

1950 'Operational Order'

New Book Reveals N.K. Invasion Plan

TOKYO (Special) — Volumes have been written concerning the tragic fratricidal Korean War (1950-53) but few by those who personally took part in the invasion scheme on the other side of the 38th parallel. Here is a story by former north Korean Army Lt. Col. Chu Yong-bok who personally translated a top secret "Invasion Operational Order" from Russian into Korean and who was deeply involved in the implementation of the north Korean invasion plan against the south. A synopsis of the book follows:

It was Saturday 15 days before the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950 that I was called to report to Col. Pak Kil-nam, the chief of the NK army corps of engineers, together with Lt. Col. Lee Ki-won, the Supply Division chief of the engineer corps. "Report to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, army headquarters, by one o'clock tomorrow afternoon. That's all, comrades." Col. Pak's order was short, curt and crisp.

I did not understand him because there was usually nothing doing on Sunday. Furthermore, the north Korean Communist leaders had been fully engaged in a massive peace offensive toward the south since May of that year and no one would have suspected that the order had something to do with starting a war against the south.

At the army headquarters the following afternoon, I found seven or eight senior field-grade officers already there at the J-3 all waiting. They were ones from each branch of service of the army. Presently, Maj. Gen. Kim Kwang-hyop, the deputy chief of staff for operations, showed up with a brief case.

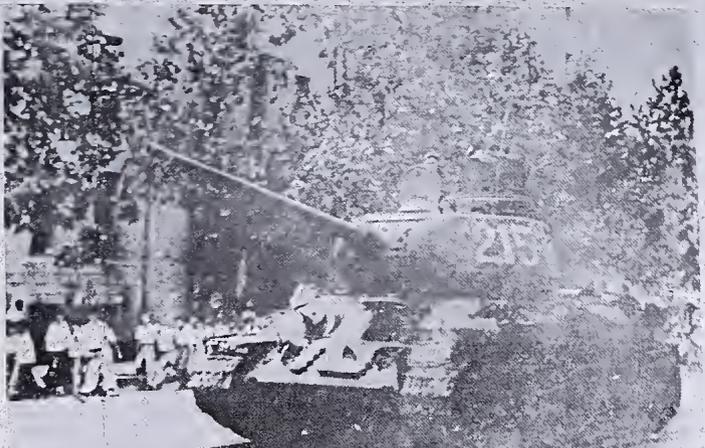
"Comrades," he began with a very serious expression, "this information is classified

'Top Secret' and it must be withheld from your wives, parents and other members of your family, your friends and relatives." Then he delivered the following to the senior army officers: "The People's Army has had exercises but all on a divisional scale. It is now going to have a mobile exercise participated in by the entire armed forces and all types of weapons and arms will be used during the exercise. Since it is a field exercise, it may take longer but initially two weeks have been set aside for this exercise. Again, this is Top Secret and must not be told to anyone!"

June 17: Three general-grade officers and over 20 senior field-grade officers assembled before dawn at the Ministry of Defense building in Pyongyang. I saw two jeep-ton and a dozen two-and-half trucks lined up in the front court. Senior Col. Lee Hak-ku, assistant chief of staff, G-3, of the Second Corps, left in one of the jeeps from the MND building with two other colonels, one in charge of artillery and the other logistics and supply.

I rode with the driver in the front seat of one of the trucks and followed Lee's jeep. When we crossed an open field in eastern Pyongyang we saw the sun rising like a big red apple. We drove south and passed Sariwon, Sinmak, Namchon and Kimchon. From Kimchon the 38th parallel was not very far. We, the members of the Second Corps, crossed the Injin River at the upper stream and reached Cholwon at around four o'clock that afternoon.

The Second Corps headquarters moved again after an hour's break in the direction of Kimhwa along the Hantan-gang River. Dusk was falling when we arrived at Kimhwa that evening. The trucks pulled up at the foot of



Invasion north Korean army tank in Seoul in 1950. Chu Yong-bok, former north Korean army corps of engineers lieutenant colonel, tells how the north Korean Communists started the war from his personal experience in the implementation of the Invasion plan and translation of the top secret Invasion Operational Order into Korean from Russian shortly before the beginning of the Communist Invasion.

Taeson-san Mountain near Mahyon away from the road so that they would not be seen.

At around eight that evening a message came through from Pyongyang, Maj. Gen. Kim Kwang-hyop, who concurrently was commander of the Second Corps, called me up and said that I was being called back to Pyongyang and that I should start right away. He did not tell me any more and I was not supposed to ask questions. It was strange.

June 14: I arrived in Pyongyang in the evening and reported to the MND. Nothing happened that day and I was to report there again the following morning, which I did. The MND engineer chief said that I was to go to Kan-ni and conduct a stock survey. That was the work of the logistics chief and I could not make out why I was called to come all the way back from the 38th parallel. I did not ask questions. I proceeded to the Pyongyang railroad station.

June 19: I received a special order on this day. The MND engineer chief called me and said that I should not go

anywhere but stay at the MND all day. "And that's an order," he added seriously. As soon as I finished my lunch a Soviet military advisor came to me. He was an army colonel. The Soviet officer said that he needed my oath first in which I was to swear that I would keep it secret at the risk of my life. I swore.

It was that part of an invasion operational order which governed the activities of the engineer battalion assigned to each infantry division. The MND engineer chief told me to translate the Russian document into Korean right then and there in the presence of the Soviet Army advisory officer.

The Invasion Operational Order read: "The mine-fields in front of each division, to which your battalion is assigned, shall be completely neutralized by June 23. This operation shall be followed immediately by selection of river-crossing points. Physical facilities needed for the successful implementation of the river-crossing plans shall be provided without delay..."

The north Korean Invasion Operational Order contained penetration routes for each north Korean invasion division which usually converged on Seoul in the end. The divisions were to proceed through Chongju in the east-central sector and reach Kaoyang in the northern outskirts of Seoul via the 2nd Division route. Sariwon, Rosan, and Chumunjin were also to be taken over. The 4th Division to reach Seoul

after Tongduchon and Tok-chong-ni, the 5th Division to advance to Kangnung and Chumunjin on the east coast, and the 6th Division to occupy Seoul after penetration of Munsan and Kimpo from Kaesong and Changdan.

June 20 to 23: It was a very clear day. The MND engineer chief ordered me to return to my post in the forward area. I arrived at the command post of the 2nd Corps on the evening of the 23rd which was located in the Hwasan valley. That was the day when the entire armed forces of north Korea received a war directive from Kim Il-sung, instructing: "Every member of the People's Army shall complete preparation for combat by today."

June 24: The day was clear. I inspected the observation points on the outpost at the sharp front with 10 other senior officers. The observation personnel briefed us on the "enemy" situation. We were told that there was the 7th Regiment of the 6th Division of the "South Korean Puppet Army" on our front. With the aid of observation equipment, I could see unsuspecting south Korean soldiers having physical fitness exercises on horizontal and vertical bars. "Those troops are in the south. I know nothing about this and there isn't the slightest sign that they suspect us."

Years ago, in the group leader. Pretty soon we will be knocking them down like the ones of the best surprise attacks the world has ever known.

After supper at around eight o'clock, Maj. Gen. Kim Hae came to our room. He was the deputy commander of the 2nd Corps for cultural affairs. He had a prepared speech for us. The cultural deputy commander job was propaganda and mostly consisted of troop information and education type of activities. Among the people, people know. However, his job was to actually take ideas and make them appear as if they were the ideas of the People's Army. Ma. Gen. Kim was doing his duty.

Kim said: "The puppet south Korean clique of Syngman Rhee has turned down every offer we have made to the south for a peaceful settlement of the problems of the north and south. Rhee and his puppet clique are engaged in a massive preparation to invade the north. Even last night and this morning, the puppet south Korean army breached our positions in Chorwon and Yangyang."

June 25: I awoke to the roar of heavy artillery. It was still very dark in the morning. I had had lunch that the north Koreans would start it on Monday June 26th. My guess did not come off.

Gen. the writer served in four different armies during the life time, namely, the Imperial Japanese Army, the Chinese Army, the Russian Army and the North Korean

Orders received at 23-1496

Bonn Hit For Using Computers On Crime

HAMBURG (AP) — A police official filed a lawsuit under which the members of the West German justice computer and police units later identified. The man, a 32-year-old, was arrested at an airport passport control hundreds of miles away.

West German guards on the border to East Germany routinely check passports against police computer files. Such push-button speed across the country data checking is made possible by a \$20 million computer in a bomb-proof shelter at Wiesbaden.

The computer, called Inpol for police information, is the brainchild of Horst Herold, head of the Federal Criminal Police, the West German equivalent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Operations in the time since have more than 100,000 outlaws, medical patients, gun slingers and at border crossings and Herold wants 10 times as many. He said the system gives law enforcers for

the first time technical information and intelligence was given to the police. The following the end of the Korean War in 1953, Chinese troops to invade North Korea, and then in Japan where

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