# D. 我对别别如

1960~1964

필름번호	D-0002
촬영년들	1994.12.

#### 촬 영 중 명 서

型型性立 D-0002

#### 1. 촬영목록

일런번호	분류번호	문 서 철 명	화일번호	후레임번호
869	725.1 AG	봤역 열제리 장우, 1964	01	0005
810	725.1 AV	북란의 오스트리아 침투 , 1960-61	02	0017
871	1725.1 BR	원의 브라질 월두 , 1962-63	03	0030
872	735.1 BK/GN	원의 기니 및 다오메이 [배빙] 캼, 1964	04	0007
873	1725.1 CA	북한의 감독이 경우, 1962-64	05	0182
874	725.1 CC	북한 용교 외교관계 수립, 1964.12.24	06	0052
275	15.1 EG	됐의 <i>동일</i> 이상용화국 킬투, 1963-64	07	0123
896	755.1 FN	환의 핀란드 값투, 1964	08	0027
977	725.1 IN	분인의 안되셔야 감독, 1962 - 64	09	0022
878	725.[JA	봤의 왕철두, 1963-64	10	0035
279	725.1 KE	북한의 게냐짐투, 1963-64	11	0126

#### 2. 촬영조건

<b>활</b> 영	기	형	CAMEM (Fice	축 소 율	24×
사 용	핕	림	KODAK	총 프 레 임 수	195
필 림	7	격	16mm	활 영 형 태	Simplex.
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<b>활</b> 영	년 월	일	: 1994.15.	활 영 자	生生

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880	725.1 MR	प्रेरेण प्रथमं हैर्स, 1964	12	0005
481	TES.ISD	*환희 스웨덴 캠두. 1960	(3	0011
882	925.1 UY	왔의 우리아이 경투, 1963-64	14	0082
883	795.2au	첫만 구나 관계. 1960-62	15	0013
884	MK.ECT	स्री स्थानकार कार्यान क्षेत्र, १९६४ .३ क द्यारी	16	00 14
885	725.9	र्नेहर अर्थ , १९६०-६।	17	0035
886	1726.31	रेमा श्री अभावे हुए असी अध्योज सं, १९६० रह	18	0081
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## 국제적입자사를 통한 경환 소식 교환의건, 1960-62

분류번호	726. 31
등록번호	886

#### 씨 인 목 목

분유번호	등록번호	생산과	경산년도	웹-	문번호	화일	44	임번호
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1960-62	886	देशमय	1962	D-	0002	18	0001	~ 008

기능명칭: 국제적십자사를 통한 남북한 4억 교환의 전, 1960-62

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726.31 1960-62 보존기간 동목번호 886 我们对你外意题 凿之外正型了过,1960-62 기능명성 특수지역과/해가라 생산네도 1962 생산과 M/F No.

DEPORTATION OF KORBAN RUSIDENTS 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 shakles 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.

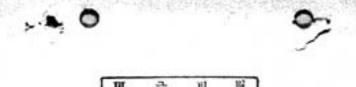
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- 2. Incidentally, continuation of the deportation adversely affects the peace and security of Asia as well as that of Korea and also of Japan herself, for such acts, in fact, lead to the strengthening of the war potential of the aggressive north Korean 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

III 급 비 원

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 Forea. 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.



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

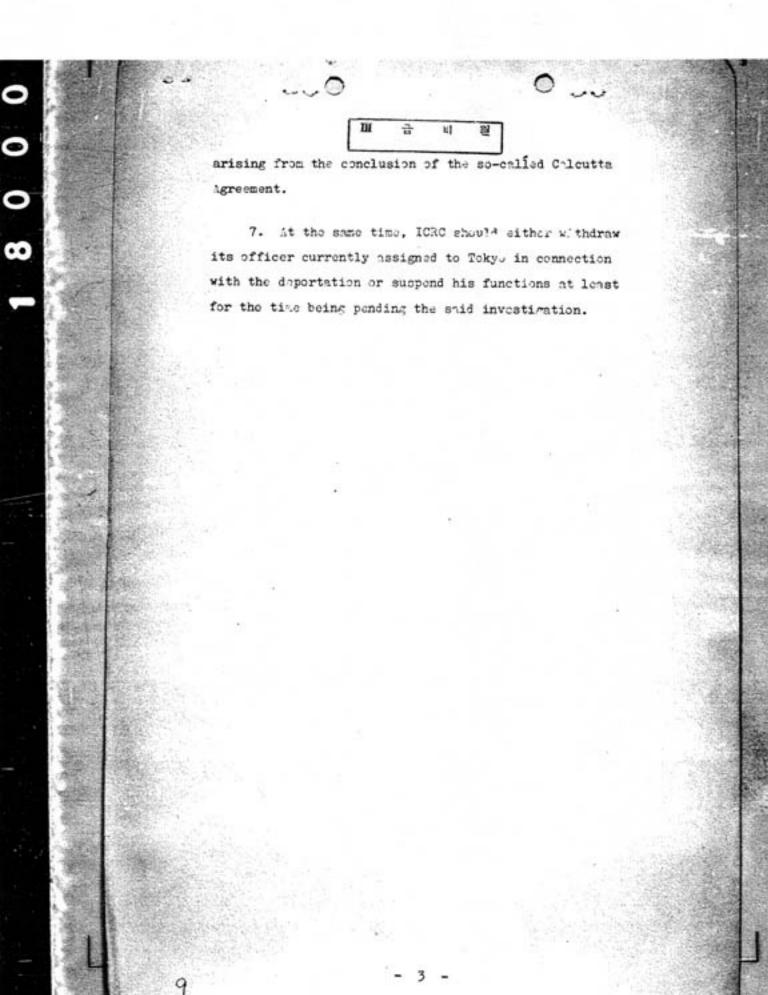
At any rate, we call upon the Japanese side to stop the deportation forthwith, both in name and truth, and abandon any further schemes to continue such deportation under any pretense, no matter whether or not it is conducted under the guise of "disposition of residuals" arising from the termination of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

- The Committee and intervened in the deportation scheme either directly or indirectly in the name of humanitarianism.
- 2. A total of 88,360 Korpens 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 ascape
  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 inc<sup>2</sup> 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

adversely affects the peace and security of tais 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 manpow r-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.

- 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 difinite 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 those 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 ICAC team are made available, it would be only proper and legical for the humanitarianian organization to do every effort to suspend, if not stop once and for all, the deportation. It should thus excercise 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 residuels"





#### THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA NATIONAL RED CROSS

32-3KA NAM SAN DONG, SEOUL, KOREA



한 객 (공) 제 668 호 단기 4293년 10 월 26 일 - 대 한 객 십 자 사 사무총장 김 약 목

의 무 부 장 관 귀하

적십자 관계 공한사본 송정의 건

적십자 국제위원의 부위원장 주 - 노박사로 부터 별점과 같은 내용의 공한을 접수한 바 이문제에 관 아여 당사로서도 연구중이오나 우리정부로서도 연구 할 문제이라고 생각되와 송정하오니 참고하시고 본 건 저력에 대한 귀부의 익견을 알려주시면 크게 도움이 되겠습니다.

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#### COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX ROUGE

Geneva, October 17, 1960

Dear Mr. President,

I must apològize 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 Secul 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 to 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 Morean families commerning 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 toleave 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 toextend still further the influence of the Red Cross throughout the world.

Again th ' you for having made my visit to your country

Yours sincerely,

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Dr. Marcel Juned 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

한 책 (공) 제 756 호 단기 4293 년 11 월 21 일

더 한 적 십 자 사 총 제 최 두



의 무 부 장 관 귀하

ICRC 공한사본 송정의 건

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

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CONITE INTERNATIONAL
DE LA
CROIX-ROUGE

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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 ICRCsent a mission for information purposes in 1956 to Pyong-Yang, Secul and Tokyo. Definite prophsals 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.

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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.

-3.

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 goto a place of their choece in their country of origin. In March of that year, representatives of the Japanese Red Cross and the Red Gross 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.

4.

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

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 Med 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 and 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 robm 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 vasits 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 XX 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 Kemean population of sapan.

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#### REPATRIATION OF VIETNAMESE FROM THAILAND

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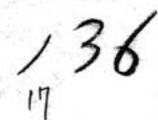
The problems which had been raised by the repatriation of Koreans from Japan had not been entirely without precedent.

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 (Surma), 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 Taih 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, Sut also of representatives of the refugees themselves and advisers from Hanoi who had been sent by the Red Cross of the DRVN.



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 Vist 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 Thalland and the DAVN lace to lace.

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 sciely 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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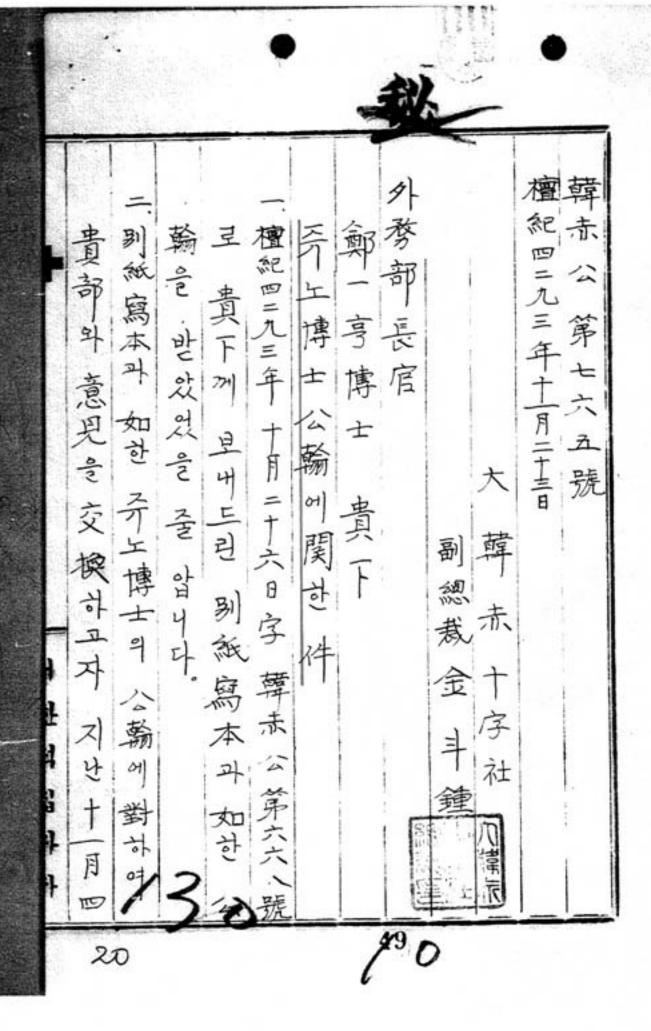
III

#### 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 I Indochina.

Representations have been made to the Governments concerned for the purposes of identification, and several Swiss, Dutch and Italian national 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



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0 对之 击十字社五件関與多引 正之 可是 五马一五日 烈日中 照該部川川 CRITE通前的其原赤十字社的外 工科中 志十字 即似不交换 對於四什 関與 引入 路正 있音以外. 取极些引 旦三年、現在七 赤十字社外外 月下旬明一口尺口一一大樓士小 新及 H 数 o 叶、下赤 十字 바라 55 26

風然亦生了社主 通記一家族消息之类的 용지는 국민의 제금으로써 구입된 것이다 就好中共的拉钦文海存整 是双 动 發用 塔動者 題題 好真 受

이 용지는 수별의 제품이로써 구입된 것이다

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29

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이 용지는 국민의 제금으로써 구십된 것이다

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이 용지는 국민의 제금으로써 구입된 것이다

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS For information according a telegraphic wasy brom our Emberg in Saigon, New mord - south mail regu lations have been announced which states det written menys m put - carlo for North Vietham are no more liwited to 5 lines as he been ruled her - to - for and sender may write as much a the States only to jamilial affam.

# 대한민국 외무부

착 신 전 보

ORD.

번호: **3H-[2o3** 일시: 021600

SAI-G ON

는 성 인: WO IMUBU

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 MORTH 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, PROMAGANDA SLOGANS OR OTHER KINDS OF STAMPS. ITEM. 2 (GEN. PHOUM! AGREES TO COALITION GOVERNMENT) LAOTIAN PREMIER SOUVANNA PHOUMA ANNOUNCED THAT THE RIGHT-WING REVOLUTIONARIES OF SAVANNAKHET UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN. PHOUM! NOSAVAN HAVE AGREED TO JOIN IN A RECONCILIATION GOVERNMENT. PREMIER PHOUMA DID

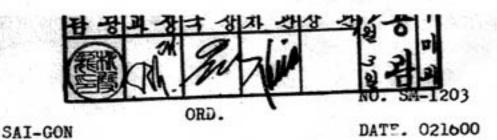
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"CONT'D"

-검 인 23

수 실시 잔:



TO: WOIMUBU

Item. 1 (New north-south mail regulations announced\*

Written messages on post-cards for North 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

4 slogans or other kinds of stamps.

of stamps.

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.

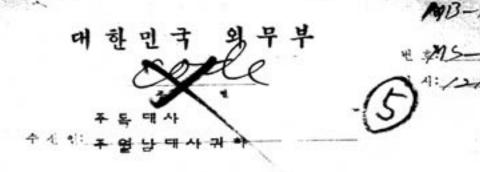
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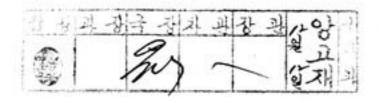
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발신전보



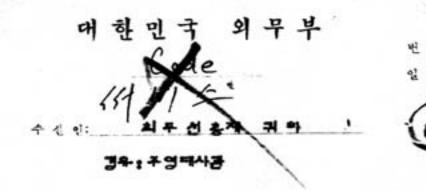
귀 주제국과 분단된 공산의뢰 지역간에 상호 서신 왕맥에 관하여 체결된 Arrangement 또는 Agreement 가 있는지의 역부를 경**라 환 계 차고 자 호 다 하는지** 조사하시고 만일 있다면 그 사본을 구독하여 조속 (다음 파우치면) 송부하여 주시기 바랍니다.

장관





발신전보



구노박사 서한이 때하여는 별도 의무부장관의 전보가 가오니 선처하여주시기 바랍니다.

일본격성자사 총제로부터 최흥제당의 일본 방문을 최정하는 경지가 왔습니다. 홍제당이 오신부에 서미하기보려고 의부에 발로하지않고있습니다. 일본격성자사와는 귀로에 이문제로 상의하실 필요가 없을 듯 했다며.

4+ 4 3 3 3 3 3 3

They

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숙선시간:

111/55

의 신 과

대한민국 외무부 발신전보 나영을 귀지 방문중인 때한 격신지속 총제 최무선 사 거*하 2011* 회 출제하 귀로에 제네비즘 방문 할것이라 이오니 그때 유노 박사들 I CRC Form 경우에서는 이 문제를 신동 경우등이며 기차가 들어 최종 방침을 결정할 역정입니까. 妙世 群节中 地田姓 的我的科学人 46 17

KOREAN EMBASSY

SAIGON



454. 주윉대제

타기 4283 년 12 월 16 일

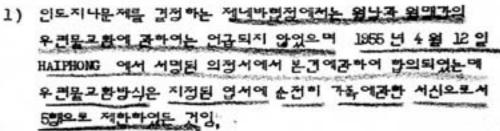
외무부장관

건명: 항상 엄마군의 우건물고환 현장이공한건

댁 권문 MS-1207

참조: 주월대제 285호, 전문 SM-1203

더리의견에 관하여 다음주같이 보고하나이다.



芬조 별경 I. Text of Protocol Concerning the Exchange of Family Post-Card. April 12, 1955.

2.) 본협정이 체결된지 3 개월후부터 공산원명은 이 협명을 위반하기 시작하였으며 그위반내용은 1, 선전물, 2. 선전적 그림업서, 3. 폭통선등 내용업서, 4. 개인의 업서가 아니고 공산월명이 조직한 편집위원회로하여급 선전업서를 다량 제작하여 발송하는통의 행위를 하였음으로 월당정부는 이것을 비난하였으며 월당정부의 조치에 의하여 고기 수년간 신진적으로 양지역의 위면물교환은 정지되고 있었음.

작조. 백명 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.

창조 발경 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 발송할수있는 열선을 새로히 제절한의 흥신을 할수있도록 결정하였는데 이업서는 12월 16 일부터 판매개시하였을.
그내용은 너, 가족관계 서신에환하며, 너, 이전에 있든 5 행의 제한을 취소하였으며, 너, 업서 위에 위포 기라 첨부물을 금지하고, 너, 여하한 소로간도 엽서위에 기입 또는 나인 못하는정 등임.
참조 별첨IV. Communique on the Exchange of Post-Cards between the two Zones.

창조 별청 V. 신규업서 견본



### CONTENTS

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



# 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 nost 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 scheets 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 poling 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 consist 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.

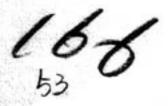
#### ARTICLE XII

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



UUL 7

Mission of P.O. Specialists of North

DOAN CHUYEN VIEN BUU DIEN
MIEN BAC:
NGUYEN DUC TRONG
NGUYEN HUU TUNG
NGUYEN KHAC KIEN
NGUYEN CHINH.

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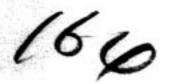
## II ON POSTAL AGREEMENT

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 Viet-Nam has, on October 17, 1959, informed the 1.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:

- 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;
- -- whe 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.

## PROTOCOL DATED APRIL 12, 1955 ON THE EXCHANGE OF PAMILY 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 Vistnam, 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 kepublic of Vietnam.

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



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 Frotocol 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 exhanges" 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



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:

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;

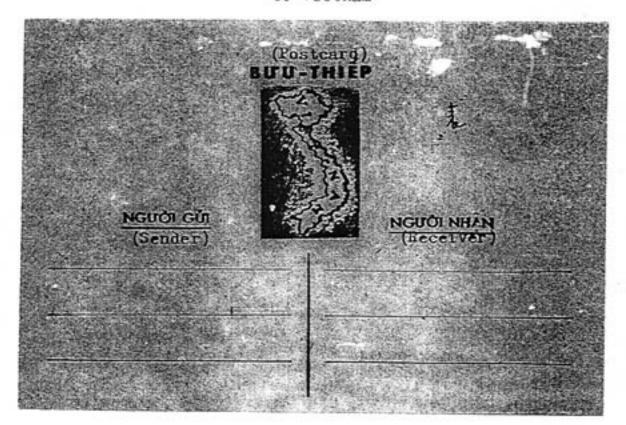
b/ No slogans of any kind are to be stamped on these cards.

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

· Published in Ngon Luan November 30, 1960



SAMPLES of Postcards for Tamily news communication; between Communist North Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam



(RECTO)

CHO L- Thisp may chi it thong tin gia dinh.

Thiep use los le không có tính cách thông tín gia định sẽ không chuyển đị. (This postered is strictly for the communication of family news.

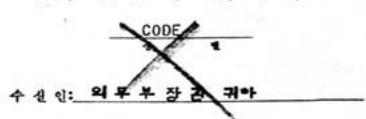
Cards the contents of which does not have

family interest shall not be transmitted.)

(VERSO)

대한민국 외무부

착 신 전 보 BONN



변호: BM-1223 일 시: 151400

주 서 독 대 사

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