



# 판문점

PANMUNJOM



**Wipe out the aggressors of US imperialism,  
the sworn enemy of the Korean people!**

# PANMUNJOM



**The Korean People's Army  
Publishing House**

KO/P/SC

**The US imperialist aggressors drew the Military Demarcation Line to divide Korea and her people by artificial means. Panmunjom is a place through which the line runs and a court which exposes and vehemently denounces the US imperialist criminal aggression in Korea to the whole world. The US imperialists started a war of aggression (1950-53) in order to swallow up the whole of Korea. But here at Panmunjom they went down on their knees before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement. After the war they committed various military provocations and hostile acts in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement, for which they wrote many apologies.**

**Today too, here at Panmunjom the US imperialist aggressors are bitterly denounced by us for the new war moves which are bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.**

**Panmunjom is also the venue of north-south dialogues and contacts and a place through which mutual visits are exchanged between north and south.**

**The Korean people are a homogeneous nation who have lived harmoniously in one and the same territory, creating their long history. More than 40 years have passed since Korea's liberation. But our intelligent people still remain divided into north and south because of the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and**

“two Koreas” policy, which brings them great misfortune and suffering.

National reunification is the greatest desire of the Korean people and their most urgent task.

The Korean question must be solved according to the three principles of Korea’s reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

But because of the US imperialist policy of “strength” the situation on the Korean peninsula has been strained to the limit and south Korea has turned into a dangerous seat of nuclear war where the world’s densest concentration of nuclear weapons can be found. If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula it will instantly develop into a global thermonuclear war.

The US imperialist policy of aggression and military adventures in south Korea seriously menace the peace of Korea, Asia and the rest of the world and are the main obstacle to Korea’s reunification.

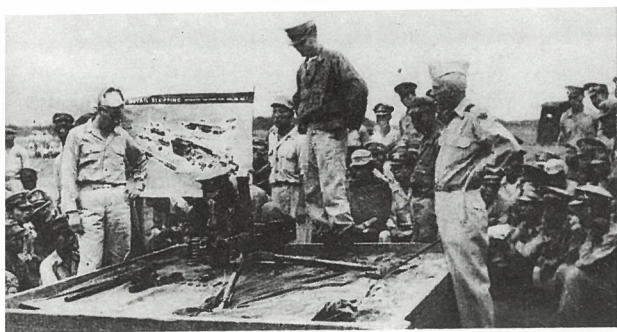
The US imperialist aggressors must abandon their anachronistic policies of aggression and war and quit south Korea at once, taking their aggression forces and nuclear weapons. Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully at an early date.



**US imperialist aggressors land in south Korea in the guise of "liberators"**

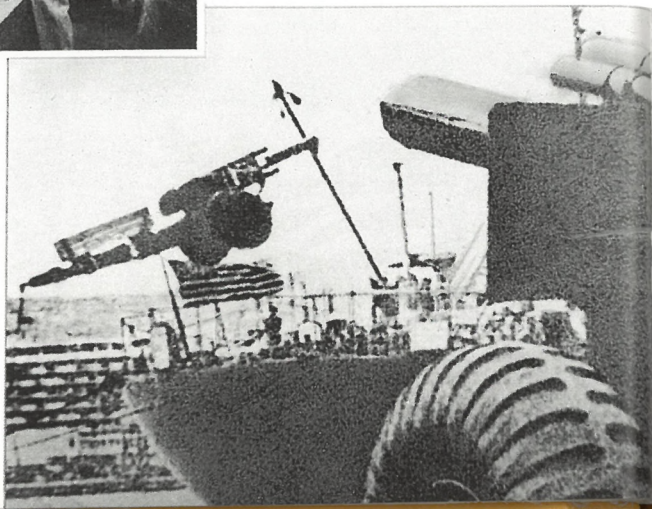


**US imperialist aggressors forced the people's committees out of existence and established their military administration after their landing in south Korea**



**US imperialist aggressive soldiers train south Korean puppet army soldiers to be used as cannon fodder in their war of aggression against the northern half of Korea**

**US imperialist aggressors ship into south Korea weapons to step up preparations for their invasion of the north**







US ambassador to south Korea Muccio and the head of the US military advisory group directly organize the invasion of the Yangyang area (July 1949)



US military advisor, accompanied by stooges, is on the spot to organize the invasion of the north (August 1949)

OFFICE OF  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON



American Embassy,  
Seoul, Korea.

June 20, 1950

Dear Colonel Lim:

I have so much for which to thank you that it is difficult, and indeed impossible, to do so adequately.

The dinner which you gave in our honor last night was one thing I shall always remember. The setting was really glorious, the company distinguished, the entertainment most interesting to us, and last, but not least, the food was delicious.

Your address at the Seoul National University on the occasion of my reception of an honorary degree was an eloquent tribute, which I shall long cherish and pass on to my children and grand-children.

You may be sure that my faith in the future of Korea is strengthened by my visit here, and I hope that our two countries can continue along the way of mutual support.

The antique celadon vase and bowl will grace Mrs. Dulles' living room in New York and always keep fresh the memory of our visit with you.

Above all, I appreciated the opportunity of discussing with you and with President Eisenhower of the hard problems that we face, problems that will require courageous and bold decisions.

I am,

Sincerely yours,  
*John Foster Dulles*  
John Foster Dulles

His Excellency Colonel Ben C. Lim,  
Seoul,  
Korea.

Dulles' secret letter instigating the puppets to start war

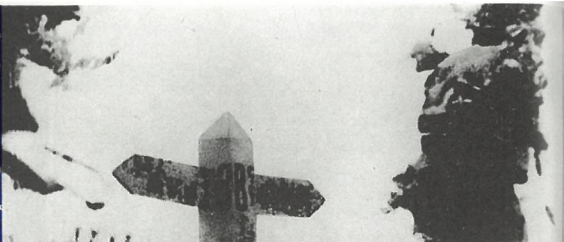


**The operational map drawn by US imperialist aggressors for the invasion of the north**

**Dulles finally checks the plan for war against the north and instructs the puppets to start war in a trench on the 38th parallel**




1950.6.25



**The south Korean puppet army makes a surprise attack on the north**





Number of persons  
killed, wounded  
and captured  
598,000



Tanks and  
armoured cars  
1,997



Big and small  
naval vessels  
122



Guns of various  
types  
5,200



Aircraft  
1,730



Mortorcars  
9,145

## June 1950-June 1951

June 30, 1951

Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army:

I propose a meeting to discuss an armistice providing for the cessation of hostilities and all acts of armed force in Korea with adequate guarantees for the maintenance of such armistice.

I propose that such a meeting could take place aboard a Danish hospital ship in Wonsan Harbor.

Matthew B. Ridgway  
Commander-in-Chief  
United Nations Command

Having suffered disgraceful defeats in the Korean war which they started, the US imperialist aggressors proposed truce talks with us in June 1951. Photos show a letter containing the proposal and US delegates arriving for truce talks





**The jeeps flying the white flags of the vanquished, which the aggressors used when they came for truce talks**



(1950-1953)





The building used  
for the armistice  
talks (1951-53)

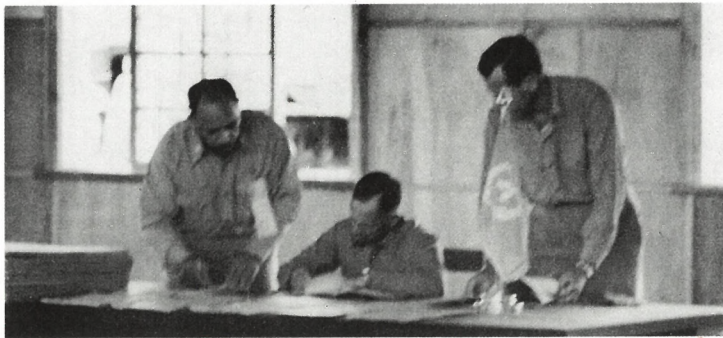
A general view of  
the venue of the  
truce talks



**The building where  
the Armistice  
Agreement was  
signed**



**Vanquished US ge-  
neral Harrison signs  
the Armistice  
Agreement in July  
1953**



## ARTICLE IV

### RECOMMENDATION TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED ON BOTH SIDES

60. In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc.

**Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement providing for convening a political conference of both sides and settling the Korean question peacefully**

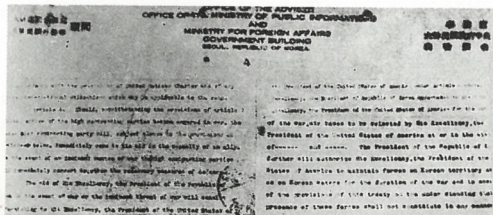


**Chief US delegate walks out of the conference hall after unilaterally breaking off the preliminary talks for a political conference of both sides held at Panmunjom in October 1953**

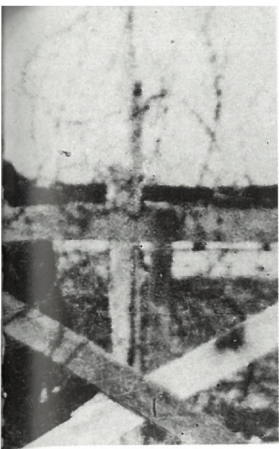
**The US imperialists unilaterally break off discussion of the Korean question at the Geneva conference, in order to perpetuate Korea's division (1954)**



Signing the aggressive “south Korea-US mutual defence pact” and part of the original of the “pact”



Aggressive American army soldiers hinder members of the observer team of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission from entering their inspection area in south Korea



**US imperialist aggressors killed Polish members of the observer team of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission who were acting in south Korea in November 1955 by stealth. Photo shows their coffins being carried to Panmunjom**



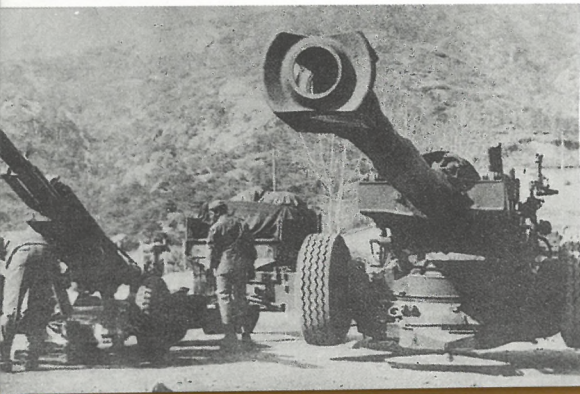
## ARTICLE II

### CONCRETE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CEASE-FIRE AND ARMISTICE

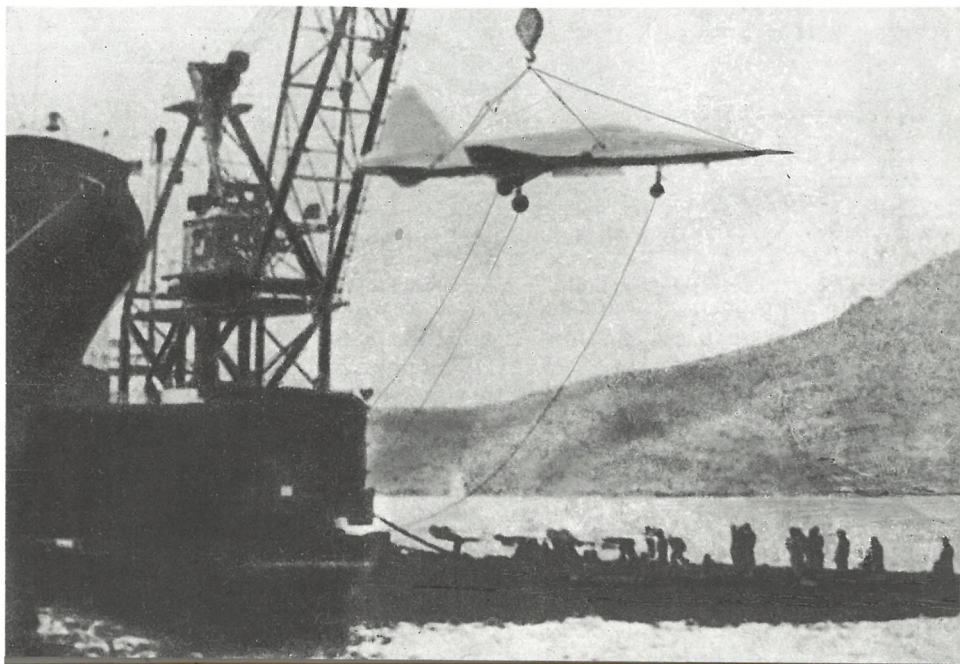
#### A. GENERAL

d. Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition; provided, however, that combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type. Such combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and

Paragraph 13-d of  
the Armistice  
Agreement

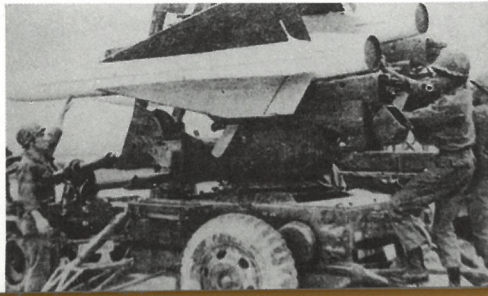
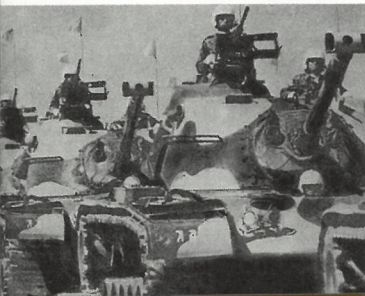


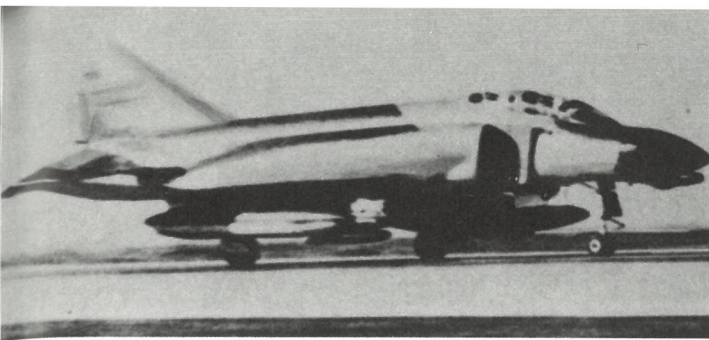
US aggressors unilaterally abrogated Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement and introduce into south Korea various new weapons and military equipment on a large scale. Photos show advanced guns and aircraft which the US imperialists introduced into south Korea



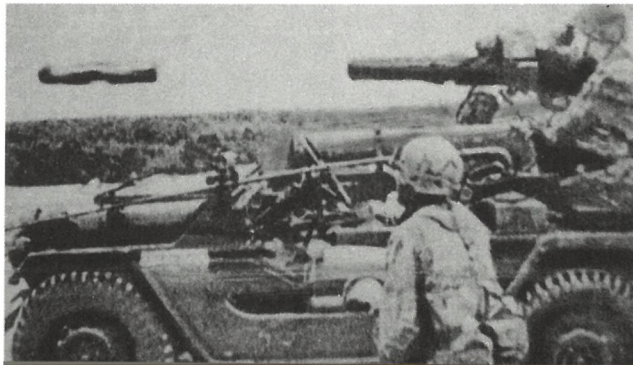


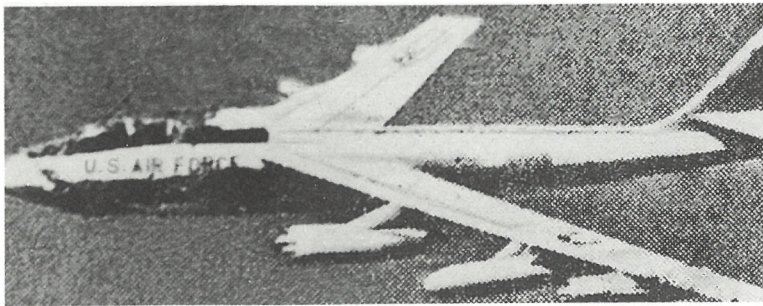
**Military vehicles, tanks and missiles which the US aggressors illegally shipped into south Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement**





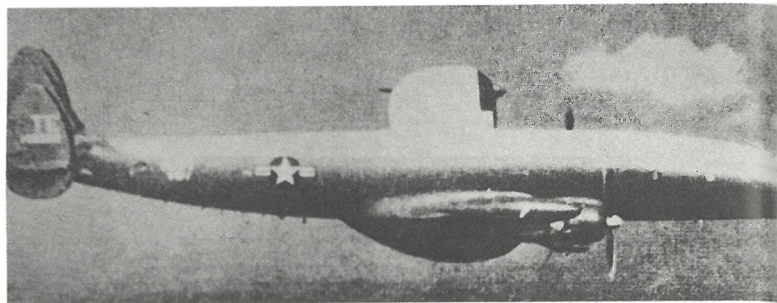
**Phantom fighter-bomber  
and Thor anti-tank guided  
missiles the US imperialists  
illegally brought into south  
Korea in violation of the  
Armistice Agreement**





**(April 1965)**

**US spy planes "RB-47" and "EC-121" shot down while carrying out espionage and hostile acts in our sovereign air space**



**(April 1969)**

**The wreck of an enemy plane displayed outside the Panmunjom conference hall**



**The wreck of US planes shot down while flying in our territorial air space on a reconnaissance mission after the armistice**





**(May 1963)**

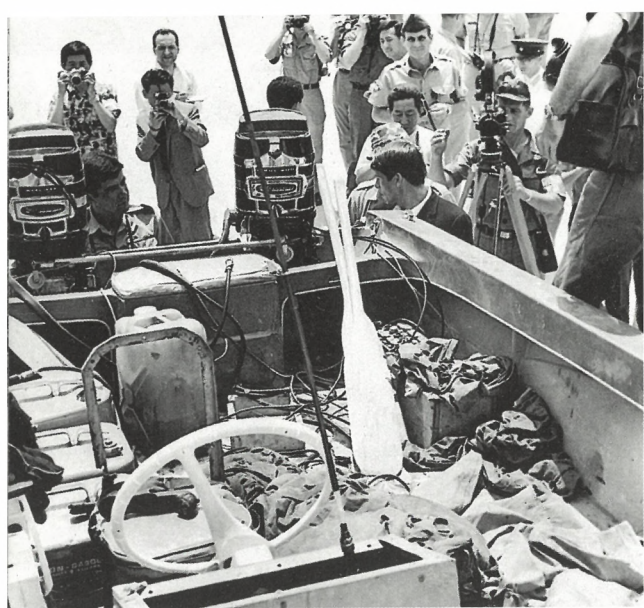
**US helicopters and pilots captured while making a reconnaissance flight in our territorial air space**



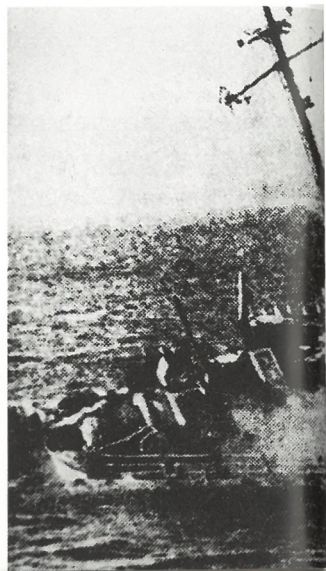
**(August 1969)**

**(July 1977)**

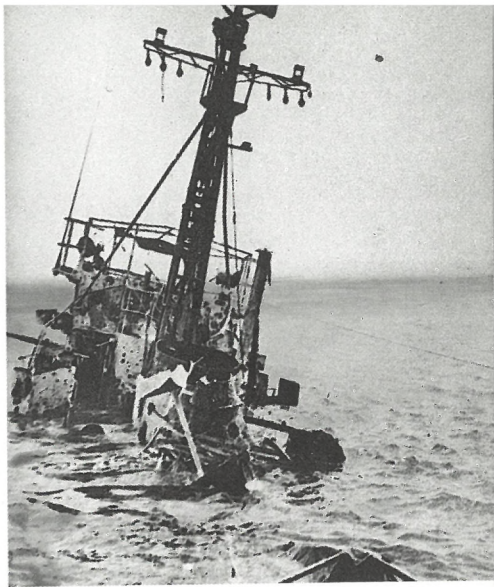




**A boat used by US imperialist-hired spies for intrusion into our territorial waters. It is displayed outside the Panmunjom conference hall**



Severe punishment was meted out to the enemy's "PCE-56" in January 1967 while conducting hostile acts in our territorial waters. Photo shows the sinking ship



The enemy's armed spy ship "I-2" punished by our side in June 1970

The US armed spy ship  
 "Pueblo" captured in  
 January 1968 while  
 carrying out espionage  
 and hostile acts in our  
 territorial waters and a  
 map showing its  
 movements

1월 14일 02시경  
 (북위 37도 15분, 동경 125도 15분)  
 1월 15일 16시경  
 (북위 37도 15분, 동경 125도 15분)

1월 16일 11시경  
 (북위 37도 15분, 동경 125도 15분)  
 1월 17일 10시경  
 (북위 37도 15분, 동경 125도 15분)

1월 23일 08시경  
 (북위 37도 15분, 동경 125도 15분)

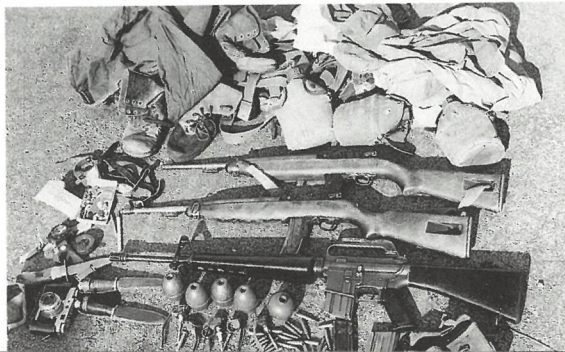
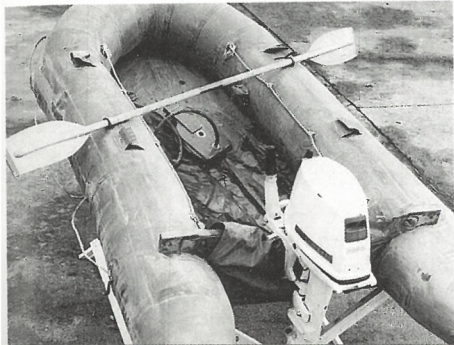
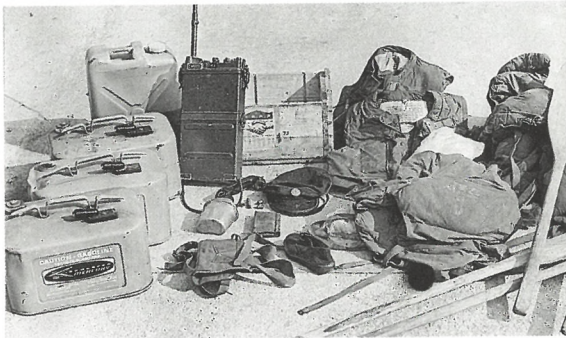


The captain of the  
 "Pueblo" writing his  
 confession





**US-hired spies caught while carrying out espionage and subversive acts against our side after the armistice and their belongings**

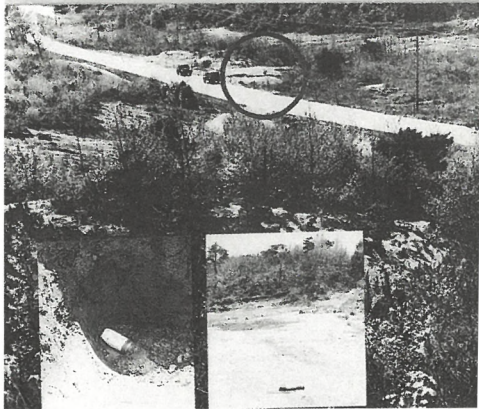




**US aggression soldiers hastily leave as their crimes are exposed at the meeting of the joint observer teams of both sides to the Military Armistice Commission held at the scene of action**



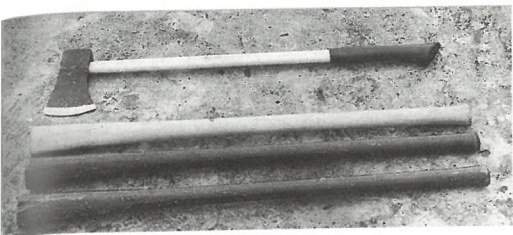
**A US-hired spy shows the observer team members of both sides how he committed his crime in our area**



**Part of the evidence of the US aggressors' firing shells and bullets at our area of the joint security zone**

**On August 18, 1976 the US aggression soldiers provoked the Panmunjom incident as they had planned.**





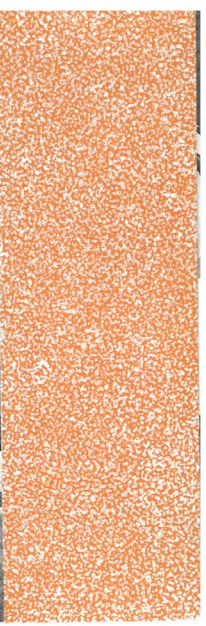
**The axe and clubs used by the US aggression army soldiers for their violent actions in the Panmunjom incident**

**Aggression army hooligans committed a grave provocation, cutting down a tree in the joint security area and destroying our guard post and bar**





**A general view of the meeting place  
imperialists' criminal aggressive acts are**



**the Military Armistice Commission where US  
unhappily denounced and exposed to the world**



**An American MP drops his head, dispirited by our security man**

**US army hooligans surrounding the conference hall to do violence to our security men**





**US MPs prevent journalists and visitors, Koreans of the same blood, from meeting each other**

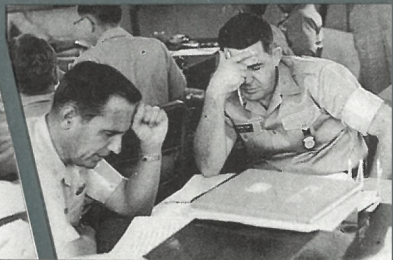
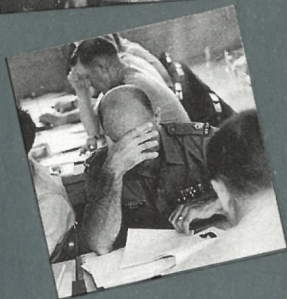
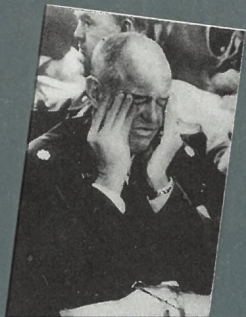
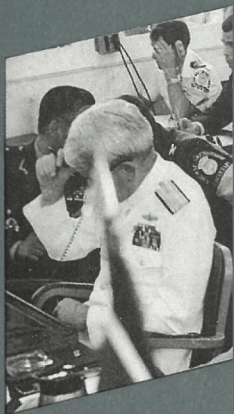
**American MPs prevent journalists and visitors from looking through the windows into the conference hall**



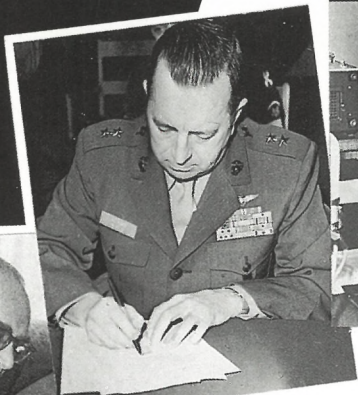


**The senior member of our side strongly condemns the US imperialist aggressors for their moves towards a new war at a MAC meeting**

The senior members of the enemy side and their men in hot water







The senior members of the enemy side sign documents recognizing all their military provocations of various kinds against our side and apologizing abjectly to our side for them and some of these documents

## ARTICLE I.

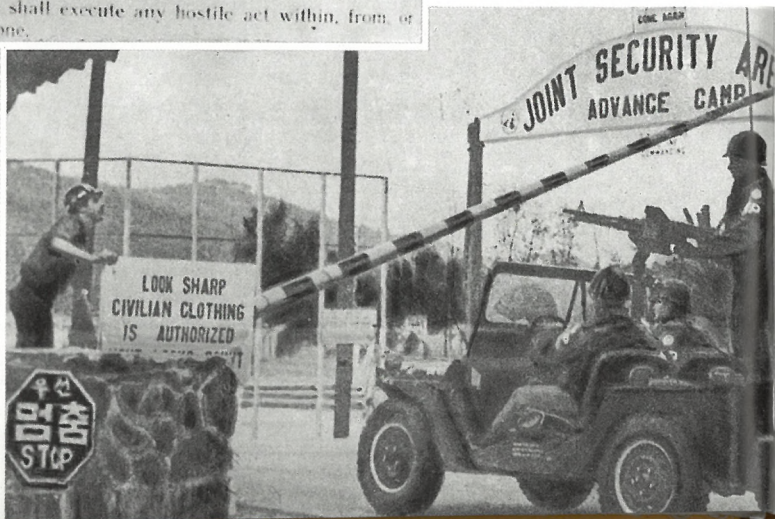
### MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE AND DEMILITARIZED ZONE

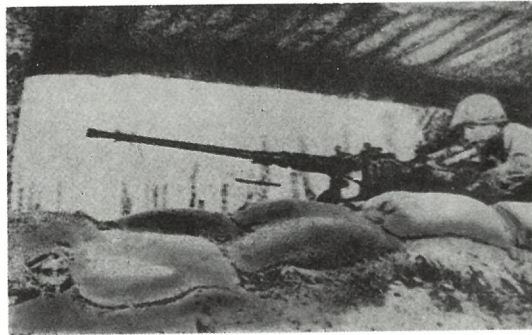
1. A Military Demarcation Line shall be fixed and both sides shall withdraw two (2) kilometers from this line so as to establish a Demilitarized Zone between the opposing forces. A Demilitarized Zone shall be established as a buffer zone to prevent the occurrence of incidents which might lead to a resumption of hostilities.

6. Neither side shall execute any hostile act within, from, or the Demilitarized Zone.

An article of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting any hostile act within the demilitarized zone of the Military Demarcation Line

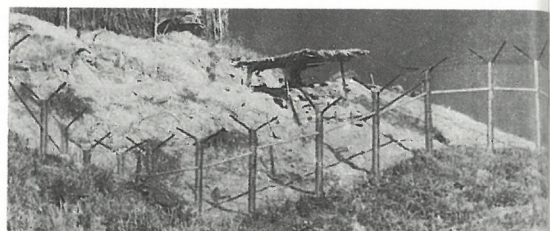
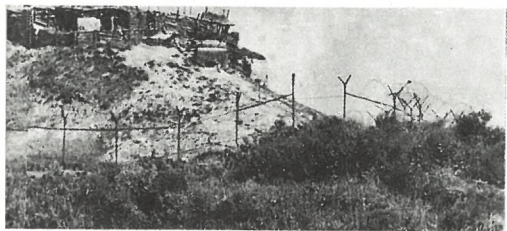
US imperialist aggression army soldiers bring automatic weapons into the demilitarized zone in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement

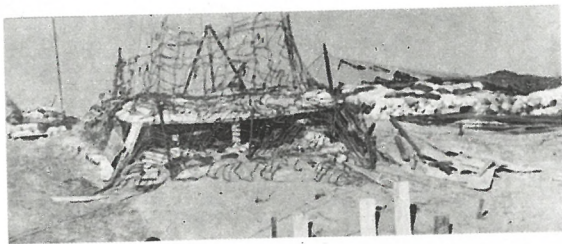




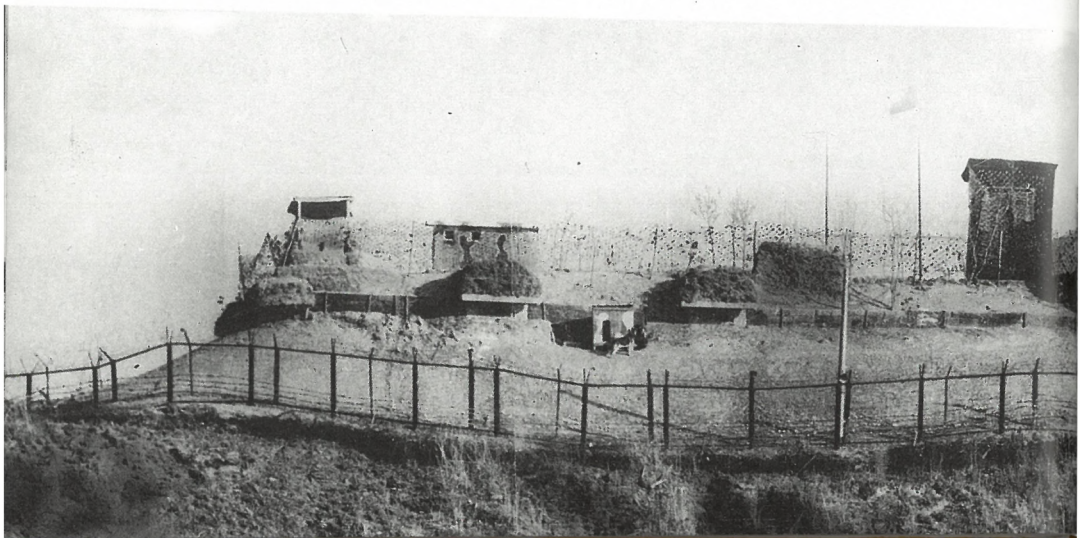
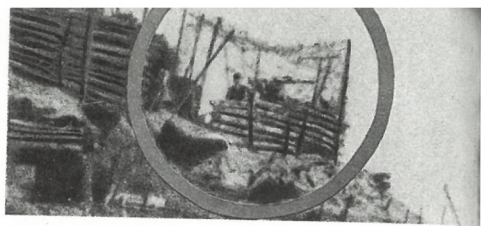
**The enemies commit continual military provocations against our side within the demilitarized zone**

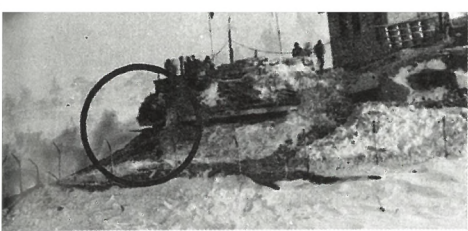
**A US army helicopter carrying military equipment to fortify the demilitarized zone illegally**



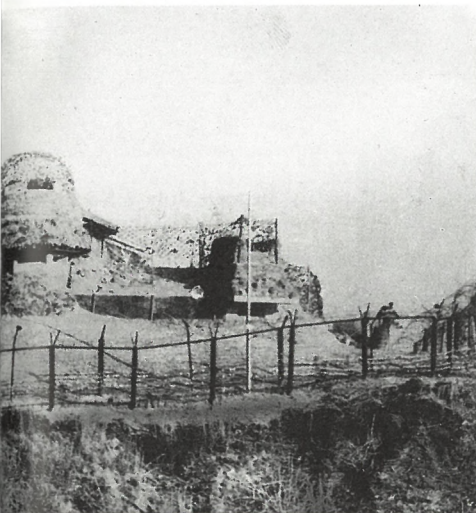


**The enemy has fortified the demilitarized zone in violation of the Armistice Agreement which bans the introduction of any automatic weapons and military equipment**





**The US Pacific army commander inspects the demilitarized zone to start another war in Korea**





## The historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement

The citizens of Kaesong give a warm send-off to our delegation leaving for the north-south dialogue

# Joint Statement of the North and the South

Talks were held recently in Pyongyang and Seoul for discussing the question of improving the relations between the north and the south, and reunifying the divided country.

Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in Seoul, visited Pyongyang in the period from May 2 to 5, 1972, and had talks with Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department in Pyongyang, and Second Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul, on behalf of Director Kim Yong Ju, visited Seoul in the period from May 29 to June 1, 1972 and had talks with Director Li Hu Rak.

At these talks the two sides had an open-hearted exchange of opinions with the common desire to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date and attained big success in promoting mutual understanding. In this course, the two sides reached a complete accord of views on the following points to dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south caused by the absence of meeting for a long period and ease the tension now at its high pitch

and, furthermore, promote the reunification of the country:

1. The two sides reached an agreement on the following principles of the reunification of the country:

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

2. The two sides agreed upon refraining from slandering and calumniating the other side and from committing armed provocations, big or small, and upon taking active measures for preventing unexpected military conflicts, in order to ease the tension between the north and the south

and create an atmosphere of trust.

3. The two sides agreed upon realizing many-sided interchange between the north and the south to restore the severed national ties, promote mutual understanding and accelerate independent peaceful reunification.

4. The two sides agreed upon rendering active assistance in bringing to an early success the north-south Red Cross talks now in progress amid the great expectation of the whole nation.

5. The two sides agreed upon installing permanent direct telephone links between Pyongyang and Seoul to prevent unforeseen military incidents and deal with directly, promptly and accurately the questions arising between the north and the south.

6. The two sides agreed upon forming and operating a North-South Co-ordination Committee with Director Kim Yong Ju and Director Li Hu Rak as its Co-chairmen for the purpose of promoting the implementation of these points of agreement and, at the same time, improving and settling various problems between the north and the south and solving the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the principles of national reunification agreed upon.

7. Firmly believing that the points of agreement mentioned above conform to the unanimous desire of the whole nation which aspires after national reunification so ardently, the two sides solemnly promise to the whole nation to honestly fulfill these points of agreement.

True to the intention of the respective superiors

Kim Yong Ju

Li Hu Rak

July 4, 1972

## The first session of the north-south Red Cross talks held in Pyongyang



**THE RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF  
KOREA ADOPTED AT THE THIRTIETH  
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS**

(Resolution 3390 B (XXX), November 18, 1975)

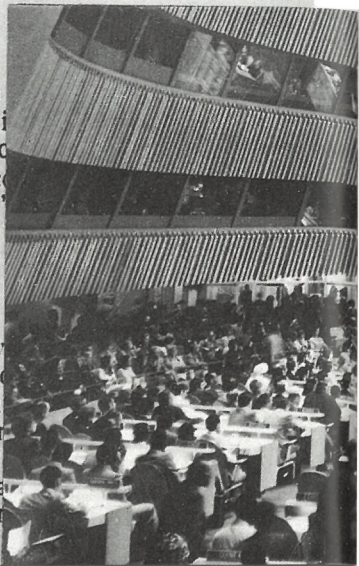
The thirtieth session of the United Nations discussed the question of favourable conditions for the achievement of a durable peace in Korea and accelerated economic and peaceful reunification of Korea. It reads as follows:

“The General Assembly,

“Noting that the reunification of Korea has not been achieved although thirty years have passed since the country was divided into the North and the South since the establishment of the armistice in 1953,

“Recalling the obligations assumed by the United Nations with the Charter of the United Nations, the principle of equality and self-determination, and the principle of refraining from intervening in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

“Considering that it conforms



**The 30th Session of the UN General Assembly held in 1975 adopted a “resolution on the Korean question” calling for the dissolution of the UN Command, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.**



# U.S.: No Plan to Pull GIs From Korea

By KENNETH FREED  
WASHINGTON (AP) — Under Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson Thursday told South Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong Shik the United States has no plan at present to withdraw its 43,000

certaining the Korean pullout, but they said Johnson talked in terms of a problem concerning the situation.  
The American official also was said to have congratulated Kim on the success of the Korean diplomacy in heading off a United

130 Won Per Copy

SEOUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1983

ITY EDITION

Anderson reports in *Washington Post*

## U.S. may deploy tactical neutron bombs in Korea

WASHINGTON (Yonhap) — The United States has been quietly producing neutron warheads since August 1981, and the tactical neutron bombs could be used

tagon of doing just that. "The Pentagon is producing 8-inch neutron artillery rounds that can be used by south Korean howitzers, and is working on a new 155 mm

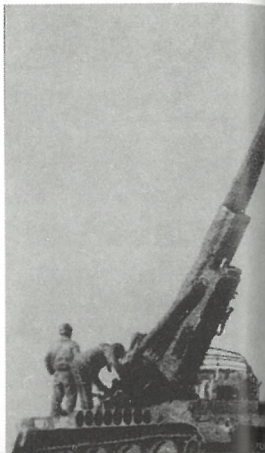
deployed only with the permission of the country involved. Most likely, <sup>arrange</sup> Korea will agree to the deployment of neutron bombs.

Discussion that the United States

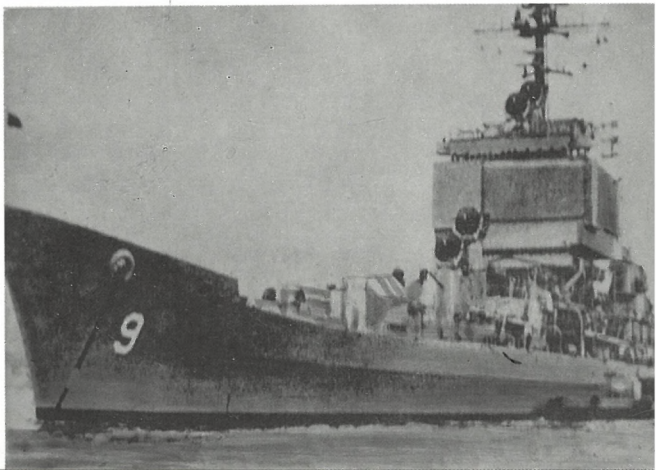
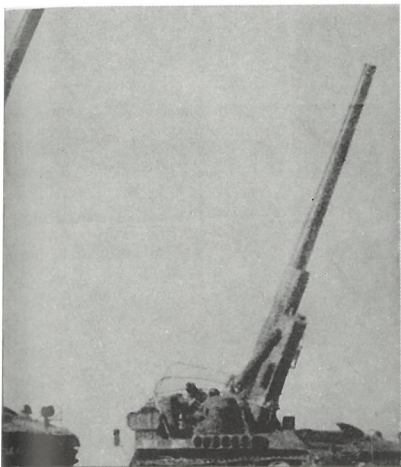
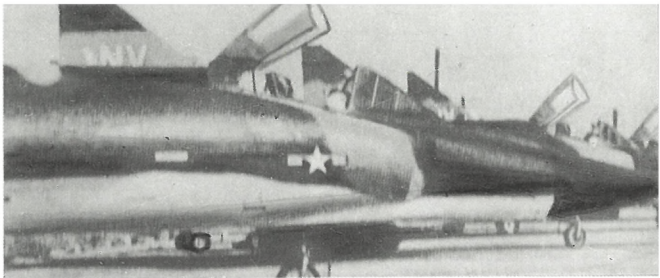
## Atomic mines deployed under DMZ: Anderson

WASHINGTON (Yonhap) — The Un-  
Pershing and cruise missiles take over a

The US imperialists announced officially through their press that they had no plan to reduce their aggression forces in south Korea and shipped nuclear weapons into south Korea



**Guns, planes and warships  
of advanced type introduced  
into south Korea by  
the US aggressors after the  
announcement of the  
North-South Joint  
Statement**



Reagan whips up war hysteria, inspecting the demilitarized zone in November 1983



## Chun-Reagan joint statement

Following is the full text of a 15-point joint statement:

President Reagan stressed that the United States would continue to maintain U.S. forces in Korea and to strengthen their capabilities. President Chun reaffirmed his support for the presence in Korea of American military forces as part of the United Nations and Combined Forces Commands.

...an noted that Korea of its GNP on defense ... and fifth largest ...

4. In particular, President Reagan, not ... the efforts of ...

... the security of the Republic of ...

... Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability ... of the Northeast Asia and in turn vital to ... of the United States. ...

... the security of the United States, ... reaffirmed the continuing strong commitment ... of the United States to the security of the ...

... will be given greater ...

... access to U.S. market with the continuation of the Republic of Korea's eligibility for GNP benefits (as a condition of ...)

An enemy newspaper reporting the US aggressors' "nine-day war plan" aimed at occupying the whole of Korea through a short war and a large-scale "south Korea-US joint military exercise" for surprise attack on the north of Korea

# 9-Day War

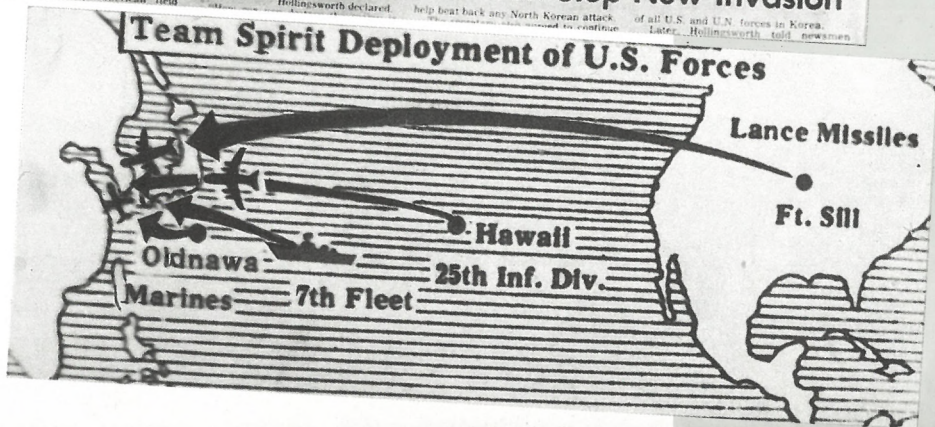
Compiled from UPI and AP  
SEOUL — The top American field

## Gen. Hollingsworth: Fire Power And B52s Can Stop New Invasion

Hollingsworth declared help beat back any North Korean attack

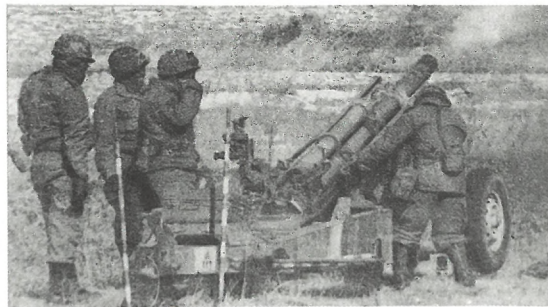
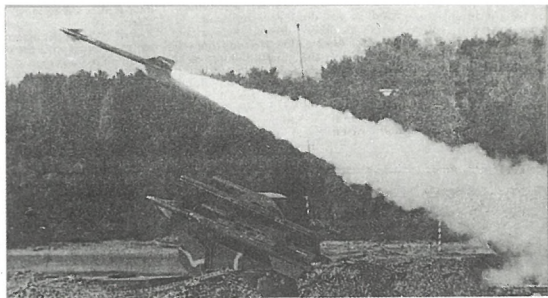
of all U.S. and U.N. forces in Korea.  
Later, Hollingsworth told newsmen

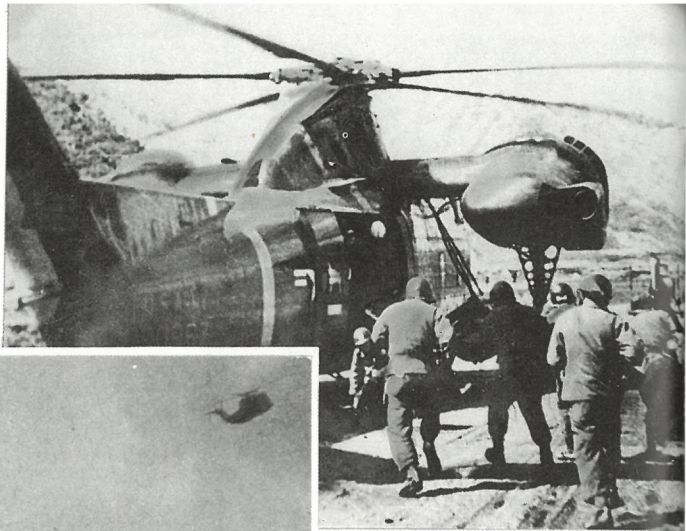
### Team Spirit Deployment of U.S. Forces

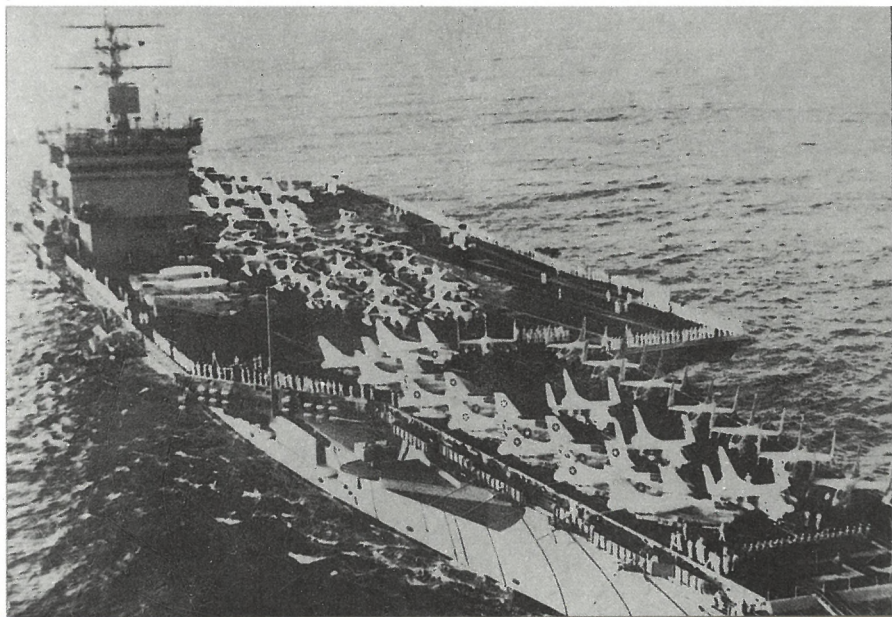




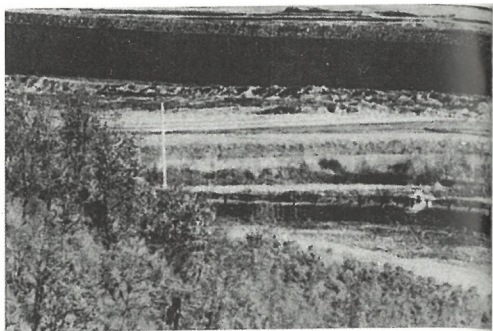
**The US imperialists stage "Team Spirit" joint military exercise with the south Korean puppets every year, mobilizing large armed forces and a vast amount of war equipment, which seriously menaces the peace of Korea and the rest of the world**

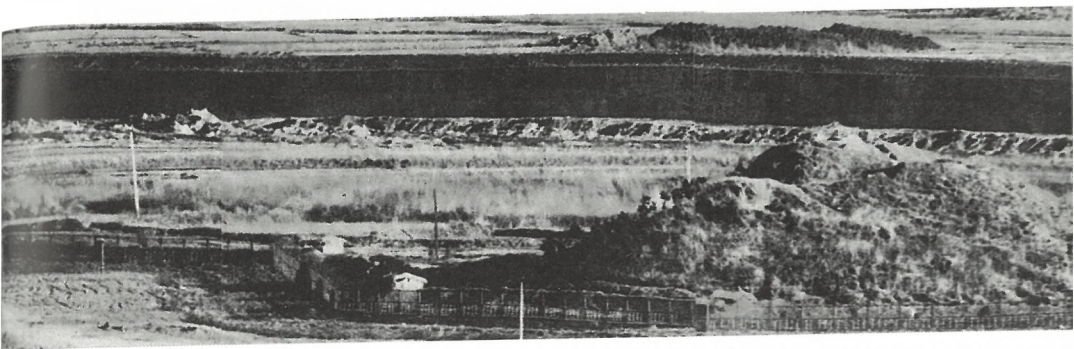






The south Korean puppets have hindered north-south dialogues against the burning desire of the Korean people for national reunification and their great expectations for the talks. They committed another inef-  
faceable crime against the nation. They built a reinforced concrete wall along the Military Demarcation Line to divide the country and cut the national ties forever at the dictates of the US imperialists







The secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies for Asian-Pacific area admires our compatriotic measure, looking at our relief goods sent to south Korean flood victims when they arrived in south Korea





**Trucks cross the Military Demarcation Line in Panmunjom, carrying relief goods impregnated with compatriotic love**



Relief goods  
have arrived in  
south Korea





**Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups of the north and south cross Panmunjom for the first time in the 40 years of national division**



People of the world  
oppose the US imperial-  
ist "two Koreas" policy  
and strongly support  
Korea's independent,  
peaceful reunification

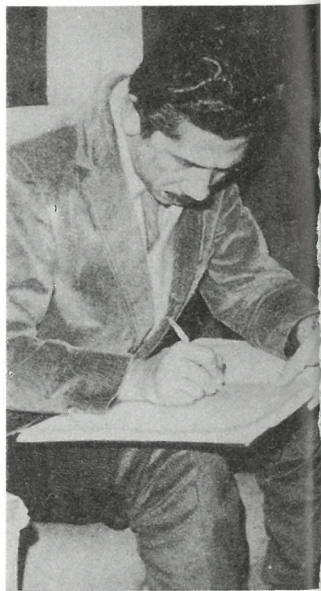








**Foreign friends who visit Panmunjom strongly support the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and denounce the US imperialist aggressors who are obstructing Korea's reunification in their impressions**









후배들에게

통일된 조국을 물려주자!

No. 60845