was to operate in the vicinity of Vladivostok of the Soviet Union from about February 20 to March 20 and then to be along the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The Banner, sister ship of the Pueblo, was scheduled to conduct an operation in the vicinity of Vladivostok during the month of later January and early February. Their next operation in March was to be in the same area as we were on this operation, in the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I understand the operation in the waters of China was scheduled for the next stage.

The collection of intelligence in the territorial waters or air of other countries is espionage, and a wanton violation of their sovereignty. I consider that it is a despicable crime and must be stopped.

With the lapse of time since my capture I realised more deeply and repent the gravity of the espionage act I committed.

It was a hostile act of aggression against the Korean people. Now I fully realize why the Korean people hate us and how angry they must feel.

However, we entreat you to understand that we committed such crime as soldiers in the execution of orders of our superiors and not of our own accord, and forgive us leniently.

Now I have been given good wholesome food, fine clothes to wear, a warm room and a clean bed.

Since my capture, I have always been gripped by yearning for my dear family. There is my wife Rose Dolores Bucher with two sons, Mark, age 15, and Michael, age 13, in my home town San Diego. I would like to tell them that I am safe and healthy and that they should not worry too much. I want to tell them I love them very dearly. I think that if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is merciful to us who deserve punishment, we will be sent home and we will be together in love forever, never again to part.

If I am permitted to return home, I will work for the brotherhood of all men for the rest of my life. If I am allowed to return home I will immediately explain the moral wrong of this type of operation and will do all I can to have them stopped permanently.

This is my wish. We have done a great wrong and should be punished in accordance with the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, I wish we may be forgiven generously and allowed to go home as soon as possible.

All of the above is my sincere confession. I swear it on my honour.

MATERIAL EVIDENCE EXPOSING THE PIRATIC AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

The real state of affairs of the piratic acts of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" which the U.S. imperialists infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of our country as part of their vicious plot to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea is being brought to light more saliently by various material evidence as well as by the confessions of the captain and crew, criminals caught red-handed.

The intrusion of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its villainous espionage acts are a most brazen-faced, brigandish act of pirates, a flagrant infringement on a sovereign state and part of the premeditated aggressive scheme hatched by the U.S. imperialist warmongers.

Such provocative scheme of U.S. imperialism is gravely menacing peace in Korea and the Far East, creating an extremely tense situation that may lead to a war in this area at any moment.

All the material and data available substantiate that the U.S. imperialists have long since conducted espionage in a planned way not only on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also on the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and other social-

ist countries in preparation for war of aggression against these countries.

Now, the U.S. imperialists are ridiculous enough to resort to all kinds of tricks and crafty machinations in an attempt to cover up and justify their criminal acts and foul aggressive nature in the face of the world people and public opinion while distorting the facts.

However, all the facts and material evidence disclose irrefutably that the fabrications and frantic commotions being made by the U.S. imperialists in connection with the intrusion of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" are nothing but a frenzy of the lunatic.

The espionage act the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army perpetrated, having intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has once again laid bare the abominable nature of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and war.

The Korean people have warned the U.S. imperialists more than once that they should immediately stop the reckless acts of war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, however, turned a deaf ear to the warnings of the Korean people, kept on reinforcing their military forces of aggression in Korea and the Far East to achieve their aggressive ambition and perpetrated almost daily the acts of military provocations on the ground and sea and in

the air, while pushing ahead with frantic preparations for a new war.

It is a most justifiable self-defence measure for safeguarding the security and sovereignty of their country that the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army captured the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which carried on espionage acts after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Nevertheless, far from apologizing to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the crime they have committed, the U.S. imperialists are arrogant enough to try recklessly to frighten our people with military blackmail, just like a thief crying stop thief.

The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate. The U.S. imperialists must bear it deep in mind that if they persist in solving the problem with threat and blackmail by mobilizing their force of arms, they will get nothing from it but corpses and death.

The Korean people do not like an empty talk; they are a strong-willed people who never fail to act to their own words.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, **"Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war."**

The U.S. imperialists must look straight into the unshakable determination of the Korean people and stark reality, and act discreetly.

The people of Korea and the people all over the

world are watching the moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Position Log and Navigational Plot of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Made Public

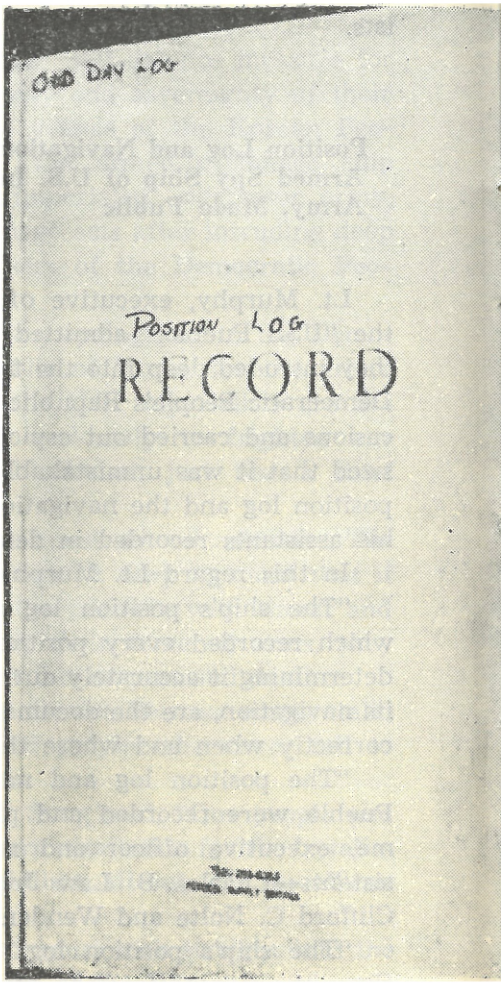
Lt. Murphy, executive officer and navigator of the "USS Pueblo," admitted in his confession that they intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on many occasions and carried out espionage acts, and emphasized that it was unmistakably proved by the ship's position log and the navigational plot which he and his assistants recorded in detail.

In this regard Lt. Murphy stated as follows:

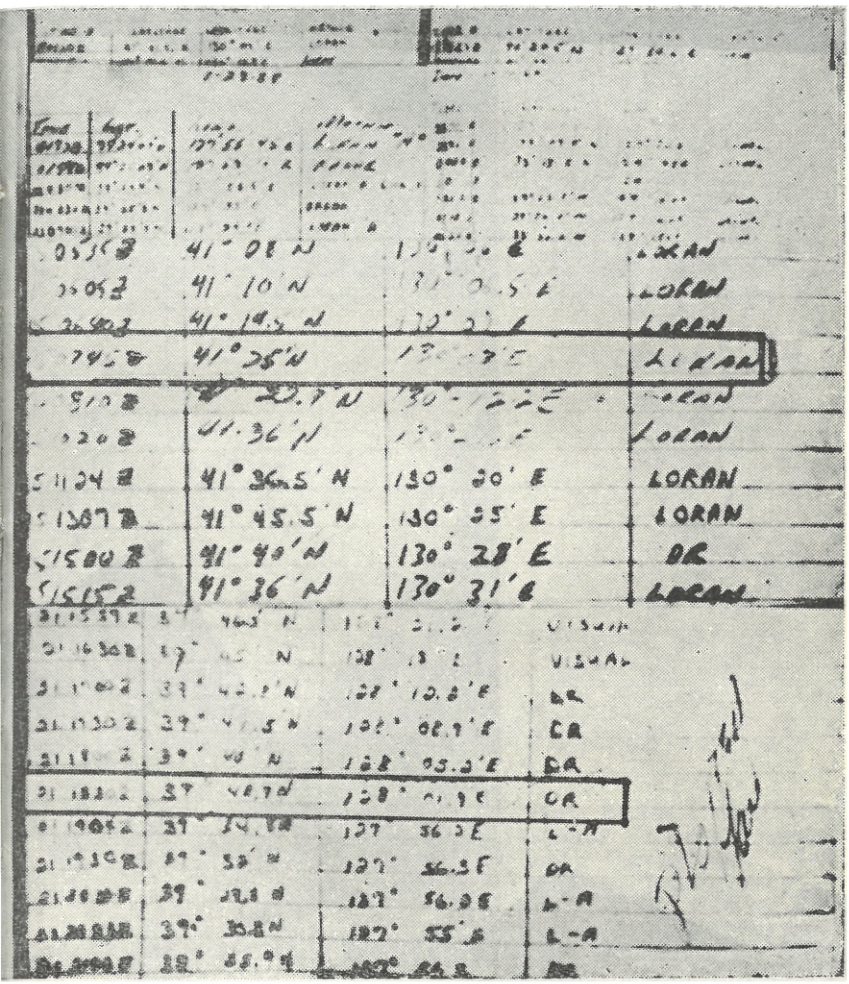
"The ship's position log and navigational plot, which recorded every position of the Pueblo after determining it accurately during the whole course of its navigation, are the documents that establish most correctly when and where the ship was located at.

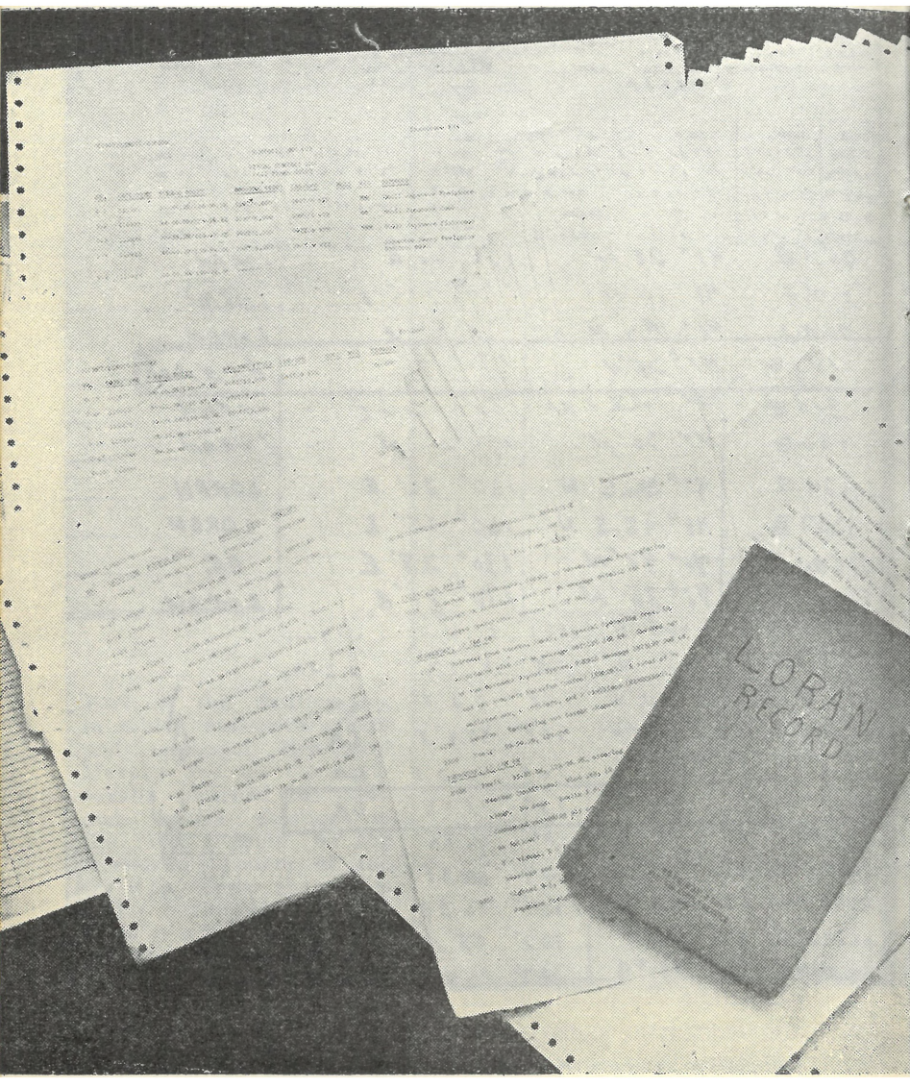
"The position log and navigational plot of the Pueblo were recorded and prepared personally by me, executive officer and navigator, and my assistants—Charles B. Law Jr., Lawrence W. Mack, Clifford C. Nolte and Wenden G. Leach.

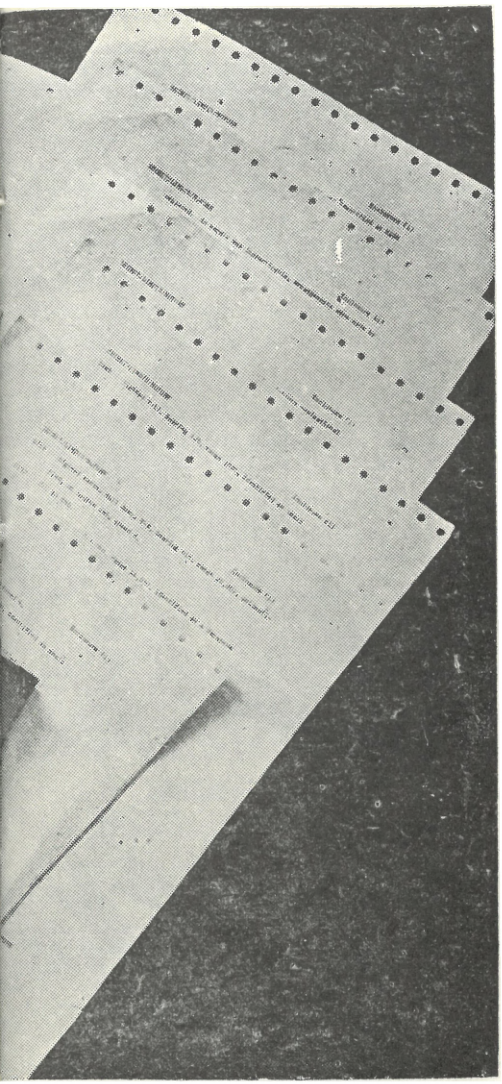
"The ship's position log and navigational plot show the deep intrusions by the USS Pueblo into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a number of occasions, namely,



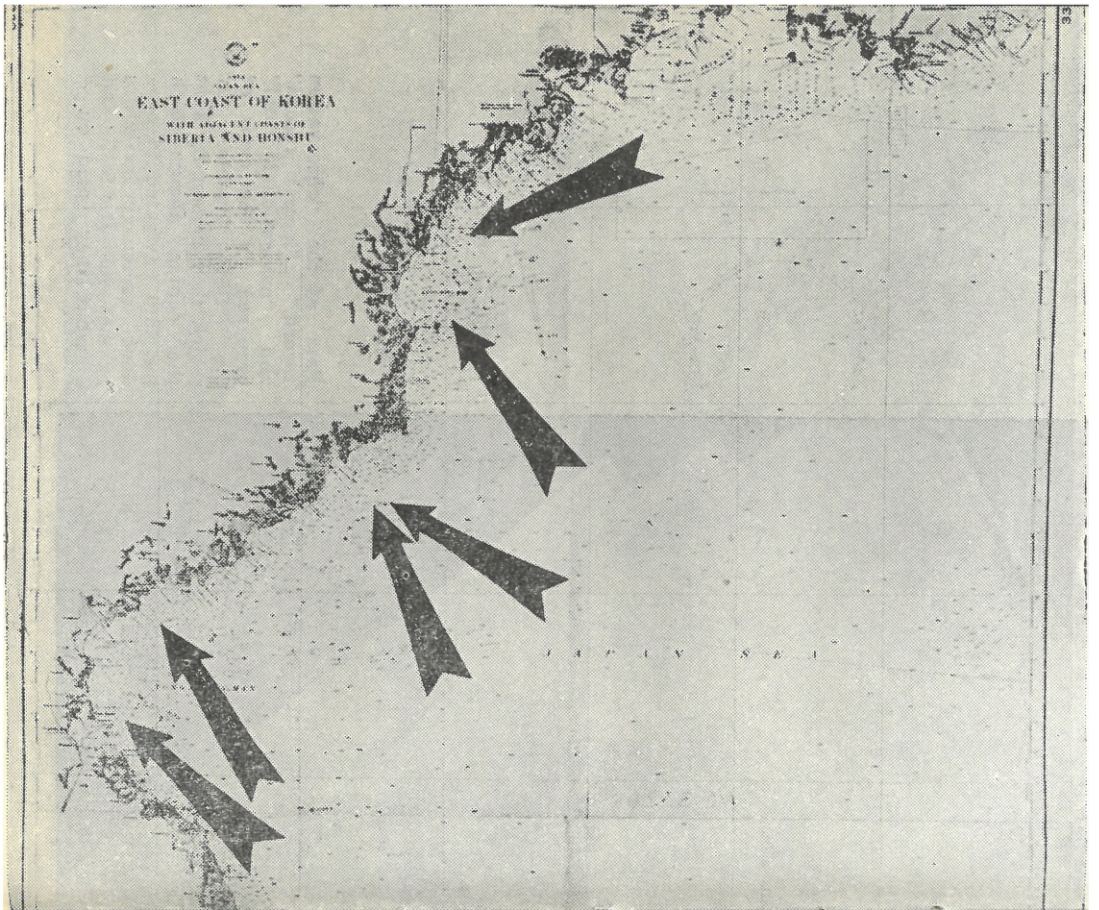
Part of the position log in which executive officer and navigator lieutenant Murphy and his men personally recorded the daily and hourly positions of the "USS Pueblo" in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. Marks show part of the positions of the ship when it intruded deep into the territorial waters of the D. P. R. K.

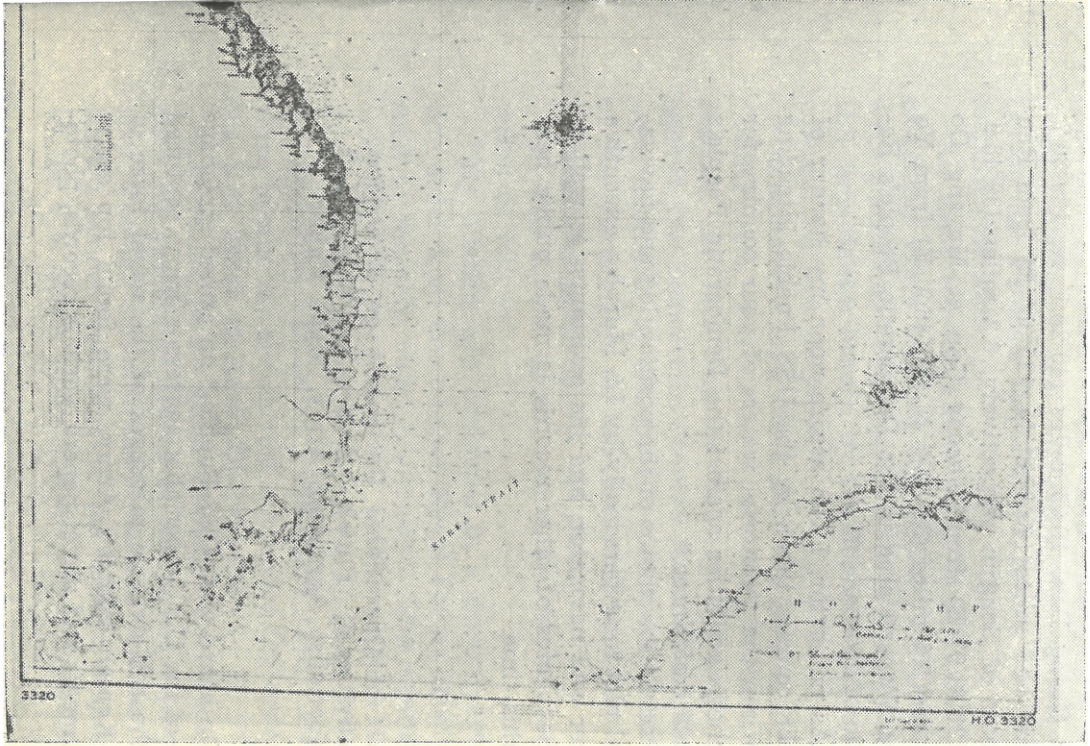



LORAN
RECORD



Part of the "observation record," "loran record" and "navigational plot" prepared by the crew of the "USS Pueblo," in which they personally kept the course along which the ship navigated to conduct espionage activities against the D.P.R.K. and what they spied on


EAST COAST OF KOREA
WITH ADJACENT COASTS OF
SIBERIA AND HONSHU
JAPAN SEA



Navigational plot bears the signs of lieutenant Edward Renz Murphy, keeper of this plot, and captain of the ship, commander Lloyd Mark Bucher, confirmor of this plot (Arrows point the positions of the ship when it intruded deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. See the text p. 32)

about 9.8 miles (41°51.0′ N, 130°10.0′ E) from Galdan north of Chongjin, 11.2 miles (41°25′ N, 130°03′E) from Orang Dan, 10.75 miles (40°28.1′ N, 129°36.7′ E) and 11.3 miles (40°27.3′ N, 129°30′ E) from Ran Do east of Songjin respectively, 8.2 miles (39°48.9′ N, 128°01.9′ E) from Ansong Gap at Mayang Do area and 7.6 miles (39°17.4′ N, 127°46.9′ E) from Yo Do at Wonsan area in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"As navigator, I can assure upon my honour of all the courses taken by the USS Pueblo intruding deep into the territorial waters of your country for espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Part of the photos of the position log and navigational plot kept personally by Lt. Murphy, executive officer and navigator, and his assistants, as well as of the photos of other records is made public here for this time.

Part of Operational Documents on Espionage Activities of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Made Public

On board the "USS Pueblo," an armed espionage ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, captured by the self-defence measures of the naval force of the Korean People's Army, were found top secret documents and secret papers, various records, photo-

graphs and many other espionage data of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which clearly show their preparation for a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries.

All these espionage data bring to light how the extremely grave criminal acts of the "USS Pueblo" were planned and engineered by the war maniacs of U.S. imperialism headed by the Johnson clique and wherein lay the purposes.

Commander Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of the "USS Pueblo," and his crew have told, in their confessions, the fact that the military espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were conducted by the direct order and instruction of the warmongers of U.S. imperialism, under the premeditated preparations and plan.

In this regard commander Lloyd Mark Bucher stated as follows:

"My mission was contained in a general operation order from Commander Naval Forces Japan issued to the ship about 5 January... This operation order was transmitted to me by the message from COMNAVFOR JAPAN dated 16 December, 1967, and our operation was called PINKROOT One. ...All of these operations are carried out under the order of the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations."

Lieutenant junior grade Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr., operations officer of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo," stated in his confession that they had started action "according to the mission stipulated by the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force Joint Chiefs

SECRET
HANDLE VIA COMINT
CHANNELS ONLY

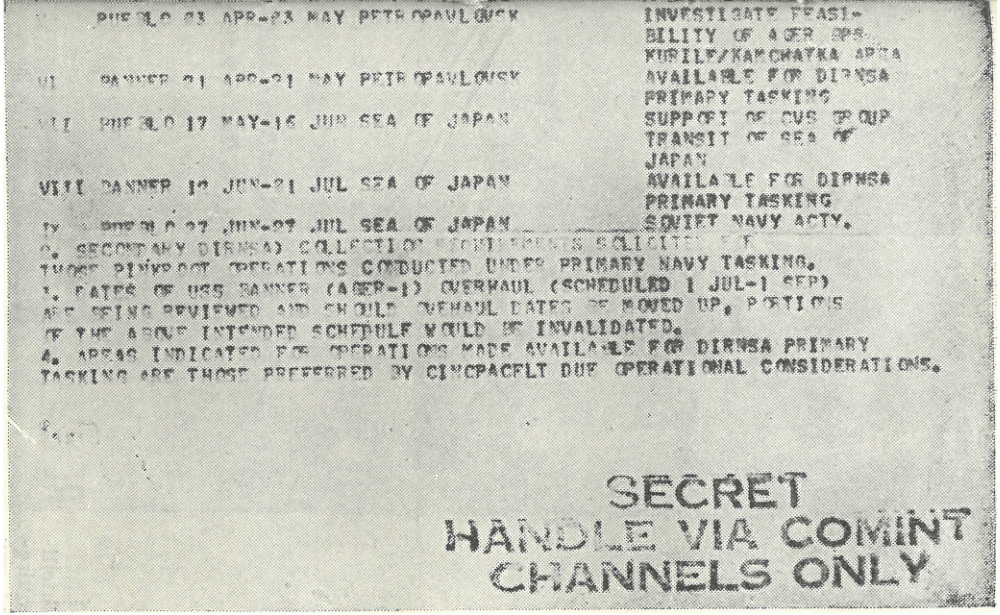
29

P 2[illegible]
FM COMNAVFORJAPAN
INFO ZEN/USS PUEBLO
ZEN/USS BANNER
ZEN
P 130406Z
FM CINCPACFLT
TO DIRNSA
INFO JCS/JRC
CINCPAC
PIA
CNO
USPACOM
COMSEVENTHFLT
HQ USAPAC
JFPC
COMNAVFORJAPAN
DIRNAVSECGRU
ASST DIRNAVSECGRU
ZEN/DIRNAVSECGRUPAC
ZEN
S E C R E T COMINT CHANNELS
PINKROOT OPERATIONS (C)
1. FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ANTICIPATE USS BANNER (CCP-1) AND USS PUEBLO (AGER-2) WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INTENSIFIED PINKROOT OPERATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE:

OP NO.	UNIT	DATES	AREA	PRIMARY COLLECTION TARGET(S)
I	PUEBLO	25 JAN-24 FEB	NKOREA/TSUSHIMA STR	SOVIET NAVY ACTY IN TSUSHIMA STR AND KOREAN NAVAL ACTY IN SEA OF JAPAN
II	BANNER	25 JAN-22 FEB	SEA OF JAPAN	AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA PRIMARY TASKING
III	PUEBLO	19 FEB-20 MAR	SEA OF JAPAN	SOVIET NAVY ACTY
IV	BANNER	27 MAR-26 APR	EAST CHINA SEA	AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA

USS PUEBLO (AGER-2)
CO
XO
[illegible]
OOD/CO
DECK
ENG
OOD/JOO

51/L



PUEBLO 01 APR-23 MAY PETROPAVLOVSK — INVESTIGATE FEASIBILITY OF AGER OPS KURILE/KAMCHATKA AREA

II BANNER 01 APR-21 MAY PETROPAVLOVSK — AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA PRIMARY TASKING

III PUEBLO 17 MAY-16 JUN SEA OF JAPAN — SUPPORT OF CVS GROUP TRANSIT OF SEA OF JAPAN

VIII BANNER 18 JUN-21 JUL SEA OF JAPAN — AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA PRIMARY TASKING

IX PUEBLO 07 JUN-07 JUL SEA OF JAPAN — SOVIET NAVY ACTY.

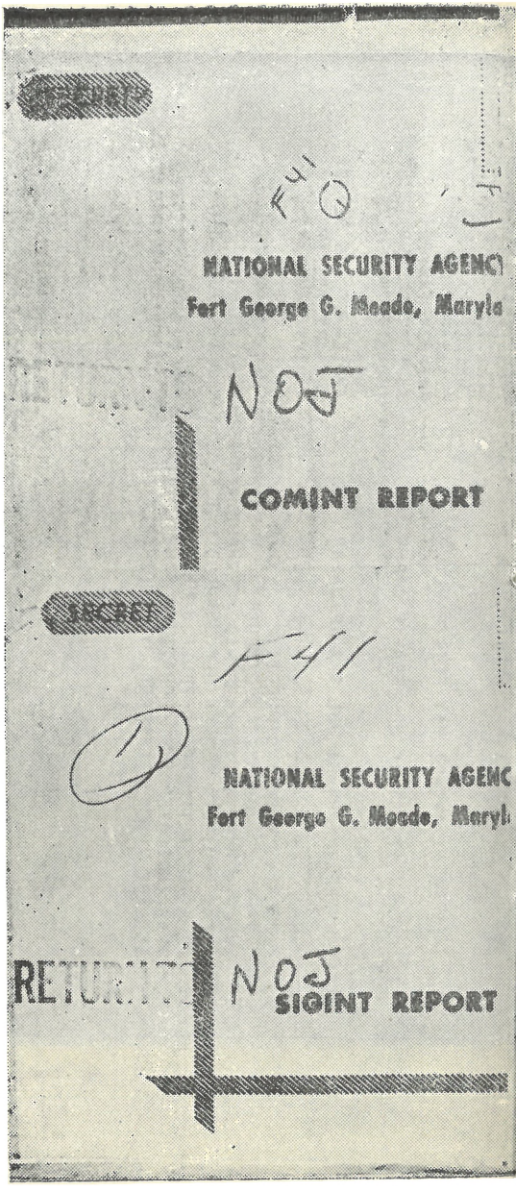
2. SECONDARY DIRNSA COLLECTION OPPORTUNITIES SOLICITED OF THOSE PINKROOT OPERATIONS CONDUCTED UNDER PRIMARY NAVY TASKING.

3. DATES OF USS BANNER (AGER-1) OVERHAUL (SCHEDULED 1 JUL-1 SEP) ARE BEING REVIEWED AND SHOULD OVERHAUL DATES BE MOVED UP, PORTIONS OF THE ABOVE INTENDED SCHEDULE WOULD BE INVALIDATED.

4. AREAS INDICATED FOR OPERATIONS MADE AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA PRIMARY TASKING ARE THOSE PREFERRED BY CINCPACFLT DUE OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

SECRET
HANDLE VIA COMINT
CHANNELS ONLY

The full text of the document of the plan of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to use their armed spy ships "Pueblo" and "Banner" for their "Pinkroot" operations aimed at brigandish espionage activities against the D.P.R.K., the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China



Part of "specific intelligence collection requirements" of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces for spying on the military objects of the D. P. R. K.

SECRET SAVIN

NORTH KOREAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY

TOP SECRET TRIN

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NORTH KOREAN AIR FORCE SAM/ADM RELATED FLIGH

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IV. TRANSPORT/[illegible] AIRCRAFT

TOP SECRET TRIN

SPECIFIC INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION REQUIREMENT CONT

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SECRET SAVIN

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SPECIFIC INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION REQU

, North Korea

SECRET

SPECIFIC INTELLIGENCE COLL

e. SIG 993.151
TPO.100,788.200

Coastal Waters, North Korea

DIRNSA
CINCPAC

a. OBJECTIVE: (S)

TOP SECRET

SPECIFIC INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION REQU

North Korean

(S) Details of naval exercises, war gam

TOP SECRET

SPECIFIC INTELLIGENCE COLL

LJ
137.000

(U) North Korean Navy

Director, National Security Agency
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
ATTN: P-05

a. OBJECTIVE: COMINT information on the
ment and capabilities of the North Korean Navy

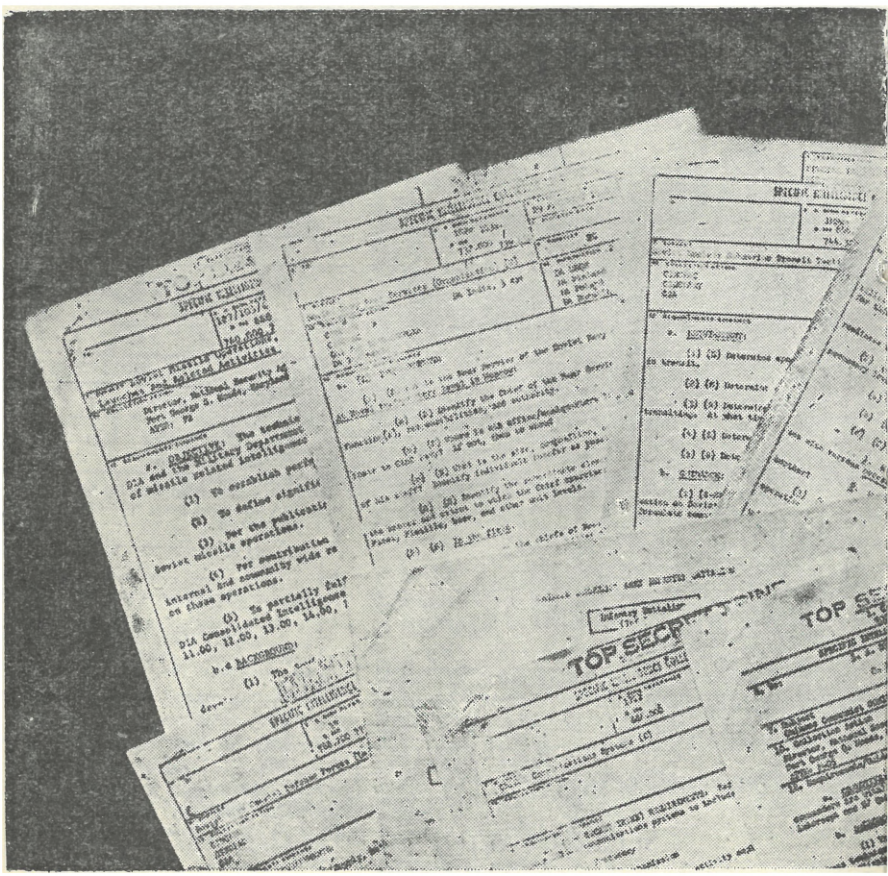
b. BACKGROUND: DIA has a requirement fo
Korean Navy for the in estimates, studies, and
nature required is contained in the various el
nated by DIRNSA. This requirement supersedes

c. REQUIREMENT: COMINT information cont

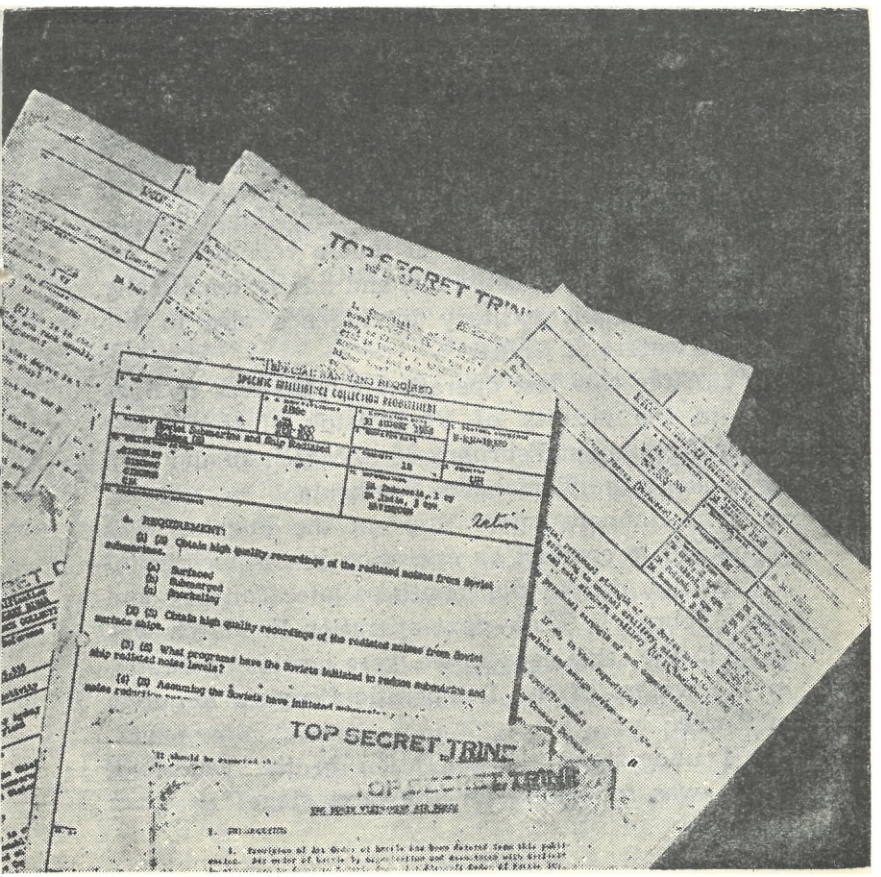
(1) Number, class, pendant number,
'sations, and chain of command of North Korean
arines.

(2) Location, jurisdiction, subordi
types of personnel of principal North Korean

(3) General organization of North K
data of key personnel.


TOP SECRET

Part of "specific intelligence collection requirements" of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces for spying on the military objects of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam



of Staff, the Defense Department, Washington D.C." and that they had "received the specific mission from Frank L. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Force, Japan."

Commander Lloyd Mark Bucher disclosed the fact that the armed espionage ships of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, "USS Banner" and "USS Pueblo," perpetrated the military espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and exposed the program of espionage activities to be conducted. He said:

"...USS Banner has operated continuously in Pacific waters, primarily in the East Sea of Korea, off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union including Vladivostok since July of 1966 a year before my ship commenced its activities, and has systematically collected various military intelligence also in the coastal waters of China.

"....After this last operation Pueblo was to operate in the vicinity of Vladivostok of the Soviet Union from about February 20 to March 20 and then to be along the Kamchatka Peninsula.

"The Banner, sister ship of the Pueblo, was scheduled to conduct an operation in the vicinity of Vladivostok during the month of later January and early February. Their next operation in March was to be in the same area as we were on this operation, in the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"I understand the operation in the waters of China was scheduled for the next stage."

Despite the clumsy attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to disguise the "Pueblo," an armed espionage ship, as an "auxiliary general electronic research ship" or a "geographic environment research ship," its abominable nature as a specialized espionage ship has been revealed to the whole world by the fact that it was captured red-handed and by the confessions of the captain of the ship and other crew members together with all the documents and data obtained.

Commander Bucher admitted that the "operation" of the "Pueblo" was "sheer espionage committed under the cloak of research."

Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the senior oceanographer on board the "Pueblo," said in his confession:

"As for the USS Pueblo, I am well aware that the ship intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage and my oceanographic survey was a means to cover them up...

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

All the facts and the captured intelligence data once again lay bare before the world people the fact that the U.S. imperialists have long been carrying out their preparations systematically for aggressive war against the socialist countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and that the U.S.

imperialists are the ringleader who threats and disturbs peace in Korea and in the rest of Asia.

It is unequivocally proved by some of documents and data which are made public here.

FULL TEXT OF THE PLAN DOCUMENT

OF U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSOR FORCES FOR USING ARMED SPY SHIPS "PUEBLO" AND "BANNER" in "PINKROOT" OPERATIONS AIMED AT BRIGANDISH ESPIONAGE ACTS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:

R 282225Z
FM COMNAVFOR JAPAN
INFO ZEN/USS PUEBLO
ZEN/USS BANNER
ZEM
R 130406Z
FN CINCPACFLT
TO DIRNSA
INFO JCS/JRC
CINCPAC
DIA
CHO
NFOIO
COMSEVENTHFLT
HO HSAPAC
JSPC
COMNAVFOR JAPAN
DIRNAVSECGRU
ASST DIRNAVSECGRU
ZEN/DIRNAVSECGRUPAC
ZEM
Secret Comint Channels
PINKROOT Operations (C)

1. For planning purposes anticipate USS Banner (GER-1) and USS Pueblo (AGER-2) will be available for intended Pinkroot operations in accordance with the following schedule:

Op Nr.	Unit	Dates	Area	Primary Collecton Target (s)
I	Pueblo	05 Jan 04 Feb	N Korea Tsushima Str	Soviet Navy Acty in Tsushima Str and Korcom Naval Acty in Sea of Japan
II	Banner	23 Jan 22 Feb	Sea of Japan	Available for DIRNSA Primary Tasking
III	Pueblo	19 Feb 20 Mar	Sea of Japan	Soviet Navy Acty
IV	Banner	07 Mar 06 Apr	East China Sea	Available for DIRNSA Primary Tasking
V	Pueblo	03 Apr 03 May	Petropavlovsk	Investigate Feasibility of AGER Ops Kurile/Kamchatka Area

VI	Banner	21 Apr 21 May	Petropavlovsk	Available for DIRNSA Primary Tasking
VII	Pueblo	17 May 16 Jun	Sea of Japan	Support of CVS Group Transit of Sea of Japan
VIII	Banner	12 Jun 01 Jul	Sea of Japan	Available for DIRNSA Primary Tasking
IX	Pueblo	27 Jun 27 Jul	Sea of Japan	Soviet Navy Acty

2. Secondary DIRNSA collection requirements solicited for those Pinkroot operations conducted under primary navy tasking.

3. Dates of USS Banner (AGER-1) overhaul (scheduled 1 Jul-1 Sep) are being reviewed and should overhaul dates be moved up, portions of the above intended schedule would be invalidated.

4. Areas indicated for operations made available for DIRNSA primary tasking and those preferred by CINCPACFLT due operational considerations.

THE HEROIC KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY AND THE ENTIRE KOREAN PEOPLE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO FRUSTRATE ANY PROVOCATION BY U.S. IMPERIALISM

All Countries Vehemently Denounce the Criminal Acts of U.S. Imperialism against the Korean People

IN THE SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Council of Students sent a telegram to the Korean Students' Committee bitterly denouncing the criminal provocative act perpetrated by U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The telegram pointed out that the act of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a sovereign state, is a flagrant violation of international law, encroachment on the Armistice Agreement, and a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the world.

The Soviet students, the telegram stressed, extend wholehearted support to and solidarity with the Korean people and youths and students in their righteous struggle for defending the sovereignty of their country and the national dignity and for immediately driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from the territory of their country.

IN DEMOCRATIC VIET NAM

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Viet Nam sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea strongly denouncing the espionage activities conducted by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been raising war cries all the more hysterically since the capture of the "Pueblo."

In the telegram the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Viet Nam pointed out that the Vietnamese people will march always shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, in defence of the independence and sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for the unification of the country.

The Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan" of February 12 carried an article.

In the article the paper said emphatically that the U.S. imperialists can not escape from an ignominious defeat in Korea, too, as they are driven into the bog of complete defeat in Viet Nam. It pointed out that the capture of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" in the very act of espionage activities in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a seri-

ous blow to the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppet.

The U.S. imperialists once again exposed their aggressive nature to the full before the world people, the paper said, and continued:

The world people resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists who had created tension in Korea after the capture of their armed spy ship "Pueblo." The U.S. imperialist war boss Johnson sent his special envoy to Seoul of late to convey his promise of greater aid to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique extended the term of service in the puppet army and are now running amuck to put 2.5 million puppet army reservists under arms.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are using the recent spy ship incident in stepping up their manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in preparing for a new aggressive war against Korea, and gravely menacing the peace in the Far East and the world.

The U.S. imperialists exerted the military and political pressure upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but it produced no effect in face of the firm stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

IN CUBA

The Women's Union of Cuba issued a statement on February 7 in denunciation of the aggressive

manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Korea.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated another flagrant violation of international law by sending their spy ship to intrude into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement said that the criminal act is another proof of the aggressive policy of the shameless imperialists, an act that completely tramples upon the sovereignty of the people.

Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating the frantic provocations against the Korean people while mobilizing their armed forces, the statement exposed that it only shows the incompetence of the U.S. imperialists who are dealt a staggering blow by the Korean and Vietnamese peoples and other militant peoples. The paper stressed that no aggressive machination of the enemy can frighten the Korean people, who are dealing a resolute counter-blow at the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Actively supporting the firm resolution and the just stand of the Korean people to fight to the end in defence of national dignity, the statement expressed the conviction that the Korean women will fight courageously in the future too, as in the past, keeping themselves in full combat-readiness.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On January 31 the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic held a Cabinet meeting

to denounce the U.S. imperialists for having sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country, thereby trampling upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to express support to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is defending the territorial integrity and legal rights.

IN HUNGARY

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Party of Labour held from February 8 to 10 discussed the international situation and a number of questions. According to the official report on the plenum, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Party of Labour denounced the U.S. imperialists who sent the spy ship "Pueblo" to intrude deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and have been perpetrating a new aggressive manoeuvres against the D.P.R.K.

In its recent issue, the "Magyar Nemzet" carried a commentary under the heading, "Dangerous Provocations," in denunciation of the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war in Korea.

The paper denounced the U.S. imperialists who are stepping up their manoeuvres to unleash another war against the Korean people on the momentum of the capture by the Korean People's Army naval crafts of the armed spy ship of U.S.

imperialism which intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On February 9 a solidarity meeting was held in Borshod State, Hungary, to denounce the vicious aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism against the northern half of the D.P.R.K. and support the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland.

The meeting was broadcasted on the spot and some 20,000 people in 20 coal and ore mines in the state participated in the meeting through the medium of minute-to-minute broadcasting.

At the meeting the First Secretary of the State Committee of the Young Communist League made a speech. The speaker denounced the incessant provocative manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new war in Korea and, especially, the criminal act of espionage perpetrated recently by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo."

He stressed that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung the heroic Korean people are fully ready to repulse the aggression of U.S. imperialism and defend the sovereignty of the fatherland.

The whole socialist camp including Hungary, he said, will support more firmly the Korean people in their struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

Choe Guk Hyon, Secretary of the Embassy of our country in Hungary, made a speech.

He stressed that the Korean people who have in-

herited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle have made every preparation for repulsing the invasion of the enemy upholding the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic in response to the call of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Others who took the floor denounced the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and expressed their support to and solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for the unification of the fatherland. The attendants of the meeting adopted a solidarity telegram addressed to the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Hungary and a protest to be lodged with the embassy of the Yankee imperialists.

IN POLAND

The "Trybuna Lude" of January 28 carried the gist of the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper quoted the statement as saying, "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 "the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes the United Nations Security Council discussing the illegal 'complaint' of U.S. imperialism, will not recognize any resolution to be concocted to cover up U.S. im-

perialist aggression and will declare it null and void."

The paper also quoted the statement as saying, "if the United Nations wants to act in conformity with its Charter and mission, it must condemn the acts of aggression perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and take measures to check their manoeuvres for provoking a new war."

The Polish Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity fully supported, in its recent statement, the just stand of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was made clear in the statement of the D.P.R.K. Government of January 27 and resolutely denounced the aggressive act perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the D.P.R.K.

IN RUMANIA

The journal "Lumea" of February 1 carried a commentary under the heading, "Spy Ship 'Pueblo' Fails," in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists who sent the detestable armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate hostile acts.

Referring to the fact that the captain of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" confessed in a press interview that their espionage activities are an open aggressive act and a criminal act trampling upon the elementary norms of international law, the

journal exposed the nasty trick of U.S. imperialism which is distorting the actual fact though it is all too clear.

The journal demanded the U.S. imperialists to fully respect the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and immediately stop the provocative act of infringing upon the legal right of the Korean people.

In its recent issue the "Apararea Patriei" carried a commentary in connection with the provocative act perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing out that of late the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have been intensifying hostile activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper said that the provocative acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" is an act of infringing upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an act running counter to the norms of international law.

The "Romania Libera" and "Munca" also carried commentaries in their recent issues in denunciation of the espionage activities conducted by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo."

The papers stressed that the U.S. imperialists can never allay the anger of the world public at the criminal act only with the admission of the intrusion of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

IN BULGARIA

The recent issue of the "Demedelsko Delo" carried an article under the heading, "Outrageous Provocative Act."

Exposing that of late the U.S. imperialists have been disturbing peace in all parts of the world, the article pointed out that the encroachment upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a clear proof of it.

The article said that the intrusion of the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not accidental and it, together with the provocations intensified recently along the Military Demarcation Line and the vicious war clamour, is a premeditated act of provocation.

In its recent issue the "Narodna Muladeju" carried a commentary under the caption, "Dirty Act of the 'Pueblo'," exposing and denouncing the open aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists who sent their armed spy ship deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

IN MONGOLIA

The "Unen" of January 30 carried an abridged version of the statement of our government.

The paper quoted the statement as saying, "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 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."

IN LAOS

The Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat issued a statement on February 3 bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialists who sent the armed spy ship to intrude deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate provocative acts.

The statement pointed out that such provocation of U.S. imperialism is part and parcel of its manoeuvrings to extend and intensify their aggressive war against Viet Nam and Laos and start a new war in Korea and other parts of Asia.

The statement continued:

The Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat fully supports the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was made clear in its statement of January 27 and regards the capture of the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggression army as a self-defensive action of an independent, sovereign state. The Laotian people strongly demand the U.S. imperialists to stop forthwith the provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In conclusion, the statement expressed its firm

belief that the heroic Korean people will certainly foil any intrigue of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who encroach upon the independence and freedom of their country and obstruct the unification of the country.

IN CAMBODIA

The "Kossendepiem" of February 9 carried an editorial under the heading, "Victory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The editorial denounced that the espionage activities conducted by the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism is the provocative act of trampling upon the sovereignty of Korea and her territorial integrity. It went on to say:

The U.S. imperialists must kneel down before the Korean people and make an apology. For they have nothing to excuse their aggressive act before the evident proof presented by the captain of the spy ship in his confession.

This is another great victory the Korean people have won in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

As is generally known, the Korean people have never yielded to any one; they have an experience of having dealt a blow at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in the war waged against them 18 years ago.

We extend, from the bottom of our hearts, congratulations to the Korean friends who continue to score brilliant successes in the struggle against the

U.S. imperialist aggressors and in all fields of state construction under the sagacious leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung and we are rejoicing over them.

In another article headed, "It Is a Fact That the 'Pueblo' Intruded into the Territorial Waters of the D.P.R.K.," the paper, quoting the confession of the research officer of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship, stressed that it is an irrefutable fact that the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Most of the Cambodian press including "Soria," "Kampuchea," "Réalités Cambodgiennes" carried the confession of the captain of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship, together with photographs showing the looks of the U.S. imperialist aggressors captured by the naval crafts of the Korean People's Army.

The recent issue of the weekly "Niek Cheatoniyum" denounced in an article the U.S. imperialists who sent their armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate aggressive acts.

Writing about the miserable looks of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who were captured red-handed, the paper said ridiculously that "Don't kill me, forgive me" is not the words uttered by an insane person but the imploring of the captain of the spy ship 'Pueblo' which was captured by the Korean People's Army."

Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists have been threatening the D.P.R.K. with their armed

forces and running mad to provoke a new war since the capture of their armed spy ship, the paper noted that, however hard they may try, the U.S. imperialists cannot frighten the Korean people.

In an article captioned, "Thief Caught Red-handed," the "Cambodge" of February 14 quoted in detail the confessions of the captain and research officer of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship. It said that the "Pueblo" incident is more fatal than any military defeat for the U.S. imperialists.

IN JAPAN

In the city of Morioka a protest meeting of residents of Iwate Prefecture was held to condemn the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, with the participation of over 800 people—workers, farmers, youths and students, women and other sections of the people.

The meeting adopted a declaration and protest message to be lodged with the U.S. imperialist war maniacs' boss Johnson and his faithful lackey Sato.

In the city of Sendai, a meeting and demonstration of residents in Miyagi Prefecture were held on February 2, with the participation of some one thousand citizens of all walks of life.

In their speeches at the meeting representatives of various strata of people bitterly condemned in unison the U.S. imperialists for their new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and Sato clique for its active co-operation with them and expressed unreserved support and militant solidarity with the

Korean people in their righteous struggle and with the resolute self-defence action taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea against the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists.

On February 1 students and faculty members of Kyoto University, too, held a meeting in protest against the military provocation of the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

The Committee for the Realisation of Various Demands for Abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" in Oita Prefecture launched on February 3 street propaganda activities to expose and condemn the hysteric war racket the U.S. imperialists are raising with Japan as the base after the incident of their armed spy ship "Pueblo."

On January 31, the Tokyo District Federation of the National Federation of Trade Unions of Printing and Publishing Industrial Workers of Japan held an Executive Committee meeting and adopted a resolution to call a protest strike if the U.S. imperialists provoke another war of aggression in Korea.

On February 6, representatives of the Japan Communist Party, Japan Socialist Party, Japan General Council of Trade Unions, Japan-Korea Association and many other democratic parties and social organisations of Japan affiliated with the Central Liason Council for Guaranteeing Repatriation and National Education of Koreans in Japan conducted street propaganda protesting against and condemning new war provocation manoeuvres of

the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at 22 places in the main streets of Tokyo.

On February 7 representatives of democratic organisations of Japan launched street propaganda in many places of Tokyo.

In Gifu and Saga Prefectures, too, the Communist Party of Japan and many democratic organisations conducted street propaganda in denunciation of the military provocation perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On February 7 a rally of residents in Aichi Prefecture was held in Nagoya in protest against and condemnation of the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war in Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam. The rally was participated in by some 2,500 workers and other sections of the people. Attendants of the meeting adopted a resolution opposing the U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam and military provocations against Korea and a resolution protesting against the Japanese reactionary government which is co-operating with the U.S. imperialists in their military provocation against Korea and is taking part in it. Then they marched through the streets, shouting anti-U.S. slogans.

That day a protest meeting and demonstration of over 2,000 Kyoto citizens were held in the city of Kyoto in condemnation of the military provocation and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Korea.

Similar meetings and demonstrations were held in Shimane and Wakayama Prefectures, too.

On February 5, the Tokyo District Office of the Japan National Trade Union of Motor Transport held a meeting and adopted unanimously a resolution to call a general protest strike if the U.S. imperialists ignite another war of aggression in Korea.

The Japan National Union of Lawyers, too, condemned the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, expressing its full support and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle.

IN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

In an editorial article of the January 30 issue, the "Al Massa" exposed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are making large-scale preparations for armed invasion against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Pointing out that U.S. imperialism is now seeking a way out of their setbacks in Viet Nam in unleashing another war in the Far East, the paper stressed that the U.S. imperialists will surely suffer defeat as in the past if they unleash a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

That day Radio Cairo also laid bare that U.S. imperialism is manoeuvring to ignite a new war in Korea.

After acquainting listeners with the achievements scored by the Korean people in socialist construction and in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the radio stressed that the U.S. imperialists will experience the might of the united Korean people as in the last Korean war if they dare to unleash another war of aggression in Korea.

The weekly "Akher al Sa'a" of February 1, too, condemned the military provocations of U.S. imperialism which sent an armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate hostile acts.

The weekly cited the following passages from the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung entitled "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle":

"It is wrong to try to avoid the struggle against imperialism under the pretext that independence is good and revolution is also good, but peace is more precious. Is it not true that the line of seeking unprincipled compromise with imperialism only encourages its aggressive actions and increases the danger of war?....

"In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism."

Referring to the source of might of the Korean people strong enough to repulse the U.S. imperialist aggression, the weekly attributed it to the prowess of the Korean people and the presence of the leadership headed by Premier Kim Il Sung who leads the

people and educates them in the spirit of not fearing U.S. imperialism and of hating it.

A recent issue of the "Ahbar Alyom" condemned U.S. imperialists for pouring malicious slanders upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that had taken a self-defence action to safeguard the security and territorial waters of their country, and urged that the peoples of the whole world should fight against the U.S. imperialists who are perpetrating acts of aggression in different parts of the world.

IN SYRIA

Recently the Syrian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity has issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists who sent their armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate provocative acts.

Pointing out that the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship into the territorial waters of Korea is an open hostile act against the D.P.R.K., the statement emphasized: The Syrian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity regards any aggression on the fighting people, particularly the Korean people, as one against the Arab people.

The statement denounced the U.S. imperialists for their piratic act of bringing a "complaint" about the "Pueblo" incident before the U.N. Security Council in order to justify their aggressive act.

In conclusion it stressed that, in view of the U.S. imperialist provocations, it is the duty of all peoples

of the world to support the heroic Korean people in their struggle for smashing the aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and achieving national unification.

The "Al Saura," "Al Baat" and Radio Syria, too, exposed and denounced the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship.

The recent issue of "Al Baat" carried the full text of the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated January 27, 1968 under the bold-faced heading, "The D.P.R.K. is ready to frustrate any provocation or aggression by U.S. imperialism and does not recognize any resolution to be concocted at the U.N. Security Council on the incident of the armed spy ship."

In its letter addressed to the Central Committee of Education, Culture, Health and Office Employees' Trade Union of Korea, the Teachers' Trade Union of Syria denounced the intrusion of U.S. imperialism's armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. to commit ferocious, piratic acts.

The letter pointed out that such act of U.S. imperialism is the most shameless act of aggression against the D.P.R.K.

It expressed firm solidarity with the teachers and entire working people of the D.P.R.K. who are fighting for sovereignty and security of their fatherland.

IN IRAQ

In a commentary appearing in its January 30

issue under the caption, "Beast Caught in Trap," the "Al Muwatin" stressed that the naval force of the Korean People's Army has seized an armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism which intruded into the territorial waters of its country, thereby setting an example of how to deal with the imperialist beasts.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists continued to perpetrate military provocations against the Korean people even after the armistice in Korea, the paper laid bare that the U.S. imperialists are foolish enough to dream of bringing the Korean people to their knees by force of arms.

The paper stressed that the capture of the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a legitimate self-defence action, and wrote that the U.S. imperialist beasts try to distort this fact, but the captain and other crew members of their armed spy ship confessed to the intrusion of their ship into the territorial waters of Korea to conduct espionage activities.

The paper also stressed the fact that, although the U.S. imperialists are trying to threaten the Korean people militarily in connection with the seizure of their armed spy ship, the Korean people are not fearful of any intimidation of U.S. imperialism.

The "Al Gumhouriayah" also condemned the U.S. imperialists and supported the self-defence action taken by the Korean people.

It wrote that the great Korean people is courageous and invincible. The Korean people is a people who inflicted a defeat upon the United States.

The Korean people showed the peoples of the world that they can fight against any strong enemy.

The paper stressed in conclusion that the world peoples are rendering support to the Korean people in their struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism and unify their fatherland.

IN BURMA

The Burma-Korea Friendship Society has, of late, made a statement condemning the U.S. imperialists who sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate hostile acts.

The statement said emphatically that the Burmese people fully support the self-defence action taken by the Korean people.

Demanding that the United Nations should brand U.S. imperialism as an aggressor, it warned that the U.N. should not be used as an instrument of U.S. imperialism again.

In conclusion the statement declared that the time has come when the socialist countries and the Asian and African peoples should pull together to fight the common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

The "Mirror" of February 1, exposing the fact that the U.S. imperialists continue to manoeuvre to launch another aggression against the Korean people even after their armed spy ship was seized, said that at present the peoples of the whole world are censuring the aggressor, U.S. imperialism.

The influential papers in Burma carried in their February 6 issues the full text of the statement issued by the Government of the D.P.R.K. on January 27 in connection with the infiltration by the U.S. imperialists of their armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. to perpetrate aggressive acts, expressing their support to the heroic Korean people in the struggle against manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war.

IN CEYLON

In its February 8 issue, the "Ceylon Observer," referring to the fact that U.S. imperialism is making a preposterous assertion in an attempt to cover up its aggressive acts, pointed out that the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. is a solid fact.

This notwithstanding, the paper said, U.S. imperialism tries not to admit this sheer fact. The paper denounced the U.S. imperialists who in 1964 found a pretext for bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, alleging that their military ships "were attacked in the high seas," although they intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Six public organizations in this country including the Journalists' Association of Ceylon made public a statement on February 14 condemning the U.S. imperialists for the provocative acts perpetrated by their armed spy ship.

The U.S. imperialists have violated systematically the Korean Armistice Agreement and are preparing for a new aggressive war against the Korean people, it said.

The bold, decisive action taken by the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean People's Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people, is a telling blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and encourages the anti-imperialist fighters in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the statement stressed, and continued:

The U.S. imperialists brought the "Pueblo" incident to the United Nations. The U.S. imperialists abused the flag of the United Nations in the last war against the Korean people too. The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people. It is entirely justified that the Korean people took a decisive self-defence action against the unpardonable aggressive acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists. We fully support the Korean people and express our solidarity with them.

IN INDIA

In its January 31 issue the "Patriot" denounced the U.S. imperialists who have brought the incident of the armed spy ship to the United Nations to cover up their criminal acts, and are making a frantic war clamour.

The paper pointed out as follows:

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

It is illegal that the U.S. imperialists have brought the "Pueblo" incident to the United Nations. The United Nations should not repeat the disgraceful history of having been utilized by the U.S. imperialists as a tool in the aggressive war in Korea provoked by them.

The paper stressed that it is entirely illegal for the United Nations to discuss the "complaint" of U.S. imperialism. The heroic Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people are in full readiness to cope with any provocation or aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

If the U.S. imperialists unleash another aggressive war in Korea, the Korean people will inflict a mortal blow on the aggressors.

Carrying a detailed summary of the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K. on the same day, the "Patriot" continued that the capture of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" is a due self-defence step taken by the Korean people.

The paper gave prominence to the following passage of the statement:

"The heroic Korean People's Army and the entire

Korean people have got fully prepared for coping with any provocation or intrusion by the U.S. imperialists and will deal an exterminatory blow at the enemies if they dare to make an attack."

IN NEPAL

Purna Bahadur, Chairman of the National Council of the Nepalese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued on February 4 a statement in support of the seizure of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship by the naval force of the Korean People's Army. In his statement he pointed out: "Each country, big or small, has the right to defend its territorial integrity, sovereignty and freedom. The Nepalese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity fully supports the capture of the 'Pueblo.' "

Then he stressed that the Asian and African countries should heighten vigilance against the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism.

In its January 30 editorial, a paper noted: "We should say that the act of the U.S. government is a provocative act. Today the United States should know that no country lets off a spy ship of the hostile country which committed espionage activities in its territorial waters."

IN INDONESIA

The February 7 issue of the "Elbahar" carried an article on the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo." The article wrote that the in-

trusion of the U.S. spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is part of Johnson's frantic war preparation manoeuvrings to unleash another war in Korea.

The seizure of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" proves that the Korean People's Army is fully prepared to cope with the U.S. imperialists no matter when, where and how they may attack the former, the article stressed.

IN PAKISTAN

Of late, the "Pakistan Times" and the Pakistan press have reported widely the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

IN ALGERIA

In his speech made at a meeting held in Algiers recently, Abdelazis Buteflika, Foreign Minister of Algeria, expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for the unification of the fatherland.

Referring to the international situation following the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," he mentioned that at present the question of Korea has become serious again.

He said that the Korean people are vigorously unfolding the struggle for the unification of their fatherland. And he stressed that the Algerian people

fully support the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people.

IN MALI

A recent issue of "Essor," reporting the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K., quoted its following passages: "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 D.P.R.K." and "the Government of the D.P.R.K. 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 the U.S. imperialist aggression and will declare it null and void."

The statement, the paper wrote, said that if the United Nations wants to act in conformity with its Charter and mission, it must condemn the acts of aggression perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the D.P.R.K. and take measures to check their manoeuvres for provoking a new war.

Meanwhile, the Women Committee of the Sudan League Party of Mali sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union strongly protesting against and denouncing the acts of war provocation committed by the U.S. imperialists and expressing militant support and solidarity for the Korean women.

In a telegram addressed to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions

of Korea the National Working People's Union of Mali said that it bitterly denounces the imperialists for their reckless provocations and expresses its full solidarity with the Korean workers and people.

In its letter addressed to the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Mali Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity condemned the U.S. imperialists who sent their armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. to conduct the espionage activity, and wrote that this is the vile act of aggression perpetrated by U.S. imperialism against the Korean people.

The letter expressed solidarity with the heroic Korean people in their fight against U.S. imperialism and supported the valiant struggle of the Korean people for expediting the unification of the fatherland.

IN TANZANIA

The February 2 issue of the "Ngurumo" carried an article censuring the U.S. imperialists who dispatched their armed spy ship deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. to carry out provocative acts.

Pointing out that the recent incident committed by U.S. imperialism has thoroughly laid bare its aggressive nature, the paper condemned the "complaint" brought by the U.S. imperialists before the United Nations over the incident as a shameless act.

The paper also carried the detailed summary of the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

U.S. imperialism has completely betrayed its real nature by sending the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K., the paper said.

IN THE CONGO (B)

The Congolese (B) press and radio covered the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

Condemning the U.S. imperialists who sent their armed spy ship deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. to perpetrate the open espionage activity in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they said that the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism was punished by the Korean people who took strong self-defence action.

IN THE CONGO (K)

On February 3 the permanent representation of the National Liberation Council of the Congo(L) in Cuba made public a statement in denunciation of the fresh aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against the D.P.R.K.

Reminding the reader of the fact that the U.S. imperialists sent their armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. for the purpose of espionage, the statement noted that it is a very just action that the Korean people, who have experiences of the protracted struggle against U.S. imperialism and are always vigilant against the enemy, seized the spy ship, not merely looking on the U.S. imperialist provocation.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the D.P.R.K. Government and the Korean people under the correct and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung took a firm, bold stand against the U.S. imperialist acts of military aggression, the stand which will be an encouraging example for the world peoples, for the tricontinental peoples in particular.

Such a just stand enjoys trust, respect and support of us revolutionaries.

Our representation, in the name of the National Liberation Council, the genuine representative of the Congolese people, vehemently denounces U.S. imperialism for its manoeuvre to unleash a new aggressive war against the D.P.R.K.

IN SOUTH AFRICA

On February 1 David Sibeco, the senior representative of the Pan-African Congress of South Africa issued a statement denouncing the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. to perpetrate hostile acts.

The statement emphasized that, although Johnson, the boss of U.S. imperialism, is intimidating the heroic Korean people by mobilizing armed forces, they will never be frightened by such an intimidation.

The Pan-African Congress, the statement remarked, condemns scathingly U.S. imperialism for the criminal acts and congratulates warmly the Navy

of the Korean People's Army, heroic fighters who captured the U.S. imperialist pirates.

IN BELGIUM

The "La Voix du Peuple" of January 26 carried an article captioned, "Grave Provocation Made by the Fascist U.S. Imperialists against the D.P.R.K."

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship was captured red-handed while perpetrating the militray provocation and espionage activities in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K., the paper condemned the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who, oblivious of the ignominous defeat they received in the aggressive war against the D.P.R.K. in 1950, are again perpetrating the provocative acts similar to the ones they committed at the time when they unleashed the aggressive war.

The courageous people of the D.P.R.K. under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the South Korean people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialist occupationists and their lackeys will crush new aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people, the paper stressed.

The new aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism against the Korean people will only strengthen the active solidarity of the world people with the Korean people, the paper said, and added in conclusion:

Defeat the fascist Yankee imperialists who oppose the D.P.R.K.!

We express full solidarity with the Korean people!

IN FRANCE

Commenting on the fact that the U.S. imperialists dispatched the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. to carry out military provocations, a recent issue of the weekly "La Tribune des Nations," pointed out that this act is "not only an espionage activity but an act of war."

It is none other than U.S. imperialism that now aggravates the situation in Asia, the paper said.

Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists dragged the South Korean puppet troops into the aggressive war in South Viet Nam on a large scale, the paper wrote that the recent "Pueblo" incident has showed clearly how the U.S. imperialists are meddling with the internal affairs of other countries in all parts of the world.

Such aggressive acts committed by the United States will further expose the deceptive nature of the so-called "aid" and "commitment" U.S. imperialism gives other countries, the paper added.

IN THE UNITED STATES

The January 24 issue of the "New York Post" carried a commentary under the heading, "An Unbelievable Thing."

Dwelling on the unreasonable sophistry Johnson

clique is prattling to conceal the piratical act of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship, the commentary said that the assertion of the U.S. government concerning the "Pueblo" is utterly unbelievable.

It is because the U.S. government has been indulged in telling lies whenever there took place such incidents as the U-2 plane incident, the bombings on Cuba, the troop dispatch to Dominica, the Bac Bo Gulf incident, etc., which are similar to the recent incident. That is why I believe what the D.P.R.K. says about the "Pueblo." I have never seen this country telling a lie.

Commenting on the incident of "Pueblo," U.S. imperialist armed spy ship, the "National Guardian" of February 3 accused the Johnson clique of its brigandish act.

It is beyond doubt that the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship violated the territorial waters of Korea, and the spy ship was captured as she approached close the Korean coast to detect various electronic waves and carried out the espionage activities in disregard of warnings, the commentary pointed out.

The commentary also wrote that broad sections of the U.S. people do not believe the allegation of the Johnson clique in connection with the seizure of the spy ship.

Earlier, commenting on the statement made by a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State on the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," the AP exposed that the Johnson clique is telling a lie.

Saying that the assertion that the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship was on the "high seas" is a hopeless puzzle, the press added that it is no doubt that the "Pueblo" was captured in the territorial waters of North Korea.

IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

In a telegram sent to the Journalists' Union of Korea, the Secretariat of the International Union of Journalists denounced the intrusion of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and new aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists who are clamouring about "retaliatory measure" resorting to blackmail and threats while bringing the "Pueblo" incident to the U.N. Security Council after the capture of the ship.

Recently the Secretariat of the International Union of Students issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for committing unpardonable act of aggression by sending the armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

The statement exposed that in an attempt to cover up and justify their crimes the U.S. imperialists are making frantic war cries mobilizing their armed forces on a large scale and clamouring about "retaliatory measure" while laying the "Pueblo" incident before the United Nations.

The statement noted that the Secretariat of the International Union of Students will continue to

render unreserved support to the Korean people and students in their righteous struggle for the independent unification of the country by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea.

In conclusion, the statement appealed to all its member organisations and progressive students all over the world to keep a sharp eye upon the grave situation created in Korea, to fight resolutely to break the aggressive tentacles of the U.S. imperialists and express positive support to and solidarity with the Korean people and students in their just struggle for safeguarding the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country.

In a telegram sent to the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, the World Federation of Democratic Youths strongly denounced the provocative act committed by the U.S. imperialist spy ship "Pueblo" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and accused the U.S. imperialists of attempting to utilize the United Nations Security Council for covering up their flagrant violation of international law.

IN THE ORGANIZATIONS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN AFRICA

On February 6, the representations of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, Southwest African People's Organization, Zimbabwe African People's Union, and

of the South African National Congress of South Africa in Algeria issued a joint statement denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running wild to launch a new war in Korea.

The statement stressed that the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to use the United Nations in connection with the incident of the armed spy ship was frustrated by the firm stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and exposed that the U.S. imperialists have used and are still using the United Nations for their aggressive acts.

The statement recalled the fact that the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea in 1950 under the flag of the United Nations and in 1960 they used the United Nations in their aggression against the Congolese (K) people.

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