

68 Years Ago Sunday

Before and after every June 25, a farce takes place in the US and south Korea for shifting to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the responsibility for the outbreak of the Korean war (1950-1953). Who should be blamed for the outbreak of the war?

Japanese book *Korean War* reads:

MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the US Army Forces in the Pacific, testified at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in May 1951 about the outbreak of the Korean war to the effect that north Korean army was deployed far away from the 38th Parallel—deployment for defence, not for attack.

A staff officer of the 17th Regiment of the south Korean army said:

Though it was Saturday, officers were not allowed to go out but be on full alert on June 24, 1950, and at dawn on June 25, we were given a secret order to launch military actions against north Korea across the 38th Parallel.

Roberts, chief of the American Military Advisory Group in south Korea, said:

Why did we choose 25th? There was a careful consideration. June 25 was Sunday. The US and south Korea are both Christian countries which regard Sunday as the Sabbath day. Nobody would believe that we ignited a war on Sunday. In other words, we did so to make people believe that we did not ignite the war.

At that time, the US set out three major goals of military strategy for gaining supremacy in the whole world. The main thing here was to ignite a war to suppress the socialist countries by force of arms, the major target being the USSR. However, the military capability of the US was not fully prepared to defeat the USSR. In order to defeat the USSR after igniting a third world war, the US had to invest a colossal amount of money on manufacturing military hardware for rearming itself and its allied forces.

The US ignited the Korean war to make an excuse and provide conditions for rearming itself and its allied forces.

William Taylor, deputy director of the American Centre for Strategic and International Studies, in a book he co-authored with a vice-chairman of its board of directors, wrote:

Capitalizing the Korean war, Truman succeeded in expanding military expenditure from USD 13 billion in the fiscal year of 1950 to 50.4 billion in the fiscal year of 1953 and was able to force other NATO countries to extensively increase military expenditure; In other words, the Korean war made it possible for the US to rearm itself.

The economic crisis that hit the US in the late 1940s was catastrophic. Owing to the economic depression in the end of 1948, prices nosedived and investment on businesses decreased rapidly, resulting in the bankruptcy of about 4 000 companies in the first half of 1949.

The American monopoly capitalists demanded the Truman administration prepare a new, great needle to inject a fresh life on the economy.

Van Fleet, commander of the 8th Army on the Korean front, said that the Korean war was a blessing for the US.

During the war, the US applied a new method of unleashing a war, a “neocolonialist” method of aggression: it incited its south Korean puppet clique to ignite the war and engaged in it for “police” actions in the name of the UN.

After Korea’s liberation from the Japanese military occupation, the US carried Syngman Rhee from the US to south Korea by its military plane and had him occupy a room next to that of Hodge, commander of the US forces in south Korea. Having made him president of south Korea, it rescued him by giving military and economic assistance whenever his regime faced the danger of collapse.

Having maintained his regime under the protection of the US, Syngman Rhee grew bold enough to ignite a war on the order of Truman.

On the eve of the Korean war, the US schemed to evade the responsibility for the outbreak of the war.

President Truman went to his country retreat in Missouri and Secretary of State Acheson, to his plantation in Maryland. Meanwhile, Dulles in Tokyo went to Kyoto, Japan, for weekend, and the Secretary of the Army and Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, were attending a dinner party arranged by a family in Georgetown.

On June 25, 1950, the Korean war broke out. Soon after the outbreak of the war, the US, despite opposition by some countries, called a meeting of the UN Security Council and forced the UNSC to adopt its draft resolution as Resolution 82, insisting that the documents it had submitted, including the report by the US ambassador in south Korea Muccio, were “legal grounds,” documents which made it a fait accompli that north Korea had launched an armed attack.

The Korean war ignited by the US brought to the Korean people immeasurable pain and losses and destroyed global peace.