

**THE
DRAFT KOREAN ARMISTICE
AGREEMENT AND OTHER
DOCUMENTS**

Supplement to **People's China**

November 1, 1952

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INTRODUCTION

On October 8, the American Delegation to the Korean peace talks declared an "indefinite recess" and immediately left the Panmunjom negotiation tent without waiting for the reply of the Korean-Chinese Delegation. The American propaganda machine at the same time went into action and told the world that the Korean-Chinese Delegation had made no new proposals in reply to the American proposals of September 28.

A broadcast of the American Armed Forces Radio Service on October 9 stated that "the United Nations Command called for an indefinite recess until the Communists accept one of the three allied proposals... or they come up with a solution of their own." Mark Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the so-called U.N. Forces, also stated that the Korean-Chinese side had "made no constructive proposals of their own."

The documents published in this Supplement, however, show that Washington and its mouthpieces have been engaged in a conspiracy of blatant lies.

What was the truth that Washington was so anxious to hide from the world?

On October 8, the day that Harrison, the leader of the American delegates, broke off the talks, General Nam Il had in fact made suggestions which went far to meet some of the American proposals. Maintaining the inviolable principle that all P.O.W's must be repatriated in accordance with international law, the Korean-Chinese Delegation adopted the American proposal that all war prisoners be sent to agreed exchange points within the demilitarised zone for exchange and put forward a reasonable way of repatriation of prisoners, which conforms to the Geneva Conventions and the provisions of the draft armistice agreement already agreed upon by both sides.

The main items in the Korean-Chinese proposal were: despatching of all P.O.W's of both sides to agreed exchange points within the demilitarised zone for handing over to the opposite side; visiting and explanations by joint Red Cross teams; classification of P.O.W's according to nationality and area, and

finally repatriation of all P.O.W's to their homes to lead a peaceful life and not to participate in hostilities in Korea again. The Korean-Chinese Delegation further suggested that all the four stages from exchange to repatriation would be carried out under the observation of neutral-nation inspection teams. It was these reasonable proposals that the Truman government did all in its power to hide from the public. In this sordid intrigue, Trygve Lie played the role of a faithful lackey of Wall Street. The U.N. secretariat under his orders pigeon-holed the request of Bak Hun Yung, Foreign Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, that the full texts of the draft armistice agreement and the letter sent to General Mark Clark by General Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai on October 16 be distributed to the members of the United Nations.

It was A. Y. Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who informed the United Nations about these documents in his speech on October 18 at the Seventh Session of the General Assembly, and exposed these latest manoeuvres of the Washington warmongers.

Washington is trying its utmost to coerce its satellites to send more troops to support and extend its war of aggression in Korea. It does not hesitate to resort to any deceits and tricks to make it appear to the world that it is the Korean-Chinese Delegation that is responsible for the breaking-off of the talks. But once more, and this time before all the nations gathered at the General Assembly, it has been shown up for a liar and blackmailer. The documents published in this Supplement show clearly that all questions concerning an armistice in Korea have been agreed upon by the two sides, with the sole exception of the question of the repatriation of prisoners of war. On this final issue, the Korean-Chinese side has advanced reasonable and just proposals fully in accordance with international law and custom and which go far to meet previous American objections. It only remains for the American negotiators to give up their preposterous tricks for peace to be restored to Korea.

BAK HUN YUNG'S CABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

I have the honour to enclose herewith full texts of the letter addressed to General Mark W. Clark by General Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai on October 16, 1952, and the draft Korean armistice agreement. Upon receipt of the two documents, please distribute them to the delegation of every

member state to the United Nations General Assembly and to every member of the U.N. Security Council to enable them to understand the truth about the breaking-off of the Korean armistice negotiations. Your cable reply will be appreciated.

October 17, 1952

LETTER FROM GENERAL KIM IL SUNG AND GENERAL PENG TEH-HUAI TO GENERAL MARK CLARK

The following is the text of the letter sent on October 16, 1952 by General Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai to General Mark Clark following the breaking-off of the Korean armistice negotiations on October 8 through the unilateral U.S. declaration of an "indefinite recess."

General Mark W. Clark, Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command:

When the people throughout the world including the people of the United States of America were eagerly awaiting the realisation of peace in Korea, when a complete agreement was nearly reached in the Korean armistice negotiations, your delegation, in disregard of the proposal put forth by our delegation, suddenly declared unilaterally an indefinite recess on October 8, 1952, refused to negotiate and broke off the negotiations. This unreasonable action is in itself sufficient to prove that your side has no sincerity at all for an armistice in Korea, and that your side should bear the total responsibility for the disruption of the armistice negotiations.

The Korean armistice negotiations have gone on for 15 months. During these 15 months, your side has made various unreasonable demands, including that of drawing the military demarcation line between both sides deep in the area of our side, dispatching military personnel to conduct ground and air inspection in our rear following the armistice, interfering in the construction of airfields by our side and other unreasonable demands. In the meantime, your side incessantly violated the agreement of neutrality in the conference site area and resorted to the so-called military pressure outside of the conference, even resorting to the bombing of peaceful inhabitants and peaceful towns and villages with germ bombs, napalm and poison gas bombs, in an attempt thereby to force our side into submission. But what your side has not been able to gain on the battlefield is likewise never to be gained by your side in the conference. These unreasonable actions

and attempts of your side have failed and will continue to fail.

On the other hand, our side has, during these 15 months, maintained the principle of fairness and reasonableness with great effort and patience so that the draft armistice agreement of 63 paragraphs including the nine agreed paragraphs pertaining to the arrangements relating to prisoners of war was finally completed in the armistice negotiations. Had there not been the deliberate obstruction by your side to the settlement of the question of prisoners of war, the Korean armistice should certainly have been realised long ago, peace should certainly have been restored long ago in South Korea and North Korea, and the prisoners of war of both sides should certainly have returned home long ago to lead a peaceful life.

The proposition held by your side on the question of prisoners of war is that of the so-called "no forced repatriation." But this proposition is devoid of any basis either in law or in fact; it is a pretext fabricated by your side purely for the purpose of delaying and disrupting the negotiations. As everybody knows, prisoners captured in war are totally different from political refugees. Therefore, it is specially stipulated in Article 118 of the 1949 Geneva Convention relating to the treatment of prisoners of war that "prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities"; it is further laid down in Article 7 that "prisoners of war may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by the present convention..." These stipulations are obviously designed to prevent either belligerent from

taking the inhuman action following the armistice of retaining prisoners of war by force and refusing to repatriate them home under the pretext of the so-called "principle of voluntary wishes." Actually, in past international wars, prisoners of war of both belligerents were always repatriated *in toto* after the cessation of hostilities. That is why your delegation could not but agree to the following provisions in the draft armistice agreement: "All prisoners of war held in the custody of each side at the time this armistice agreement becomes effective shall be released and repatriated as soon as possible" (paragraph 51). "Within this time limit (referring to the time limit of two months after the armistice agreement becomes effective) each side undertakes to complete the repatriation of all of the prisoners of war in its custody at the earliest practicable time" (paragraph 54).

In face of international practice, the stipulations of the Geneva Convention, and the paragraphs already agreed upon by both sides in the draft Korean armistice agreement, your side has already no reason whatsoever to oppose the principle that prisoners of war of both sides shall be repatriated *in toto*. Yet your side dogmatically asserts that there are captured personnel of our side who indicate that they are unwilling to rejoin their beloved ones to lead a peaceful life and, on the contrary, wish to remain as refugees and cannon fodder under the dark tyranny of their enemy, notorious to the whole world, to which they have always been opposed. This is utterly against common sense and is therefore wholly incredible. In order to expose the falsity of your assertion, it is sufficient to cite the fact that to date, in the prisoner of war camps of your side, day after day, our captured personnel are still being slaughtered, persecuted, tattooed and forced to make finger-prints, and they are protesting against these atrocities. The message addressed by your Brigadier General Colson to our captured personnel is a definite proof of these facts.

When the classification of the war prisoners was being discussed, in view of the fact that your side had raised the matter of there being Korean prisoners of war on both sides whose homes were in the area of the detaining side, our side proposed to recheck the name lists in accordance with the principle of classification according to nationality and area, that is, armed personnel of foreign nationality captured by either side, that is, captured personnel of the United Nations forces or of the Chinese people's volunteers, shall all be repatriated home; of the Korean armed personnel captured by either side, that is, of the captured personnel of the South Korean Army or of the Korean People's Army, those whose homes are in the area of the side to which they belong shall all be repatriated home, while the others whose homes are in the area of the detaining side may be permitted to return home directly without having to be repatriated. It is also stipulated in the draft Korean armistice agreement that "the release and repatriation of such prisoners of war shall be effected in conformity with lists which have been exchanged and have been checked by the respective sides prior to the signing of this armistice agree-

ment" (paragraph 51), and that "each side insures that it will not employ in acts of war in the Korean conflict any prisoner of war released and repatriated incident to the coming into effect of this armistice agreement" (paragraph 52).

However, when the name lists were actually checked, your side on both occasions did not follow the principle of classification proposed by our side, but applied to the prisoners of war the so-called principle of screening, which is in actuality forcible retention, in total violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the draft armistice agreement concerning the total repatriation of war prisoners and the assurance that they will return home to lead a peaceful life.

Therefore, no ground whatsoever can be found either for your so-called principle of voluntary wishes or for your so-called principle of screening in international practice or the Geneva Convention, or even in the draft armistice agreement agreed upon by both sides; in contradistinction, the proposition firmly maintained by our side that prisoners of war of both sides shall all be repatriated home is a principle recognised by the whole world. It is solely due to the obstinate insistence of your side upon its unreasonable proposition that the only remaining question in the Korean armistice negotiations, that is, the question of repatriation of war prisoners, has dragged on for five months since May this year and has been prevented from attaining any settlement.

Recently, because the people throughout the world, and firstly the people of the Asian and the Pacific area, have become increasingly impatient with the delay of the Korean armistice negotiations, because even the American people have come to consider the war of intervention against Korea a "damned war," and because the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the United States presidential election have approached, your delegation on September 28 spuriously put forth three proposals for the repatriation of war prisoners in an attempt to hoodwink the people of the world with the words of so-called "total repatriation." But in substance, these proposals are still permeated with your unreasonable demand of so-called "no forced repatriation" which is in fact forcible retention of war prisoners. In the meantime, your side audaciously and unilaterally disposed of our captured personnel without waiting for the conclusion of an agreement on the question of repatriation of war prisoners; it can be seen from this that you are not even prepared to carry out your own proposals.

Yet on our part, in order to hold firmly to our stand for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to meet the eager desire of the people of the world for an armistice in Korea, we still adopted certain reasonable factors from your proposals in spite of the fact that the principle underlying your three proposals was wholly unacceptable, and on October 8 we put forth our new proposal. On the basis of the just demand that war prisoners of both sides shall all be repatriated home to lead a peaceful life, our side proposed that when the armistice agreement becomes effective, all war prisoners may

be brought to the agreed exchange point in the demilitarised zone as your side has proposed, to be delivered to and received by the other side. After they are delivered and received, the joint Red Cross teams will visit the war prisoners of both sides in accordance with paragraph 57 of the draft Korean armistice agreement, as your side has proposed, to explain to them that they are ensured to return home to lead a peaceful life and not to participate again in hostilities in Korea. Thereafter considered classification of the war prisoners will be carried out according to nationality and area as proposed by our side. Repatriation will be carried out immediately after the classification. These tasks of exchange, visit, classification and repatriation may be accomplished under the observation of neutral nations inspection teams.

The above-mentioned proposal of ours is in full accord with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the draft Korean armistice agreement. At the plenary conference of the delegations on October 8, your delegation not only ignored this reasonable proposal of ours and refused to conduct discussions but immediately read a statement prepared beforehand and unilaterally declared an indefinite recess; furthermore, your delegation left the conference in the middle without waiting for our reply and categorically broke off the Korean armistice negotiations with which the people of the whole world are concerned. This unreasonable action of disrupting the negotiations taken by your side is obviously premeditated. Your side possibly attempts thereby to press the General Assembly of the United Nations to endorse your plot to violate international conventions, to disrupt the armistice negotiations and to extend the war. But it can be definitely said that

the peace-loving people all over the world absolutely will not permit your plot to win through.

The situation is already very clear, but we are still willing to make our greatest effort to promote an armistice in Korea. We hereby put the following requests to you:

1. That the unreasonable action of breaking off the armistice negotiations taken by your delegation be stopped immediately.
2. That total repatriation of war prisoners must be carried out in accordance with international practice, with the 1949 Geneva Convention and with the already-agreed draft Korean armistice agreement. The method and procedure of its concrete implementation can be settled through consultation in the negotiations.
3. That an armistice in Korea be realised speedily on the basis of the draft Korean armistice agreement.

If your side still has the slightest sincerity for an armistice in Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, you should give an affirmative reply to the above-mentioned reasonable requests of our side. The peace-loving people and nations all over the world are focussing their attention on this action of your side.

KIM IL SUNG,
*Supreme Commander of the Korean
People's Army*

PENG TEH-HUAI,
*Commander of the Chinese people's
volunteers*

The Draft Korean Armistice Agreement

AUGUST 29, 1952

Agreement between the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the one hand, and the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the other hand, concerning a military armistice in Korea.

PREAMBLE

The undersigned, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the one hand, and the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the other hand, in the interest of stopping the Korean conflict, with its great toll of suffering and bloodshed on both sides, and with the objective of establishing an armistice which will insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved, do individually, collectively, and mutually, agree to accept and to be bound and governed by the conditions and terms of armistice set forth in the

following articles and paragraphs, which said conditions and terms are intended to be purely military in character and to pertain solely to the belligerents in Korea.

ARTICLE I

MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE AND DEMILITARIZED ZONE

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

2. The Military Demarcation Line is located as indicated on the attached map (Map 1). The Military Demarcation Line is described by terrain features

and by latitude and longitude in Annex A attached hereto.

3. The Demilitarized Zone is defined by a northern and a southern boundary as indicated on the attached map (Map 1). The northern boundary is described by latitude and longitude in Annex B attached hereto. The southern boundary is described by latitude and longitude in Annex C attached hereto.

4. The Military Demarcation Line shall be plainly marked as directed by the Military Armistice Commission hereinafter established. The Commanders of the opposing sides shall have suitable markers erected along the boundary between the Demilitarized Zone and their respective areas. The Military Armistice Commission shall supervise the erection of all markers placed along the Military Demarcation Line and along the boundaries of the Demilitarized Zone.

5. The waters of the Han River Estuary shall be open to civil shipping of both sides wherever one bank is controlled by one side and the other bank is controlled by the other side. The Military Armistice Commission shall prescribe rules for the shipping in that part of the Han River Estuary indicated on the attached map (Map 2). Civil shipping of each side shall have unrestricted access to the land under the military control of that side.

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

7. No person, military or civilian, shall be permitted to cross the Military Demarcation Line unless specifically authorized to do so by the Military Armistice Commission.

8. No person, military or civilian, in the Demilitarized Zone shall be permitted to enter the territory under the military control of either side unless specifically authorized to do so by the Commander into whose territory entry is sought.

9. No person, military or civilian, shall be permitted to enter the Demilitarized Zone except persons concerned with the conduct of civil administration and relief and persons specifically authorized to enter by the Military Armistice Commission.

10. Civil administration and relief in that part of the Demilitarized Zone which is north of the Military Demarcation Line shall be the joint responsibility of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers; and civil administration and relief in that part of the Demilitarized Zone which is south of the Military Demarcation Line shall be the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. The number of persons, military or civilian, from each side who are permitted to enter the Demilitarized Zone for the conduct of civil administration and relief shall be as determined by the respective Commanders, but in no case shall the total number authorized by either side exceed one thousand (1,000) persons at any one time. The number of civil police and the arms to be carried by them shall be as prescribed by the Military Armistice

Commission. Other personnel shall not carry arms unless specifically authorized to do so by the Military Armistice Commission.

11. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prevent the complete freedom of movement to, from, and within the Demilitarized Zone by the Military Armistice Commission, its assistants, its Joint Observer Teams with their assistants, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission hereinafter established, its assistants, its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams with their assistants, and of any other persons, materials, and equipment specifically authorized to enter the Demilitarized Zone by the Military Armistice Commission. Convenience of movement shall be permitted through the territory under the military control of either side over any route necessary to move between points within the Demilitarized Zone where such points are not connected by roads lying completely within the Demilitarized Zone.

ARTICLE II

CONCRETE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CEASE-FIRE AND ARMISTICE

A. GENERAL

12. The Commanders of the opposing sides shall order and enforce a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces under their control, including all units and personnel of the ground, naval, and air forces, effective twelve (12) hours after this Armistice Agreement is signed. (See paragraph 63 hereof for effective date and hour of the remaining provisions of this Armistice Agreement.)

13. In order to insure the stability of the military armistice so as to facilitate the attainment of a peaceful settlement through the holding by both sides of a political conference of a higher level, the Commanders of the opposing sides shall:

a. Within seventy-two (72) hours after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, withdraw all of their military forces, supplies, and equipment from and destroy all fortifications in the Demilitarized Zone except as provided herein. All demolitions, minefields, wire entanglements, and other hazards to the safe movement of personnel of the Military Armistice Commission or its Joint Observer Teams, known to exist within the Demilitarized Zone after the withdrawal of military forces therefrom, shall be reported to the Military Armistice Commission by the Commander of the side whose forces emplaced such hazards. All such hazards shall be removed from the Demilitarized Zone as directed by and under the supervision of the Military Armistice Commission. Thereafter, except for such units of a police nature as may be specifically requested by the Military Armistice Commission and agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides, and except for personnel authorized under paragraphs 10 and 11 hereof, no personnel of either side shall be permitted to enter the Demilitarized Zone.

b. Within five (5) days after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, withdraw all of

their military forces, supplies, and equipment from the rear and the coastal islands and waters of Korea of the other side. If such military forces are not withdrawn within the stated time limit, and there is no mutually agreed and valid reason for the delay, the other side shall have the right to take any action which it deems necessary for the maintenance of security and order. The term "coastal islands," as used above, refers to those islands which, though occupied by one side at the time when this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, were controlled by the other side on 24 June, 1950; provided, however, that all the islands lying to the north and west of the provincial boundary line between HWANGHAE-DO and KYONGGI-DO shall be under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, except the island groups of PAENGYONG-DO (37° 58'N, 124° 40'E), TAECHONG-DO (37° 50'N, 124° 42'E), SOCHONG-DO (37° 46'N, 124° 46'E), YONPYONG-DO (37° 38'N, 125° 40'E), and U-DO (37° 36'N, 125° 58'E) which shall remain under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. All the islands on the west coast of Korea lying south of the above-mentioned boundary line shall remain under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. (See Map 3.)

c. Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel; provided, however, that the rotation of units and personnel, the arrival in Korea of personnel on a temporary duty basis, and the return to Korea of personnel after short periods of leave or temporary duty outside of Korea shall be permitted within the scope prescribed below. "Rotation" is defined as the replacement of units or personnel by other units or personnel who are commencing a tour of duty in Korea. Rotation personnel shall be introduced into Korea only through the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof. Rotation shall be conducted on a man-for-man basis; provided, however, that no more than thirty-five thousand (35,000) persons in the military service shall be admitted into Korea by either side in any calendar month under the rotation policy. No military personnel of either side shall be introduced into Korea if the introduction of such personnel will cause the aggregate of the military personnel of that side admitted into Korea since the effective date of this Armistice Agreement to exceed the cumulative total of the military personnel of that side who have departed from Korea since that date. Reports concerning arrivals in and departures from Korea of military personnel shall be made daily to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; such reports shall include places of arrival and departure and the number of persons arriving at or departing from each such place. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, through its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, shall conduct supervision and inspection of the rotation of units and personnel authorized above, at the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof.

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 ammunition shall be introduced into Korea only through the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof. In order to justify the requirement for combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition to be introduced into Korea for replacement purposes, reports concerning every incoming shipment of these items shall be made to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; such reports shall include statements regarding the disposition of the items being replaced. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, through its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, shall conduct supervision and inspection of the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition authorized above, at the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof.

e. Insure that personnel of their respective commands who violate any of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement are adequately punished.

f. In those cases where places of burial are a matter of record and graves are actually found to exist, permit graves registration personnel of the other side to enter, within a definite time limit after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, the territory of Korea under their military control, for the purpose of proceeding to such graves to recover and evacuate the bodies of the deceased military personnel of that side, including deceased prisoners of war. The specific procedures and the time limit for the performance of the above task shall be determined by the Military Armistice Commission. The Commanders of the opposing sides shall furnish to the other side all available information pertaining to the places of burial of the deceased military personnel of the other side.

g. Afford full protection and all possible assistance and cooperation to the Military Armistice Commission, its Joint Observer Teams, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, in the carrying out of their functions and responsibilities hereinafter assigned; and accord to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and to its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, full convenience of movement between the headquarters of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof over main lines of communication agreed upon by both sides (Map 4), and between the headquarters of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the places where violations of this Armistice Agreement have been reported to have occurred. In order to prevent unnecessary delays, the use of alternate routes and means of transportation will be permitted whenever the main lines of communication are closed or impassable.

h. Provide such logistic support, including communications and transportation facilities, as may be required by the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and their Teams.

i. Jointly construct, operate, and maintain a suitable airfield at the site of the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission, for such uses as the Commission may determine.

14. This Armistice Agreement shall apply to all opposing ground forces under the military control of either side, which ground forces shall respect the Demilitarized Zone and the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side.

15. This Armistice Agreement shall apply to all opposing naval forces, which naval forces shall respect the waters contiguous to the Demilitarized Zone and to the land area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side, and shall not engage in blockade of any kind of Korea.

16. This Armistice Agreement shall apply to all opposing air forces, which air forces shall respect the air space over the Demilitarized Zone and over the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side, and over the waters contiguous to both.

17. Responsibility for compliance with and enforcement of the terms and provisions of this Armistice Agreement is that of the signatories hereto and their successors in command. The Commanders of the opposing sides shall establish within their respective commands all measures and procedures necessary to insure complete compliance with all of the provisions hereof by all elements of their commands. They shall actively cooperate with one another and with the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in requiring observance of both the letter and the spirit of all of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement.

18. The costs of the operations of the Military Armistice Commission and of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and of their Teams shall be shared equally by the two opposing sides.

B. MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

1. COMPOSITION

19. A Military Armistice Commission is hereby established.

20. The Military Armistice Commission shall be composed of ten (10) senior officers, five (5) of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and five (5) of whom shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. Of the ten members, three (3) from each side shall be of general or flag rank. The two (2) remaining members on each side may be major generals, brigadier generals, colonels, or their equivalents.

21. Members of the Military Armistice Commission shall be permitted to use staff assistants as required.

22. The Military Armistice Commission shall be provided with the necessary administrative personnel to establish a Secretariat charged with assisting the Commission by performing record-keeping, secretarial, interpreting, and such other functions as the Commission may assign to it. Each side shall appoint to the Secretariat a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary and the clerical and specialized personnel required to assist the Secretariat. Records shall be kept in Korean, Chinese, and English, all of which shall be equally authentic.

23. a. The Military Armistice Commission shall be initially provided with and assisted by ten (10) Joint Observer Teams, which number may be reduced by agreement of the senior members of both sides on the Military Armistice Commission.

b. Each Joint Observer Team shall be composed of not less than four (4) nor more than six (6) officers of field grade, half of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and half of whom shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. Additional personnel such as drivers, clerks, and interpreters shall be furnished by each side as required for the functioning of the Joint Observer Teams.

2. FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITY

24. The general mission of the Military Armistice Commission shall be to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement.

25. The Military Armistice Commission shall:

a. Locate its headquarters in the vicinity of PANMUNJOM (37° 57'29" N, 126° 40'00"E). The Military Armistice Commission may re-locate its headquarters at another point within the Demilitarized Zone by agreement of the senior members of both sides on the Commission.

b. Operate as a joint organization without a chairman.

c. Adopt such rules of procedure as it may, from time to time, deem necessary.

d. Supervise the carrying out of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement pertaining to the Demilitarized Zone and to the Han River Estuary.

e. Direct the operations of the Joint Observer Teams.

f. Settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement.

g. Transmit immediately to the Commanders of the opposing sides all reports of investigations of violations of this Armistice Agreement and all other reports and records of proceedings received from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

h. Give general supervision and direction to the activities of the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War and the Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians, hereinafter established.

i. Act as an intermediary in transmitting communications between the Commanders of the opposing sides; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not be construed to preclude the Commanders of both sides from communicating with each other by any other means which they may desire to employ.

j. Provide credentials and distinctive insignia for its staff and its Joint Observer Teams, and a distinctive marking for all vehicles, aircraft, and vessels, used in the performance of its mission.

26. The mission of the Joint Observer Teams shall be to assist the Military Armistice Commission in supervising the carrying out of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement pertaining to the Demilitarized Zone and to the Han River Estuary.

27. The Military Armistice Commission, or the senior member of either side thereof, is authorized to dispatch Joint Observer Teams to investigate violations of this Armistice Agreement reported to have occurred in the Demilitarized Zone or in the Han River Estuary; provided, however, that not more than one half of the Joint Observer Teams which have not been dispatched by the Military Armistice Commission may be dispatched at any one time by the senior member of either side on the Commission.

28. The Military Armistice Commission, or the senior member of either side thereof, is authorized to request the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to conduct special observations and inspections at places outside the Demilitarized Zone where violations of this Armistice Agreement have been reported to have occurred.

29. When the Military Armistice Commission determines that a violation of this Armistice Agreement has occurred, it shall immediately report such violation to the Commanders of the opposing sides.

30. When the Military Armistice Commission determines that a violation of this Armistice Agreement has been corrected to its satisfaction, it shall so report to the Commanders of the opposing sides.

3. GENERAL

31. The Military Armistice Commission shall meet daily. Recesses of not to exceed seven (7) days may be agreed upon by the senior members of both sides; provided that such recesses may be terminated on twenty-four (24) hours' notice by the senior member of either side.

32. Copies of the record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Military Armistice Commission shall be forwarded to the Commanders of the opposing sides as soon as possible after each meeting.

33. The Joint Observer Teams shall make periodic reports to the Military Armistice Commission as required by the Commission and, in addition, shall make such special reports as may be deemed necessary by them, or as may be required by the Commission.

34. The Military Armistice Commission shall maintain duplicate files of the reports and records of proceedings required by this Armistice Agreement. The Commission is authorized to maintain duplicate files of such other reports, records, etc., as may be necessary in the conduct of its business. Upon eventual dissolution of the Commission, one set of the above files shall be turned over to each side.

35. The Military Armistice Commission may make recommendations to the Commanders of the opposing sides with respect to amendments or additions to this Armistice Agreement. Such recommended changes should generally be those designed to insure a more effective armistice.

C. NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

1. COMPOSITION

36. A Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is hereby established.

37. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be composed of four (4) senior officers, two (2) of whom shall be appointed by neutral nations nominated jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, namely, POLAND and CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and two (2) of whom shall be appointed by neutral nations nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, namely, SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND. The term "neutral nations" as herein used is defined as those nations whose combatant forces have not participated in the hostilities in Korea. Members appointed to the Commission may be from the armed forces of the appointing nations. Each member shall designate an alternate member to attend those meetings which for any reason the principal member is unable to attend. Such alternate members shall be of the same nationality as their principals. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may take action whenever the number of members present from the neutral nations nominated by one side is equal to the number of members present from the neutral nations nominated by the other side.

38. Members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be permitted to use staff assistants furnished by the neutral nations as required. These staff assistants may be appointed as alternate members of the Commission.

39. The neutral nations shall be requested to furnish the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with the necessary administrative personnel to establish a Secretariat charged with assisting the Commission by performing necessary record-keeping, secretarial, interpreting, and such other functions as the Commission may assign to it.

40. a. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be initially provided with, and assisted by, twenty (20) Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, which number may be reduced by agreement of the senior members of both sides on the Military Armistice Commission. The Neutral Nations Inspection

Teams shall be responsible to, shall report to, and shall be subject to the direction of, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission only.

b. Each Neutral Nations Inspection Team shall be composed of not less than four (4) officers, preferably of field grade, half of whom shall be from the neutral nations nominated jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and half of whom shall be from the neutral nations nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. Members appointed to the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams may be from the armed forces of the appointing nations. In order to facilitate the functioning of the Teams, sub-teams composed of not less than two (2) members, one of whom shall be from a neutral nation nominated jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and one of whom shall be from a neutral nation nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, may be formed as circumstances require. Additional personnel such as drivers, clerks, interpreters, and communications personnel, and such equipment as may be required by the Teams to perform their missions, shall be furnished by the Commander of each side, as required, in the Demilitarized Zone and in the territory under his military control. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may provide itself and the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, with such of the above personnel and equipment of its own as it may desire; provided, however, that such personnel shall be personnel of the same neutral nations of which the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is composed.

2. FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITY

41. The mission of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be to carry out the functions of supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation, as stipulated in sub-paragraphs 13c and 13d and paragraph 28 hereof, and to report the results of such supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation to the Military Armistice Commission.

42. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall:

a. Locate its headquarters in proximity to the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission.

b. Adopt such rules of procedure as it may, from time to time, deem necessary.

c. Conduct, through its members and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, the supervision and inspection provided for in sub-paragraphs 13c and 13d of this Armistice Agreement at the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof, and the special observations and inspections provided for in paragraph 28 hereof at those places where violations of this Armistice Agreement have been reported to have occurred. The inspection of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be such as

to enable them to properly insure that reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition are not being introduced into Korea; but this shall not be construed as authorizing inspections or examinations of any secret designs or characteristics of any combat aircraft, armored vehicle, weapon, or ammunition.

d. Direct and supervise the operations of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams.

e. Station five (5) Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof located in the territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers; and five (5) Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at the ports of entry enumerated in paragraph 43 hereof located in the territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command; and establish initially ten (10) mobile Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in reserve, stationed in the general vicinity of the headquarters of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which number may be reduced by agreement of the senior members of both sides on the Military Armistice Commission. Not more than half of the mobile Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be dispatched at any one time in accordance with requests of the senior member of either side on the Military Armistice Commission.

f. Subject to the provisions of the preceding sub-paragraph, conduct without delay investigations of reported violations of this Armistice Agreement, including such investigations of reported violations of this Armistice Agreement as may be requested by the Military Armistice Commission or by the senior member of either side on the Commission.

g. Provide credentials and distinctive insignia for its staff and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, and a distinctive marking for all vehicles, aircraft, and vessels, used in the performance of its mission.

43. Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be stationed at the following ports of entry:

Territory under the military control of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers

SINUIJU	(40°06'N, 124°24'E)
CHONGJIN	(41°46'N, 129°49'E)
HUNGNAM	(39°50'N, 127°37'E)
MANPO	(41°09'N, 126°18'E)
SINANJU	(39°36'N, 125°36'E)

Territory under the military control of the United Nations Command

INCHON	(37°28'N, 126°38'E)
TAEGU	(35°52'N, 128°36'E)
PUSAN	(35°06'N, 129°02'E)
KANGNUNG	(37°45'N, 128°54'E)
KUNSAN	(35°59'N, 126°43'E)

These Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be accorded full convenience of movement within the areas and over the routes of communication set forth on the attached map (Map 5).

3. GENERAL

44. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall meet daily. Recesses of not to exceed seven (7) days may be agreed upon by the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; provided that such recesses may be terminated on twenty-four (24) hours' notice by any member.

45. Copies of the record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be forwarded to the Military Armistice Commission as soon as possible after each meeting. Records shall be kept in Korean, Chinese, and English.

46. The Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall make periodic reports concerning the results of their supervision, observations, inspections and investigations to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as required by the Commission and, in addition, shall make such special reports as may be deemed necessary by them, or as may be required by the Commission. Reports shall be submitted by the Team as a whole, but may also be submitted by one or more individual members thereof; provided that the reports submitted by one or more individual members thereof shall be considered as informational only.

47. Copies of the reports made by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be forwarded to the Military Armistice Commission by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission without delay and in the language in which received. They shall not be delayed by the process of translation or evaluation. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall evaluate such reports at the earliest practicable time and shall forward their findings to the Military Armistice Commission as a matter of priority. The Military Armistice Commission shall not take final action with regard to any such report until the evaluation thereof has been received from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and of its Teams shall be subject to appearance before the Military Armistice Commission, at the request of the senior member of either side on the Military Armistice Commission, for clarification of any report submitted.

48. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall maintain duplicate files of the reports and records of proceedings required by this Armistice Agreement. The Commission is authorized to maintain duplicate files of such other reports, records, etc., as may be necessary in the conduct of its business. Upon eventual dissolution of the Commission, one set of the above files shall be turned over to each side.

49. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may make recommendations to the Military

Armistice Commission with respect to amendments or additions to this Armistice Agreement. Such recommended changes should generally be those designed to insure a more effective armistice.

50. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, or any member thereof, shall be authorized to communicate with any member of the Military Armistice Commission.

ARTICLE III

ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO PRISONERS OF WAR

51. All prisoners of war held in the custody of each side at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective shall be released and repatriated as soon as possible. The release and repatriation of such prisoners of war shall be effected in conformity with lists which have been exchanged and have been checked by the respective sides prior to the signing of this Armistice Agreement. (So that there may be no misunderstanding owing to the equal use of three languages, the act of delivery of a prisoner of war by one side to the other side shall, for the purposes of this Armistice Agreement, be called "송환" (SONG HWAN) in Korean, "遣返" (CH'ÏEN FAN) in Chinese, and "repatriation" in English, notwithstanding the nationality or place of residence of such prisoner of war.)

52. Each side insures that it will not employ in acts of war in the Korean conflict any prisoner of war released and repatriated incident to the coming into effect of this Armistice Agreement.

53. Seriously sick and seriously injured prisoners of war shall be repatriated with priority. Insofar as possible, there shall be captured medical personnel repatriated concurrently with the seriously sick and seriously injured prisoners of war, so as to provide medical care and attendance en route.

54. The repatriation of all of the prisoners of war required by paragraph 51 hereof shall be completed within a time limit of two (2) months after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective. Within this time limit each side undertakes to complete the repatriation of all of the prisoners of war in its custody at the earliest practicable time.

55. PANMUNJOM is designated as the place where prisoners of war will be delivered and received by both sides. Additional place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war in the Demilitarized Zone may be designated, if necessary, by the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

56. a. A Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War is hereby established. It shall be composed of six (6) officers of field grade, three (3) of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and three (3) of whom shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. This

Committee shall, under the general supervision and direction of the Military Armistice Commission, be responsible for coordinating the specific plans of both sides for the repatriation of prisoners of war and for supervising the execution by both sides of all of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement relating to the repatriation of prisoners of war. It shall be the duty of this Committee to coordinate the timing of the arrival of prisoners of war at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war from the prisoner of war camps of both sides; to make, when necessary, such special arrangements as may be required with regard to the transportation and welfare of seriously sick and seriously injured prisoners of war; to coordinate the work of the joint Red Cross teams, established in paragraph 57 hereof, in assisting in the repatriation of prisoners of war; to supervise the implementation of the arrangements for the actual repatriation of prisoners of war stipulated in paragraphs 53 and 54 hereof; to select, when necessary, additional place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war; to arrange for security at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war; and to carry out such other related functions as are required for the repatriation of prisoners of war.

b. When unable to reach agreement on any matter relating to its responsibilities, the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War shall immediately refer such matter to the Military Armistice Commission for decision. The Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War shall maintain its headquarters in proximity to the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission.

c. The Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War shall be dissolved by the Military Armistice Commission upon completion of the program of repatriation of prisoners of war.

57. a. Immediately after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, joint Red Cross teams composed of representatives of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and representatives of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China on the one hand, and representatives of the national Red Cross societies of the countries contributing forces to the United Nations Command on the other hand, shall be established. The joint Red Cross teams shall assist in the execution by both sides of those provisions of this Armistice Agreement relating to the repatriation of prisoners of war by the performance of such humanitarian services as are necessary and desirable for the welfare of the prisoners of war. To accomplish this task, the joint Red Cross teams shall provide assistance in the delivering and receiving of prisoners of war by both sides at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war, and shall visit the prisoner of war camps of both sides to comfort the prisoners of war and to bring in and distribute gift articles for the comfort and welfare of the prisoners of war. The joint Red Cross teams may provide services to prisoners of war while en route from prisoner of war camps to the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war.

b. The joint Red Cross teams shall be organized as set forth below:

(1) One team shall be composed of twenty (20) members, namely, ten (10) representatives from the national Red Cross societies of each side, to assist in the delivering and receiving of prisoners of war by both sides at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. The chairmanship of this team shall alternate daily between representatives from the Red Cross societies of the two sides. The work and services of this team shall be coordinated by the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

(2) One team shall be composed of sixty (60) members, namely, thirty (30) representatives from the national Red Cross societies of each side, to visit the prisoner of war camps under the administration of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers. This team may provide services to prisoners of war while en route from the prisoner of war camps to the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. A representative of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China shall serve as chairman of this team.

(3) One team shall be composed of sixty (60) members, namely, thirty (30) representatives from the national Red Cross societies of each side, to visit the prisoner of war camps under the administration of the United Nations Command. This team may provide services to prisoners of war while en route from the prisoner of war camps to the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. A representative of a Red Cross society of a nation contributing forces to the United Nations Command shall serve as chairman of this team.

(4) In order to facilitate the functioning of each joint Red Cross team, sub-teams composed of not less than two (2) members from the team, with an equal number of representatives from each side, may be formed as circumstances require.

(5) Additional personnel such as drivers, clerks, and interpreters, and such equipment as may be required by the joint Red Cross teams to perform their missions, shall be furnished by the Commander of each side to the team operating in the territory under his military control.

(6) Whenever jointly agreed upon by the representatives of both sides on any joint Red Cross team, the size of such team may be increased or decreased, subject to confirmation by the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

c. The Commander of each side shall cooperate fully with the joint Red Cross teams in the performance of their functions, and undertakes to insure the security of the personnel of the joint Red Cross team in the area under his military control. The Commander of each side shall provide such logistic, administrative, and communications facilities as may

be required by the team operating in territory under his military control.

d. The joint Red Cross teams shall be dissolved upon completion of the program of repatriation of prisoners of war.

58. a. The Commander of each side shall furnish to the Commander of the other side as soon as practicable, but not later than ten (10) days after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, the following information concerning prisoners of war:

(1) Complete data pertaining to the prisoners of war newly added and those who escaped since the effective date of the data last exchanged.

(2) Insofar as practicable, information regarding name, nationality, rank, and other identification data, date and cause of death, and place of burial, of those prisoners of war who died while in his custody.

b. If any prisoners of war are newly added or escape or die after the effective date of the supplementary information specified above, the detaining side shall furnish to the other side, through the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War, the data pertaining thereto in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph "a" hereof. Such data shall be furnished at ten-day intervals until the completion of the program of delivery and reception of prisoners of war.

c. Any escaped prisoner of war who returns to the custody of the detaining side after the completion of the program of delivery and reception of prisoners of war shall be delivered to the Military Armistice Commission for disposition.

59. a. All civilians who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and who, on 24 June 1950, resided north of the Military Demarcation Line established in this Armistice Agreement shall, if they desire to return home, be permitted and assisted by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, to return to the area north of the Military Demarcation Line; and all civilians who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and who, on 24 June 1950, resided south of the Military Demarcation Line established in this Armistice Agreement shall, if they desire to return home, be permitted and assisted by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers to return to the area south of the Military Demarcation Line. The Commander of each side shall be responsible for publicizing widely throughout territory under his military control the content of the provisions of this subparagraph, and for calling upon the appropriate civil authorities to give necessary guidance and assistance to all such civilians who desire to return home.

b. All civilians of foreign nationality who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers shall, if they desire to proceed to territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, be permitted and assisted to do so; all civilians of foreign nationality who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, shall, if they desire to proceed to territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, be permitted and assisted to do so. The Commander of each side shall be responsible for publicizing widely throughout the territory under his military control the content of the provisions of this subparagraph, and for calling upon the appropriate civil authorities to give necessary guidance and assistance to all such civilians of foreign nationality who desire to proceed to territory under the military control of the Commander of the other side.

c. Measures to assist in the return of civilians provided for in sub-paragraph "a" hereof and the movement of civilians provided for in sub-paragraph "b" hereof shall be commenced by both sides as soon as possible after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective.

d. (1) A Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians is hereby established. It shall be composed of four (4) officers of field grade, two (2) of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and two (2) of whom shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. This Committee shall, under the general supervision and direction of the Military Armistice Commission, be responsible for coordinating the specific plans of both sides of assistance to the return of the above-mentioned civilians, and for supervising the execution by both sides of all of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement relating to the return of the above-mentioned civilians. It shall be the duty of this Committee to make necessary arrangements, including those of transportation, for expediting and coordinating the movement of the above-mentioned civilians; to select the crossing point(s) through which the above-mentioned civilians will cross the Military Demarcation Line; to arrange for security at the crossing point(s); and to carry out such other functions as are required to accomplish the return of the above-mentioned civilians.

(2) When unable to reach agreement on any matter relating to its responsibilities, the Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians shall immediately refer such matter to the Military Armistice Commission for decision. The Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians shall maintain its headquarters in proximity to the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission.

(3) The Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians shall be dissolved by the Military Armistice Commission upon fulfillment of its mission.

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.

ARTICLE V

MISCELLANEOUS

61. Amendments and additions to this Armistice Agreement must be mutually agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides.

62. The articles and paragraphs of this Armistice Agreement shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appro-

priate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides.

63. All of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement, other than paragraph 12, shall become effective at _____ hours on _____ 1952.

Done at Panmunjom, Korea, at _____ hours on the _____ day of _____ 1952, in Korean, Chinese, and English, all texts being equally authentic.

MARK W. CLARK,
General, United States Army Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command

PENG TEH-HUAI,
Commander, Chinese People's Volunteers

KIM IL SUNG,
Supreme Commander, Korean People's Army

PRESENT

WILLIAM K. HARRISON, Jr.,
Major General, United States Army
Senior Delegate, United Nations Command Delegation

NAM IL,
General, Korean People's Army
Senior Delegate,
Delegation of the Korean People's Army
and the Chinese People's Volunteers

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