

KOREAN UNDERGROUND REPORTS

One may ask, "How reliable are these reports?" For 30 years these Sino-Korean Underground workers volunteered their services to aid and cooperate with U. S. Officials.

Many of their reports related to the welfare and the security of America were submitted to the various U.S. Government agencies for evaluation, long before historical events took place.

In April 9, 1939, U.S. Senator, Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations and the Senate Naval Committee wrote to U. S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, "Mr. Haan was a valuable and helpful witness and it seemed to me and several of us that he was in possession of information and in control of certain channels of information that not only aided the Committee but would be of interest to the State Department."

Here are some of the important reports related to U. S. security and historical events:

1. Japan's War Plan. - First report, January 8, 1941. The Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense in February 7, 1941 replied: "Your suggestions have been brought to the attention of proper authorities in the defense organization and you may be sure they will receive careful consideration."
2. Japan's War Plan. - Second report, March 25, 1941. Submitted to the State Department, "The Three Power Alliance and a United States - Japanese War", a war plan written in Japanese. It revealed that in the "Opening Period", Japan was to send a "Peace Envoy" to Washington, and during the peace talks, Japan was to carry out a sneak attack on the Hawaiian Islands. It also revealed, soon after the conquest of Dutch Indies, Philippine Islands, Singapore, Hongkong, etc., the Japanese invasion force was to return to the Hawaiian Islands, but first Japan was to capture and occupy Midway Island, for strategic reasons.
Note: U. S. Senator Guy M. Gillette in April 1942 observed: "The loyalties of certain Koreans to the interest of the United States, and especially the earnest unremitting and tireless efforts of Mr. Kilsoo Haan, made this volume available to certain of our Governmental agencies prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor."
3. Japan's War Plan - Third report. The Date of Surprise attack. On the 5th of December 1941, Haan wrote to Honorable Maxwell Hamilton, Chief of Far East, U. S. Department of State: "It is our considered observation and sincere belief, December is the month of the Japanese attack, and that the Surprise Attack is aimed at Hawaii, perhaps the first Sunday of December. "No matter how you feel toward our work, will you please convey our apprehension and this information to the President and to the military and naval commanders in Hawaii?"
Note: Sumner Wells, Under Secretary of State, in April 1942 said: "The Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, had been accurately predicted by alert Korean exiles."
4. Soviet Plan to Create a Powerful Red China. - Time Table? "___ by 1950." Korean report of December 14, 1946 to U. S. State Department revealed that Soviet Russia was, "To aid the Chinese communist leaders to help themselves to build up self confidence in battles and administration. Soviet advisors to Red Chinese armies believed that by 1950 the Red Chinese armies would be in control of all the coastal areas of China. Russia is to build a strong political and military cordon across the heart of Eurasia, from Berlin, Germany to Canton, China."
Note: In 1946 the above report seemed fantastic. However, events in East Asia proved the Korean report merited cognizance. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist government in December 1949 had to flee to Formosa.
5. Korean War 1950 - January 1950 - to U. S. State Department: Warned of Red China-Soviet Russia Mutual Aid Pact. In February 1950, this Mutual Aid Pact was signed. January 25, 1950, the Director for Chinese Affairs U. S. State Department wrote: "Your courtesy in sharing your information with the Department is appreciated."
February 1950 - to U.S. State Department. As a preventive move, the Korean Underground workers urged the State Department to "initiate" a "liberation of Manchuria underground campaign before August 1950" and "before the Soviet-Red China plan fails."

May 1950 - to the office of U.S. National Defense. Russians and North Korean armies held a joint military maneuver in North Korea.

Note: Following this joint military maneuver the North Korean armies invaded South Korea in June 1950.

Congressman Willis W. Bradley of Long Beach, California, a retired Captain of U.S. Navy, whom I have known since 1934, in 1951 wrote, "I know you must feel badly about this whole Korean situation - you had the information which could have gone a long way toward preventing the fiasco we have had so far"

6. Soviet Russia's Production of A Bombs. - Korean report of May 1, 1947 to U. S. State Department, requested the Secretary of State:
- "--the information regards Soviet Atomic War potentials should be told to the American people.
- "--it seems, - the U.S. official statement regards Russia's ability to produce atom bombs does not indicate that America is aware of the actual atomic research status.
- "If the American people know the truth of what the Korean agents thus far have learned, the American people will be better prepared to face the future world crisis."

Note: Newsweek Magazine in the 10-21, 1957 issue published the following:

"On September 23, 1949, more than 4 years after the A Bomb explosion in New Mexico, President Truman announced that Soviet had exploded its first A Bomb in Siberia. The next day, Russia said it had possessed the A Bomb since November 1947."

7. Soviet Russia's Space Project - "First Sputnik". - Korean report of June 20, 1954 to U. S. Atomic Energy Commission:

It revealed that Soviet scientists and engineers were working on their first space ship. And that by 1958 Russia to launch the "Sputnik".

In September 2, 1954, U.S. Department of State wrote to Haan:

"I have brought your letter and the enclosure to the attention of appropriate officers for their information."

Note: In October 1957 Soviet Russia did launch its "first Sputnik".

8. Red China-Soviet Russia Southeast Asia Military Strategy. - Korean report of May 1, 1959 to U.S. Central Intelligence Agency revealed:

"The strategy of Southeast Asia military campaign was adopted at the 12 day airforce conference held in Peking December 12th thru December 24, 1958.

"All the required planes and weapons were to be supplied by Soviet Russia, but assembled in the "Province of Kansu", in Red China.

"Specially built Russian tanks for "jungle warfare" were to be sent to North Vietnam."

NOTE OF INTEREST: August 29, 1959

Congressman John W. McCormack of Mass., made the following observation:

"Certainly, your evaluations and those of your associates, of past years, of events which have taken place have been correct.

"The contents of your letter to Mr. Allen Dulles of May 1st, 1959, if correct in whole or in part, shows that there was organized effort going on in Communist world in relation to Laos, and if successful, will probably be followed in other countries of Southeast Asia."

General Twining, Chairman, The Joint Chief of Staff, in September 3, 1959, wrote to Congressman McCormack:

"You are quite correct in stating that information of this sort should always be considered and evaluated. In this particular instance, my staff has contacted the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency in their efforts to evaluate the information transmitted to you by Mr. Haan. You may rest assured that I shall always cooperate with you in matters of this sort."

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