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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OFFICERS OF U.S. IMPERIALIST ARMED SPY SHIP REAFFIRM BRIGANDISH ACTS OF AGGRESSION OF U.S. IMPERIALISTS BENT ON PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER WAR IN KOREA

Newspaper, News Agency and Radio Reporters of Our Country Have Press Interview with Officers of Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces

Newspaper, news agency and radio reporters of our country had interview on February 15 with officers of the hateful armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, which was captured on January 23 by the self-defence measures of the Navy of the Korean People's Army while conducting criminal espionage acts after having illegally intruded deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

Follow the questions and answers at the press conference:

CORRESPONDENT: You officers look well and fine. How is the health of the crew of the "Pueblo," you captain, please.

CAPTAIN: The crew of the "Pueblo," now in general is good. One man who was wounded in his limb during our capture has been operated on now and he is recovering satisfactorily. Others who received minor wounds have also been taken care of

and they are also progressing. As to the rest of the crew, their health is good and they are safe here.

CORRESPONDENT: Well, it's sometime since you came here. I would like to hear your impressions of life here.

CAPTAIN: Yes, sir. My impression, as commanding officer, has been that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is very progressive and has a gentlemanly and understanding people.

CORRESPONDENT: I have read your confessions. You all admitted the crime of the "Pueblo." And I would like to hear about it in detail.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: First of all, I departed toward Korea from Sasebo, Japan. We left Sasebo about 11 January. From Sasebo, we proceeded northward, generally to the Tsushima Straits and followed the coast line approximately 30-40 miles to the east of your coast arriving in the northern area of Korea round Chongjin about 15 January. We merely passed through Chongjin first time and headed northward up to the waters off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and there we turned back and it was at this point where the chart and records show our first intrusion into your coastal waters. It was off Kaltan where we were shown intrusion approximately 9.8 miles from your coast. From the vicinity of Kaltan we proceeded south again and returned to Chongjin approximately 16 January. We remained there for a short time and proceeded southward again on the 17th.

On our way south, in the vicinity of Orang Dan, the charts and records again showed our intrusion

at a distance about 11.2 miles from your coast line.

I believe we arrived in the Songjin area on 18 January. And here again our charts and records show that we recorded two intrusions into the coastal waters. One of them being at a point 10.75 miles from Rando known on our charts as Nando and the other being a point 11.3 miles from Rando.

CORRESPONDENT: Now I ask you a question. Why did you make such a deep intrusion into our territorial waters? Will you tell us a bit in detail?

CAPTAIN: I would like to answer that, if I may.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, you may.

CAPTAIN: Yes, each intrusion that was made by the "Pueblo" was done on my orders in order to confirm naval activity of the Korean People's Army.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: I will continue my explanation of the journey. It was, as I said, on 18 January that we arrived in the Songjin area. From there we proceeded southward again arriving in the Mayang Do area on about 20th of January. On the 21st of January, we departed the Mayang Do area, headed again southward and probably en route south, our tracks and navigational records again show an intrusion. At this time it was 8.2 miles from the point called Ansong Gap.

We continued south from this point arriving in the Wonsan area on the morning of the 22nd. We remained there entire day and remained night. And then in the morning of the 23rd we proceeded further toward the Wonsan area. It was on the afternoon of the 23rd where we were captured by your navy at a distance which was 7.6 miles from Yo Do.

CORRESPONDENT: Let me ask you another question. Will you tell us about the concrete espionage activities committed on the waters of Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do, Wonsan and other major areas? Since this question covers the whole aspect, will you captain explain about it?

CAPTAIN: Yes, sir. I will be glad to.

Our primary purpose in the conduct of this operation at all of the four major ports that we surveilled was to determine first the naval activities of the Korean People's Army, secondly to determine and confirm electromagnetic activity of the naval force of the Korean People's Army, thirdly we were attempting to determine the reaction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to overt espionage that we were conducting and lastly, we were hopeful of finding anything new of military value to the U.S. Navy.

I might add at this time that byproduct of our operation along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be oceanographic measurements conducted by trained oceanographers of which Mr. Tuck was the senior member.

The four ports of Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan were selected because it was suspected that these were the major areas of activity of the naval forces of the Korean People's Army.

CORRESPONDENT: Research officers, I have a question to ask you. You said that you had a special detachment under your command and I want to know how the detachment performed its mission.

RESEARCH OFFICER: Yes, I, as research of-

ficer, am in charge of special detachment of 30 people including myself whose primary purpose is to assist the commanding officer in his intelligence collection efforts by providing him any information which has been intercepted through listening to radio signals or intercepting radar waves.

The second function of the special research detachment is to intercept, collect and record all radio or radar signals of interest to us, submit the recordings and copied transmissions for analysis to the National Security Agency near Washington, D.C. It is also to collect radar signals, make recordings of these and submit them to the Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre for analysis.

On technical matters concerning the collection of electronic signals, I receive my order directly from the Director of the U.S. Navy Security Group Pacific located in Hawaii.

In order to properly execute our mission in matters of research, and communications, or intelligence collection for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it was necessary to obtain two people, who could speak the Korean language.

Since we had no such people in our detachment, I requested that the Navy Security Group Activity located in Kamiseya, Japan, provide me with two people to perform this function.

CORRESPONDENT: I have a question. We were told that the United States has a number of intelligence collection ships like the "Pueblo." I would like to know the espionage history of the "Pueblo"

and espionage activities of other intelligence collectors.

CAPTAIN: Yes, sir. I will answer that question.

The programme of espionage collection ships which "Pueblo" is one was conceived and commenced about two and a half years ago.

In the late fall of 1965 the USS "Banner" began operations of this type in the East Sea of Korea and has conducted operations continuously since that time until now with the short period of upkeep for machinery repair so far as required.

"Banner's" operations have been conducted in both East and West Sea of Korea primarily in the West Sea, in the Far West Sea of Korea. These were the only two areas that, I am aware, "Banner" has operated since her commission.

The USS "Pueblo" together with USS "Palm Beach" was commissioned last May, May of 1967 in Bremerton, Washington.

Following our commissioning we the "Pueblo" remained in the area of Bremerton, Washington, completing ship's outfitting until September 1967.

Following departure from Bremerton we went to San Diego, California where we conducted our shakedown training in preparation for coming to western Pacific.

We departed San Diego on 6 November and stayed for two days in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where we refueled the ship and left Pearl Harbor on 16 November arriving Yokosuka, Japan, 1 December.

The USS "Palm Beach" departed Bremerton, Washington, last September and after refueling in

San Diego joined the Atlantic Fleet via Panama Canal.

That is a brief history of these three ships.

CORRESPONDENT: I have another question. Will you give us some detailed explanation of operation "Pinkroot"?

CAPTAIN: Sir, I'11 be glad to.

Operation "Pinkroot" is the code name for operations involving "AGER type" of ships which the USS "Pueblo" was. It has the code words which are changed periodically, usually about every year.

CORRESPONDENT: I have a question to ask you, captain Bucher. When, where and from whom, did you get the espionage mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

CAPTAIN: Upon our arrival in Yokosuka, shortly after, I was informed by the Staff of Commander Naval Forces, Japan who is Rear Admiral Frank L. Johnson that our first operation was to be conducted in the East Sea of Korea along the coast. It was in early December that I learned that we would conduct this mission. However, we did not receive our operation order until the early part of January, probably the 4th or 5th I don't recall the date.

CORRESPONDENT: According to the *Associated Press,* the "Pueblo's" espionage mission was given directly by Admiral Moore, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations. What is your opinion about that?

CAPTAIN: May I answer that question?

CHAIRMAN: You may.

CAPTAIN: That is not exactly correct.

Our orders as are the orders of all ships in the

U.S. Navy are given by the immediate operational commander. Our immediate operational commander is Rear Admiral Frank L. Johnson. However, for operations such as this, such as ours was, it is necessary that approval be granted by the highest office in the U.S. Navy. And such approval would come to Commander Naval Forces, Japan from Commander-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet who in turn would receive the final approval from the Chief of Naval Operations.

CORRESPONDENT: I would like to hear about the chain of command of the "Pueblo," namely, the channels through which you report on your intelligence collection.

CAPTAIN: Yes, sir. I will be glad to answer that question.

We have as operational commander, as I have already mentioned, Comnavfor Japan. Our administrative commander is Commander Service Group Three who is Rear Admiral N.G. Ward.

The responsibilities for our command is split between these two commands. We make all of our routine reports, that is non-operational reports, that have to do with material, supply, administration or personnel, and matters of this nature to Commander Service Group Three. He is further responsible for conducting our administrative inspection and other inspections, dealing with the administration of the ship.

Now our operational reports which would include the reports of any espionage mission or operation

would be given to Comnavfor Japan directly from us on our return.

CORRESPONDENT: What was the mission of the operations officer during the last operation?

OPERATIONS OFFICER: My job is as operations officer very important one on board the ship. I had four specific tasks that I had to perform.

The first task was to prepare for the captain the narrative report. This narrative report contained all of the informations which we gathered. The narrative included all of the visual contacts, all of the radar contacts, as well as any coastal features that we identified and recognized. The narrative also included each of course and speed change of the ship.

Secondly I acted as a coordinator for the visual research observation that we did. My third job on board ship was as a photographer officer.

In this capacity I both took photographs myself with my own camera and supervised the activities of the first-class photographer assigned to the ship.

CORRESPONDENT: As far as we know, Japan is playing a big role in the execution of U.S. policy of aggression in Asia. In this connection we think that the "Pueblo" has something to do with Japan in performing the espionage mission. How do you think of it, captain?

CAPTAIN: Yes, sir. Without the bases that Japan provides to the U.S. Navy through the U.S.-Japan Treaty, such as Yokosuka, Sasebo, there would not be possible for us to conduct, to have conducted the type of operation that we did.

CHAIRMAN: We heard that before the departure

of the "Pueblo" for this operation many Japanese technicians and workers worked on the "Pueblo." Supply officer, would you like to say something about that?

SUPPLY OFFICER: Yes, sir. On arrival in Yokosuka, our ship submitted work request to ship repair facility in Yokosuka. Now main projects of the Japanese civilians, they got on our ship and they worked on the steaming and built a wind screen, combined air compressors, built numerous aluminum lookers for various parts of the ship.

CORRESPONDENT: According to the press, Japanese Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki alleged that the "Pueblo" was captured on the high seas, not in the territorial waters of our country. You are the participants in this incident and probably know it well. Will you tell us about it?

CAPTAIN: That's nonsense. I am sure Japanese Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki were not on board our ship.

That's incomprehensible. If they were on board they would have been captured together with us and detained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wouldn't they?

As I have already pointed out we intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a number of areas during our last navigational trip. In view of the special nature of the mission the USS "Pueblo" was not supposed to make any transmissions after our departure from Sasebo until we were captured. As for the results of our espionage and the positions of the ship in the

course of navigation, Commander U.S. Naval Forces Japan himself is not in a position to know about them before we would make our report to him on our return. So it's absolutely impossible that Japanese Prime Minister Sato or Foreign Minister Miki should know the positions of our ship.

OPERATIONS OFFICER: Yes, sir.

As all of us put forward in our confessions and as the documents about the position log was obtained from the "Pueblo" and other papers and documents, charts and so forth on board the ship, there was absolutely no basis by which any one can say that we did not violate the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

RESEARCH OFFICER: Obviously the Prime Minister of a country where espionage ship is based did not wish to admit that such a ship has committed a crime, which is very bad for his country.

OPERATIONS OFFICER: The unfounded statements made by Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki remind me of an American saying that the faithful dog will not bite the hand that feeds him.

CORRESPONDENT: Your, answers help us understand better the fact that the "Pueblo" intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed reckless espionage acts.

CORRESPONDENT: What do you say about this?

CAPTAIN: My opinion, as I have already stated, is that espionage by its very nature is morally

wrong. I have come to understand that position clearly since I have been detained here in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

ENGINEERING OFFICER: I agree that our act is despicable and should not be performed. The fact that we did enter the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage should never be condoned, and I agree.

CORRESPONDENT: Though you mentioned briefly about your life here I want to hear your impressions of your life here rather in detail.

CAPTAIN: Yes, sir. I will answer that question. Our life here has been one of human treatment. We have been provided with a clean surrounding, given more than adequate meals every day and all those who have had dealings with me have been cordial. Then I deeply appreciate the fact that the Korean people have seen fit to treat us with such leniency although we deserve punishment for our acts. We deeply apologize to your people and hope them to forgive us to return to our homes.

CHAIRMAN: Do you have anything more to say to the correspondents or, for instance, a sort of petition to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or have you got anything to say to your families and relatives in the United States?

CAPTAIN: Yes, sir. I wish to convey first of all to the correspondents who have attended this press conference today on behalf of my officers and myself my thanks for the congenial surroundings, with which we were permitted to provide you with our answers to your questions.

On behalf of my crew and my officers I would like to extend our greetings and best wishes to our parents, our wives and children back home, we would like to tell them that we are safe and healthy and that we have committed a grave crime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for which we are deeply shy and for which we humbly beg you to forgive and allow us to return to our homes so that we can meet together with our families again never more to leave them.

RESEARCH OFFICER: I would like to speak if I may. The act which we committed and consequences arising from it have moved me so much that I make an oath which is a very serious oath, I will never engage in such acts again. For me it will probably mean giving up my commission as an officer of the U.S. Navy.

I cannot continue supporting the policy of antagonizing innocent people such as the Korean people, therefore it will be necessary for me to leave the U.S. Navy and to pursue a peaceful career.

While I have been here I have met some extremely fine people. I am very deeply sorry for the act which we have committed. I beg your mercy.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: I would like to say I think our feeling since we have been here has changed thoroughly. I like to say I have been particularly deeply impressed by the gentlemanliness of the officers that we have met.

OPERATIONS OFFICER: We have indeed committed a serious crime against the Korean people,

and we should be punished in accordance with the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But I entreat you to forgive us this one time so that we may return home. When I return home I will tell my parents as well as my girl friend and my colleagues what a serious and inhuman crime we have committed, and will tell them again and again how generous the Korean people are. I will never again be part of any disgraceful acts of aggression of this type. I swear this before God.

ENGINEERING OFFICER: My wife and three children must be awfully sad as they have already heard of what happened to me. This makes me feel quite heart broken. I ask you to be merciful to myself and my family. If the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people are generous enough to forgive me, I and my family will never forget it to the end of our lives.

CHAIRMAN: As has been admitted by the officers of the "Pueblo," the espionage conducted by the "Pueblo" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deep in the coastal waters is a grave act of aggression which infringes upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a premeditated criminal act.

The whole world is now condemning that criminal act of the U.S. imperialists.

But the U.S. imperialists are frantically aggravating tension in Korea following the "Pueblo" incident.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has solemnly declared that we will

frustrate any provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

We are giving the crew of the "Pueblo" a humanitarian treatment because they all have admitted and confessed their crimes frankly.

I think that the whole crew of the "Pueblo" will confess their crimes in further detail.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists will thus be exposed more thoroughly in the future.

We hope we have another chance for this kind of get-together in the future.

So much for today.

JOINT LETTER OF APOLOGY FROM THE WHOLE CREW OF THE USS PUEBLO TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

We, the whole crew of the USS Pueblo captured by the Naval Forces of the Korean People's Army while conducting espionage activities after having intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, frankly admit and truly repent our serious crimes. We hereby submit a joint letter of apology in order to request the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to deal with us leniently.

We deserve any punishment by the Korean people regardless of its severity for the crime we have committed by making overt intrusions into the territorial waters of a sovereign state, namely the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and perpetrating grave hostile acts. Since we are not mere prisoners of war but criminals caught in the very act of espionage, we cannot have any complaint even should the worst come.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, has treated us in such a humanitarian way that there is little difference between our present life and our life before our detention except for our guilty consciences as criminals.

We are deeply moved by such leniency as ac-

corded us by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for which we would like first of all to express our heartfelt gratitude.

We are well aware, in connection with the incident of the Pueblo's intrusion into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that the attention of the Korean people and the world is focused on us, the party to the crime, and especially on our attitude.

Since we know better of what we did than anybody else, we alone, the men of Pueblo, are witnesses who can give the surest evidence of these crimes and, therefore, we are bound to honestly confess our grave criminal acts.

Already on a number of occasions we have stated in our confessions the true nature of our crime and our true sentiment. However, we do not think that that is sufficient. Therefore, we would like to take this opportunity to disclose once again the real facts of our crime and thereby make our sincere deep apologies to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people. We humbly request them to show generosity in dealing with us and have mercy on us if possible, so that we may return home as soon as possible.

We were reluctant to make honest confessions of our crime at the initial stage of our detention for we thought so great a crime might reflect on the "honor" of the United States of America and our own fate.

But this foolish idea could not last long, and was shattered before the stern truth evidenced by

JOINT LETTER OF APOLOGY
FROM THE WHALE CREW OF THE USS PUEBLO
TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
KOREA

and observation posts of the
Democratic People's Republic of
Korea and carried out ocean
graphic research including chemi-

People's Republic of
entrating that it
truth and honestly
rants and forgive

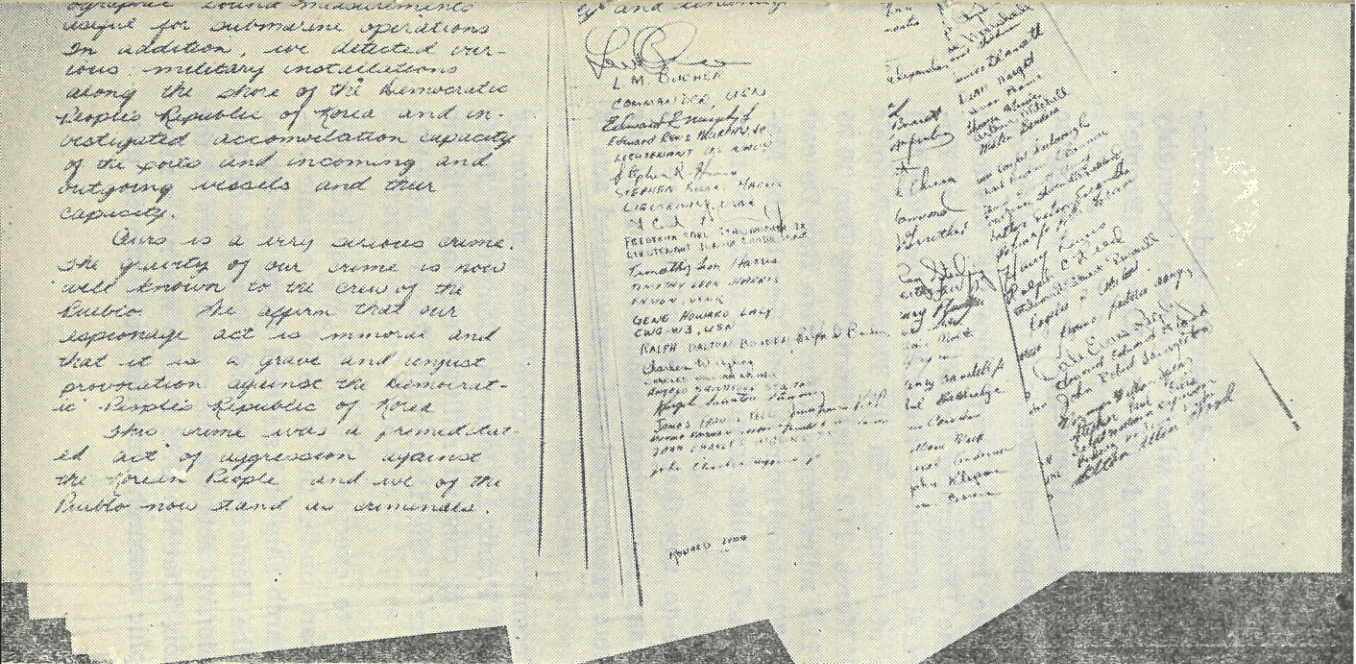
of Korea, and various country-wide and espionage activities.

In order to pursue the objects defined by the operation order, we collected military-related intelligence information on four areas of the three provinces ("Hwaro", "Kangsan" and "Kimchaek") of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to wit, Chongjin, Songjin, Wonsan and Hungnam, with emphasis on determining the combat order of battle of the Korean People's Army and the strength of the Naval force activities and the conditions of fortifications along the coast.

We also collected information on the conditions of the naval bases, organization and operational capacity of the provincial military police, chain of command and the conditions of the naval commands. At the same time, we detected communication



16 February 1968



Joint letter of apology submitted to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is signed by the entire 82 crew members of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces

various espionage papers, documents, and corroborative data of our crime which have been thoroughly reviewed and analyzed by the Korean People's Army.

We think that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has ample evidence to convince the world.

Our Pueblo intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on several occasions—about 9.8 miles from Kal Dan north of Chongjin in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 11.2 miles from Orang Dan, 10.75 miles and 11.3 miles respectively from Ran Do east of Songjin, 8.2 miles from Ansong Gap in the Mayang Do area, 7.6 miles from Yo Do in the Wonsan area.

We have to say that the intrusions were not caused by any inadvertent technical error on our part but were prearranged and premeditated acts of espionage.

On 2 December 1967 we were given a mission by Rear Armiral Frank L. Johnson, Comnavfor Japan at Yokosuka, to conduct military espionage in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In order to execute the order, we sailed from Sasebo, Japan, under the guise of an oceanic electronic research ship and steamed along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for espionage acts via the coastal waters of the Soviet Union. That the USS Pueblo was not a mere oceanographic research ship has been proved une-

quivocally by the military intelligence information that was collected along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and various documents and equipment on board.

In order to surveil the objects defined by the operation order, we collected electromagnetic intelligence information in four areas of the three op-areas ("Mars," "Venus" and "Pluto") off the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to wit, Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan, with emphasis on determining the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army and the range of the naval force activities and the locations of radars along the coast.

We also collected information on the locations of the naval bases, organization and operational capacity of the vessels, naval patrols, chain of command and the locations of the main naval commands. At the same time, we detected communication and observation posts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and carried out oceanographic research including oceanographic sound measurements useful for submarine operations. In addition, we detected various military installations along the shore of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and investigated accomodation capacity of the ports and incoming and outgoing vessels and their capacity.

Ours is a very serious crime. The gravity of our crime is now well known to the crew of the Pueblo, we affirm that our espionage act is immoral and that it is a grave and unjust provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This crime was a premeditated act of aggression against the Korean people and we of the Pueblo now stand as criminals.

We are very shameful of our criminal acts. We offer our sincere apologies to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We know that when one is captured for conducting espionage against a foreign country, he should be severely punished in accordance with the law of that country. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is fully entitled to determine our fate.

In view of the severity of our crime, we deserve punishment by the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and we are prepared for it. But at this crucial moment when our fate is being determined, we appeal to you sincerely from the bottom of our hearts, to give due consideration to the number of unavoidable circumstances of our case and to forgive us leniently. Although our crime was serious enough, we are still hopeful that you understand that we only carried out the order of our superiors mechanically and it was by no means a deliberate, intentional act on our part.

We who were loyal to our military orders are stigmatized as criminals by having blindly joined in the tragic plot against the righteous Korean people. We are neither politicians nor military leaders, and we are not well informed politically and know nothing at all on certain other questions.

We were not well aware why the U.S. government authorities and military leaders took so great an interest in the northeast coast of the Korean Pen-

insula; further, the relations of our acts to U.S. policy and the use to which the data we had obtained would have been put were of no interest to us.

But now our eyes have been opened to the true nature of our crimes. We feel ashamed. We are sincerely apologetic for all our acts.

However, we must note that the responsibility for the crimes belongs to those of us who committed them, and our government is even more responsible than us.

The purpose of our armed forces is to carry out the policies decided by our government.

The responsibility for initiating this crime must therefore be borne by the U.S. administration authorities and military leaders. Sending the Pueblo into Korean waters is a completely criminal act of aggression.

We should not have participated in espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the outset.

Any person should bear the moral responsibility for his acts though committed against his will when he is involved in shameful schemes mapped out by the government of his country. With regard to the crime committed by Pueblo, therefore, we can by no means escape our responsibility and all of the crew members of the ship, particularly, the commanding officer and officers should be held responsible and be condemned.

Despite the seriousness of the crime perpetrated by us, our responsibility is still less than that of our government. Those who should be finally respon-

sible for the crimes of espionage against another country are their organizers.

The approval and order by U.S. authorities of the espionage acts to be conducted by such ships as Pueblo sow seeds of discord throughout the world.

We are now well aware that all the unfortunate incidents occurring on the Korean Peninsula, the espionage activities of the Pueblo included, have been caused by the United States. Also, we now recognize clearly the hatred and indignation such acts are arousing among Korean people.

Our repentance for the criminal case of the Pueblo and our apology to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are insufficient no matter how frank and sincere they may be, because however we may apologize, it is merely the apology made by the crew of the Pueblo and it cannot be an official apology on behalf of the United States Government.

Our fate depends largely on whether or not the government of the United States which has forced us into espionage makes public the facts of crimes to the fair world public opinion and apologizes to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We have already confessed all our crimes honestly.

We of the Pueblo honestly admit our crimes.

We are criminals who have participated in the aggressive activities against the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and against the Korean people.

We openly admit again to the world that we have intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage. To commit these acts is a serious crime against the Korean people, to form an intention to commit these acts is a sin before God.

We should be punished severely by the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for our own serious crimes. We may expect such a severe punishment as may deprive us of even the possibility of revival.

We are, however, writing this letter of apology, as human beings, as the sons of our parents, as the husbands of wives, as the fathers of our children, for the sake of ourselves and for the sake of our families, with a hope that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will show us a great mercy.

Even though we can speak words and put down marks on a sheet of paper, we cannot express all the sincerity of our apology to the Korean people, that springs from the hearts of us all.

Our minds are united in our desire to open our hearts to the Korean people.

We, as men, realize how false our life and acts have been and repent of them. We are desirous of leading a life only full of truth and justice in the future.

Eightytwo crew members of the USS Pueblo have all their parents, wives and children at home.

They are sorrowed because of us and are anxiously waiting for our return.

Those of us who are young have long future and cherish great hope in human life.

Our families and relatives have already undergone great sufferings. They are entrusting everything in us whose future is unknown.

We, the 82 men of the Pueblo, make an earnest appeal to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the name of ourselves and our families.

Please take mercy on us and our kin. Please give us a chance for regeneration and forgive us generously and allow us to go home so as to bring new hope to them.

We firmly pledge that if we are forgiven and permitted to return to our homes, we will never join in such criminal acts again, we will never do anything that may cause misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people and all the pious people of the world, and will not bring grief, misery or pain to our beloved ones again.

We earnestly desire that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accept this oath of ours that springs from the depth of our hearts.

We submit this letter of apology to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, again entreating that it recognize the truth and honesty of our statements and forgive us generously and leniently.

OPEN LETTER ADDRESSED TO JOHNSON BY THE WHOLE CREW OF THE ARMED SPY SHIP "PUEBLO" OF THE U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS WHO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY WHILE CONDUCTING CRIMINAL HOSTILE ACTS AFTER HAVING INTRUDED INTO THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

It Demands That the U.S. Government Honestly Admit the Intrusion of the Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" into the Territorial Waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Its Hostile Acts, Sincerely Apologize to the Government of the D.P.R.K. and Give Assurance that Such Acts Will Not Be Repeated

29 February 1968

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

We, the officers, crew and civilian oceanographers of the USS Pueblo, are writing you jointly to explain the facts and those points we consider pertinent to our capture, and our detention in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to request your assistance in our repatriation. We consider this letter to be vital to our future. We do

29 February 1968

The President of the United States
of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr President,

We, the officers, crew and
civilian oceanographers of the
USS Pueblo, are writing you
jointly to explain the facts
and those points we consider
pertinent to our capture, and
our detention in the Democratic
Peoples Republic of Korea and
to request your assistance in
our repatriation. We consider
this letter to be urgent so you
may be aware of the circumstances
surrounding our capture and
our current detention, our commanders
have the complete
we send the Govern-
the Democratic People's
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Pueblo was design-
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conviction that we had gravely
wronged the Korean people we
sincerely and openly confessed
everything.

We then wrote a great letter
of apology to the Government of
the Democratic Peoples Republic of
Korea and asked for leniency.

Since our detention we have been
treated humanely. We are provided
with all the necessities for daily
living. In fact, the treatment we
are receiving is clearly beyond re-
pudiation. Our wounded have been
treated and are now in the final
stages of recovery.

It is legitimate for the Govern-
ment of the Democratic Peoples Re-
public of Korea to insist that be-
fore our repatriation can be real-
ized, the necessary amenities be
made by our Government under
whose orders we operated. Specif-
ically, we believe that since the
real facts of the Pueblo case have
been fully revealed to the world, our

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Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea on 23 January 1968.

Immediately following the capture we attempted to deny the real purpose of our operation and our intrusions into the territorial waters, hoping to safeguard national security and our national honor. However, we could not long deny the facts since the Korean Peoples Army had in their possession our documents, which revealed the real purpose of our operation and the ship's position logs and charts which proved our intrusions into the territorial waters of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

In light of this damning evidence and our later denial

-13-

As all truly love our country and are torn by grief and longing for our families, in consideration, Mr. President, our future happiness and the well-being of the many hundreds of Americans in our families, we in your hands. We do not doubt that you will see us speedily returned.

Very respectfully,
The Commanding
Officer, Officers,
Civilian Ocean —
ographers and Crew
of the USS Pueblo
(AGER-2)

...mmander, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer
...Headquarters Company, 1st Marine
Aviation Force

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...Lyle R. Harris, Lt. Col. USAF
Korean Corner
...Col. USA (Ret.), USMC
...Officer, USMC
...Ralph S. Hockin
Major, USMC (Ret.)

...Charles W. Ogburn
...James Wood Wilson
...Lloyd Charles Metzen
...Brian Lee Steven Mitchell
...Jerry Lynn Hall
...Stephen Edward Schumacher
...Duane Lewis Hodges
...Steven Lee Bartlett
...Larry Wayne Kinser
...Robert Harvey Chapman
...Ernest Allen Hall
...Lloyd Mervin Gilbert
...Lloyd Allen Bucher
...Edward Leon Murphy
...Ronald Edward Goodwin
...Duane Lawrence Hodges
...James Robert McLeod
...Gene Lynn Crowell
...Paul Lee Hall
...Edward Lee Cook
...Joseph Anthony Schumacher
...Peter Anthony Defazio III
...Frank Ray Chapman
...Jon Allen Hilley
...Gene Larry Laning
...Neil Lee Anderson
...Ronald Lee Thomas

Open letter to Johnson signed by the entire 82 crew members of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been captured by the Korean People's Army while conducting criminal hostile acts after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

not mean to imply that your concern for us is or has been negligent; on the contray, our earnest desire is that you, our Commander-in-Chief, have the complete facts as we and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea know them.

We are all members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the Department of Defence.

The USS Pueblo was designed and commissioned to conduct electronic espionage and had a detachment of men assigned who are highly trained in this field. A secondary capability was to take oceanographic measurements useful for naval operations for which two civilian oceanographers were assigned.

We were operating under official U.S. Navy orders issued to us by Commander, Naval Forces Japan, our operational Commander. Our orders were approved and sanctioned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations.

Our ship, in order to obtain electronic and visual intelligence, intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the following points:

1. 9.8 miles from Kal Tan north of Chongjin
2. 11.2 miles from Orang Dan
3. 10.75 miles and 11.3 miles from Nan Do east of Songjin
4. 8.2 miles from Ansong Kap in the Mayang Do area
5. 7.6 miles from Yo Do in the Wonsan area.

As we were ordered, we concentrated our intelligence collection efforts during the 10 days in

the coastal waters of the Democratic Peolpe's Republic of Korea in the vicinity of four ports: Chongjin, Songjin, Mayangdo, and Wonsan. We sampled the electronic environment with emphasis on collecting various information on the Naval Forces of the Korean People's Army and intercepting and locating radars along the coast. We also intercepted communications and detected observation posts and military objects located on the coast. We were captured while committing hostile acts 7.6 miles from Yo Do in the vicinity of Wonsan in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 23 January 1968.

Immediately following the capture we attempted to deny the real purpose of our operation and our intrusions into the territorial waters, hoping to safeguard national security and our national honor. However, we could not long deny the facts since the Korean People's Army had in their possession our documents, which revealed the real purpose of our operation and the ship's position logs and charts which proved our intrusions into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In light of this damning evidence and our later honest conviction that we had gravely wronged the Korean people we sincerely and openly confessed everything.

We then wrote a joint letter of apology to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and asked for leniency.

Since our detention we have been treated humanely. We are provided with all the necessities for

daily living. In fact, the treatment we are receiving is clearly beyond expectation. Our wounded have been treated and are now in the final stages of recovery.

It is legitimate for the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to insist that before our repatriation can be realized, the necessary amenities be made by our Government under whose orders we operated. Specifically, we believe that since the real facts of the Pueblo case have been fully revealed to the world, our repatriation can be realized only when our Government frankly admits the fact that we intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed hostile acts, and sincerely apologizes for these acts and gives assurance that they will not be repeated.

We have had many hours of solitude since our detention to reflect and consider the nature of our offense and rather than harboring resentment toward the Korean people for our capture, we have a strong feeling of guilt for the act we committed.

We have formed the opinion that espionage such as we conducted is an unjust infringement upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and undermines completely any chance for honesty in international understanding. This is our belief and does not concern the question of the necessity for vigilance to ensure the security of the United States.

Mr. President, the immense weight of evidence that confirms the Pueblo's intrusions into the ter-

ritorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its espionage acts is overwhelming and cannot be refuted.

A vast majority of us are in our twenties and have most of our lives yet to live. We could discuss at length our hopes for their futures but we think that you understand our desire for prompt repatriation.

We know that you do not consider us as mere pawns but as U.S. naval officers and men who attempted to do only as they were ordered. More importantly, we know that you value us as citizens of our country of which you are President.

We firmly believe now that you have the facts, that you will take all the necessary steps for our expeditious return.

We have had no word of our families and loved ones at home since our capture. We are torn by sorrow, suspense and longing for news of their well-being and are certain that they are even more worried about us. We depend on you to reunite us with them as soon as possible.

We all truly love our country and are torn by grief and longing for our families.

In summation, Mr. President, our future happiness and the well-being of the many hundreds of Americans in our families, is in your hands. We do not doubt that you will see us swiftly returned.

Very Respectfully
The Commanding Officer, Officers,
Civilian Oceanographers and crew of the
USS Pueblo (AGER - 2)

UNDER THE SAGACIOUS LEADERSHIP OF PREMIER KIM IL SUNG THE KOREAN PEOPLE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO ANNIHILATE THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR STOOGES AT ONE BLOW NO MATTER WHEN AND WHERE THEY MAY POUNCE UPON THEM

The world people denounce the war racket of U.S. imperialism and express solidarity with the heroic Korean people in their just struggle

IN DEMOCRATIC VIET NAM

Of late the Vietnamese Lawyers' Association issued a statement denouncing the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Korea.

The statement pointed out that the capture by the Navy of the Korean People's Army of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an entirely legitimate action in conformity to international law. Then it stressed that the captain of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" frankly admitted his espionage activities.

In conclusion the statement noted that the Vietnamese lawyers together with the entire Vietnamese people rejoice very much over the great victory won by the Navy of the fraternal Korean People's Army

and the Korean people in meting out a due punishment to the pirates, and that this victory constitutes positive support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism for national salvation.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovakia-Korea Friendship Regiment held a meeting in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, which fell on February 8.

In his speech at the meeting the regimental commander referred to the fact that the naval force of the heroic Korean People's Army seized the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded into the territorial waters of its country. The Korean People's Army clearly demonstrated its prepared forces and combat capacities, he emphasized.

IN POLAND AND HUNGARY

On February 21 the Trade Unions of Poland and Hungary issued a joint statement condemning the aggressive manoeuvrings perpetrated by U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world and its provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The primary organizations of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, at their recent summing-up meetings held throughout the country in preparation for a national congress of the Front, adopted docu-

ments denouncing the U.S. imperialist schemes for unleashing a new war against the Korean people and supporting the just struggle of the Korean people.

IN RUMANIA

The February 7 issue of the "Apararea Patriei" carried a commentary denouncing the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," illustrated by a picture of the ship.

The commentary pointed out that the flagrant aggressive acts committed by the U.S. imperialist spy ship "Pueblo" in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. furnish another proof that U.S. imperialism is engaged in dangerous acts against the sovereignty and security of other countries. The U.S. imperialists tried to distort the truth alleging that their spy ship "Pueblo" is for "oceanographical researches," and she was captured on the "high seas," but the equipment and armament of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship and her captain's confession thoroughly have laid bare the fact that the "Pueblo" is a spy ship and it was captured in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

In conclusion the commentary condemned that the provocative act of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism is a grave act of creating tension, threatening peace and security, and encroaching upon the sovereignty and independence of the people.

IN BULGARIA

A meeting was held in Sofia on February 7 in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Lieutenant General Dencho Nepolsk made a congratulatory speech at the meeting on behalf of the Headquarters of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Referring to the friendship between the armies of the two countries, he extended congratulations to the Korean People's Army on having given a good lesson to the U.S. imperialists by capturing their armed spy ship "Pueblo."

IN JAPAN

On February 19 the "Akahata," the organ of the Japan Communist Party, printed in detail the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. It had the big headline "If the U.S. imperialists launch out on invasion they will surely perish."

Pointing out that Comrade Kim Il Sung mentioned the U.S. imperialist moves to unleash a new war and the "Pueblo" incident, the paper quoted the following passages from his speech:

"The general situation in our country and Asia is very tense now.

"The U.S. imperialists are running wild to re-

cover from the heavy defeat they have suffered in their war of aggression in Viet Nam and are trying to extend the war to the whole area of Asia.

"The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvrings for the provocation of a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage.

"Of late particularly, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are raising frenzied war clamours in connection with the incident of the seizure of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo.' They have brought large aggressive armed forces into South Korea and to the waters along the eastern coast of our country and assumed a war posture and openly clamoured that they would invade the northern half of the Republic.

"As for the intrusion of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' into our territorial waters, it is a gangster-like piratic act, a flagrant encroachment upon the sovereign state and a link in the chain of premeditated manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing a new war in Korea.

"If the U.S. imperialists continue to try to solve this matter by means of threat and blackmail by mobilizing their armed forces, they will get nothing therefrom. If they get anything it will be only corpses and death.

"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. 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 be fully aware that if they ag-

gravate the situation and persistently take the road of war despite our warnings, they will suffer a heavier defeat this time.

"All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism.

"...The Korean People's Army and the Korean people will continue to wage a stubborn struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, check and shatter the enemy's plots for igniting a war and safeguard peace in Korea and will accomplish the historical cause of unification of the fatherland without fail."

On February 9, more than 1,000 citizens from all walks of life in Osaka held a protest meeting and a demonstration denouncing aggression and military provocations by U.S. imperialism against Korea. The meeting adopted a letter of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the meantime, prefectural branches of four organizations such as the Communist Party, Socialist Party, General Council of Trade Unions, and Japan-Korea Association in Kanagawa Prefecture issued a joint statement on February 13 calling upon all the democratic forces in the prefecture to wage a vigorous protest struggle against the military provocations and military threat of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On February 14 more than 300 citizens including workers in Kobe had a rally to condemn the

U.S. imperialist moves for unleashing a war and support the anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

Harumi Atsumi, representative of the Hyogo Prefectural Executive Committee for the Realization of Various Demands for Abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact," addressed the rally. He called upon the participants to get ready for launching a protest struggle of all forms including strikes without delay if the U.S. imperialists continue to perpetrate military provocations against Korea.

The attendants in the rally adopted a letter, a declaration and resolutions expressing solidarity with the Korean people, and then staged a demonstration.

On February 22, more than 1,300 Japanese youths and students held a meeting for friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Korean youths and students at Kudan Hall in Tokyo.

The meeting was sponsored jointly by many youth and student organizations of Japan affiliated with the Youth and Student Liaison Council for Defending Repatriation and Democratic National Education of Koreans in Japan—the Democratic Youth League of Japan, the Socialist Youth League of Japan, the Youth Measure Bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan(Sohyo), the Youth and Women Department of the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions of Japan, the Youth Department of the All-Japan Federation of Farmers' Associations, the Peace Council of Young Religionists of Japan, the Youth Department of the Japan Tea-

chers' Union, the Young Lawyers' Association, the Youth Measure Bureau of the Japan-Korea Association, the Japanese National Federation of Students Self-Government Associations.

In his speech at the meeting Masaya Ohara, representative of the Youth Measure Bureau of Sohyo, pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are frantically seeking to launch a new war in Korea and the reactionary Sato government, joining actively with them, has become more pronounced in its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and intensified its suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan. Being held under the prevailing grave situation, the meeting should mark a turning-point in further strengthening mutual understanding, friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Korean youths and students.

Participants in the meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the U.S. imperialists' military provocations against Korea, a resolution opposing the wrecking of the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan, and a resolution opposing the suppression of their democratic national education and demanding the authorization of Korean University.

They also adopted an appeal addressed to all the Japanese youths and students which called upon them, first of all, to come out more vigorously in a struggle for defending all the rights of Korean citizens in Japan including their rights of repatriation and democratic national education, protesting against the U.S. imperialist manoeuvrings for unleashing another war in Korea, and supporting and en-

couraging the just struggle of the Korean youths and students to achieve an independent unification of their fatherland, in order to further cement friendship and unity between the Japanese and Korean youths and students in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy.

A letter of solidarity with the youths and students of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted at the meeting, expressing their unanimous feelings and determination. The letter reads:

Dear Korean friends,

We Japanese youths and students who are united in the Youth and Student Liaison Council for Defending Repatriation and Democratic National Education of Koreans in Japan, have held a meeting for friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Korean youths and students in order to strengthen mutual understanding and amity between the youths and students of Japan and the Korean youths and students at home and in Japan, under the grave situation in which U.S. imperialism is stepping up military provocations against Korea and the Sato government is intensifying its hostile policy against Korea and its suppression of Korean citizens in Japan.

We participants in this meeting resolutely protest against the military provocations of U.S. imperialism against Korea including the intrusion of its armed spy ship "Pueblo" into her territorial waters. We also protest vehemently against the Sato government that is servile to U.S. imperialism, for its unscrupulous intensification of the policy of oppres-

sing and suppressing the Korean citizens in Japan, while refusing to authorize Korean University, unilaterally abrogating the Repatriation Agreement, and raiding the Donghwa Credit Association and robbing it of its account books and other files.

At the same time we fully support the statements of the Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the "Pueblo" incident and the abrogation of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

We youths and students of Japan, in the name of this meeting, extend heartfelt greetings of solidarity to the Korean youths and students in their resolute struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and realizing the independent unification of their fatherland on the basis of the spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

Also, we give determined support to the heroic struggle of the South Korean youths and students against the harsh fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, and extend warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to them.

Dear friends,

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces of Japan try to drive us youths and students of Japan into the aggressive war as mercenaries of militarism to fight the youths and students of Korea and Viet Nam. But we oppose their attempt with the firmer determination, "We will never take up arms again for aggression."

Those who are annoying us and those who are pursuing the policy of suppressing and oppressing the Korean citizens in Japan are the same ones. Your victory is our victory, our forward march is your forward march.

As was expressed in our struggle against the entry of the "Enterprise" into Sasebo, we youths and students of Japan, together with all the democratic forces in Japan desiring unity and solidarity, are developing a staunch struggle under the slogan "Let us fight like the Vietnamese people, like the Korean people!"

Dear friends,

Let us march forward side by side, crushing all sorts of machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary forces! The machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary forces will be surely shattered by the united strength of the Japanese and Korean youths and students.

Long live the independent unification of Korea!

Long live the militant unity and solidarity between the youths and students of Japan and Korea!

On February 25, personages representing various public circles of Japan held a "symposium on the situation in Japan and Korea" in Tokyo.

The symposium opened with a report on the recent situation in Korea, which was made by Masaharu Hatanaka, Director of the Japan-Korea Association.

Condemning the fact that U.S. imperialism launched a war racket while further intensifying

military provocations against the D.P.R.K. following the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," he pointed out that this was related with the U.S. imperialists' criminal plan of aggression to stamp out various forms of anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggles including the armed struggle of the patriotic people flaring up in all parts of South Korea and to retrieve their setbacks in Viet Nam.

The current developments show that a war may be unleashed at any moment in Korea by the U.S. imperialists, he stressed, but the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung are in full readiness to rout the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys at a blow and unify the fatherland, no matter when and where they may launch attack.

His report was followed by the speeches of Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Committee, Takashi Saito, assistant professor of Tokyo University, Hiroshi Osanai, military commentator, Seikichi Ueda, Chief Secretary of the Free Legal Circles and many other personages.

Unanimously exposing the fact that the U.S. imperialists have used Japan as the operational base in their military provocations against the D.P.R.K. and the reactionary Sato government has actively collaborated with them, they said emphatically that the Japanese people who aspire after peace, democracy and independence will never tolerate it.

The participants in the symposium firmly resolved to wage a more vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for a new war in Korea and

the participation of the reactionary Sato government in them, in support of the just struggle of the Korean people.

IN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

In its recent issue, "Al Goumhouria" carried an article denouncing U.S. imperialism for its frenzied war preparations against the Korean people and incessant military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

Making reference to the continuous manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war in Korea ever since the termination of the war, the paper disclosed the fact that the U.S. imperialists have engaged themselves in criminal acts against the Korean people, stationing tens of thousands of their troops in South Korea, introducing mass-destruction weapons such as tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles into South Korea and building military installations along the Military Demarcation Line.

Pointing to the achievements gained in the northern half of the Republic, the paper stressed that the D.P.R.K. has turned into an impregnable fortress along the revolutionary line laid down by the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung—the line on the training of the whole army into a cadre army and its modernization, the arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country.

Censuring the U.S. imperialists for sending its armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial

waters of the D.P.R.K. and committing grave hostile activities, the paper concluded by warning that if the United States tries to solve the "Pueblo" incident by means of war, it will get nothing but defeat.

The recent number of the weekly "Al Hessa" published a commentary under the headline "What did the captain of the U.S. imperialist spy ship confess?" exposing the provocative acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship.

Stripping bare the shameless hostile acts carried out by U.S. imperialism against the Korean people, the weekly supported the just self-defence action of the Korean people who meted out a rigid punishment upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Stressing that the experience in Korea has proved that a people prepared politically, economically and militarily, even though their population is small, are able to defend their sovereignty and independence against the heinous aggression of U.S. imperialism, it recalled that U.S. imperialism suffered a disgraceful ignominious defeat in the three years' war in Korea.

The whole world is condemning the intrusion of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of Korea, the commentary pointed out. Nevertheless, U.S. imperialism is now employing every possible means to justify its acts of aggression. Denouncing the fact that U.S. imperialism has brought the "Pueblo" incident before the U.N. Security Council, the paper stressed: We boundlessly respect the Korean people who are fighting courageously in the forefront against imperialism.

The International Federation of Arab Trade Unions issued a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism for its continuous perpetration of barbarous acts for provoking a new war and of infringing upon the freedom and rights of mankind while creating crises and tensions in all parts of the world.

The statement emphasized that the Government of the D.P.R.K. was entirely justified when it exercised its sovereign power and lawful rights to seize the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" in defence of its territory and territorial waters. This is a blow to the aggressive policy pursued by U.S. imperialism, it added.

The statement took the U.S. imperialists to task for their gangster-like act of bringing the "Pueblo" incident before the U.N. Security Council in an attempt to conceal and "justify" their crime in spite of the fact that the truth of the criminal acts of the armed spy ship has been brought to light thoroughly before the whole world.

Exposing the fact that it is the old practice of U.S. imperialism to seek to cover up its policy of aggression and war by means of deception and fraudulence, the statement reminded the people that in the last Middle East war too, U.S. imperialism tried to justify the criminal acts which it committed by instigating the Israeli expansionists. The freedom fighters and the people all over the world opposing imperialism will smash without fail the machination of U.S. imperialism which is using the U.N. for justifying its act of aggression.

Then, the statement impeached U.S. imperialism

for its hysterical war clamours in connection with the seizure of the armed spy ship "Pueblo."

Pointing out that the Arab workers are well aware of the true nature of the imperialist policy pursued by the U.S. government, the statement called upon all the progressive forces to unite and fight against imperialism and colonialism.

In conclusion, the statement, on behalf of the entire Arab workers, congratulated the heroic Korean people on the fight in which they defended the sovereignty of the country by exercising their lawful rights, and expressed firm solidarity and support for the friendly Korean people.

The U.A.R. Oil Workers' Union sent a message to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. In the message the oil workers of the U.A.R. said that they are closely following the grave situation created by the U.S. imperialists in connection with the seizure of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo," and expressed their full support and solidarity for the Korean people in their just struggle.

IN SYRIA

The Syrian papers and televisions continue to expose and condemn the frantic war rackets worked up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique against the D.P.R.K. in connection with the incident of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo."

The February 20 issue of "Al Saura" exposed the

U.S. imperialists' aggressive acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In an article with the big headline "The D.P.R.K. warns that a war may break out at any moment—the Korean people get ready for all-out war," it reported that on February 16 sentries of the heroic Korean People's Army repulsed and annihilated the U.S. aggressor troops who attacked a post of the Korean People's Army in the Demilitarized Zone.

IN BURMA

The Burmese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity sent a telegram to the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. It warmly congratulated the Korean People's Army on the occasion of its 20th anniversary and expressed its full support and solidarity for the Korean people in their righteous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its minion, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The telegram strongly denounced the piratic acts of the U.S. imperialists who sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and openly infringed upon the sovereignty of the D.P.R.K. in violation of international law and practices. The telegram wished with all sincerity the unification of Korea at the earliest possible date.

IN CEYLON

In its recent issue the "Nation" carried an editorial article with the heading "Criminal acts of

U.S. aggressors" censuring the U.S. imperialists who sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and committed hostile acts, and the full text of the confession of the captain of the spy ship "Pueblo." A whole page was dedicated to the article and the captain's confession.

The paper condemned the U.S. imperialists for their incessant espionage activities against the D.P.R.K. by various methods employed on land, sea and in the air. Those activities are the most flagrant violations of international law. Though U.S. imperialism is up to dangerous manoeuvres for provoking a new war against the Korean people, the Korean people who have taken just self-defence actions are not afraid of such manoeuvres at all.

In conclusion the article stressed that the peace-loving peoples the world over are scathingly denouncing the U.S. imperialist scheme to provoke a new war in Korea.

IN INDIA

The Indian National Peace Committee, the Indian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and other public organizations in India held a joint meeting on February 10 and denounced the fact that the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" intruded deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and committed serious hostile acts.

The meeting adopted a resolution flaying the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their frenzied attempts to unleash a new war in Korea.

Pointing to the intrusion of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. as a flagrant violation of international law, the resolution said that it was a provocation and an aggressive act against the D.P.R.K.

The joint meeting gives full support to the stand of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people who are fighting in defence of the sovereignty of their country and the national independence, the resolution said.

In conclusion, the resolution strongly demanded the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw completely from South Korea.

The February 4 issue of the "New Age" carried an article denouncing the piratic act of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo."

The paper pointed out that the incident of the "Pueblo," an armed espionage ship of U.S. imperialism, furnishes another evidence that the U.S. imperialists have been trampling underfoot the Armistice Agreement systematically in Korea and ceaselessly carried on military provocations against the D.P.R.K. The offenders must be given their dues, the paper urged.

The "Evening View" of February 11 printed an article headed: "Congratulations to the D.P.R.K."

Approving the just self-defence action taken by the navy of the Korean People's Army which captured the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. im-

perialism, the paper demanded that U.S. imperialism should quit South Korea.

The paper also carried the full text of the confession of Bucher, captain of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo."

IN PAKISTAN

The February 10 issue of "Don" gave prominence to the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

It quoted the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"As for the intrusion of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' into our territorial waters, it is a gangster-like piratic act, a flagrant encroachment upon the sovereign state and a link in the chain of premeditated manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing a new war in Korea.

"If the U.S. imperialists continue to try to solve this matter by means of threat and blackmail by mobilizing their armed forces, they will get nothing therefrom. If they get anything it will be only corpses and death.

"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. 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 be

fully aware that if they aggravate the situation and persistently take the road of war despite our warnings, they will suffer a heavier defeat this time.

"All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism.

"All the officers and men of the People's Army, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the entire people should further heighten revolutionary vigilance against the aggressive machinations and possible war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and firmly guard their posts in a mobilized posture at all times."

IN MALI

On February 22 the Mali Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee made a communique protesting against the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

The communique denounced the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. as a violation of international law and the Korean Armistice Agreement. Exposing the fact that the U.S. imperialists have concentrated large aggressive forces in South Korea and along the east coast of the D.P.R.K., the communique pointed out that such an act on the part of U.S. imperialism constituted a threat to the security of the D.P.R.K. and a plain act of aggression.

The communique concluded by appealing to all the peace- and justice-loving peoples of the world to check the aggressive action of U.S. imperialism.

IN TANZANIA

The "Uhuru" of February 14 carried an editorial under the caption "Provocative Act" denouncing the gangster-like act of U.S. imperialism to provoke a war against Korea.

"Premier Kim Il Sung warned that if the U.S. imperialists dare to use the force of arms in Korea, the Korean people will give a heavier defeat to them without hesitation," the editorial stressed. The truth about the criminal act of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialists has been brought to light in full before the whole world.

Pointing out that the captain of this armed spy ship confessed that his ship was captured conducting military espionage activities after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by order of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the editorial denounced the provocative act of U.S. imperialism as a stinking act of new war provocation. The peace-loving peoples of the world hate this provocative act of U.S. imperialism, this weekly said in conclusion.

The weekly carried another article headlined, "These traitors perish in Korea." It reported that more than ten U.S. imperialist aggressive armymen who raided a post of the Korean People's Army side located to the southeast of Kaesong on February 13, were mown down by the guards of the Korean People's Army.

On February 24 the paper "Mfanya Kazi" carried

an article under the headline, "The crew members of the 'Pueblo' frankly owned up the secrets of the spy ship," exposing the fact that the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism conducted espionage activities after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

The paper also printed the full text of the confession, with its photograph, of Yankee aggressor Harris, a crew member of the spy ship, explaining the photograph with: "This is the testimony of spy Harris."

IN THE CONGO(B)

The National Youth Executive Committee of the National Revolution Movement of the Congo(B) sent a message to the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea pointing out that the Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people played a heroic, eye-opening role by capturing the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism and its crew.

And it condemned the fact that the U.S. imperialists who have been occupying half the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have recently stepped up provocative acts against the D.P.R.K.

Calling down the recent incident of intrusion by the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. as a detestable infringement on the sovereignty of the D.P.R.K. by U.S. imperialism, the message said it constituted a plain, outrageous criminal act.

The message also exposed and denounced the fact that the U.S. imperialists have raised noisy clamours by mobilizing all their lie-mongering propaganda apparatus and their aggressive tool, the U.N., ranting that the seizure of their armed spy ship by the Korean People's Army was "illegal," like a "thief crying stop thief." No trick, however, will extricate the U.S. imperialists from the present scrape, it stressed.

It is a common knowledge to the peoples all over the world for many years that the U.S. imperialists have incessantly violated the Korean Armistice Agreement seriously challenging the sovereignty of the D.P.R.K., the message stressed. The capture of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the arrest of its crew is another severe blow to the U.S. imperialists who are now driven into a tight corner in their war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Pointing out that with no amount of desperate war clamours or threat and blackmail Johnson would be able to break the determined will of the fraternal Korean people, the message expressed a firm belief that the fraternal Korean people, rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will inflict a yet heavier, more disgraceful defeat on the aggressor, if the U.S. imperialist aggressor dares to pounce upon them again.

In conclusion the message emphasized that the entire people and youths of the Congo(B) reaffirmed

their unfailing support to the struggle of the Korean people for liberating South Korea from under U.S. imperialist occupation and for unifying the fatherland by themselves.

Meanwhile, the National Executive Committee of the General Union of Pupils and Students of the Congo(B) sent a message to the Korean Students' Committee, which condemned the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who went wild to ignite a new war in Korea following the seizure of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," and expressed militant solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists who have long since been stepping up their provocations against the revolutionary D.P.R.K., the message stressed that the peoples throughout the world know well who the aggressor in Korea is. Then, the message condemned the Japanese militarists for their collaboration in the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, and expressed a firm conviction that the final victory belonged to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army.

A photo exhibition was held in the Congo(B) on February 5 in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

After inspecting the exhibition Onnyami, member of the Politbureau of the National Revolution Movement of the Congo(B) entered this in the visitors' book:

"I wish Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beacon of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, greater success in his work.

"The capture of the 'Pueblo' which intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proves that the Korean People's Army is fully prepared to crush any surprise attack of the enemies."

IN FRANCE

The participants in the congress of the Railway Workers' Union under the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) of France adopted a letter of protest denouncing the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have recently been making a frantic attempt to provoke a new war in Korea. The congress over, the participants staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. embassy in Paris. They handed a copy of the protest letter to the U.S. ambassador.

Ch. Massabieaux, secretary general of the union, and Gilbert Zulis, secretary, sent a letter expressing full solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Korean people, together with a copy of the protest letter adopted at the congress, to the Central Committee of the Transport Workers' Union of Korea.

The protest letter handed to the U.S. ambassador in Paris pointed out that the participants in the congress who represented 220,000 members of the Railway Workers' Union strongly protested against the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It also noted that the public opinions of France and the whole world denounced the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Pointing out that the recent military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the D.P.R.K. endangered world peace, the protest letter stressed that the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against freedom and independence of the people should be brought to an end.

It is also pointed out that all the representatives who attended the congress expressed all-out solidarity with the workers and other sections of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the letter to the Central Committee of the Transport Workers' Union of Korea, they reaffirmed their full solidarity with the brave and friendly Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions sent a message to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. Pointing out that the intrusion of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and an act going against the accepted norms of international law, it expressed towering indignation against the new provocation by the U.S. imperialists.

Nothing that the evidence of the recent provocation admitted of no refutation, the message stressed that this was not the first time the U.S. imperialists perpetrated provocative acts in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

The U.S. imperialists had already stepped up provocations not only in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. but also along the area of the Military Demarcation Line, and following the recent incident of the seizure of their armed spy ship "Pueblo," they have raised war clamours more noisily than ever, raving about "reprisals," the message exposed.

Such military provocations of the U.S. imperialists are linked with their plan for extending their Asian aggression, the message denounced. Owing to the provocative moves of the U.S. imperialists, the danger of a new war is increasing in Korea today, which is threatening to break out at any moment.

The Korean people dealt a blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of intimidation and blackmail, thereby further enhancing the political dignity and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the message noted.

The WFTU strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists' provocations and expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for safeguarding their country's security and sovereignty.

The secretariat of the World Democratic Youth League issued a statement supporting the due self-defence action taken by the D.P.R.K. Government against the provocative act of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism which intruded into

its territorial waters. It vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists for their moves to ignite a new war pleading the incident as their excuse.

The statement stressed that these moves of the U.S. imperialists for a new war and their intimidation constituted another violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a naked act of aggression and blackmail against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which seriously threatened world peace.

The WDYL expresses its solidarity for the firm and resolute stand of the D.P.R.K. to defend its independence and sovereignty and fully supports the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced in connection with the recent incident, the statement said.

In conclusion the statement called upon all the youths of the world to denounce the new aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists and express firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism.

On February 24, the secretariat of the International Students' Union sent a message to the students' organizations of different countries under its influence calling upon them to denounce the U.S. imperialists for the further intensification of their undisguised manoeuvrings for war in Korea following the capture of their armed spy ship "Pueblo."

The truth of the villainous, brigandish crime committed by the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea has been laid bare, leaving no room for refutation, by the confessions of the captain and crew of the armed spy ship and the material evidence, the message pointed out.

The disclosed facts show that the provocative act of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism is the plainest expression of the U.S. imperialists' moves for igniting a new war against the D.P.R.K. and a perfectly premeditated and organized act of aggression.

Further, the message condemned the fact that the U.S. imperialists are now making a frantic attempt to unleash a new war. To that end, it pointed out, they are stepping up reckless manoeuvres for war provocation in Korea in an escalated and planned way. All the recent developments show that the U.S. imperialists may again start a war in Korea at any moment.

The message concluded by calling on the progressive students the world over and all the organizations under the I.S.U. to direct deep attention to the grave situation created in Korea by the U.S. imperialists, strongly condemn in every way the U.S. imperialists who are trying to unleash a new war in Korea, and extend active support and solidarity to the Korean people and students fighting directly with the U.S. imperialists.

A copy of the second confession of the captain of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism was enclosed in the message.

Meanwhile, the secretariat of the International Students' Union sent a protest telegram to the

reactionary government of Johnson, the chief warmonger. The telegram vehemently denounced the fact that the U.S. imperialists, who had systematically violated the Korean Armistice Agreement and ceaselessly perpetrated military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, now again committed the criminal act of provocation by illegally sending the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K., and that they have raised hysterical war clamours following the capture of the "Pueblo."

The secretariat of the International Students' Union, together with the progressive students of the whole world, will actively support the struggle of the Korean people for defending their national dignity and the sovereignty of their country against the U.S. imperialists' aggression, and will always stand by the Korean people and students, the telegram said.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops have no reason and ground for remaining in South Korea, and so must get out of South Korea at once, it demanded strongly.

On the other hand, the secretariat of the International Students' Union sent a telegram to the Korean Students' Committee calling down the provocative act of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces as a plain act of aggression against the D.P.R.K. which is closely linked with the planned activities of U.S. imperialism for igniting a new war in Korea, and as a grave threat to peace in the Far East and the world.

In conclusion the telegram said: "We will organize and mobilize our member organizations inducing them to direct serious attention to the grave situation created in Korea by the U.S. imperialists and actively support the just struggle of the Korean people and students for cutting off the crooked hands of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and for safeguarding their national dignity and the country's sovereignty.

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