

D. 북한정세 및 통일외교

1960~1964

필름번호	D-0002
촬영연월일	1994. 12.

(별지 제12호)

촬영증명서

필름번호
D-0002

1. 촬영목록

입력번호	분류번호	문서철명	화일번호	후래입번호
869	725.1 AG	북한의 알제리 침투, 1964	01	0005
870	725.1 AV	북한의 오스트리아 침투, 1960-61	02	0017
871	725.1 BR	북한의 브라질 침투, 1962-63	03	0030
872	725.1 BX/GN	북한의 가나 및 다로메이 [베냉] 침투, 1964	04	0007
873	725.1 CA	북한의 캄보디아 침투, 1962-64	05	0182
874	725.1 CC	북한-콩고 외교관계 수립, 1964. 12. 24	06	0052
875	725.1 EG	북한의 동열 아랍공화국 침투, 1963-64	07	0123
876	725.1 FN	북한의 핀란드 침투, 1964	08	0027
877	725.1 IN	북한의 인도네시아 침투, 1962-64	09	0022
878	725.1 JA	북한의 일본 침투, 1963-64	10	0035
879	725.1 KE	북한의 케냐 침투, 1963-64	11	0126

2. 촬영조건

촬영기형	CANON T100	속소율	24X
사용필름	KODAK	총프레임수	875
필름규격	16mm	촬영형태	Simplex
비고	(N) P.		
촬영년월일: 1974. 12.		촬영자: 노학수	

입헌번호	분류번호	문서철명	와입번호	후대입번호
880	725.1 MR	북한의 모리타니 침투, 1964	12	0005
881	725.1 SD	북한의 스웨덴 침투, 1960	13	0011
882	725.1 UY	북한의 우루과이 침투, 1963-64	14	0082
883	725.2 cu	북한. 쿠바 관계, 1960-62	15	0013
884	725.31 XA	북한 친선사절단 아프리카 순방, 1964.3.25-[4.12]	16	0014
885	725.9	북한 일반, 1960-61	17	0035
886	726.31	국제적십자사를 통한 남북한 적십회원의 건, 1960-62	18	0081
		* <남북연락처> 남측수신문지 <생물연구소> 감시본 전		867
			부외도	28
			제1	895
		<권 18 권>		

국제적십자사를 통한 남북한
소식 교환의 건, 1960-62

수령 수량 비고	726. 31
수령 수량 비고	886

색·인·록·록

분류번호	등록번호	생산과	생산년도	필름번호		화 일 번호	구레임번호		
				주제	번호		시	각	글
1726.31 1960-62	886	특수지역과/ 국제화과	1962	D -	0002	18	0001 ~ 0081		

기능명칭 : 국제적십자사를 통한 남북한 소식 교환의 건, 1960-62

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분류번호	726.31 1960-62	등록번호	886	보존기간	영구
기능명칭	국제적십자사를 통한 남북간 소식교환의 건, 1960-62				
생산과	특수지역과/국제기구과	생산년도	1962		
		M/F No.			

180000
[REPRESENTATION] WAS MADE TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND JAPAN RED CROSS

DEPORTATION OF KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

1. Today, a great number of former Korean residents in Japan who have been sent to the northern part of Korea are writing to their relatives and acquaintances in Japan lest they should consider any such plan to be sent to the north. Their obvious misery and the inhumane conditions under which they are now placed in the north have been irrefutably evidenced by such expressed wishes of the deported as well as their successive attempts to escape from the Communist shackles as indicated in the case of Kim Kyu Ha's attempted asylum in Phnom Penh. In view of the above, it is quite clear that the cause of humanitarianism as espoused by the Japanese side is being made a mockery of in this case.

2. Incidentally, continuation of the deportation adversely affects the peace and security of Asia as well as that of Korea and also of Japan herself, for such acts, in fact, lead to the strengthening of the war potential of the aggressive north Korean puppet regime in terms of manpower-military and industrial, and is contributing to the infiltration into the Republic of Korea of the north Korean agents and military elements, which are conspicuously on the rapid rise recently.

3. So far some U.S. \$278,000 (100 million yen) worth of goods and equipment have been shipped to northern part of Korea for each vessel used for the deportation scheme. Accordingly, the Japanese goods and equipment valued at around U.S. \$43 million (15.4 billion yen) had been

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shipped by November 12, 1967 when the so-called Calcutta Agreement was expired. Moreover, such valuable and strategic equipment as electric computers which are in no way considered to be part of regular accompanied items are included. Along with these goods, skilled technicians are being sent to north Korea. As demonstrated by the recent incident in which a Foreign Service Officer of the Japanese Government was proven to be engaged in espionage activities, it has now become evident that the north Korean regime is making use of the deportation scheme for sheer political and military purposes.

4. The move on the part of Japan to carry on the deportation runs counter to the spirit of the Treaty on Basic Relations between the two countries and at the same time would tend to undermine the sound development of friendly relations between the two peoples based on sincerity and trust, at the time when the relations have begun to improve following the normalization of relations between the two countries.

5. Now that it is becoming clear beyond any shadow of doubt that those former Korean residents in Japan are placed in most inhumane conditions in north Korea and many of them are making desperate attempts to escape from that part of Korea, the Japanese side should put an immediate end to the deportation scheme and should see to it that no more Koreans in Japan are sent to the Communist slavery in north Korea, if it should ever seek to abide by the cause of humanitarianism, and honor its repeated commitments to end such deportation especially

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confirmed in the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the First Korea-Japan Ministerial Conference last August.

At any rate, we call upon the Japanese side to stop the deportation forthwith, both in name and truth, and abandon any further schemes to continue such deportation under any pretense, no matter whether or not it is conducted under the guise of "disposition of residuals" arising from the termination of the so-called Calcutta Agreement.

DEPORTATION OF KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

1. The Committee has intervened in the deportation scheme either directly or indirectly in the name of humanitarianism.

2. A total of 88,360 Koreans had been sent to north Korea by November 12, 1967, when the so-called Calcutta Agreement expired. Today, a great number of people who have been sent to the northern part of Korea are writing to their relatives and acquaintances in Japan lest they should consider any such plan to be sent to the north. Their obvious misery and the inhumane conditions under which they are now placed in the north have been irrefutably evidenced by such expressed wishes of the deported persons as well as their successive attempts to escape from the Communist shackles as indicated in the case of Kim Kyu Ha's attempted asylum in Phnom Penh. In view of the above, it is quite clear that the cause of humanitarianism as espoused by the Japanese side is being made a mockery of in this case.

3. The fact that the deportation scheme is being utilized by the north Korean puppet regime for sheer political and military purposes is once again demonstrated by the recent incident in which a Foreign Service Officer of the Japanese Government was proven to be engaged in espionage activities in collaboration with a north Korean agent.

4. Incidentally, continuation of the deportation

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adversely affects the peace and security of Asia as well as that of Korea, for such acts, in fact, lead to the strengthening of the war potential of the aggressive north Korean regime in terms of manpower, military and industrial, thus contributing to the infiltration into the Republic of Korea of the north Korean agents and military elements, which are conspicuously on the rapid rise recently.

5. The misery and hard lot of these former Korean residents in Japan who are suffering under the Communist slavery in north Korea have now apparently reached the point where it is urgent and vital to seek certain definite measures to ascertain whether they are being given humanitarian treatment and whether they desire to come to Japan again or not. We feel that it is incumbent upon the ICRC to express its tangible concern over these former residents in Japan if it should ever be faithful to the cause of humanitarianism. Thus, we believe that ICRC will do well to send a fact-finding team to the northern part of Korea to obtain firsthand information regarding their situation and their wishes for return to Japan.

6. Until such time when the results of the investigation by the ICRC team are made available, it would be only proper and logical for the humanitarian organization to do every effort to suspend, if not stop once and for all, the deportation. It should thus exercise its substantial influence upon the Japanese Government and Japan Red Cross to put an end to the latter's scheme to continue the deportation under the pretext of "disposition of residuals"

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arising from the conclusion of the so-called Calcutta Agreement.

7. At the same time, ICRC should either withdraw its officer currently assigned to Tokyo in connection with the deportation or suspend his functions at least for the time being pending the said investigation.



THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
NATIONAL RED CROSS

32-3KA NAM SAN DONG,
SEOUL, KOREA

副本

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한적 (공) 제 668 호
단기 4293 년 10 월 26 일

대한 적 십 자 사
사무총장 김 학 목

외 무 부 장 관 귀하

적십자 관계 공한사본 송정의 건

적십자 국제위원회 부위원장 주-노박사로 부터
별첨과 같은 내용의 공한을 접수한바 이문제에 관
하여 당사로서도 연구중이오나 우리정부로서도 연구
할 문제이라고 생각되와 송정하오니 참고하시고 본
건 처리에 대한 귀부의 의견을 알려주시면 크게
도움이 되겠습니다.

이상

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46/1

Park. J

(COPY)

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX ROUGE

Geneva, October 17, 1960

Dear Mr. President,

I must apologize for writing so long after my return to Geneva but I found such a lot of work waiting for me on arrival that I have been unable to do so earlier.

First of all, I should like to thank you personally and the members of your Committee and your administrative services for the kind welcome afforded to me. The few days I spent with you in Seoul were a great pleasure to me and I hope we shall keep in close contact in regard to the problems we studied together during my stay.

May I remind you that the I.C.R.C. is very anxious to receive Red Cross Message from the Chinese fishermen captured on the high seas by South Korean naval units and now living in the country? These messages would merely be giving support to the resolution adopted by the last International Conference of the Red Cross in New Delhi, which recommended the reunion of families dispersed by circumstances beyond their control. I also have in mind our discussion on the subject of the institution of an exchange of messages between the Republic of Korea and North Korea, which would enable near relatives to have news of each other, and perhaps to be reunited if the Governments finally agreed to certain changes of residence.

Finally, we are waiting to receive in Geneva the 1,000 requests for news from South Korean families concerning relatives who could be in Sakhalin Island.

I have nothing special to say in regard to the repatriation of Koreans resident in Japan who wish to return to North Korea; as you know, the I.C.R.C. has never assumed any responsibility for these changes of abode or the technical organization of the undertaking, but merely ascertains on the spot that no persons would be obliged to leave Japan against their will.

Allow me to say what an agreeable surprise it was to me to see that the two wounded North Koreans whom we visited at the United Nations Command Hospital have been authorized, at their request, to join their families.

I feel sure that under your wise guidance the Red Cross of the Republic of Korea will continue its efforts to extend still further the influence of the Red Cross throughout the world.

Again thank you for having made my visit to your country so pleasant.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Marcel Junod
Vice President

P.S. As I promised you I am sending to you under separate cover several books regarding the activities and the constitution of the so called "International Red Cross."

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THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA NATIONAL RED CROSS

Telegraph: KORCROSS

Telephone: 20186
20798

32-3KA NAM SAN DONG,
SEOUL, KOREA

한적 (공) 제 756 호
단기 4293 년 11 월 21 일

덕 한 적 십 자 사
총 재 회 두



외 무 부 장 관 귀하

ICRC 공한사본 송정의 건

별첨과 같은 공한을 접수한바 내용을 정부당국에
서도 참고하심이 좋을가 사료되와 보내드리오니 참고
하시기 바랍니다.

기

공한 D 622 b 사본 1 통 (6 매)

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COMITE INTERNATIONAL
De La
CROIX-ROUGE

Copy

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ICICR IN THE FAR EAST

1.

REPATRIATION OF KOREANS FROM JAPAN

1.

This is not a new problem for the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Already in 1955 the Japanese Red Cross had asked for its assistance in repatriating, some of the 600,000 Koreans who remained in Japan after the end of the Second World War and who wished to return to their country of origin. With very few exceptions, these former Japanese nationals, who had become foreigners with the end of Japanese domination over their home country, have not succeeded in establishing themselves in Japan. A large number of these, in fact, have been unemployed and have had to depend on public assistance. Between 1945 and 1948 the first repatriations brought about 1,400,000 Koreans from Japan to the Southern part of the country, but since the end of the Korean war there has been a further movement in favour of returning to their homes.

The division of the country and the absence of normal relations with Japan, however, seemed at first sight to be insuperable obstacles.

2.

In order to discover the views of the three Parties concerned, the ICRC sent a mission for information purposes in 1956 to Pyong-Yang, Seoul and Tokyo. Definite proposals for settling this matter were then submitted between 1956 and 1957 to the three National Red Cross Societies. Furthermore, the International Committee suggested that each of these Societies send delegates to a conference in order to resolve the problem in a way which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

The Red Cross of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) did not, however, consider that it could give effect to these proposals, since the Seoul authorities considered that they and they alone had jurisdiction over all Koreans and that in any case the question of their repatriation was not the concern of the Red Cross. The South Koreans Government has subsequently continued to maintain this attitude and has furthermore opposed all attempts which have been made to allow Korean national in Japan to proceed to North Korea.

At the beginning of 1959 all attempts at reaching a compromise with South Korea having failed, the Japanese Government decided to authorize Koreans in Japan to go to a place of their choice in their country of origin. In March of that year, representatives of the Japanese Red Cross and the Red Cross of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) took part in a conference held at the headquarters of the ICRC, in which the International Committee did not, however participate. These discussions resulted in the signing on August 13, 1959, in Calcutta, of an agreement, which defined in broad outline the way in which these two Societies could co-operate, it being in particular agreed by both, that the ICRC should be called upon to play the rôle of observer and adviser to the Japanese Red Cross.

At the request of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese Red Cross, the ICRC accordingly accepted to take part in this repatriation with the object of ensuring that Koreans were allowed the free choice of remaining in Japan or of going to South or to North Korea.

In September 1959, the Vice-President of the ICRC, Dr. M. Junod, went to Japan with the object of laying the foundation for practical co-operation between the Japanese Red Cross and the International Committee.

A handbook, entitled "Guide - Book for Mr. Returnee" (in English and in Japanese), giving a detailed description of the methods of repatriation, was distributed throughout Japan and in which Koreans were informed of the conditions of registration and of embarkation to their country of origin. This information reached the public by means of posters and through press and broadcasting channels, explaining that there was complete freedom of choice between remaining in Japan or going to North or to South Korea.

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Those wishing to leave Japan for North Korea were asked to register in anyone of the 3,655 registration centres which had been opened throughout Japan by the Japanese Red Cross. About a month before their departure individual notices were despatched to Koreans who had registered, who were then taken in special trains to Niigata on the West coast.

Those who had decided to leave together with their families were assembled for 48 hours in a Japanese Red Cross centre in that port. In a room set apart for the purpose, each of these Koreans was reminded, in front of the delegate of the ICRC and of an interpreter, but without any other witness being present, that he was completely free to choose between returning to North or to South Korea or remaining in Japan. It was in fact impressed on each one, that at any moment until the very eve of his embarkation he could reconsider his decision and could cancel his registration, should he declare his preference for remaining in Japan. A certain number of Koreans availed themselves of this and as soon as they had declared their intentions to that effect, were immediately returned to their place of domicile in Japan. On the following day, those who had kept their original decision embarked on board ships which had been chartered by the Red Cross of North Korea. That Society assisted them during the voyage and dealt with the problem of their resettlement on arrival in Chom-Jin.

5.

From December 1959, to the end of September 1960, 40,000 Koreans left Japan for North Korea in this way at the rate of nearly 1,000 a week.

The delegates of the ICRC made a special point from the very beginning of the action of making known to the Japanese Red Cross the observations they had made during their visits to the various registration centres. In addition to the systematic interrogation which had been carried out in Niigata, at which the delegates had been present and in which they had been obliged on occasion to take part, the special mission of the International Committee had also pursued its investigations on the problem of the children. Recommendations had been made to the Japanese Red Cross, whenever this had been considered necessary, for the departure of minors to be made with their parents' or guardians' consent. Every precaution had also been taken to ensure that the action was carried out in accordance with Resolution XI of the International Conference of the Red Cross at New Delhi concerning the reuniting of families.

Although the delegates of the ICRC were treated with a certain amount of reserve at the beginning of the repatriation, one can state, apart from a few minor incidents, that the action was carried out in a friendly atmosphere and that bonds of confidence have been forged with the Korean population of Japan.

REPATRIATION OF VIETNAMESE FROM THAILAND

1.

The problems which had been raised by the repatriation of Koreans from Japan had not been entirely without precedent.

In fact, a similar situation had arisen in Thailand where about 50,000 Vietnamese from North Viet Nam and Laos had found asylum at the beginning of the conflict in Indochina. In 1958 the Government of Bangkok had decided that refugees who wished to do so, could return to their country of origin and negotiations to this effect were set on foot with the Republic of Viet Nam (South Viet Nam). In the absence of diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (North Viet Nam), the Thai Red Cross was entrusted with organizing the repatriation of Vietnamese who had chosen to return to the Northern part of their country of origin. The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (DRVN) having received a similar mandate from the Hanoi authorities, the two Societies asked the ICRC to lend its good offices with the object of preparing the ground for direct talks between them on the subject.

2.

A delegate of the ICRC went to Bangkok in February 1959 where he had been authorized to visit several Vietnamese under detention. After having made contact with the Red Cross of the DRVN in Hanoi, he then visited several villages in the Eastern provinces of Thailand, in which were grouped the majority of Vietnamese refugees.

The principle of bi-lateral negotiations having been accepted by both sides, the delegations of both National Red Cross Societies met in June in Rangoon (Burma), in the presence of the delegates of the ICRC. On August 14, 1959, they concluded an agreement the terms of which entitled Vietnamese wishing to be repatriated to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to register of their own free choice with the Thai Red Cross. Furthermore, it was laid down that the Central Committee and the Regional Sub-Committees responsible for carrying out the repatriation should consist not only of delegates of the Thai Red Cross, but also of representatives of the refugees themselves and advisers from Hanoi who had been sent by the Red Cross of the DRVN.

3.

The number of registrations which were open from September to November 1959 surpassed all expectations. During that period no less than 70,000 persons had announced their intention of proceeding to North Viet Nam. On January 4, 1960, the first group of about 900 refugees left Bangkok for Haiphong on board a Norwegian vessel which had been chartered by Thailand. Since then, repatriations have continued at the rate of about 1,500 each month.

The ICRC has not, as it has in Japan, been called upon to take part in the preparations for repatriation. Although its delegates have assisted in the departure of several ships, they have not had the opportunity of observing the registration procedure. The role of the International Committee has therefore been limited to placing the Red Cross Societies of Thailand and the DRVN face to face.

4.

Although on a minor scale, this intervention has however caused displeasure to the Republic of Viet Nam, which has made it known, that it considers all Vietnamese in Thailand to be its own nationals and consequently that it alone is entitled to carry out negotiations on their behalf. That Government has accordingly requested the International Committee to take no part in any project for repatriation to North Viet Nam.

The ICRC has declared, for its part, that it did not consider itself justified in becoming involved in the diplomatic negotiations, which have been mentioned above, between Saigon and Bangkok and that it was solely concerned with its own humanitarian field of action. The International Committee has informed both the Red Cross Society and the authorities of the Republic of Viet Nam of the conditions in which it was able to facilitate the meeting between the Thai Red Cross Society and that of the DRVN, without, however, having had the opportunity of taking part in the repatriation operations themselves.

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III

REPATRIATION OF EUROPEANS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

At the request of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the ICRC has concerned itself with the repatriation of a certain number of Europeans who had remained in North Viet Nam after the conflict in Indochina.

Representations have been made to the Governments concerned for the purposes of identification, and several Swiss, Dutch and Italian nationals have been able to return to their countries of origin. The International Committee is continuing its efforts to repatriate other Europeans who have also been authorized to leave the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

J. P. Maunoir

契

韓赤公 第七六五號
檀紀四二九三年十月二十三日

大韓赤十字社

副總裁 金斗鍾

外務部長官

鄭一亨博士 貴下

주노博士公翰에關한件

一. 檀紀四二九三年十月二十六日字 韓赤公第六六八號
로 貴下께 보내드린 別紙寫本과 如한
翰을 받았았을 줄 압니다.

二. 別紙寫本과 如한 주노博士의 公翰에 對하여
貴部外 意見을 交換하고자 지난十一月四



日 자리를 같이 하고 다음과 같은 회합을
가졌읍니다.

1 會合者

外務部側

金事務次官、林邦交局長

赤十字社側

金學默事務總長、李範錫

靑少年部顧問、金浩鎮公報

部長

2 論議事項

外務部와 赤十字社는 尹博士의 主
翰內容에 對하여 充分히 하여.

A 中共漁夫의 赤十字 沒世지 發達에
對하여서는 反對할 理由가 無는故로

中共漁夫로서 赤十字 메시지를 보내
기를 願하는 者가 있으면, 이를 받아
서 I C R C 에 보내겠으며, 그와 同
時에 一九五四年에 中共地區로 被拉
된 우리 海岸警備隊員^{四名}을 送還하
도록 I C R C 에 要請할 것.

B. 南北韓間의 赤十字 메시지 交換에
關하여서는 더욱 慎重히 생각할
問題인 點만 아니라, 國務會議에
서 論及할 事項이므로 追後 外務
部에서 意見을 赤十字社에 通報
하기로 하였음.

C. 樺太僑胞件에 對하여서는 兪노博士의
公翰의 文句가 不分明하므로 再照會
키로 하되 萬一 兪노博士의 書翰이
韓赤에 登錄된 照會者名單을 보
내달라는 意見이라면 보내도 可함

3. 兪노博士의 公翰內容에 對하여서는 合
意가 되기까지 公表하지 않기로 하였음

三、四二九三年十一月二十一日 金學默(事務總長、李範
錫) 靑少年部顧問、金浩鎮(公報部長) 이 이
務部 金事務次官과 尹政務局長을 訪問하
고 兪노博士 公翰에 對하여 論議하였던바
金事務次官과 尹政務局長이 다시 論議를

하여 주노博士의 書翰에서 論及은 各項에 對
하여 外務部의 態度를 早速히 韓赤에
回示한다고 하였음

四、四二九三年十一月二十三日 한국일보夕刊

메아리 欄에 鄭外務는 記者會見席上
에서 南北韓의 書信往來는 國赤을 通하
여 交渉中이다 라는 報道가 있었으며
四二九三年十一月二十三日 同和通信 第五便에
依하면 張總理는 北韓傀儡側의 南北韓
交易의 書信提議는 一考의 價値조차 없
는 것이라고 가볍게 一蹴하고 나서 鄭外
務部長官 名義로 이에 關한 政府側意見

이表明될 것이라고 말하였다. 그리고 報通의
있음.

五. 右記 新聞과 通信의 報通의 正確性與否는
알수 없으나 主觀의 書翰에 對한 貴部
의 方針을 本赤十字社에 對하여 早速히
回報하여 주시기 바랍니다.

六. 近日 國內新聞通信에 報通되는 南北韓
書信往來와 赤十字メッセージ와는 區別되어
야 할 것이라고 생각됩니다.

前者는 普通郵便物交換으로 解釋되며
後者는 一定한 書式(別添参照)에 依한 것
으로 압니다. 前者의 書信往來方法에 對하

여는 赤十字社로서 関與할지 또는 다른 機關
에서 取扱할지 모르나, 現在는 赤十字社에서
이에 関與하지 않고 있습니다.

그러나 赤十字社에서 交換에 對하여서는
지난 八月下旬에 I C R C 委員 博士가 來韓
時에 論及되었으며, 「赤十字社에서」는 I
C R C 를 通하여 關係 赤十字社에서 取扱하
도록 되어 있으나 照會하시기 바랍니다.

以上

(2)

3

이 용지는 국민의 세금으로써 구입된 것이다

國際赤十字社に 通記 家族消息交換の件

問題

の内容

紅十字會

研究

中共の拉致と海軍散在兵隊員の

韓國居住中共漁夫問題

問題

在韓大韓人徴用労働者問題

研究

拉致人土問題

二、檢討記

問題點

三、結

論

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이 용지는 국민의 세금으로써 구입된 것이다

國際赤十字社と通じ家族消息交換の件

一 問題の 内容 및 経緯

21. 八月下旬の ICRC 副總裁 牙生博士が
大韓赤十字社總

會外會議を以てした際の拉致人土問題等
ハルビ問題の關に意見交換のありき。

初め 中共の拉致兒ハ海軍救急隊員及

147

韓國問題 中共漢夫問題。

スエーデン博士 一九五三年末 黒山島空襲の件

中共漢船の拉致事件 海山本隊員四名は
漂流 其の経路を 我國の抑留者の現在自

由を引 居住証と 〇〇〇 五十九 北支那 中共漢夫の對峙の

ICRC Message Form の 依託 家族消息交換を

提議証 外 〇〇〇。

提議証 外 〇〇〇 提議証 外 〇〇〇

스카우트들의 意見으로서 以テ 家族消息交換을
 容易히 할 수 있는 2 다음 段階로 日本人의 自由意
 思에 따라 各己 本國으로서 送還을 容易히 할 수
 있는 것이 옳다.

을 鑑 在 樺太 韓人 徵用 勞務 問題
 太平洋 戰爭 當時 日本의 數多 韓人

徵用 在 樺太의 鐵山 勞務 問題 として
 北 韓으로 간 勞務 人員 配屬 問題 北 韓
 之 次 的 征 收

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十字의 보령수였다고 말하였다.

現在大韓赤十字社가 把握하고 있는 在樺太韓

人名單의 數는 約千名의 達하다.

分析

拉致人土問題

六三五 動亂當時의 拉致人土의 還

의 對하여는 休戰協定條項의로 規定되어 있으나

北韓傀儡의 拒否로 말미암아 實現되지 못하고 2 後

ICRC의 對하아 數次 助力을 要請하엿은 事實
初를 전무지 못하고 故는 狀態이다.

그런데 이같은 對하아는 以有 生死 懸念. 所在 確
認을 必要가 有하아 ICRC의 七千三十四名의

名單을 보내야 하는 北韓僑胞 三千三百七
名 對하아 國家를 보내고 代身 一九五七年 七月

印度 方. 對하아의 第十次 國際赤十字社會議
의 拉化人士中 三百三十七名의 對하아 回答을

2. 政府 ICRC と家族消息交換の 実施方
法として 板門店 停戦の 二 韓米協定を 設立 韓米協定を 韓米協定を 韓米協定を

の として 問題の 對 外務部 として 慎重
の 韓米協定 後 政府の 方針を 決定 して 上 韓米協定

字 社 として 通知 正式 通知 して 受 けて

二、檢討 問題 集點

前記 として 問題の 際 として ICRC Message Form

且 이러한 骨肉間人情上의 要請의 噴火의
 此의 일어나는 이점을 막으리 道理는 없으리 것이다.

이러한 狀態의 父의 大韓民國의 政權力을
 取하여 南北間의 無制限 任意로 提案을
 對 積極的인

한지 以上 이 問題는 北韓 自由國의 政府의
 對 問題外 關係 北韓의 宣傳 對 北韓의

의 利用 北韓의 可能性의 對 北韓의 것의 一

二
 北韓의 宣傳 對 北韓의

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Date

For information

④

According a telegraphic message
from our Embassy in Saigon,

New north-south mail regu-
lations ~~had~~ have been announced,
which states that written
messages on post-cards for
North Vietnam are no more
limited to 5 lines as has
been ruled heretofore and
senders may write as much as
they like if they limit
the ~~subject~~ subject only to familial affairs.

대한민국 외무부

작성 전 보

ORD.

번호: SM-1203

일시: 021600

SAI-GON

수신인: WOI MUBU

ITEM.1 (NEW NORTH-SOUTH MAIL REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED)

WRITTEN MESSAGES ON POST-CARDS FOR NORHT VIETNAM ARE NOW NO LONGER LIMITED TO FIVE LINES AS HAS BEEN RULED HERE-TO-FORE, THE POST-OFFICE HERE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

THE POST OFFICE SAID SENDERS MAY WRITE AS MUCH AS THEY LIKE ON THE POST-CARD BUT THE TEXT MUST BE LIMITED TO FAMILIAL AFFAIRS. THE MEASURE HAD BEEN TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH A PROPOSAL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC FOR WIDER FAMILIAL MAIL EXCHANGE BETWEEN TWO PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. THE AUTHORITIES OF NORTH VIETNAM WILL BE ON SALE AT ANY POST OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS. TO AVOID THE USE OF THESE SPECIAL POST-CARDS AS A MEANS OF PROPAGANDA, THEY ARE TO BEAR NO POSTAL STAMPS, PROPAGANDA SLOGANS OR OTHER KINDS OF STAMPS.

ITEM. 2 (GEN. PHOUMI AGREES TO COALITION GOVERNMENT)

LAOTIAN PREMIER SOUVANNA PHOUMA ANNOUNCED THAT THE RIGHT-WING REVOLUTIONARIES OF SAVANNAKHET UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN. PHOUMI NOSAVAN HAVE AGREED TO JOIN IN A RECONCILIATION GOVERNMENT. PREMIER PHOUMA DID

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"CONT'D"

수신시각:

검인 23

외 전 과

7 AL

NOT SPECIFY WHETHER SAVANNAKHET HAS AGREED TO JOIN A
GOVERNMENT WITH THE PATHET LAO PARTICIPATING, BUT HE SAID
THAT THE AGREEMENT DID NOT EXCLUDE THE PATHET LAO.

GK/SAIGON

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1960 DEC 2 PM 5 54

24

의 선 과

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MB-1214

대한민국 외무부

번 호 MS-1207

시: 121210

발신 전 보

~~code~~

(5)

주 독 대 사

수신 인: 주 열 남 대 사 귀 하

귀 주 제국 과 본 단 된 공 산 괴 외 지 역 간 의 상 호 서 신 왕 배 에 관 하 여
 체결 된 Arrangement 또는 Agreement 가 있 는 지 의 여 부 를
 조 사 하 시 고 만 일 있 다 면 그 사 본 을 구 독 하 여 조 속 (다음 파 우 치 켄)
 송 부 하 여 주 시 기 바 랍 니 다 .

장관

장	관	국	장	국	장	관	장	관	장	관



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주 문 국 가:

결 계:

외 신 과



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송신시간:

발신 전보

대한민국 외무부

번호: _____

일시: _____

수신인: ~~Code~~ ~~54~~ ~~11~~ ~~5~~ 최무선 총재 귀하

경유: 주영대사관

⑥

동노박사 서한에 대하여는 별도 외무부장관의 검토가
각오니 선처하여주시기 바랍니다.

일본적십자사 총재로부터 최총재님의 일본 방문을 초청하는
편지가 왔습니다. 총재님이 오신후에 처리하기로 하고 외부에
발표하지 않고 있습니다. 일본적십자사와 귀로에 이문제로
상의하실 필요가 없을 듯 합니다.

사무 총장 김광복

[Handwritten signature]

45

18



주무국: ~~155~~ *[Handwritten signature]*
결: _____
외: _____

송신시간: _____

대한민국 외무부

일 시: 12 1730

D.

다음 사항을 귀지 방문중인 때면 격심자속 용제 최무선 씨에게
전하여 주시기 바랍니다.

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귀하께서
최종적 귀로써 제네바를 방문할것이라 하오니 그때 주소 박서를
방문하고 I C R C Form 에 의한 남북한 가족 소식 교환 문제
한 남치인사 송환 문제에 대한 자세한 의견을 교환하시기 바랍니다.
정부에서는 이 문제를 신중 검토중이며 최종적 귀로써 귀 회견을
들어 최종 방침을 결정할 예정입니다. 또한 북송 문제에
관한 ~~결론~~ 우리 의 반대 ~~관여~~ ~~능~~ ~~을~~ ~~한~~
이점바라하십시오. 장광

		국립중앙도서관	관장	양재
--	--	---------	----	----



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17

平 平 平

결 : 2.

의 선 도

KOREAN EMBASSY
SAIGON

주월대제 454호

단기 4283 년 12 월 16 일

주월대사 대하

외무부장관 귀하

건명: 월남 월맹군의 우편물교환 협정에관한 것
대 전문 MS-1207

참조: 주월대제 265호, 전문 SM-1203 호



머리의건에 관하여 다음과같이 보고 하나이다.

- 1) 인도지나문제를 결정하는 제네바협정에서는 월남과 월맹간의 우편물교환에 관하여는 언급되지 않았으며 1955년 4월 12일 HAIPHONG 에서 서명된 의정서에서 본건에관하여 합의되었는데 우편물교환방식은 지정된 업서에 순전히 기록에관한 서신으로서 5행으로 제한하였도 거임.

참조 별첨 I. Text of Protocol Concerning the Exchange of Family Post-Card. April 12, 1955.

- 2) 본협정이 체결된지 3 개월후부터 공산월맹은 이 협정을 위반하기 시작하였으며 그위반내용은 1. 선전물, 2. 선전적 그림엽서, 3. 폭동선동 내용엽서, 4. 개인의 업서가 아니고 공산월맹이 조직한 편집위원회로하여금 선전엽서를 다량 제작하여 발송하는등의 행위를 하였음으로 월남정부는 이것을 비난하였으며 월남정부의 조치에 의하여 과거 수년간 실질적으로 압지역의 우편물교환은 정지되고 있었음.

참조 별첨 II. Excerpts from "Violations of the Geneva Agreements by the Viet-Minh Communists" Published on July 1959 by the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

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담	당	국	장	차	관	상	관	공	기
관	공	관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관
관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관

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Park

참조 별첨 III. Excerpts from "Violations of the Geneva Agreements by the Viet-Minh Communists from July 1959 to June 1960" Published on July 1960 by the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

- 3) 1960년 11월 30일 월남정부에서는 대 북월맹에 발송할수 있는
엽서를 새로히 제정하여 통신을 할수있도록 결정하였는데
이엽서는 12월 16일부터 판매개시하였을.

그내용은 1. 가족관계 서신에한하여, 2. 이전에 있던 5행의
제한을 취소하였으며, 3. 엽서 우에 우표 기하 첨부물을 금지하고,
4. 여하한 소로간도 엽서우에 기입 또는 나인 못하는점 등임.

참조 별첨IV. Communique on the Exchange of Post-Cards between
the two Zones.

참조 별첨 V. 신규엽서 견본

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JUL 2

C O N T E N T S

1. Text of Protocol concerning the exchange of family post-cards (April 12, 1955)
2. Excerpts from "Violations of the Geneva Agreements by the Vietminh Communists" published on July 1959 by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam
3. Excerpts from "Violations of the Geneva Agreements by the Vietminh Communists from July 1959 to June 1960" published on July 1960 by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam
4. Communiqué on the Exchange of Postcards between the two zones (November 30, 1960)
5. Samples of postcards for family news communication between North and South Vietnam.

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I PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF FAMILY POST CARDS

April 12, 1955

FREE AND UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

In order to settle the question of postal communications between the Northern and Southern regions of Vietnam by family post cards, the South Vietnamese Mission in charge of postal communications and the North Vietnamese Mission in charge of postal communications have agreed to the following points:

ARTICLE I

It is agreed that family post cards shall be exchanged between the general post offices in North and South Viet Nam.

a) Conditions: These post cards shall consist of one sheet, 15 cms long and 10 cms wide. Those of the South shall be yellow, those of the North white. The post cards may contain family news limited to the five blank lines reserved for this purpose. An agreed specimen is attached.

b) Details: The receiver's address shall be placed on the right hand side of the front of the card and the sender's address on the left. The back of the card is reserved for writing family news as set out in a) above.

ARTICLE II

Postage fees shall be fixed by each party and shall be paid by the sender. Both sides are to ensure that the postage fees are equal. For the present, the fee for one post card shall be 80 Dongs in the North and 1.50 Dong [i.e. Piastre] in the South.

ARTICLE III

Post cards shall be exchanged at the following points:

a) At Cua Tung, the temporary military demarcation line between Quang Binh post office in North Viet Nam and Quang Tri post office in South Viet Nam. Close to either side of the demarcation line on each side of the Hien Luong bridge, the parties shall have an exchange post office to permit the people of the two regions to exchange bags or packages of family post cards. Transportation is to be arranged by each party.

b) When the forces of the French Union withdraw from Haiphong, additional post cards will also be exchanged in the following manner: between Hanoi general post office and Saigon general post office by plane if such a service exists, and between Haiphong post office and Saigon post office by ship if such a service exists.

c) The post offices in the two regions of Viet Nam will collect and distribute post cards in the following manner:

- (i) Southern region: Danang post office to receive and send post cards to the provinces of Paifoo, Hue, Quang Tri, Tam Ky and Danang. The Saigon general post office is to receive and send post cards to all other provinces in the South.
- (ii) Northern region: Quang Binh post office is to receive and send post cards to Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, and Quang Tri. Hanoi post office is to receive and send post cards to all other provinces in the North. Haiphong post office is to receive and send post cards to all provinces of the North that are received by sea. Hanoi post office is to receive and send post cards to all provinces of the North that are received by air.

ARTICLE IV

The stamp printed on post cards is to be unified in the following design: the map of Viet Nam with the word " Viet Nam" .

ARTICLE V

These family post cards are only to be used within the limits of communications in North and South. The post offices in the South are to expedite and distribute family post cards to every place from the temporary demarcation line South. The post offices in the North are to receive, expedite and distribute family post cards to every place North of the military demarcation line.

ARTICLE VI

Bags and packages for post cards exchanges are to be sealed and to have despatch and arrival sheets conforming to the regulations. Whenever there is a loss of bags or packages of post cards, claims and enquiries are to be made in accordance with usual regulations for the post offices.

ARTICLE VII

At Cua Tung, the temporary military demarcation line, both sides shall inform each other of the transfer of cards and are to bear in mind the principle that there shall be no piling up of delay in the transmittal of cards. The transmittal by sea and air will be arranged at a future date.

ARTICLE VIII

Both sides agree that they will examine the question of transmittal of family cards under limited conditions to consider the transmittal of unlimited ordinary post cards, eventually culminating the exchange of letters when conditions allow and the parties so agree.

ARTICLE IX

Both sides will endeavour to have the exchange of family cards carried out as soon as possible. Both sides agree that the effective date in May 15, 1955. If a hindrance occurs to the putting into effect of the agreement on May 15, 1955, the parties will fix a new date.

ARTICLE X

Whenever a question arises concerning the post offices, they will communicate with each other by way of family post cards.

ARTICLE XI

All the items above having been agreed to, both sides can propose amendments which, upon mutual agreement, will be carried out.

ARTICLE XII

These minutes are written in duplicate. Each party is to keep one copy. Each copy is to have the same value.

HAIPONG, April 12th, 1955

Mission of P.O. Specialists of South

DOAN CHUYEN VIEN BUU DIEN

MIEN NAM:

NGUYEN TUONG THUY

PHAN TAT TO"

HUYNH TAN NAM

168
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000 7

Mission of P.O. Specialists of North

DOAN CHUYEN VIEN BUU DIEN

MIEN BAC:

NGUYEN DUC TRONG
NGUYEN HUU TUNG
NGUYEN KHAC TIEN
NGUYEN CHINH.

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II ON POSTAL AGREEMENT

In order to satisfy the desires of the people and while waiting for settlement of the cases of hundreds of thousands of people who are detained against their will in North Vietnam, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has, on October 17, 1959, informed the I.C.C. that, for humanitarian concern and according to the intention of its declaration of April 26, 1956, it was ready to present the following extension of the current regulation of the exchange of postal cards:

- ✓1. The new family postcards will no longer be limited to 5 line-correspondence, provided that the size of the postcard remains the same ;
- ✓2. The sender can join to each postcard a family picture no larger than the size of the postcard. In this last case, the postcard and the picture should be put together in a single open envelope on which will be written nothing except the address of the addressee.

In order that these family postcards may serve their purpose, the following regulations should be observed:

- ✓ the news and the pictures must specifically be of family interest ;
- ✓ no extra writing or slogan-affixing of any kinds will be allowed on the family postcards ;
- ✓ the family postcards will not have any stamps, but will be prepaid by the fixing of a seal showing simply the value of the postage.

Since the above modalities do not modify the Postal Accord of April 12, 1955, a meeting between the postal authorities of both zones should not be necessary. They could be put into operation as soon as the Commission will have informed the Vietnamese Mission of the agreement of the Northern authorities.

Up to now, the Viet Minh have not yet replied to the concrete proposals of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam. For propaganda purposes, they have only proposed a meeting between the representatives of the North and the South.

III ON POSTAL AGREEMENT

The problem of postal exchanges between the two zones was not provided by the Geneva Agreement. It was mentioned in a Protocol signed on April 12, 1955 at Haiphong.

o PROTOCOL DATED APRIL 12, 1955 ON THE EXCHANGE OF FAMILY POSTCARDS

a) Articles 1 and 2 of this Protocol provide that the senders must comply with the following regulation in writing their cards:

- the correspondence must be exclusively of family nature;
- It must be written on the place reserved to that effect;
- nothing can be added beyond the limit allowed.

b) The exchange of correspondence between the North and and the South are limited to family postcards only (Art.8)

c) Article 11 provides that amendment of all kinds to this Protocol must be preceded by a previous agreement between both sides before it goes into force.

Above are the main provisions of this Agreement which allows no difficulty as to its interpretation or execution. The Communist North authorities however have systematically used it to serve immediate subversive and propaganda purposes.

✓ VIOLATIONS OF THE POSTAL AGREEMENT
BY THE VIETMINH

a) Since July 1955, i.e. hardly 3 months after the signing of the Postal Agreement, a serious violation which was soon followed by others, has been denounced against the northern authorities: among the postcards coming from Hanoi, 237 letters were discovered on July 4, 1955, and 467 other on July 11, 1955.

b) In November 1957, the cognizant services in South Vietnam discovered among the mail from Hanoi and Vinh-Linh, 20 envelops addressed to the personnel of various public services in South Vietnam, containing leaflets or propaganda letters against the republican regime in the South.

c) In a letter dated July 9, 1958, the "Ministry of Posts and telecommunications" of the North announces its unilateral decision to proceed in the future to the dispatch toward South Vietnam of illustrated postcards and pictures. In the course of the following month, 3200 illustrated postcards to which were attached propaganda pictures were indeed sent to the South. During the month of February, 1959, 170 cards and 135 letters were still discovered.

d) Pushing farther their bad faith, the Northern authorities sent to South Vietnam, in the course of March 1959, 24,269 cards full of slogans and appeals to revolt against the Republic of Vietnam. In April, 13,609 other cards were picked up, among which 221 were aimed against the so-called "Phu-Loi Affair".

What is more serious -- this can be easily guessed out -- is that those letters, postcards and slogans do not come from private individuals but from editing committees specially set up by the Vietminh.

e) However, in North Vietnam, the Vietminhs' attitude is in contrast with what they wished to be accepted by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

The family postcards sent by the refugees to their relatives or friends still staying in the North or by Southerners to their family members who have been forced to evacuate to the North very seldom reached the recipients.

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Such are the infringements perpetrated by North Vietnam in the application of the April 12, 1955 Protocol, and which are all brought to the knowledge of the International Supervision Commission. A vigorous action by the Commission is the only way to put an end to those wilful violations of the Postal Protocol by the Communist North authorities.

Besides those violations, it seems necessary to briefly mention the maneuvers which the Vietminh continue to carry on in order to obtain what they call the "liberty of postal exchanges" between North and South Vietnam.

While disregarding the postal agreement they have signed, the Vietminh indefatigably claim the extension of postal exchanges with the South. This proposal which at first glance appears reasonable, legal, and seems to match the desire of the population of the two zones, hides in reality too obvious underlying designs.

Indeed, the Vietminh claim the free exchange of correspondence between the two zones, not in the very interest of the population, but in order to facilitate their subversive work in the South. That is the reason why the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has, in its April 26, 1958 declaration, denounced this maneuver and invited the Northern authorities to abolish first the postcards editing committees and to comply with a sound application of the postal Agreement before envisaging any extension of this agreement.

The Vietminh continue however to send to the South letters and postcards with Communist subversive propaganda slogans against the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, while creating new difficulties to the population for sending or receiving the genuine family cards.

As long as they do not abolish their editing committees, and put an end to their dispatch of subversive slogans to the South, they are the only ones who are responsible of the present situation and their periodical proposals on extension of postal exchanges are but propaganda maneuvers.

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

III COMMUNIQUE

On the exchange of post-cards
between the two zones

To comply with the people's desire and in compliance with the April 26, 1958 declaration spirit, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has made on October 17, 1959 the following proposal to enlarge the system of family cards exchange between the two nationalist and communist zones:

✓1. Cards for the exchange of family news shall have the same size as those used to date, but shall not be from now on restricted to five lines as before.

✓2. Though not restricted in lines, those cards can only be used strictly for family news.

✓This new regulation has been transmitted to the authorities in Northern Vietnam through the International Supervision Commission.

✓Those cards will be put on sale fifteen days after the issuance of this communiqué, at the price of VN\$ 1,50 each at every post-office.

In view to avoid abuse for propaganda purpose, the following regulations must be observed:

✓a/ No post-stamp, anniversary, tourist or charity labels are allowed;


✓b/ No slogans of any kind are to be stamped on these cards.

Inquiries for further information can be made at the post-office during office hours.

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November 30, 1960

V SAMPLES of Postcards for family news communication
between Communist North Vietnam and the Republic
of Vietnam

(Postcard)
BƯU-THIỆP



NGƯỜI GỬI
(Sender)

NGƯỜI NHẬN
(Receiver)

(RECTO)

CHÚ Ý — Thiếp này chỉ để thông tin gia đình.
Thiếp nào khi đi không có tính cách thông tin gia đình sẽ không chuyển đi.
(This postcard is strictly for the communication
of family news.
Cards the contents of which does not have
family interest shall not be transmitted.)

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(VERSO)

대한민국 외무부

작성 정보
BONN

~~CODE~~

번호: BM-1223

일시: 151400

수신인: ~~외무부장관 귀하~~

(8)

귀전문 MB-1214 호에관하여 비공식으로 당지 체신청에 문의하였든바
동, 서독간 우편물 교환에관하여 아무런 협정이 체결된것이 없고 독일이
분할된 이후도 우편물을 주백와같이 교환하고있으므로 이에보고 하나이다.

주 서 독 대 사

1960 DEC 18 AM 12 00

담	평	과	장	국	장	차	관	장	관	2	공	구
										원	김	과
										일	김	과

16

lee

J

수신서장:

김 16

외 신 과

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