

P15/1/29

Leave them alone!

(No. I of Series)

UNCONQUERABLE KOREA



"Disquieted by the fact that the war now raging in Korea is not only bringing incalculable disaster upon the people of Korea but also threatens to develop into a new world war, we demand the immediate cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict between the two parts of Korea, with the participation of representatives of the Korean people.

"We demand that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition—including the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic."

From Point One of the Appeal to the United Nations, formulated by the Second World Peace Congress on behalf of 500 million people.

By RUPERT LOCKWOOD

3^D

P15/3/20

CURRENT BOOK DISTRIBUTORS
SYDNEY.

February, 1951.

UNCONQUERABLE KOREA

DOLLAR STAR WANES

No Muslim Turks or Buddhist Siamese got home to celebrate Christ's birthday, as General MacArthur promised these and other troops fighting beneath his muddled banners, on the day he launched his "Home for Christmas" offensive toward the frontiers of China and the Soviet Union.

The star of the dollar has waned over the ancient land of Korea; the Korean nation, with the seal of suffering once more impressed upon it, has proved unconquerable, because it champions an unconquerable cause—the right of all nations to end social injustice and backwardness and to govern themselves as they chose.

The Korean liberation struggle has shown of what shabby stuff armored Goliaths and Sunday magazine Supermen are made, when they face the arisen people; all the Superforts, battleships, tanks, jet-planes, and flame-throwers and demolition charges cannot raze those towers of hope that were arising above land distributed to peasants, schools to which child slaves transferred from the textile-sweat shops and factories that paid a living wage instead of a coolie pittance.

Koreans, fighting on their sorrow-stained earth, have helped the world to see the true face of American war policy; alarm and division is spreading through the whole American-led camp, at Washington's irresponsibility and threats of immediate extension of the Korean conflict. Washington can claim few enthusiastic supporters today, outside Latin American banana and chewing-gum republics, whose governments are appointed from Washington.

When President Truman flourished the atom-bomb at child refugees huddling in the rubble of Seoul or Pyonyang, as another apostle of the charnel-house, Mussolini, once flourished his eight million bayonets at peaceful people, even obedient West European Governments retreated in semi-panic.

Now, faced with revolt among her allies, American war-lords threaten economic sanctions against Europe and US State Secretary Dean Acheson openly threatens India, racked by a grain famine, with a "review" or reduction of U.S. food allocations.

That is the State Department's concept of the rights of nations—"unless you vote as we dictate in the United Nations, then we will create in India more of those stick-legged, swollen-bellied children, who starve and stare vacantly as they fade to tiny skulls and skeletons; unless Chinese volunteers cease defending their vital Yalu River power stations and impeding American plans to restore the dollar agent, Chiang Kai-shek, to

power in China, we will stand over other countries at UN, have China branded as an aggressor' and bomb Chinese men, women and children."

Mr. Acheson puts forward his conspiracies against peace, life and progress amid a flood of talk about "defending democracy."

Crows are never whiter for washing themselves.

Australians, living at the foot of an Asia marching to freedom, should particularly study the lessons of Korea—and this study of Korean history, traditions, sufferings and heroism should provide some of the answers to Australians' queries.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE TO DESERVE IT?

Korea, in more than 3,000 years of history, had suffered before 1914, and before the arrival of America fixer John Foster Dulles in 1945, aggressions from these Powers:

Imperial China
The Mongol Khans
Japan
Tsarist Russia

France
Britain
America

Korea, in those thousands of years, had attacked the following countries:

NIL.

That record of non-aggression, unequalled in the history of Old or New Worlds, should entitle the Korean people to be left alone to decide their own affairs.

A blind man doesn't thank one for a looking-glass, and the hate-blinded men of the Pentagon and Wall Street can hardly be expected to see the moral obligations involved. But a slight knowledge of Korean resistance to previous aggressions, Korean courage, inventiveness and capacity to suffer in freedom's cause, might have made the Americans and their satellites falter before rushing into Korean mountains and forests.

Korea had established government in 1122 B.C. Legends cover another 1,000 years. There was a Korea in the days of ancient Egypt and Assyria, and before the Persian, Greek and Roman empires. Ki Tse, first recorded Emperor of Korea, had a tomb at Pyonyang, with traces of the city walls he founded more than 11 centuries before the Christian era.

Whether these historic relics survived MacArthur's saturation bombing and the burning and blowing-up of Pyonyang is not known in Australasia.

Korea had iron-founding before China. Koreans built the first suspension bridge 300 years before Brooklyn Bridge. A century before Gothenburg printed from wooden blocks in Europe, and longer still before Caxton, the Koreans were printing from movable metal types, which they invented.

"I desire to have types moulded in copper, with which all the books that I may get hold of, in order to make their contents widely known," said Korean Emperor Tai-jong, in the days when Caxton's ancestors were

illiterate serfs. Some of the books printed from this original metal type, and metal types cast by Tai-jong's artisans, were still in existence when General MacArthur's bombers appeared.

Admiral Yi Sun, Korean admiral fighting the invasions of the "Japanese Napoleon," Hideyoshi, 350 years ago, invented the first iron-clad warship, spiked against boarders and built for speed. It could overtake anything afloat, and Koreans proved they were better seamen than the Japanese, whom they thrashed on the sea.

In this war against Japan, Koreans fired into a Japanese-held castle, from a mortar, a missile which curious Japanese soldiers gathered to inspect. The explosion killed 30 Japanese with iron splinters, and the Japanese garrisons fled the castle and town in terror. It was the world's first bomb.

KOREAN MARTYRDOM

Proud Japanese guides show tourists at Kyoto, medieval Japanese capital, the "ear mound." Hideyoshi, at the end of the sixteenth century, had the heads of slaughtered Koreans pickled and sent back to Japan as trophies. But, as whole cities and garrisons were put to the Samurai sword, there were too many heads. Ears and noses were lopped off, sometimes from the living, to be shipped to Kyoto.

The Japanese burned and looted Korean cities that had been similarly treated by predecessors, the Mongol Khans. They dragged tens of thousands of Koreans away as slaves. The Japanese stole art treasures and artists, causing terrible cultural losses. Then cholera, typhus and famine decimated survivors.

J. H. Longford says in *The Story of Korea*: "Even the worst records of Japan's own miseries throughout her civil wars or those of Germany during the Thirty Years' War pale before the authentic historic descriptions of what the Koreans suffered, the details of which would be almost too offensive to tell . . ."

The Koreans, in their struggles against Mongol Khans, had proved stout and unrelenting liberation fighters. The Great Khans were never able to suppress them. The Japanese, 350 years ago, had the same experience. Longford, the historian, writes: "A Japanese will bear without tremor the pain of an agonising surgical operation without an anaesthetic, the very thought of which would make the bravest Englishman quail, and he will face and go through an ordeal where death momentarily threatens him, with the unruffled fortitude of a Stoic.

"But even the iron nerves of the Samurai in Korea, whose whole lives had been passed in war, began to give way under the constant strain to which they had been subjected by Korean guerillas, and instances began to occur in which even superior numbers did not enable them to hold their ground."

General MacArthur forgot to read that last paragraph when he launched his "Home for Christmas" offensive. The heroic resistance of today to the powerful interventionary forces in Korea, equipped with the

latest in death-dealing weapons, using all the instruments of terror and mass destruction, has deep roots in history. The Japanese of Hideyoshi's era, beaten on the sea, shattered by guerillas on land, flagged the path of evacuation from Korea for General MacArthur's forces.

Immediately after the Japanese came the Manchus, who had usurped the Dragon Throne in Peking. The Manchus devastated and looted Korea once more, with the usual toll of famine and disease.

On estimates of Korean armies put into the field against the Japanese and Manchu Chinese, it is clear that Korea had about as many people at the end of the 16th century as at the opening of the 20th century. It took martyred Korea 300 years to make up the population losses. Other countries could multiply their populations many times over in the same 300 years.

"LEAVE US ALONE!"

The story of Korea's martyrdom explains why the anguished cry went up from this blood-soaked and charred land: "Leave us alone!"

The Manchus could not hold down the Korean people, any more than the Mongols or Japanese, so Peking kept Korea in a loose, tribute-paying attachment to China.

The Korean Government decided to have no more foreign genocidalists; from 1644 to 1876 the "Hermit Kingdom" closed its gates—over roughly the same period as the Tokugawa Shoguns closed Japan to the outside world. Even Chinese were not allowed into Korea without permission.

The battered kingdom went into decay; the court became corrupt, the people lived miserably in the stone and mud villages they had hastily built on the ruins.

British Opium Wars on China, seizure by Britain, America and European Powers of concessions from Peking, bombardments of Chinese and Japanese cities with modern armaments, made the Korean rulers more fanatically exclusionist. But flint-lock guns could not keep out the ravening empires of the 19th century.

ENTER THE GRAVE-ROBBERS

Stories went round foreign clubs in Shanghai that Korean kings were buried in gold coffins, that Korean royal tombs were filled with priceless treasures. In 1866 Americans financed expeditions to loot the royal tombs at Seoul and Pyonyang, the two old capitals.

These armed incursions of 1866 constituted aggression, grave-robbing and sacrilege, because the tombs had religious significance. Under the laws of any nation in 1866 the penalty would be death for this crime.

The Koreans drove off the expedition to Seoul, led by a gentleman named Oppert. The Americans rejected the Korean demand that the buccaneers be punished, although, as one American writer said, "The

avowed object of the expedition, as unblushingly acknowledged in a book written by its leader, was that of sacrilege and robbery."

The American ship General Sherman went to Pyonyang to steal from the quick and the dead. The General Sherman, with cargo space ready to take dead men's gold, rushed up the river to Pyonyang on a summer flood, but the falling of the river stranded the ship. The Americans murdered Korean nationals and committed piracy. The Koreans, acting without any Government authority, "under the spur of their own indignation at the foreigners' conduct" (Longford), destroyed the General Sherman and the pirates.

To "uphold the honor of the flag"—which meant to uphold the grave-robbing ghouls—the US Government ordered its warships into action some two years later. The armed raider Shenandoah, a former warship of the slave-owning Southern Confederacy, against which Victorian democrats had demonstrated when it visited Melbourne in 1864, illegally surveyed the Han River mouth in 1868. Her commander was Captain Febiger. Later, a US naval flotilla arrived from Japan, then, as now, chosen as the base for attack on Korea. The US men-o'-war had rifled cannon and howitzers; the Koreans had muzzle-loaders. The Americans carried out a barbarous bombardment; then the Marines landed on Kang Wha, 'Flower of the River', an island fortress covering the approaches to Seoul. The Americans destroyed forts and killed hundreds of Koreans with shrapnel and Remington rifles. All the Koreans could do with their flintlocks was to kill three Americans.

Two days after the massacre, two Korean officials came bearing a letter to the Americans. The "Hermit Kingdom," in its declining days, could at least teach the Americans a lesson in dignity. Here is the pathetic and despairing plea addressed by Korea to the Americans:

"In the year 1868, a man of your nation whose name was Febiger, came here, communicated and went away. Why cannot you do the same?"

"In the year 1866, a people called the French came here, and we refer you to them for what happened.

"The people of this kingdom have lived in the enjoyment of their own civilisation four thousand years, and we want no other. We trouble no other nations. Why should they trouble us?"

"Our country is in the furthest east, yours in the furthest west. For what purpose do you come so many thousand miles across the sea? Is it to enquire about the vessel (General Sherman) destroyed? Her men committed piracy and murder and they were punished by death.

"Do you want our land? That cannot be."

ATTACK FROM WEST AND EAST

The French visit referred to by the Korean letter was inspired by Napoleon III, upstart imitator of the greater Bonaparte. Napoleon III had decided to annex Korea, and sent in three Jesuit missionaries, wearing traditional white Korean gowns and facial disguise, to spy. They were discovered and executed. In 1866 the tyrant of the Third Empire

sent seven warships to the Han mouth, with French troops from Japan, stationed there under "extraterritoriality" rights. The French landed at the "Flower of the River", but the Koreans were tougher than the French thought. Reinforcements rushed from Seoul drove out the French, but before they left the French burned Kang Wha; they burned priceless cultural relics, a royal library filled with ancient books, some of them with covers of silk and badges of copper, sculptures and the royal seal.

In succession, Tsarist Russian, Japanese and British warships began to arrive, forcing concessions from the Koreans. The Japanese launched a naval and military attack in 1876, with Vickers shells and British rifles, opened Korea to the Japanese and forced a treaty that removed any suggestions of Chinese sovereignty in Korea.

In 1885, Britain seized Korea's Nan Han Islands, hoisted the British flag, landed a garrison, stayed two years and left without a good-bye or thank-you. The excuse, even in those days, was "to combat the Russian menace."

Japanese troops invaded Korea in 1894-5 war on China; Japanese assassins, inspired by the Japanese Ambassador Muira, murdered the Korean Queen, pouring kerosene on her and setting her alight while she was alive. The Tsar used the odium falling on the Japanese to re-assert Russian influence in Korea. Tsarist Russians began building railways and cutting Yalu River timber, with troops stationed in Korea "to guard the timber-cutters."

Then came the Japanese "Pearl Harbor" against the Russians at Port Arthur; the Japanese were in Korea again, and again were stoutly resisted by Korean guerillas.

America and Britain supported the treacherous Japanese attackers. The Treaty of Portsmouth, dictated to both vanquished Tsar and victorious Mikado by the London and Washington Governments, gave Japan control of Korea.

The Korean Government refused to sign away Korea's independence. Japanese soldiers with machine-guns surrounded the Seoul palace, dragged out the Prime Minister and beat him up. Then the Prime Minister signed.

STAIN OF BETRAYAL

Handing of Korea to Japan, instead of allowing Korea independence, left the stain of betrayal upon Whitehall and Washington.

Britain, in renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1905, officially recognised Japanese rule in Korea. The pay-off was that Japan undertook to provide troops to help the British suppress the Indian people, if rebellion there should threaten the British Raj.

America had forced an unequal treaty on Korea in 1883, which contained this clause: "If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable settlement, thus showing their friendly feelings."

The Korean Government sent an appeal to President Theodore Roosevelt, asking help against the betrayal to the Japanese and pointing out that the surrender treaty was forced on Korea "at the point of the sword and under duress." Roosevelt, as the historians relate, "completely ignored" the appeal, thus violating the USA-Korea Treaty. William Howard Taft, US Senator, later Roosevelt's Secretary for War, had already assured the Japanese of American support for annexation of Korea.

American contempt for Koreans, expressed in the "gook" insult, is not new. George Kennan, Theodore Roosevelt's 1905 adviser on Korea, described Koreans as "dressed like clowns in a circus" (a reference to their white gowns), "filthy and repulsive in the extreme", "lacking in dignity, intelligence and force, lazy, unscrupulous, dishonest, incredibly ignorant."

Hitler's race propagandists used to talk like that of Frenchmen, Americans, Slavs and Asians.

In 1907 Korea sent an embassy to Washington and to the Powers meeting at The Hague Conference. The Koreans asked the Americans in Washington and the Powers at The Hague to hear their plea for freedom from the Japanese terror. America and the other Powers callously refused to hear Korea's plea.

It only remained for Japan to announce formal annexation in 1910. The King was sacked, the Korean civil service disbanded; the scum of Japan—bullies, dope-pedlars, carpet-baggers, torturers and plunderers—overran a kingdom founded in the days of the Assyrian Empire, now left without a shred of independence.

The word "Japan" in Korea meant more than "the curse of Cromwell" in Ireland, as British and American statesmen well knew. Tales of horror, from the Hideyoshi invasions had been handed down from father to son.

Betrayed, abandoned, robbed and flogged, Koreans settled down to new epics of guerilla resistance. The Mikado's impotent anger at this guerilla war was inherited by MacArthur, the weight of whose dollar sceptre fell even more heavily on the Korean people.

JAPANESE CHAINS

The Japanese appeased the Korean aristocracy and landowners, just as the British in India appeased the Maharajahs and Zemindars.

The Japanese and their quislings doped, enslaved, tortured and murdered the people; they tried to destroy the Korean mind by opium, heroin and enforced illiteracy, the Korean spirit by the gun, the whip and humiliation.

Licensed houses of prostitution and dope dens, illegal in independent Korea, were quickly introduced. Korean girls were conscripted for Japanese Army brothels, Korean youth for the Japanese Army.

Japanese police statistics say that the number of Koreans flogged between 1910 and 1920 was about 200,000.

After the 1919 Korean demonstrations for independence — when Koreans innocently believed that the Allies were sincere about President Wilson's promise of "self-determination" for all nations—the Japanese administration announced that 533 Korean "agitators" had been killed, 1,409 wounded and 19,054, of whom 471 were women, imprisoned. It is not clear whether the 10,592 independence demonstrators flogged in 1919 should be included in the 19,054 imprisoned. The Koreans of 1919 had read a freedom manifesto in public and demonstrated very peacefully.

Neither London nor Washington raised a finger to stop the 1919 atrocities.

The Japanese looted Korea of its greath wealth. Korean rice and meat was exported to Japan while Korean peasants starved. Japan drew 25 per cent. of all her soya beans from Korea.

Korea has fluorspar, magnesite, barytes, graphite, lead, lithium, molybdenum, nickel, mica, mercury, silver, gold, iron sulphides, zinc and tungsten. This tungsten, vital to steel-hardening, is coveted by America, which is short of the mineral for war preparations. These mines enriched Japanese monopolies, and brought new slavery to Koreans

The UN estimate of Korean illiteracy at the war's end was 68.6 per cent.

Hospitals were unknown in peasant villages and there were few for Korean workers in the cities. The Japanese encouraged Koreans to remain backward in hygiene. Dr. Willard Price, American writer who tends to apologise for Japan, gives this sidelight on medical services for Koreans under Japanese rule. He heard screams from a peasant house—and tells what he found there:

"A woman lay in labor on the floor. Across her abdomen had been placed a board and upon either end of it sat a girl, see-sawing to force delivery, while the unhappy woman shrieked with pain. A dirty midwife stood by, directing the proceedings."

To relieve pain in the virtually doctorless villages and slums, a needle was often pressed into the body, up to six inches, to allow the "evil spirit" to escape. Needles were not sterilised. Holes up to an inch deep were also burned to "relieve pain", by giving exits to "evil spirits."

Korea has venomous snakes. Tourniquets for snake-bite had to be of women's hair, and left on for a month to be effective. After a month, the limb, turned gangrenous, might as well come off with the tourniquet.

Poverty breeds tuberculosis, and Korea had more than enough. Denied sanatoria and qualified doctors, the illiterate poor stuck to a witch-doctor cure. Live snakes were dropped into an iron pot filled with boiling water. The cooked snake was eaten by the sufferer, who could then go off to spread more infection.

KOREAN WORKERS

Miners under the Japanese worked two 12-hour shifts and lived in warrens.

In December, 1936, wages for a specially skilled Korean worker came to one yen a day, when a yen was worth 1/2 sterling. This provided bare essentials in food, clothing, warmth and shelter—all very humble—with nothing left over to buy "extras" like meat, fish, alcohol, salt, thread, needle, matches, amusements, paper, shoes, pay expenses of burials, births or accidents.

A Japanese official survey in 1933 estimated wages of Japanese workers in Korea at 1.93 yen a day—just over 2/—and of Korean workers at 0.92—just over a shilling—for men and 0.50—7d.—for women.

Child labor was naturally paid less. Of workers in the textile industry in Korea, 22 per cent. were under 16. Hours for children averaged 10.20 a day, while Koreans over 16 averaged 12 to 13 hours a day, with two rest days a month.

In 1931, 35 per cent. of Koreans had no rest days at all.

All hours given exclude time for lunch, which must be added.

The Japanese never missed a point in exploitation. By decree they ordered Koreans to remove top-knots from their heads. The Japanese had a monopoly in this type of barbering.

KOREAN PEASANTS

He that is down can fall no lower. The Korean peasant was held down by the Samurai sword, and his condition could hardly have been lower. The "Spring suffering" was traditional. Korea's winter is too cold for crops; half the summer crop was taken by the landlord as rental; then there was an additional "present" demanded by the quisling Korean or Japanese landlord, plus taxes, interest to money-lenders, and so on. With so little of the crop left, food gave out before winter was over. Starvation reigned in late winter and early Spring. Peasants ate bark, acorns, roots, weeds. Starvation and "food poisoning" took many; disease struck weakened bodies; the tubercular cough was the trumpeter of death over the Korean countryside.

Korean peasants, seeing their children slowly die from hunger, sold daughters as dancing girls, domestic slaves and prostitutes, under the tragic cry of "Better that than watch them die."

Korean peasants are about 80 per cent. of the population. Only 4 per cent. owned their land under the Japanese; for the other 96 per cent. of tenant-peasants, average holdings were from 0.5 to 0.7 of an acre. Poverty, the tax-gatherer and money-lender forced many peasants to leave the land to try their uncertain chances in the cities or mines.

Peasant women were slaves to the washing stone. Hindering of progress in Korea left many in the long white costumes—the mourning dress of the Chinese Ming era.

Peasants were so often in mourning that they adopted the white gowns as conventional dress, and worked in rice-fields with them. White isn't the color for that work. Someone estimated that Korean women spent 4½ billion hours a year washing, ironing and sewing.

GIVE THEM A FAIR GO!

Koreans have been fighting guerilla war for centuries to put an end to these miseries, handicaps and backwardness—fighting not only against foreign invaders but against their own corrupt rulers.

If the foreign invaders had left them alone, Korea would have had a less sacrificial road to progress. "New forces arising within the country would have eventually brought about its liberation from corrupt despotism," writes Dr. Andrew J. Grajdanzev, an American authority on Korea (Modern Korea, Institute of Pacific Relations).

The Korea of the dirty mud huts, feudal serfs, water buffaloes, rice-pounders, wooden hoes and flails was doomed to change long before the arrival of American grave-robbers and Japanese heroin-pedlars.

Guerilla outbursts had been frequent in a country of greedy nobles, a degenerate monarchy and a people who did not know where the winter food would come from.

In 1873 the Korean Army mutinied, and rioting crowds joined them. The rebels stormed the royal palace and killed officials. The first Japanese intruders joined forces with the royal dictatorship, and the Koreans turned on them. Japan used this to wring concessions from Korea, including the right to station troops to block Korean liberation movements.

Governments of Britain, America, France and Japan have all combined in the past to prevent evolutionary progress in Korea. Instead of apologising and paying indemnities for past crimes against Korea, they have again tried to hamper progress.

All the Koreans ask is a fair go! Australians and New Zealanders, with their traditions of sympathy for oppressed peoples, should demand that they get a fair go, and that the slaughter and destruction in Korea, in which their troops have been implicated, should cease immediately.

The Koreans, led by Kim Ir-sen, who has been fighting guerilla war since he was 19, showed in the People's Republic of the North that they could end the "Spring suffering", that they could build schools and hospitals, abolish the money-lender and the house of prostitution.

In the South Koreans fought incessant guerilla war against Syngman Rhee, who returned after 30 years' comfortable residence in America, and the quislings who were put back into power by the Americans. Southerners were trying to win the same reforms. There was no "South Korea" or "North Korea"—Koreans were united in their liberation fight.

General MacArthur had offered the South Koreans a path to "Western democracy" that was as false as stairs of sand. They had no choice but to resist American and quisling control, as the declaration by General MacArthur's Military Governor in South Korea, General Lerch, proved.

General Lerch pointed out to Mark Gayn (author of Japan Diary) a man he called a "reformer" and said: "See that man. He . . . tells me there are too many little children working in the factories. I told him, 'As long as I am Military Governor, we change nothing'."

● When the British people struggled to end child labor in mines and factories, they were not shot down in the streets of Manchester or Rhondda Valley villages by Koreans.

● When Americans under Washington fought for independence, Koreans did not rush to the rescue of Lord Cornwallis and George III.

● When Australians won the eight-hour day, no Korean Superforts appeared to destroy the factories of Sydney and Melbourne.

No nation on earth has any right to intervene, politically or military, against any people struggling for social advance.

MASTER WAR PLAN

Other sinister motives, besides those of keeping children in factories and persuading peasants that bark and grass were preferable diet to the meat and rice which General MacArthur continued to export from South Korea to Japan, brought U.S. forces into Korea.

General MacArthur, in a communique describing a naval bombardment of a Korean town, boasted of the proximity of the place to Vladivostok and the Manchuria border!

Why was General MacArthur thinking of Vladivostok and Manchuria when only Korea was his command area?

The answer to this was given in statements by American and South Korean puppet spokesmen, threatening war not only on the People's Republic of North Korea, but on China and the Soviet Union. America, along with Chiang Kai-shek, had already been driven out of China by the Chinese people. General MacArthur, in greeting Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa recently, showed that America had no intention of staying out of China.

But the most damning evidence was found in the official letters captured in Seoul, in July, 1950—letters which the hastily fleeing Americans and South Korean puppets did not find time to destroy.

One letter, among the many revealing documents, was from Peong Koo Yoon, Adviser of the Foreign Ministry of the Rhee (South) Government, who was negotiating in America. His letter, along with the others captured, was submitted to the United Nations, released for publication, but suppressed by newspaper monopolies.

Peong Koo Yoon's letter, to South Korean President Syngman Rhee, dated December 3, 1949, and posted from Los Angeles, California, lays bare the master plan behind the Korean intervention. It says:

"To carry on the coming struggle to a victorious conclusion, the forces of defence, such as the armies of America, Japan, China and Korea must be co-ordinated and led by a Supreme Commander with triple objectives, namely: The Japanese push through North-Eastward and pass Vladivostok; Korean and American armies, after liberating our Northern territory, march through the Liaotung Peninsula (Port Arthur-Dalny) and up to Harbin; and a revitalised Chinese Nationalist Army to recover China's

lost territory, including Shantung Province; and after such a victorious conclusion, the Korean and American Armies hold Manchuria until the cost of liberation be fully repaid by means of development of the natural resources of that part of East Asia by the combined capital and labor of Manchuria, Korea and America and that until democracy and peace be firmly established there.

"In the next reshaping of the Far East, Japan should be made to be content with the preponderant influence to be acquired over Vladivostok and a part of Siberia, but never again over Korea and Manchuria..."

Photostats of this letter, and other incriminating letters, as submitted to the United Nations, are available in many countries, including Australia.

The Chinese had read of the captured American plans in Seoul before Chinese volunteers arrived in Korea. They hardly needed documentary evidence; General MacArthur provided them with so much evidence in blood and fire. The Chinese Foreign Ministry presented the United Nations and the world with evidence that between August 27 and November 10, 1950, American planes had carried out 88 violations of Chinese territory, including bombings and strafings and reconnaissances. The Chinese Foreign Ministry statement added:

"Since November 10, the invasion of China's air by American aeroplanes has been very greatly intensified. Within 100 hours, from 10.30 hours on November 10 to 13.10 hours on November 14, American planes invaded China's territorial air on 28 occasions. Of nine of these occasions they dropped bombs and strafed civilians. The total number of invading planes was 339."

The Americans have also violated Soviet territorial air, and strafed a Soviet aerodrome. This was admitted by the Americans, after some hedging, when the Soviet Government protested.

Syngman Rhee also made it apparent, when General MacArthur drove over the 38th Parallel toward the Yalu River, that it was intended to cut off power from stations on the Yalu River jointly owned by China. This would have disrupted much of China's vital northern industries.

Yet the Americans wanted China branded as an "aggressor" by UN!

The South Korean Adviser's letter from America, the visit of John Foster Dulles to the 38th Parallel a week before American-directed Southern troops crossed it—soon to melt away from their American guides—the subsequent air reconnaissances and strafings of Chinese and Soviet territory, emphasise how menacing was the strategic war plan that MacArthur, Chiang Kai-shek, rearmed Japanese, South Korean and other puppets were to follow "after liberating our Northern territory."

Persecution of Korea could be a foretaste of greater persecution to come. Obviously, the masses of iron and fire mobilised for destruction in Korea are worthy of a wider battlefield. This master plan, as some governments friendly to Washington have begun to realise, could have provoked a disastrous Third World War, with atomic annihilation and radioactive tortures, and the involvement of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and other countries having troops in Korea.

We can thank the historic heroism of the People's Army of Korea, the Korean guerrillas who resist as their ancestors resisted and of the

Chinese volunteers, for having rebuffed the World War planners.

An excess of Asian blood has put much rust on the imperial blade, but it can still be wielded in a wide arc. The Australian Government invited John Foster Dulles, of 38th Parallel ill-fame and one of the guilty men who helped to finance Hitler, to this country. Others, besides Koreans and Chinese, have a duty to see that war planners are routed, that Japanese Fascists are not re-armed to menace Pacific peace and that Korea gets the peace sought on behalf of 500 million people in Point One of the Second World Peace Congress Appeal.

Withdraw all troops from Korea now!

Leave Korea alone!

Let Koreans govern Korea!

