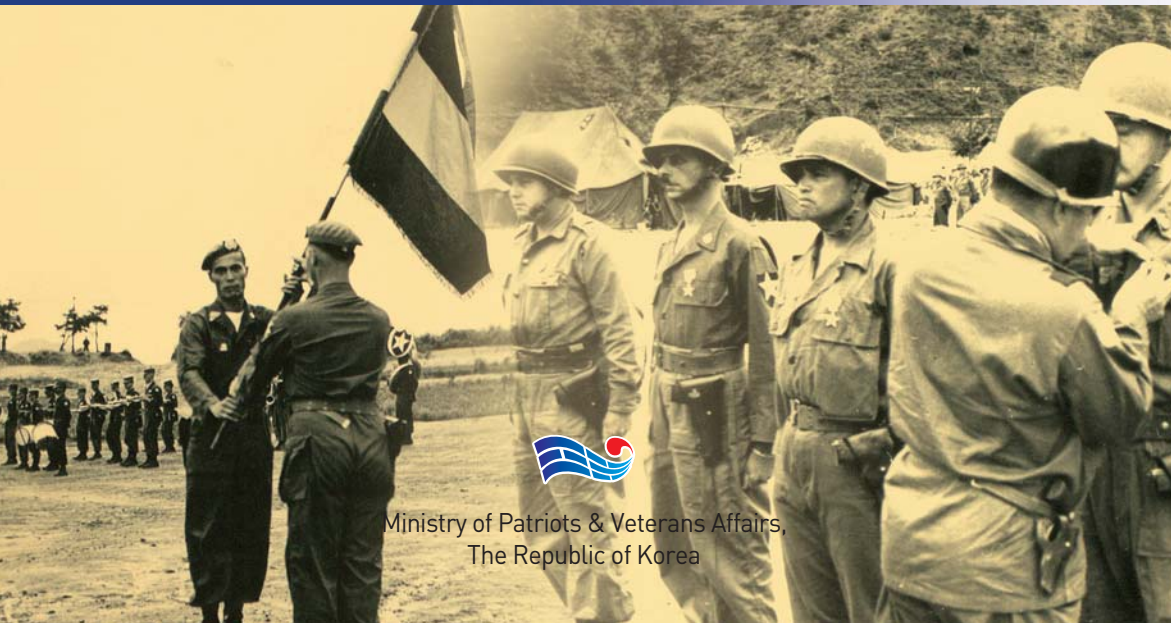


A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs,
The Republic of Korea

A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs,
The Republic of Korea

Foreword



This year marks the 60th anniversary of the Korean War, a heart-breaking fratricidal war between South and North Korea. From the perspective of global history, this war was also an international war in which liberal democracy and communism competed against each other in a contest of human values.

From the outset of the Korean War, the 16 UN member states including the Netherlands, which sent their troops to help the South Korean cause, along with Korean people, resolutely confronted the invading communists, and successfully defended both Korea and democracy. Indeed, these soldiers of 16 different countries fought in the Korean War in the names of liberty and democracy, risking their lives for people they never heard of and never encountered before.

Beginning in November of 1950, despite its own domestic difficulties, the Netherlands, a country of windmills and tulips and a traditional maritime power, dispatched one army battalion and six naval destroyers to Korea.

The Dutch Battalion was first committed in the battle of Podingri Valley, Kangwon-do Province. It rescued the UN forces there by successfully covering their withdrawal around the city of Wonju. The battalion also fought gallantly and achieved great feats in the battles of Hoengseong, Inje, Mt. Daewusan, and Star Hill, to name a few.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks and respect to the people and soldiers of the Netherlands, which dispatched the troops to Korea, a far away land, to help defend freedom and democracy on the Korean peninsula in spite of its domestic

and overseas difficulties. Again, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep and heartfelt gratitude to the soldiers of the Netherlands who sacrificed their lives for Korea.

Since July 25, 1949 when it officially approved the Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of the Korean peninsula, the Netherlands has sought to strengthen its ties with and act as a major ally of Korea. The Kingdom of the Netherlands was also the first European country which invested in Korea.

On the solid foundation laid by the sacrifices of the UN Forces including the soldiers of the Netherlands, Korea has now grown into one of the ten economic powers of the world and a country that, though it faces threats of North Korea to acts to contribute to international peace and prosperity.

Korean people will never forget the valor and sacrifice of the Dutch soldiers who fought in the Korean War. We will also re-illuminate the meaning of the Korean War now, sadly, much forgotten and will commemorate the achievements of the soldiers of the allies such as the Netherlands who shed their precious blood not only to protect the peace of the Korean peninsula but also to protect the peace of the world. This blood has forged a tie between the Dutch and the Koreans that we, the people of Korea, will seek to further strengthen.

In this context, I sincerely hope that the publication of The History of the Dutch Forces in the Korean War will provide a significant momentum both to the people of the Netherlands and the people of Korea to take actions to deepen the mutual understanding as well as encourage future cooperative efforts, in the interests of world peace and the happiness of mankind.

Lastly, I would extend my thanks to those who devoted themselves to the publication of this book.

June 2010

Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs
The Republic of Korea

Yang KIM

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Aspects of Dutch Soldiers
in the Field (Oct, 1951)



Dutch Soldiers on Reconnaissance (May, 1951)



Commanding Group of the Dutch Battalion at an Operations Conference (Feb, 1952)



Meeting of the Dutch Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende with the ROK President Myeong-bak Lee (Apr 28, 2010)



Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende visited the scene of the UN Memorial Park Busan (Apr 29, 2010)



A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



01

Reflecting the Historical Significance of the Netherlands' Participation in the Korean War





A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



Reflecting the Historical Significance of the Netherlands' Participation in the Korean War



The Kingdom of the Netherlands agreed to support the UN Resolution to participate in the Korean War immediately after North Korea's invasion. However, downsizing of the Dutch armed forces after World War II meant it couldn't afford it to dispatch ground forces with the notable exception of naval destroyers. The Kingdom, traditionally famed for its maritime power, sent 6 destroyers in total during the Korean War period. These destroyers cooperated closely with the US Far East Navy and subsequently contributed greatly to the war efforts in Korea.

As the operational situation on the Korean Peninsula grew worse and the UN urged its member states to dispatch ground forces, the Kingdom of the Netherlands correspondingly sent a battalion of ground forces. This happened despite serious difficulty due to internal military situations,

because of the spontaneous and arduous support of non-governmental organizations.

The Kingdom established an expeditionary force called the Van Heuts Regiment. Six hundred and thirty six men were selected for the regiment out of 1,200 volunteers. Upon finishing a month of training, the Regiment was put on board a ship on October 26th, 1950, and arrived at Pusan, Korea, on November 23rd of the same year. This unit was officially named the Netherlands Detachment to the United Nations (NDUN), but has more popularly been known as the Dutch Battalion.

The Dutch Battalion was attached to the US 38th Regiment of the 2nd Infantry Division (2nd ID), and took part in many battles beginning in January of 1951. It first engaged with the North Korean Communist Force



The Dutch Battalion Marching through the Streets (Oct 14, 1950)



The Dutch Battalion Preparing for the Movement from Pusan to Taegu (Nov 24, 1951)

in Podongri Valley, Kangwon Province, and also later executed the mission of covering the withdrawing UN forces at and around the city of Wonju in January of 1951. Still later, it participated in battles around Hoengseong, Inje, Daewusan, and Star Hill, to name a few, and accordingly distinguished itself with its brilliant achievements.

The battalion continued to be committed to a defense mission even after the armistice. It finally finished its official mission on October 1st, 1954, and its last member departed from Korea on December 26th of the same year. A total of 5,322 Dutch soldiers fought in the Korean War, suffering 768 casualties in total. Of these 768 casualties, 120 men including 2 naval soldiers were killed in action (KIA), 381 men were wounded in action



(WIA), 3 men were missing in action (MIA) and 264 men were wounded in non-combat mission.



02

General Introduction to the Kingdom of the Netherlands





A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



General Introduction to the Kingdom of the Netherlands



1. Geopolitical Features of the Netherlands

When the Netherlands is mentioned, many people think first of windmills and tulips, but the Netherlands is also a country with strong trade and foreign relations. The total land space of the Netherlands is





Windmills and Tulips, Symbols of the Netherlands

about a third of that of The South Korea. Furthermore, the Dutch population at about 16 million is also a third of that of Korea. Despite its relatively small size it is a strong country. In fact, as the country's name suggests, a fourth of this country's land is 'nether' or lower than sea level so, water needs to be pumped out when it rains.

The population density of the Kingdom is about 349 people per 1km² in the coastal areas with half of the people living in the two western states of South Holland and North Holland and the one middle state of Utrecht. The population density in these states are up to 937 people per 1km². The northeastern states, for their part, have a low population density of 191 people per 1km². Nationally, the population has a tendency of moving from western states to eastern states, with most of the population (about 88%) being urbanized.

Ethnically, the population of the Netherlands is mostly Dutch but has a small percentage of Indonesian and Surinamese peoples as well. Historically, starting with the Huguenots of France, the Salzburgians, the



Geographic features

The Capital of the Netherlands is Amsterdam while the seat of the legislature is Hague. The country runs 282km from North to South and 176km from East to West. It is bordered by the North Sea to the North and West, Germany to the East, and Belgium in the South. The territory of the Netherlands includes about 7,464 square kilometers of inland waters. The total land space of the country is about 41,528km² with the approximate total population being 16.43 million. The national language is Dutch, but English is also used widely. The religious makeup of the Kingdom is primarily Christian with Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations being most dominant, but other religions such as Islam are also practiced. Like many other European nations the Euro is used as currency.

The Netherlands is classified into two distinctive areas. The first area is the highlands to the south and east, which is a fluctuation of plains no higher than 100 meters above sea level. The highest mountain is Vaalserberg Mountain at 320m above sea level in the very southeast. The second area to the west and north is known as the lowlands. This area is made of deltas formed by the Schelde, Meuse, and Rhein Rivers and the Polders of the Southern Sea ("Zuiderzee"). Since the coastal areas are lower than sea level, sand hills and artificial levees are used to prevent the flooding of these lowlands.

The climate of the Netherlands is mild and usually affected by the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The average temperature is about 10°C, 1.7°C in the winter to 18°C, in the summer, average annual rain fall is 760mm, evenly distributed throughout the year.

* Interesting features of the Netherlands:

1. The Netherlands is also called Holland.
2. Dutch people are the tallest people in the world.
3. The Netherlands is one of the world's top 6 export countries.



4. Dutch people are the second largest consumers of coffee in the world.
5. Every citizen of the Netherlands has a bicycle.
6. More than 200 nationalities of people live in Amsterdam.
7. The twelfth state, Flevoland, is a landfill.
8. A fourth of the land of the Netherlands is below sea level.
9. The total length of all Dutch rivers, canals, and lake combined is 4,400Km.
10. Amsterdam is a city that was built on top of pillars planted in muddy ground.
11. The Netherlands has fostered 15 Nobel Prize winners in physics and other areas.

Swiss, the Jewish Portuguese, and the Germans among others have also immigrated to the Netherlands. In terms of religion, a third of the Dutch population does not have a specified religion, but the remaining people are divided evenly into Roman Catholics and Protestants.

The mean national income of the Netherlands is approximately over \$42,000 per person. The export-import trade scale is among the top 8 in the world because of Dutch technology and the economic power of electronics, the petrochemistry industry, dairy farming, the livestock industry, and the floricultural industry. In addition, the Dutch are known for their advanced finance and tourism industries. As a result of the Kingdom's strong economic power, the Port of Rotterdam has a crucial role in the trade of Europe.

2. History of the Netherlands

(1) An Outline History of the Netherlands

The area of the Netherlands was originally occupied by the Celts and Germans, but around 50 BC it was conquered by the Romans. Because of this there are still artifacts from that era. At the end of the Roman period, Catholicism started to spread as the Franks and Saxons - Frisians took over.

Though Charlemagne came to power during the 8th century, it wasn't until later that the Netherlands started to develop commercially. Later on, the Netherlands went from being under control of the House of Wittelsbach in the 14th century, through Burgundian union to being under the influence of the House of Habsburg in the 15th century. After Charles V (Charles I of Spain) ascended to the throne of Holy Roman Emperor, the Netherlands fell under Spanish domination. After the Reformation,



The Peace Treaty of Westfalen, the First European International Conference
Held in the Netherlands in 1648 (property of Versailles Museum)



begun by Martin Luther in 1517, the suppression and loss of power caused the governors to refute and fight for independence of the Netherlands.

After 80 years of outbreaks of war, The Peace Treaty of Westphalia was signed and the Netherlands was accepted throughout Europe as an independent country. Later on came a golden age in which the Netherlands, with several colonies in south Africa and south east Asia, became the world's strongest trading country. The Dutch also established New Amsterdam (the current New-York) during this period and boasted about their authority in the world but later lost power to the British.

In 1793, the country was wiped out by the French revolutionary army, but when Napoleon became powerless in 1815, the Netherlands declared independence as one country along with Belgium. Later in Belgium, there were power struggles between the French Wallons and the Dutch people, and in due course the Netherlands and Belgium separated into two countries during the Belgium revolution. However, the Netherlands continued to maintain its strength as a sea power afterwards, even retaining its colonies in Indonesia.

During the First World War, the Netherlands maintained neutrality but in World War II, was conquered by Germany while its colonies in Indonesia were taken over by the Japanese. After Japan left Indonesia, the former Dutch colony declared its independence from the Netherlands, put up a fight for that independence and achieved it. Currently self-governing Antilles and Aruba are the only remaining area that the Netherlands cover.

(2) Relations between Korea and the Netherlands

In a Korean elementary text book, there is a story about a Dutch man named Hendrick Hamel. Hamel was a sailor who was traveling to Japan

but met with a storm and drifted to Je-ju Island. As a result Hamel became widely informed of the geography, customs and politics etc. of Cho-sun Dynasty of Korea and later became known throughout the west as an acknowledged expert on Korea. At that time, Westerners had been trading with China and Japan. However, Chosun (Korea) was out of the sailing range, so by that time only three Dutchmen including Hendrick Hamel and Jan Janse Weltevree had ever visited Korea. Hamel, working as a book keeper for the East India Company, went through Taiwan to Nagasaki, Japan but met with a storm and drifted onto the Je-ju coast in 1653. Only 36 of 64 sailors survived. At this time, Emperor Hyo Jong was in power and Hamel's crew was subsequently interrogated by councillor Won-jin Lee. During this interrogation Hamel met Weltvree who had returned to Korea. Weltvree was married to a Korean woman and was given the name Yun-Park.

Hamel's crew were summoned to Hanyang, the Capital of Chosun, and faced Hyo Jong while Weltvree translated. Hamel wrote about this incident as follows: "When we stood in front of the high officials, they seemed to be very amused as the result of a rumor that we looked liked



Hendrick Hamel's Report, which first introduced Korea to Europe and the Monument dedicated to him



monsters.” Hamel was detained in Han Yang for two years, and then was placed in Jeon-ra-do in 1657. Hamel was forced to do manual labor in Yeosu, Jeonra-do, where he finally managed to escape with seven of his crew in 1666. Hamel went to Nagasaki, Japan and was interrogated by the Japanese and then returned to the Netherlands two years later.

His book about his journey was published in 1668, and included his drift to Je-ju and the experiences in Korea. In this book, he talks about the typhoon he and his crew met with, how he was detained for 14 years, and how he finally managed to escape to Japan. This book is the first book to inform the West about Korea and is also a precious documentation of the life style of Korea at that time.

Perhaps, given this historical incident, it is surprising that official diplomatic relations between Korea and the Netherlands weren't established until April 4th 1961. Nevertheless, a tragic incident that happened in the Hague in 1907 contributed to bringing the Dutch close to the Korean people. A Korean patriot who was a special envoy of Chosun to the International Peace Conference tried to defy the invasion of Japan at the Conference, but failed due to interference from the Japanese. He sacrificed his life in protest of Japanese obstruction. In relation to this conflict between the Koreans and the Japanese, there had also been opportunities where some western European countries like Belgium mediated the establishment of diplomacy between the two countries. However, the fruits of these opportunities did not materialize until 1961. In December of 1968, the Dutch Embassy was established in Korea and the Korean Embassy was established in the Netherlands in October of 1969.

3. Political Society and National Defense

Historically, the Netherlands has been ruled by the Kingdom of Spain, invaded by France, and, especially in 17th century, an age where ocean voyages were popular has clashed endlessly with seafaring European powers like England. In the modern age, the Netherlands has been influenced by its many powerful neighboring nations including Germany which invaded the Netherlands in World War II.

The Netherlands has concentrated on developing its own agricultural technology up to a world-class level in order to support its large population in such a small country, while also giving weight to trade matters. Geographically, the Netherlands has England bordering it across the North Sea, and leading industrial countries including Belgium, Germany, France, as its other neighbors. In addition, Rotterdam Harbor in the Netherlands is called the gate of Europe, because it has been



The Dutch National Assembly Building

developed into the world's largest commerce harbor comparable to the New York Harbor.

Politically, the Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy covering self-governing Aruba Island and Antilles, the former colonies of the Netherlands, as well as the Netherlands proper. A hereditary monarchy has, for the most part, the formal rights of chief of state. The Constitution, modified and amended in 1914, grants legislative power to both national assemblies. The Netherlands parliament called the States General is composed of 75 members of the upper house and 150 members of the lower house. The administrative power is performed by an appointed cabinet led by the prime minister, and the judicial branch led by the Supreme Court.

The Netherlands, along with other Northern European countries, also enforces a very highly organized social security system. This system is generally divided into National Insurance and Employee's Insurance. The National Insurance is collected through tax and directly supervised by the Netherlands' government. It includes an old-age pension, a survivor's pension, a child's pension, medical coverage for special diseases, a family allowance, and more. The Employee's Insurance is jointly managed by a special organization through participation with both the employee and the employer.

Currently, the Netherlands is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and adopts the collective security policy corresponding to the NATO framework. The national defense expenditure



The Netherlands has produced prominent artists including Rembrandt, Van Eijk Brothers, A. van Dijk, and Van Gogh. Every Dutch city has a museum in it.

of the Netherlands is about 7.7 billion euro and 10 percent of its spending on defense is for non-defense purpose expenditure such as pensions. It operates an all-volunteer force system and currently maintains 68,000 soldiers in total.

- Official Name: Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Major Cities: Amsterdam (Capital, Population: 740,000), The Hague (The seat of government, Population: 470,000), Rotterdam (Population: 600,000), Utrecht (Population: 260,000)
- Gross Area: 41,548 km² (Surface of the sea and the inland waters not included: 37,305 km²)
- Population: 16,715,999 (As of July, 2009)
- Race: The Dutch (Family of the Germanic race)
- Language: Dutch (English, French, German commonly used)
- Religion(s): Catholic(31%), Protestantism(14%), Calvinism(7%), Others(8%), Nondenominational(40%)
- Climate: mild and humid maritime climate (Average Temperature in Winter: 2.7°C, Average Temperature in the summer: 14.7°C)
- Political Structure: Constitutional Monarchy
- Form of government: The Parliamentary Cabinet
- Constitution: Established in 1813 (Revised in 1848, 1949, and 1954)
- Independence: 1588 (Declaration of nonagreement of right for Spain in 1581)
- Join the UN: 1945.10.24 (original member country)
- Economic Indicator (2008): GDP: 875.9 Billion US dollars, GDP for 1 person: 53,084 US dollars
- Monetary Unit: Euro
- Parliamentary System: Bicameral System (member of the upper house: 4 year terms, member of the lower house: 4 year terms)

Source : CIA "The World Factbook"

4. International Relations

(1) Outline of Foreign Policy

Pushing ahead with development of international law as one of the goals for major foreign policy, due to the need to support the survival of a small country and for the protection of national interests for geopolitical reasons, the Netherlands has actively participated in the process of building an international law system from early stages. The Netherlands performs a central role in international law by attracting international organizations and as a result has held the International Peace Conference twice at the Hague in 1899 and 1907 respectively, and has attracted the International Court of Justice (ICJ), etc.

Currently, the Netherlands regards the EU both as an effective tool for European stability and for its own national prosperity. It also supports the expansion of the EU and devotes all efforts to secure an expanded EU that



The International Peace Conference of Hague

functions effectively. In particular, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is focusing on improving relations with the other members of Benelux (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg), as well as with Germany, France, and England. The Netherlands has also dispatched a total of 2,000 troops to areas including the Balkans (approximately 100 troops), Afghanistan (1,650 troops), Lebanon (160 troops), Africa (approximately 40 troops), and other countries.

(2) Relationship with the EU and the Unites States

The Netherlands has not only developed a close economic relationship with the EU by exporting 60 percent of its trade volume and most of its capital and service, but also emphasizes the cooperation of the EU as an essential factor and has even officially announced that European intra-cooperation will lead to the Netherlands' development.

The Netherlands understands and accepts the expansion of the EU as a stage for the realization of stabilized economic and democratic



EU Headquarters with the EU Flags



relationships within Europe. Additionally, the Netherlands has stated that the selection standard of the Copenhagen Accord for new member countries should be strictly applied.

To deal with the problem of EU system reform in areas such as methods of decision making, the Netherlands, as a middle rank country, maintains its close relationships with the three countries of Benelux. In addition, the Netherlands and other countries included in the EU are working to prevent a sole lead of the EU by traditionally powerful nations such as England, France, Germany, and other countries.

In terms of the United States, the Netherlands is currently giving weight to trade relations between the two countries and has received economic assistance from the United States from sources such as the Marshall Plan after World War II. Also, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has concluded a military alliance agreement regarding the use of air bases and military and diplomatic cooperation from NATO. The Netherlands is further maintaining a close link by signing over 70 kinds of agreements related to diplomacy, trade, culture, military, and other fields.

The Netherlands is sticking to the position that European security needs to be maintained on the basis of the United States security cooperation as a key role. Also, the Netherlands is fully supporting the United States' leading efforts to eradicate international terror.

(3) Relations with the Eastern Europe, Middle East, and Asia

The Netherlands puts importance on the stability of Eastern Europe as a key to European stabilization, and advances long-term investment in, and the recognition of Eastern Europe as a high potential area for an export market. In addition, the Netherlands fully supports the policy for a market

economy system and democracy inside Eastern Europe.

Currently, Eastern Europe supports democracy as well as a legal system for economic market policies, the promotion of a civil society, the initiation of the Netherlands' technology, and macroeconomic stabilization through the IMF. In the long term, the Netherlands is hoping for all of Eastern Europe to join the EU.

Since the Netherlands is focusing on foreign policy for the enhancement of trade exchange based on peace and stability, it is doing its best to promote peace in the troubled regions of the world including the Middle East, and areas such as Afghanistan and Palestine. Previously, the Netherlands had chilly relationships with China and Japan as a result of the human rights problems in China and the comfort women problem in Japan, but has actively worked to dispel negative feelings between the nations through mutual visits of important figures from each country.

Also, the Netherlands, one of the 16 countries which dispatched troops to the Republic of Korea during the Korean War, has been a traditional ally that has continuously supported Korea on the international stage. After establishing diplomatic relations with Korea on April 4th 1961, the Netherlands sent and stationed officials in Korea in December of 1968, and kept expanding exchanges between the two nations through several reciprocal visits of important figures.

For example, ever since the Dutch football coach Guus Hiddink led the Korean soccer team to the World Cup semifinals in 2002, Dutch coaches have acted as a pilothouse of the Korean national soccer team. Therefore, it can be said that relations between the Netherlands and Korea is not only a political economic relationship, but is also steadily developing in private sector exchanges.



Furthermore, it is of significance to note that the Dutch ambassador in Korea is working as an adjunct ambassador to North Korea after founding formal diplomacy relations with North Korea on January 15th of 2001. And that the mutual trade volume between the Netherlands and North Korea is about 30 million US dollars in combined imports and exports. In addition, the Netherlands has recently given humanitarian aid including food and other necessities to North Korea as part of an international organization of the EU.



03

Unstable Situation on the Korean Peninsula on the Eve of the Korean War





A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



Unstable Situation on the Korean Peninsula on the Eve of the Korean War



1. Chaotic Domestic Politics after Independence

The Korean War broke out against the background of the division of Korea into North and South, and the division of Korea was a byproduct created in the process of reforming the world order on the one hand, and the Cold War confrontation between US and USSR after World War II on the other. The origin of the Korean War, however, can be traced back to the Japanese colonization.

Chosun, which had functioned as an united nation for a long time, was forced to be a colony of the Japanese super power in the late 19th century. After Japan took over Chosun, Korean people established the overseas Provisional Government, organized a corps of Independence Fighters, and devoted to all sorts of anti-Japanese arms activities. In this way, Korea was able to gain independence, but not without help from allied forces.

In the process of fighting for independence, Korea was divided. To be



more specific, communism came to be involved in the process of fighting for Korean independence, and the fighters for independence were divided into two camps—those who supported communism and those who opposed it. In 1945 Korean people were excited about their independence, but behind the joys of the independence were lurking the unreconcilable ideological differences created by communism. These ideological differences ultimately led to the Korean War.

Though the US and the Soviet Union did not recognize the Provisional Korean Government, they agreed upon the matter of granting independence to Korean people in due time. This agreement put a damper on the Korean people's joy of independence, and it served as a seedbed for the tragedy of Korean people.

When the US demanded unconditional surrender from Japan, it was agreed between the US and the USSR that the Soviets would take care of disarming Japanese soldiers to the north of the 38th Parallel, while the US would take care of the southern part of the 38th Parallel. In this way, Korea was physically separated with the Soviets appointing Kim Il-sung and his communist party to lead the nation in the North.

In December, 1945, at a conference in Moscow, the US and the USSR decided to grant independence to Korea after a five-year-trusteeship, and set up a review committee to consider the establishment of the Provisional Government.

Growing internal frictions, however, severely hurt South Korea to the point where it was unable to support its population. Nationalists opposed the trusteeship, but communists approved it. Those following the Soviet orders caused the country to fall into a state of chaos when the left-wing gained power in the North and the right-wing in the South.



The Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers (Dec, 1945)

To make matters worse, in the South the abuse of the monetary system during the last years of Japanese occupation caused severe inflation on the one hand, and, on the other, most of the factories stopped production of goods needed in everyday life because all Japanese engineers went back to Japan. Besides, South Korea produced only eight percent of the total electricity produced in Korea, so that South Korea had to rely heavily on the North for the supply of electricity. In this circumstance, when opposition of the trusteeship grew stronger in the South, the North stopped supplying electricity to the South to put pressure on the issue of trusteeship. As a result, the South had to suffer severe hardship of electric power shortage. Moreover, after the independence a host of people poured into South Korea from abroad and from North Korea, so that the population of the South grew very rapidly. This in turn led to food shortage and placed extreme economic pressure on the South.

During this period of time, the Soviet Union made Kim Il-sung communize the North, and went on to make plans to communize the South by means of subversions. This expansionist strategy of the Soviet



Union clashed with the blockade policy of the US, and intensified the Cold War confrontation between the US and the USSR. Such an intensified confrontation led not to an establishment of a unified Provisional Government for Korea but to an irrecoverable rift between North and South.

Eventually, the US offered to hold a meeting between the four countries concerned, but the Soviet rejected the offer. So the US took the matter to the UN to find a solution. The UN placed the Korean matter on the agenda as a subject for discussion. Finally, the UN decided on 'the provisions of independence procedure for Korea' presented by the UN political committee, and this decision enabled Korea to establish an independent government in Korea.

In accordance with the UN decision, UN Temporary Commission on Korea(UNTCOK) was established with V.K.K. Menon of India appointed as chairman. However, the Soviet Union blocked members of UNTCOK to enter North Korea. Then, the UN decided to hold an election in South Korea where a free election was possible. As a result, the South held a general election on May 10, 1948, and the Republic of Korea was born on August 15. The UN then officially declared South Korea as a legitimate nation to the world.

North Korea also followed suit by passing the constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the Council of Democratic People's Commission on May 1, 1948. The North did not take immediate actions to establish a nation for strategic reasons, and waited for a proper time to take actions. On September 9, 1948, North Korea also took actions to establish a nation of its own. As a result, there came to be two independent governments in Korea, and this state of governments



Establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea (Aug 15, 1948)



aggravated the division of Korea. Eventually, such a tragic division, coupled with the implications of the Cold War confrontation, led to the Korean War.

After the removal of the US and the USSR military forces from the Korean Peninsula, the UN tried to reunify the two Koreas by sending UN Commission composed of members from such countries as Australia, the Republic of China, the Republic of El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, Turkey, etc. The US Commission in Korea kept an eye on the 38th Parallel until the Korean War broke out, and then pointed out the fact that the UN decisions were not faithfully carried out in Korea. Particularly, they were afraid that the current situations in Korea would lead to a military confrontation between North and South, posing a serious threat to the security of the Korean Peninsula,

2. Soviet and Chinese Aid to North Korea's War Preparation

In 1949 a year and a half before the invasion of the South, Kim Il-sung had already expressed his idea of invading South Korea to Stalin, and the Soviet also supported the North with 4,000 troops, not including military advisories.

The details concerning the war were talked over in the Moscow conference between Kim and Stalin in March 1949. On the fifth of the same month, Kim Il-sung, accompanied by Park Hun-young, visited Moscow to talk about financial support and the increase of the military power. At this conference they talked about many issues concerning politics, economy, cultures, and particularly about military affairs. The

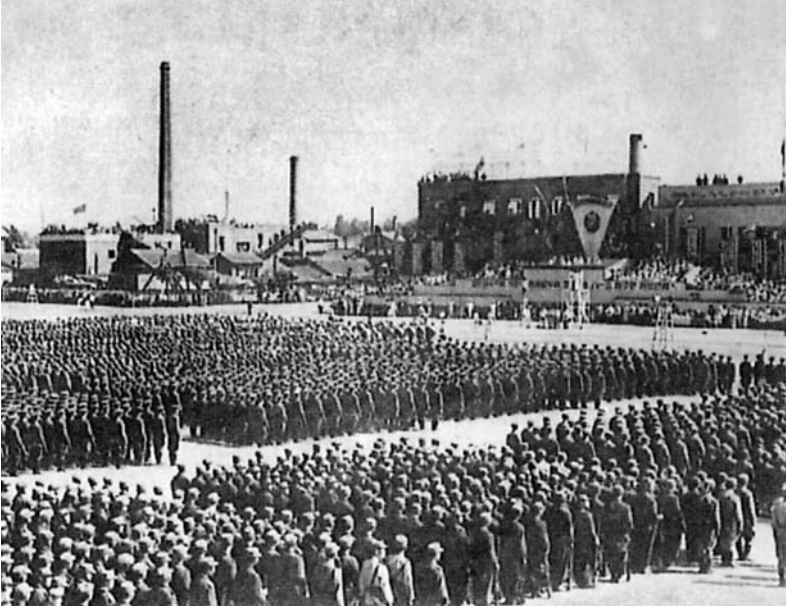


Kim Il-sung and Soviet Officers (Dec, 1945)

matter of invading the South was also discussed.

Kim Il-sung asked Stalin's opinion on Kim's scheme of unifying Korean Peninsula by force, and Stalin stated in his answer to this question that it would be impossible to make a preemptive attack without gaining a certain degree of superiority over the South Korean military forces.

The outcome of Kim and Stalin's conference ended up with borrowing forty million dollars from the Soviet Union which would be needed to buy weapons. Later, they received 15,000 rifles, 139 artillery pieces, 87 T-34 Tanks, 94 aircraft, and other military supplies. When the war drew close at hand, they received the support of 200 aircraft and 250 tanks, which were



Celebration of the Establishment of North Korean Army (Dec, 1948)

far more advanced than those of the South.

After that, the North reached an agreement with China to invade the South and on April 28, 1949, Kim Il-sung visited China and met important figures such as Gao Gang, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai and even Mao Tse-Tung. They talked about the war and the matter of committing the Chinese forces to North Korea.

As a result, North Korea was able to strengthen its military forces, and Kim Il-sung, encouraged by such a military reinforcement, decided to launch his first attack. When the US troops withdrew from the South, the 38th Parallel became meaningless. In the military confrontation on the 38th Parallel, the North proved itself superior. What's more, North Korea declared that since South Korea refused to accept the North's peace treaty

on the battle line, they had no alternative but to invade.

In October 1949, when the Communist party won the civil war in China, Kim Il-sung reasoned that it was a prime time to convince China and the Soviet Union to liberate South Korea. He sent a message to Stalin that the people of the South trusted him, asking for Stalin's military support. Kim also told Stalin that he could not fall asleep at night because he was too much preoccupied with the unification of Korea.

Kim Il-sung secretly visited Moscow in early April 1950 to discuss such important topics with Stalin as plans for unification of Korea, the economic prospects of North Korea, and the problems of the communist party. At this conference, Stalin said that the international community tended towards supporting them and would approve of Kim's plan to invade South Korea. He also suggested the matter of invading the South be discussed with China. So, Kim Il-sung visited Mao Tse-Tung on May 13 and discussed invasion of the South with Mao. He returned to North Korea on May 16, 1950.

Later, the North Korea's Chief of the General Staff, Kang Kun, and the new Soviet military advisor, General Vasilevsky, mapped out the detailed plans for the invasion. They devised a three-step plan to be carried out over three months. The agreement was delivered to Stalin through ambassador Shtykov on June 16, 1950, and the launching of the invasion was set for June 25, 1950. Right before the war, Soviet military advisors checked on the state of North Korea's preparation for the attack, and then they stayed back in the rear to conceal any traces of the Soviet Union's involvement in the invasion.



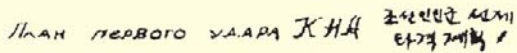
3. South Korea's Lack of Preparation for the War

Around the time the Korean War broke out, the South Korean government was preoccupied with outlawing communism and eliminating red guerrillas and the leftists who stood in the way of establishing a stable society. At that time, however, South Korea went through a severe economic difficulties in spite of US support. This economic difficulty was an important element of the instability of the South Korean society.

South Korea's military forces also required military aids from the US, but the request for military aids was refused. This caused a severe gap in the military strength between North and South. What was worse for South Korea, on January 12, 1950, the US announced in the Acheson speech that South Korea and Taiwan were no longer included in America's Pacific defense line. Upon hearing the announcement, South Korea came to have doubts on America's will to help defend Korea's security.

Under such a security environment, the South Korean armed forces on the front line had to be prepared for possible North's military provocations along the 38th Parallel, and the forces in the rear had to be mobilized to root out communist guerrillas. What was worse, inside the Korean armed forces there were communist infiltrators, so that these infiltrators also had to be eliminated. Ultimately, the South Korean Army was in dire straits because of the triple difficulties mentioned above. Besides, the South Korean troops were numerically inferior to those of the North. For these reasons, the safety of the country and national defence were in a seriously risky state.

In the first National Assembly election held on May 30, 1950, however, 90% of the populations went to the polls. Though the ruling party won



Plan of North Korea to Attack South Korea (Jun, 1950)



only 25% of the votes, they accepted the results of the election, showing that democracy was taking roots in South Korea.



04

North Korea's Surprise Invasion and the UN Forces' Entry into the War





A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



North Korea's Surprise Invasion and the UN Forces' Entry into the War



1. The Surprise Attack by North Korea



At dawn, on June 25, 1950, North Korean armed forces advanced southward under cover of foggy valleys and mountains. T-34 tanks led the way with the North's artillery fires and missile fires along the 38th Parallel. The serenity of the dawn along the waist line of the Korean Peninsula was greatly disturbed by the roaring sounds and flashes from these fires.

The Korean War began in this way. The news was spread abroad through diplomatic channels or correspondents, and the world's attention was drawn to the Korean Peninsula.



When the state of peace that had been unstably maintained in the Korean Peninsula was broken in a moment by the North Korea's invasion, US Ambassador to Korea, John J. Muccio, reported the fact to the US government. President Rhee Seung-man also judged that South Korea could not counter North's invasion on its own forces, so that he ordered the South Korean Ambassador to the US, Jang Myun, to request support from the US.



Worldwide Newspaper Reporting on the Outbreak of Korean War
& North Korean Army Marching to Seoul (Jun 28, 1950)

On that very same day, the Korean National Assembly also requested the US President and US Congress that they would provide effective and timely support for South Korea. The UN Commission in Korea also announced that North Korea should halt military actions, retreat back to the 38th Parallel, and seek a peaceful solution. At the same time, the UN General Assembly urged the North to stop its attack on June 26, 1950.

2. UN Participation in the Korean War to Defend Peace

(1) Activities of the UN Commission in Korea

After World War II, the global society recognized the need to create a safety device for world peace. As a result, on October 24, 1945, 51 nations formed the United Nations.

After independence from the Japanese hold, the divided Korea was not able to realize its dream of unification mainly because of the US' and USSR's differences in opinion on the methods of unification. In other words, the political situations of the Korean Peninsula came to a standstill. At this time, the UN intervened, and organized in May 1948 the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea(UNTCOK) to monitor the election process. Then the UN recognized South Korea as the only legal government, and went on to oversee the activities to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Taiwan, Australia, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, and Turkey were active members of the UN Commission in Korea. Because of the interests and efforts of these member countries, the UN was able to respond quite readily to the North Korea's attack on South Korea.

When the UN resolution to send troops to Korea was made, each country decided to join the war with each nation's security risks in mind. Most of the UN member nations reasoned that the North Korea's provocation could pose threat to their own nations in one way or another if it was left unchecked. The UN's ultimate cause for the participation in the war, however, was 'to protect freedom and world peace.' And the UN's decision to participate in the Korean War can be interpreted as putting into action the UN principle that the UN would take actions en masse to check any illegal military actions that would threaten freedom and world peace.

(2) UN Resolution to Stop North Korea's Invasion

The UN Security Council called an emergency session at 4:00 a.m., on June 26, 1950(local time). They urged the North to stop the invasion and move back to the 38th Parallel.

UN General-Secretary Trygve H. Lie, quoting the report made by the UN Commission in Korean, stated that the UN should take proper actions



UN Security Council (Jun 26, 1950)

in order to secure the peace and safety of Korea. The US representative to the UN proposed that the Korean representative attend the UN Security Council, so that Ambassador Jang Myun was able to appeal at the Security Council for South Korea.

Later, the United Kingdom slightly revised the US proposal to help Korea and put the revised proposal to a vote. It was passed with 9 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstention. At that time, the UN Security Council was composed of five permanent members(US, USSR, England, France, the Republic of China) who held veto powers and eleven non-permanent members. When the Korean resolution was introduced, the Soviet Union was absent so that the UN could pass the resolution without the Soviet Union's veto. The UN resolution to help Korea marked the first official act to stop illegal aggressions for the peace of the world, and in the case of the Korean War the main objective of the UN resolution was to stop the North's aggression and to push them back north of the 38th Parallel.

[3] UN Resolution to Provide Military Support for Korea

Despite the June 26 resolution, North Korea continued their invasion. So, the UN Commission in Korea asked the UN to take additional measures for South Korea. Under such a circumstance, the US decided to present a proposal to the UN Security Council. Contained in the proposal were the request to allow naval and air support for Korea and an appeal to provide UN member nations' assistance to Korea.

In accordance with the US proposal to the UN, the UN Security Council was called on June 28, 1950. At this council, the US representative Warren R. Austin explained in detail the current situations in Korea and the major actions the US had taken so far. After eight hours of conference,



Conference on the UN Security Council (Jun 28, 1950)

the resolution was passed with 7 in favor, 1 in opposition 2 abstention. At this time, the Soviet also did not attend the meeting.

The main point of the resolution of June 28 was to secure the military support of the UN to drive back the North Koreans. This was the first collective security measure taken after the establishment of the UN, which sanctioned military actions against those nations that disturb world peace. As the UN forces joined the Korean troops, the war turned to be no longer a war between South Korea and North Korea, but a war between North Korea and the UN.

3. The Process of US Involvement in the War

(1) Decision to Provide Naval and Air Support

Before the UN resolution to send troops to Korea was passed, the US

President Truman opened a National Security Council with his top-level military leaders to make a counterattack plan against the North, and immediately prepared to send troops to Korea.

At this meeting, Truman mentioned that North Korea's invasion of the South was somewhat like the beginning of World War II, and that if the North's provocation were left unchecked another world war could break out which would break down the founding principles of the UN. For this reason, the US decided to approve military actions for Korea. In accordance with this decision, the Far East Command headquarters was ordered to mobilize the non-combatant Navy and Air Force troops to provide transport support on June 26, and the next day Brigadier General John H. Church and his crew were dispatched to South Korea to look at the situations.

(2) The US' Decision to Send Ground Troops

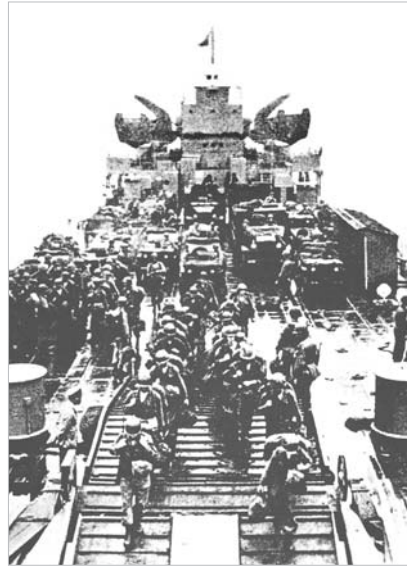
On June 27, 1950, despite a series of military actions taken so far, the situation in Korea grew rapidly worse. General MacArthur reported that



General MacArthur Visiting Korea (Jun 29, 1950)

Seoul would soon be fallen into the enemy's control. The ROK government also asked for emergency military support from the US. Upon receiving MacArthur's report and the ROK government's request, the US called the National Security Council again to take proper actions.

During this meeting, the US decided to ignore the measures of limited operation of the Far-East Naval and Air Forces in



US Forces Landing on Busan (Jul 1, 1950)

order to make these Naval and Air Forces help fight North Korean armed forces. The US also decided to provide full support to the ROK armed forces. Besides these decisions, President Truman also announced publicly that he ordered the Far-East Naval and Air Forces to provide full support for the ROK troops because North Korea had failed to respond to UN warnings.

As a part of this measure, General MacArthur himself had an on-the-spot look at the front line along the 38th Parallel. Based on his observation, he then made a proposal to send ground troops to Korea, which was approved soon after. He ordered the US 8th Army commander to send the 24th Division which was stationed at that time in Kyushu, Japan, and the advance party, Task Force Smith, arrived in Busan on July 1. When Task Force Smith left for Daejeon and the main-force units of the

division arrived later on, the US ground forces' operation set to work on a full scale.

4. Establishment of the UN Command, and the Urge to Send Ground Troops

(1) Establishment of the UN Command

While the ROK troops were defending the front line against North Korea in July 1950, the US Army, Navy, and Air Forces joined the war. Soon after this followed the British Navy, Australian naval and air forces, and the New Zealand naval forces. As more and more nations were prepared to take part in the Korean War, the matter of command and control of the US forces loomed as an important issue.

The solution was found on July 3, 1950, when the UN Secretary



The Main Point of Establishing the UN Command

The UN National Security Council, concluding that the North' invasion of South Korea is a destruction of peace, is agreed that

- (1) All nations providing military and other supports are to be under command of the UN Command which the US will be in charge of,
- (2) The US should appoint the commander of the UN Command,
- (3) The commander has the authority to sanction the use of the UN flag along with the flags of the UN member countries in times of military operation,
- (4) The US should make reports based on the operations done by the UN Command and present it to the UN Security Council.



General Lie proposed that the US, who had the heaviest burden in terms of military support, should take the command of the UN forces. At last, on July 7, 1950, the UN Security Council passed the proposal for “the establishment of the UN Command” which was originally proposed by England and France and prepared by the US. The purpose of the UN Command, of course, was to maintain unity in the military activities of the UN member nations.

The main contents of UN Command agreement can be summed as follows: The authorities of the UN Security Council to take military actions against the North's provocations will be delegated to the President of the United States, and the military forces from the UN member nations will be under the unified command of the US forces.

After signing the agreement, the UN Secretary General delivered the UN Command flag to the US Ambassador to Korea. US General MacArthur was appointed as the first Commander of the UNC, and at the same time he was also given the following guideline—all operations of the US would fall under the authority of the UN Security Council.

In accordance with this guideline, General MacArthur ordered Lieutenant General Walker to take charge of the ground troops in Korea. Upon receiving this command, Lieutenant General Walker came from Japan to Daegu, established the command post there, and began to command not only US ground troops but also UN ground troops.

In spite of the establishment of the UN Command, however, by July 1950 many nations did not send ground troops, providing only air and naval support. The difficulty of transport and the slow process of decision making seemed to account for the delayed support of the UN member nations' ground forces.

(2) The Request for UN Ground Troops

The UN Command, established by the approval of many of the UN member nations, took direct responsibility of ROK. However, the US took the initiative in commanding the UN forces, because in actuality the US determined not only the size of troops but also combat capabilities.

When other countries wanted to participate in the war, they had to obtain approvals from both the US Department of State and the UN Secretary General Lie. At the initial stage of the war, the US Secretary of State hoped that, as more and more nations would join the war, the Korean War would be not so much a war between the the US and the USSR, but rather a war between democracy and communism.

The UNC Commander General MacArthur presented a sort of guideline

to each member nation: if the participating member nation wants to make a realistic contribution to the war, each member nation should send at least 1,000 men, or a battalion, plus they should carry sixty days' rations in a state of full equipment, plus each home country should take charge of continued logistic support. The UN assumed that this guideline was somewhat



Serving UN Flag to General MacArthur (Jul 7, 1950)



unrealistic, but it wanted more nations to join the UN forces and fight for Korea.

The US National Security Council insisted that other Asian nations (such as the Philippines, Thailand, India, Pakistan) should participate in the war, stating that such a participation would convey important political meanings to other Asian nations who were craving for peace and freedom.

Most of the UN member nations agreed that North Korea had threatened world peace. However, their reactions to the UN decision to retaliate against North Korea differed. Some did support the united action of the UN, but others refused to give any indications of military support. Other countries also wanted to send troops but the number of troops was too small to be accepted by the UN Command.



05

The Korean War and the Forces of the Kingdom of Netherlands





A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



The Korean War and the Forces of the Kingdom of Netherlands



1. Decision Processes Leading to Participation in the War and Organization of Forces

The military power of the Netherlands was rather weak when the Korean War broke out. The majority of Dutch forces were stationed in Indonesia, which was then a Dutch colony, and were furthermore about to withdraw to the Netherlands proper in May of 1951.

With North Korea's rejection of the UN Resolution which required the immediate withdrawal of the North Korean invading forces beyond the 38th Parallel, the UN Security Council adopted another resolution which asked its member states to dispatch armed forces to Korea. The government of the Netherlands agreed to participate in the war efforts according to the Resolution, and decided to dispatch a naval destroyer prior to sending ground forces. Accordingly, it ordered the Evertsen, a destroyer which was then anchored at the port of Soerabaya, Indonesia, to



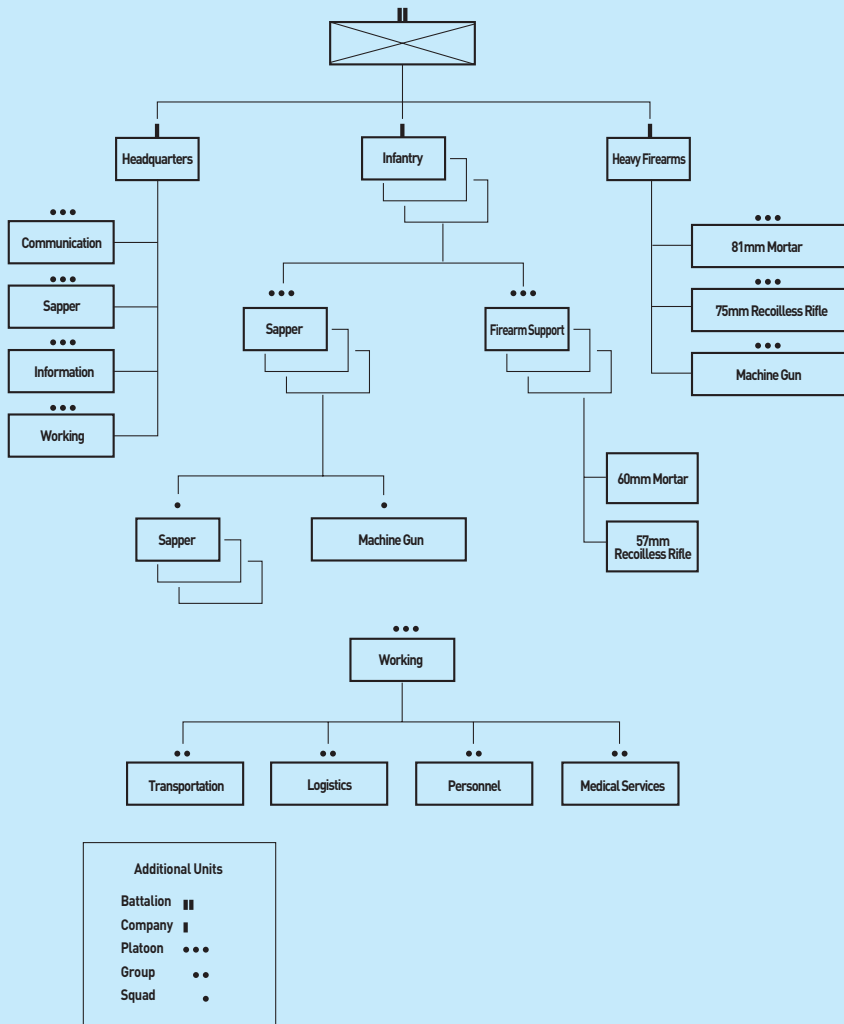
navigate to Korea. The ship immediately left the port of Soerabaya, for the operational area of the West Sea of Korea. Finally it joined the Far Eastern Fleet of the United Kingdom on July 16th, 1950.

On receiving the request of the Secretary General of the UN, who recognized the worsened war situation on the Korean Peninsula, to dispatch ground forces on July 14th, 1950, after a week of consideration, the government of Netherlands replied that it could not respond to the request owing to internal military situations. However, public opinion and support for the dispatching of ground forces to the Korean Peninsula was widespread and a large number of civilians volunteered to join the army and the non-governmental organization: "The Temporary Committee of Korean War Volunteers" was established. Finally, the government of the Netherlands decided to organize an army infantry company as well as a marine company out of the volunteers, and subsequently they officially announced the recruitment of volunteers on August 11th.

Out of 1,217 men who volunteered, personnel who were too old to serve, had less than one year's service experience, or who were not physically fit to serve were excluded and 799 men were selected. These volunteer troops were contracted to serve one year and to receive the same amount of salary as those troops who served at the detachment in Indonesia. A Cabinet meeting re-decided to establish an infantry battalion rather than the previously organized marine and infantry companies and to dispatch it to Korea in October. The government finally formed a battalion of 636 soldiers, which was of regular battalion minus one company size.

The newly appointed battalion commander, Major Den Ouden, commenced training his unit on the post of New Alexander located in The Hague on September 9th, 1950. However, the government, which

The Organization of the Dutch Battalion in The UN Forces Headquarters, Rifles, and Weapons





LTC Ouden's Memorial Monument in Hoengseong

recognized that the weapons needed to equip the battalion in combination with the logistics of its supply would be a heavy burden to the country, decided to solve these problems through the consultation with the Supreme Commander of the UN Forces, and accordingly dispatched two liaison officers to Tokyo. Finally, an agreement was reached that the battalion be organized according to the US Army system and that the US government be in charge of weapons and logistic supply.

Accordingly, the Dutch Battalion was composed of a Headquarters and Headquarters Company (117 men), two rifle companies (380 men) and a weapons company (139 men). Its strength was 636 soldiers in total (34 officers, 84 non-commissioned officers, and 518 enlisted men). The battalion was equipped with crew-served weapons consisting of 17 light machine guns, 9 heavy machine guns, 45 BARs, 11 3.5" rocket launchers, 13 pieces of 60mm or 80mm mortars, and 13 pieces of 57mm or 75mm recoilless rifles.

2. The Dutch Battalion's Landing on Korea and its Deploying into the Front

An official farewell ceremony for the Dutch Battalion was held on October 24th, 1950 with a street marching of the battalion through the city of the Hague and a review in front of the city hall. The battalion boarded the troopship “Zuiderkruis” and departed from Rotterdam on October 26th. After navigating through Fort Side, Aden, and Singapore, it arrived at its final destination, Pusan port, on November 23rd. With a warm and ardent welcome, the battalion landed in Pusan the next morning, and moved to the Reception Center for the UN Forces at Taegu.

At the time, the situation on the front was such that the UN Forces which launched “The Christmas Offensive” were countered by the Communist Chinese Forces (CCF) with overwhelming strength, and were in the process of executing a series of forced withdrawals. Under this



The Dutch Transport Ship “Zuiderkruis”



urgent situation, the Dutch Battalion received an order to move to the front without sufficient unit training. The leading element set out for the front by truck on December 3rd. The main body of the battalion moved by train and got to Suwon at 08:00 of December 5th. The Dutch Battalion together with the Greek Battalion, the Thai Battalion, the French Battalion and the British Brigade formed a reserve for the US 8th Army with the mission of garrison area security and training. The next day, the battalion started firing exercises and reconnaissance patrols of nearby streets.

On December 13th the Dutch Battalion was attached to the US 38th Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, and was augmented with 100 combat-experienced KATUSA (Korean Augmentation Troops to the United States Army) soldiers. With logistic support from the US regiment and with the exercises against the envelopment tactics of the CCF, the battalion's combat capability was so upgraded that it was even more highly esteemed than the US forces, when it finished its exercises on December 19th.

Late in December of 1950, the enemy who had seized the initiative in the battlefield exerted every means of effort to interdict the communication line of the UN Forces by infiltrating the "Kilwonpal" ranger force and other 2nd front troops into the axis of Inje-Hyeonri-Pyeongchang, which was then the rear area of the Eastern Front, as part of its Great Offensive. This strategy of the enemy's, aimed not only at securing the bridgehead in order to attack Pusan along the Jungang Railway by occupying Wonju, the pivotal area of the Mid-Eastern Front, but also at forcing the UN Forces to abandon Seoul by threatening them from the east of the Western Front.

To reverse the situation, Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, the



In Commemoration of the Union of Dutch Soldiers with the US Soldiers (Dec, 1950)

commander of the US 8th Army, ordered the US 2nd Infantry Division (ID) to move toward Chungju after completing reorganization of the unit as soon as possible. On arriving at Chungju, the 38th Regiment deployed the Dutch Battalion along the Chungju-Joryeong-Hamchang line to protect the principal road and secure the nearby areas.

The Dutch Battalion departed from Suwon at 23:00 December 22nd, and arrived at Hwanggangri east of Chungju at 08:00 next morning. There it constructed defensive positions. On December 26th, it positioned 'A' Company at Suanbo with a security mission, 'B' Company at Yeonpung, and its weapons company at Ocheonri south of Mungyeong where its headquarters and headquarters company was deployed.

The battalion was transferred as of December 28th to the 9th Regiment, the reserve of the US 2nd ID, retaining the mission to provide security to the area of responsibility. However, the weapons company handed its area



of security responsibility over to the division tank battalion, and attached its subordinate platoons to the other companies of the Dutch Battalion. On December 31st, the battalion received an order to move up to Hoengseong by January 2nd, 1951 and return to the US 38th Regiment.

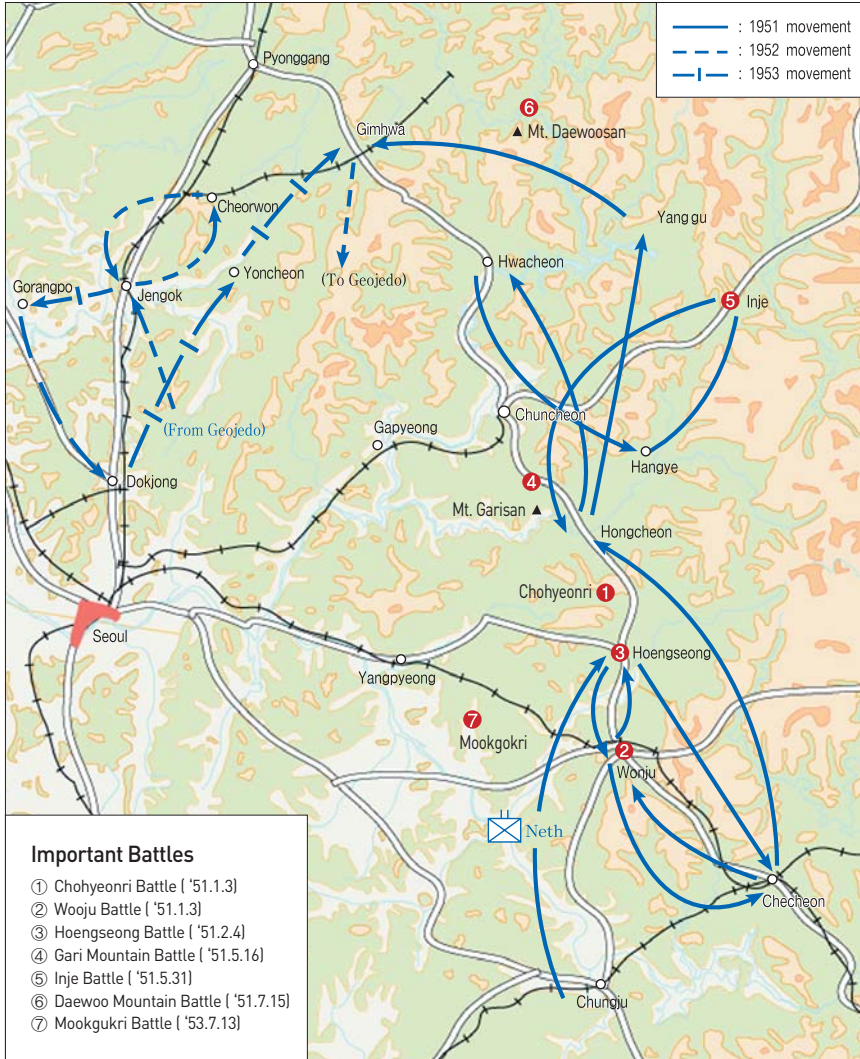
3. Major Operations of the Dutch Battalion

As soon as the new year of 1951 began, the expected New Year's Offensive of the Chinese Communist Forces was launched along all the front lines. Accordingly, Major General Edward M. Almond, the commander of the US 10th Corps, deployed the 2nd ID around Hongcheon which happened to occupy the central area of the UN Forces' Frontline, with an order to occupy "Defense Line C" to cover the retreating Korean troops.

Two companies of the Dutch Battalion proceeded to Hoengseong on January 2nd from Mungyeong. 'A' Company deployed three platoons around Hill 180 of Masanri east of Hoengseong to defend the bridge on the Apnaemulgang River while 'B' Company proceeded to Chowonri northwest of Hoengseong, and assumed the security mission to protect the rear of the US 23rd Regiment and the road from Hoengseong to Hongcheon with help of "C" Company of the US 38th Regiment.

The next day, the battalion was committed to the battle of Chohyeonri north of Hoengseong for the first time since its arrival in Korea. This engagement, which was conducted in the foreign terrain of Korea and without any previous experience in a real fight against the enemy, gave the battalion the sure confidence required to win on future battlefields. Since

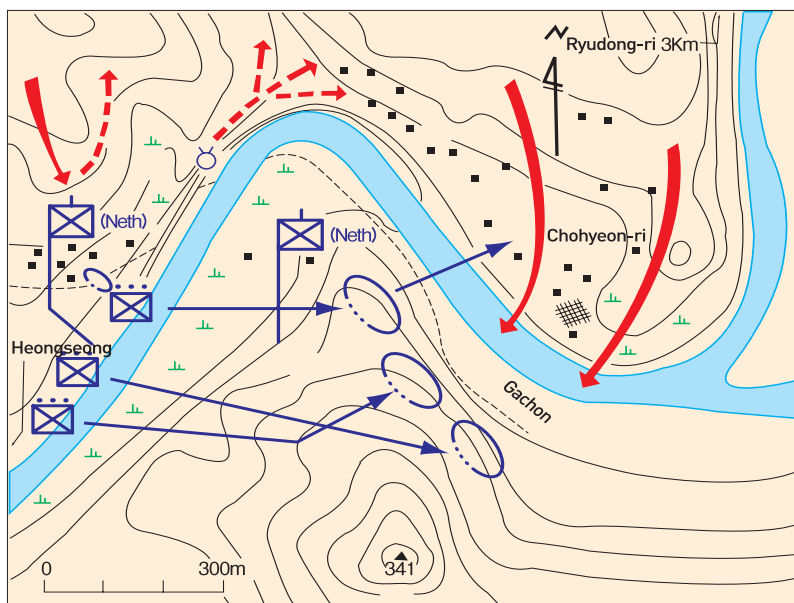
Major Battles of the Netherlands Forces (Jan, 1951~ Jul, 1953)



then, the Dutch Battalion had participated in big and small engagements until the armistice truce became effective on July 27th, 1953.

(1) Battle of Chohyeonri (Jan 3rd, 1951)

On December 3rd, 1951, the commander of the US 2nd ID received an air observation report that two regiments of the CCF were moving south to the vicinity of Yudongri on the left flank of the division. With the mission to feel out the enemy, the 'A' Company commander of the Dutch Battalion formed a lightly armed reconnaissance patrol. The patrol of about 10 men located the enemy who were laying mines when the patrol turned the last curve of the winding road to Chohyeonri, and immediately deployed to the both sides of the road and volleyed at and killed the



The Situation of the Battle of Chohyeonri (Jan 3, 1951)

enemy.

Being reported to by the patrol about the engagement, the company commander deployed his men on the foot of the hill facing Chohyeonri, and the enemy opened fire on them. After completing the deployment of his company, he committed the 3rd squad to the village for reconnaissance, who engaged with the enemy there and in order to assess the situation, he again sent a liaison soldier into the village but the soldier was shot to death. A scout squad of five men was then committed to the village only to receive a volley of fire from the enemy hiding in the mountain behind the village.

A platoon sergeant volunteered to lead a group of men into the village, and managed to rescue 3 wounded soldiers. However, at the very moment the company received an order from the division to cease fighting and withdraw, the platoon sergeant requested air fire support more than once to cover the withdrawal of his men from the enemy fire which was growing more and more fierce, but didn't receive any response. The sergeant tried to escape without covering fire, and succeeded in saving two wounded soldiers

around 16:00. The platoon organized a rescue team and sent it into the village to save the trapped soldiers, but the team was soon caught in the plight of the trapped soldiers owing to powerful



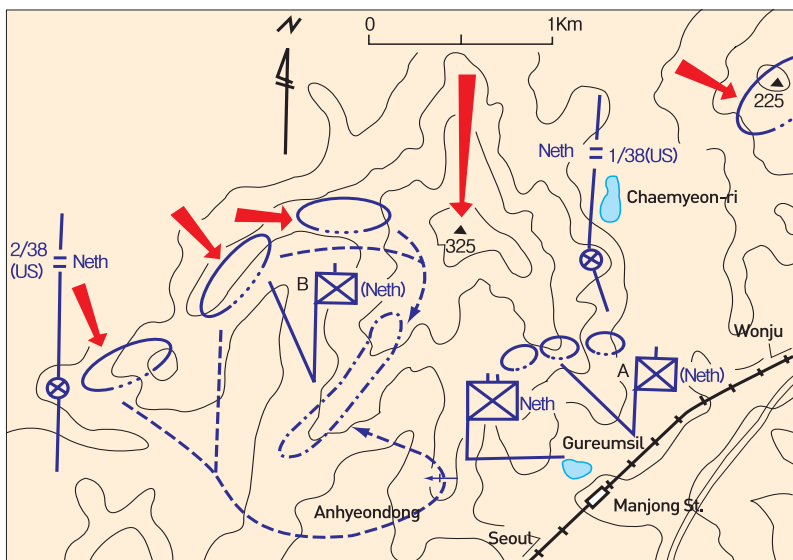
Dutch Soldiers Evacuating their Wounded Comrades
(Jan, 1951)

enemy counter fire.

On the other hand, the company commander evacuated wounded soldiers to Hoengseong and reported the company situation to the regiment. The regiment at Hoengseong, being pressed by the enemy, was not in position to send reinforcements. At around 17:00, just before sunset, the Dutch patrol disengaged itself from contact with the enemy, and withdrew from Chohyeonri with 2 killed and 7 wounded in action.

(2) The Defense of Wonju (the Battle of Hill 325) [Jan 13th ~ Jan 14th, 1951]

The Dutch Battalion now withdrawn from Hoengseong was to be deployed in the vicinity of Manjongri west of Wonju. Nevertheless, with the purpose of containing the enemy bypassing Wonju along the Seomgang River and of securing the Jungang Railway, the battalion was



The Situation of the Battle of Hill 325 in Wonju (Jan 13~Jan 14, 1951)

ordered by the regiment to defend Hill 325, 2 kilometers north of Manjong Station.

The battalion, now under the command of Major W. D. Eekhout, recently promoted from battalion executive officer to battalion commander, completed the construction of defensive positions by about 18:00. However, 'A' Company on the right front of the battalion, having wrongly taken a hill behind Wundong village to be Hill 325, deployed its men there. As a result, the defensive positions of 'B' Company on the left front bulged from the defensive line, making impossible the early detection of the Communist Chinese troops advancing southwards.

The following morning Chinese troops, equivalent to regiment size in number, launched an attack toward the area of the 2nd Battalion, the 38th Regiment, adjacent to the Dutch Battalion on the left. 'B' Company on



Evacuation During the Battle of Wonju (Jan, 1951)



the left front engaged in violent combat for about 20 minutes without the fire support of artillery. Failing to overcome the numerical disadvantage, the company had to execute a dispersed withdrawal along the ridge running southwest from Hill 325, following the battalion commander's order.

The commander of the US 38th Regiment ordered his 2nd Battalion and the Dutch Battalion to retake Hill 325, a commanding hill in his area of responsibility, by conducting a coordinated attack. Hereupon, 'A' Company of the Dutch Battalion initiated its attack toward the right side of the hill at 16:00. Unfortunately, a South African fighter-bomber started bombing the Dutch positions, mistaking them for those of the enemy. The company waved everything up to and including their white underwear in addition to their air-identification panels, but the bombing continued. Witnessing this situation, a US tank opened machinegun fire on the aircraft but it also could not stop the bombing. The company had no alternative except to abandon the attack and retreat. The mis-bombing resulted 11 wounded, among whom were 5 panic-stricken men, who were evacuated to the rear. One consolation in the midst of the misfortune was that the US 2nd Battalion of 38th Regiment adjacent to the Dutch Battalion on the left succeeded in recapturing Hill 325 by fighting fiercely. The success brought a temporary lull to the battlefield.

On the other hand, the commander of the Dutch Battalion, judging that his front companies were completely exhausted owing to incessant fighting, organized a temporary company by putting together the weapons company, the battalion headquarters, and one platoon of 'B' Company, and deployed it on the right side of Hill 325. However, the company could not withstand a surprise night attack of the Chinese forces, and handed the

hill over to the enemy, once more. Being reported to on the situation, the battalion commander ordered the company to retake the hill by counterattack, having estimated that the enemy's seizure of the hill made impossible the maintenance of his defensive positions.

On completing its preparations, the company launched an attack at 21:00 of February 14th, which ended in failure due to the enemy's stubborn opposition. When he received the report, the commander of the 38th Regiment gave an order to the Dutch company to attack together with the 2nd Battalion when the battalion launched the attack on the left side of the hill scheduled at 03:00 next day. The cooperative attack at 03:00 with the US forces also failed due to an enemy mortar barrage. But the company didn't lose its nerve. The company commander went to the front and personally led his men to the objective through powerful enemy heavy weapons' fire and grenade bursts. He and his men finally retook Hill 325 in a single hour's fighting. Being encouraged greatly by the success of the Dutch company, the US 2nd Battalion proceeded to the hill, passed the company, and pursued the enemy in order to exploit the success. Afterwards, the Dutch Battalion transferred its area of operation to the 2nd Battalion of the 38th Regiment, and returned to Wonju to assume a reserve mission for the regiment.

As described above, in spite of the fact that the Dutch Battalion was committed to the Battle of Hill 325 before recovering from the shock of the defeat in the Battle of Hoengseong, the battalion overcame all adversities with unbreakable will to fight and a strong sense of responsibility, and finally frustrated the CCF's intent to penetrate into the rear area. As a result, it contributed to securing the line of communications from Seoul to Wonju and deterring the CCF February Offensive. In this

battle, the Dutch battalion suffered casualties of 9 killed, 17 wounded, 10 panic-stricken, and 1 captured while the Chinese forces lost more than 5,000 soldiers.

(3) The Battle of Hoengseong (Feb 4th, 1951 ~ Feb 12th, 1951)

After the engagement at Chohyeonri, the Dutch Battalion supported the US 2nd ID which was engaged in the offensive-defensive operations around Wonju. Then, as the counter-counter offensive of the UN Forces was initiated, the battalion moved to Wonju. Afterwards, it proceeded to Songhori and Sangjangpo in the vicinity of the Seomgang River northwest of Wonju. On receiving an order from the division to take part in Operation Round Up, it moved to Hoengseong on February 4th.



Dutch Soldiers near Hoengseong (Feb, 1951)

Operating in concert with ROK 5th and 8th Divisions launching an offensive to re-seize Hongcheon, the 38th Regiment of the US 2nd ID supported them with firepower. The Dutch Battalion which was then attached to the regiment was deployed along a stream flowing north of Hoengseong to cover the rear area of the ROK divisions.

The battalion commander attached one machine gun section and the recoilless rifle

section of the weapons company to 'A' Company, and one machine gun section and the semi-track vehicle already attached to the battalion to 'B' Company, to reinforce the rifle companies. The battalion commander ordered 'A' Company to defend the Hoengseong Bridge by occupying the hills on both sides of national road #5 which connected to southern end of the stream to Hongcheon. He also ordered 'B' Company to block the expected enemy attack to the northwestern part of Hoengseong by use of the stream after occupying the northern part of the city. The next day, with an order from the regiment commander to position 'A' Company in the vicinity of Hill 201 on the right flank of 'B' Company, he attached one tank platoon and 2 of the anti-air semi-track vehicle sections under his command. He moved 'A' Company to the designated position at night in order to reinforce the security of the northeastern part of Hoengseong.



The Situation of the Withdrawal Cover at Hoengseong (Dec 2, 1951)



In the evening of February 11th when the attacks of the ROK 5th and 8th Divisions were executed as planned, the Chinese Communist Forces (CCF)' February Offensive was launched and the situations were being reversed rapidly. The front line of the friendly forces having changed their offensive into a defensive was penetrated at 13:00 of February 12th, and consequently, even the second defense line of the US Fire Support Group fell into confusion in 3 hours. The Corps Commander, being reported to about the situation, ordered all of his subordinate units to withdraw to the rear. The withdrawing forces managed to overcome concentrated enemy fire and road interdiction, and withdrew into Hoengseong which the Dutch Battalion was then defending. The withdrawing forces called the valley on the way to Hoengseong "The Valley of Massacre."

As the situations worsened, 'A' Company of the Dutch Battalion moved westward in response to the order to return to the Hoengseong Bridge at around 06:30 of December 12th. Meanwhile, the withdrawing forces assembled between Hakdamri and Saemal and constructed defensive positions. At about 10:00, the Corps Commander issued an order to the ROK and US forces assembled at Saemal to break the enemy envelopment and withdraw. However, the withdrawing forces failed to penetrate the CCF's final protective line and were forced to execute a dispersed withdrawal.

The CCF delivered a stream of concentrated fire to the positions of the Dutch Battalion at around 15:30, and 'A' Company then defending the Hoengseong Bridge was engaging the enemy by opening fire at them. To make the situation worse, the disorderly withdrawal of the intermingled ROK and US forces made it impossible to identify the friendly forces from the enemy. Under those conditions, defense was extremely difficult



The Valley of Massacre

to execute.

The battalion, however, faced greater crisis in the rear than in the front. As one illuminating shell burst at around 19:00, a group of CCF, disguising themselves as ROK soldiers infiltrated the rear of the battalion and surprised the Weapons Company and then the battalion headquarters. The battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Ouden was killed by a hand grenade during the turbulent engagement, and the battalion

became temporarily confused as a result. However, the companies deployed in the front continued to cover the friendly forces' withdrawal without acknowledgment of their commander's death.

The confusion at headquarters was settled at last around 21:30, and the Weapons Company commander assumed command of the battalion. After the ROK and US forces completed their withdrawals, 'A' Company began to withdraw and arrived at the Jeoncheon River in the rear of Hoengseong around 22:00. 'B' Company freed itself from CCF pursuit and arrived south of the Jeoncheon River at 01:00 of the next day. The battalion left Hoengseong which was in flames and was the last echelon of the division to arrive at the Wonju Airport at 04:00 thus marking the finale of the combat in the Hoengseong Area.

The battalion suffered heavy casualties: 17 men were killed in action



including the battalion commander, the chaplain, and the personnel officer, 37 men wounded, and 15 vehicles and a number of crew-served weapons lost.

(4) The Battle of Mount Garisan (Hill 1051) (May 16th ~ May 22nd, 1951)

When the UN Forces, having contained the CCFs April Offensive, occupied Phase Line No Name, the Dutch Battalion moved to Sarangchon north of Hongcheon and constructed defensive positions there. To be ready for the impending CCF's May Offensive, the battalion became a reserve for the US 38th Regiment and moved to Sudong south of Mount Garisan (Hill 1051) and occupied Hill 710 and Hill 975 on May 14th. A patrol of 'A' Company was sent out to reconnoiter Panhang-Hill 781-Sadong on the morning of May 16th. After detecting that the Chinese forces had already advanced to Hill 781, the patrol returned to Mount



Dutch Soldiers near Gari Mountain (May, 1951)



The Battle of Mt. Garisan and the Withdrawal from Inje to Hongcheon(May 17, 1951)

Garisan and was deployed there along with a US platoon.

Having launched their May Offensive, the CCF attacked Mount Garisan twice beginning at 18:00 of May 16th. Both attacks were repelled by the friendly concentrated suppressing and interdicting fires. Then, the enemy delivered artillery fire on the minefield laid in front of the friendly positions at 20:30, and gradually extended its fire to the main line of resistance of the friendly forces. At around midnight, the enemy began to attack Mount Garisan and was again defeated by the cooperative effort of 'A' Company of the US 38th Regiment and the Dutch patrol. However, a group of the CCF managed to proceed to the rear of the defensive area and penetrated the defense front of the US forces adjacent to the Dutch Battalion. Fearing envelopment, the battalion had to withdraw to the rear.

As the enemy seized the crest of Mount Garisan, the commander of the US 38th Regiment ordered the Dutch Battalion to support 'A' Company of the regiment now fighting at Mount Garisan, by attacking the mountain at 04:00 of May 17th. However, when the battalion assembled in Hill 975 to prepare for an attack, the enemy not only already completed strong defensive positions along the mountain, but a part of the enemy also advanced to the valleys on the right and left sides of the ridge from Mount



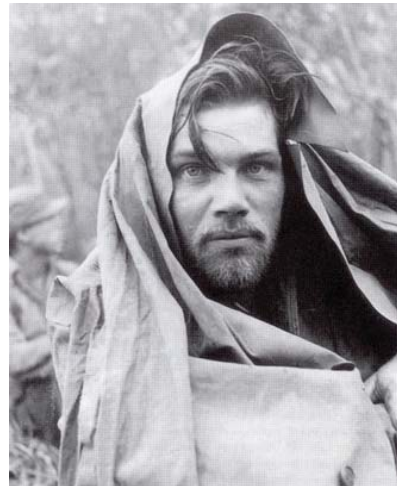
Garisan to Hill 975. Understanding the situation, the battalion commander gave up the attack on Mount Garisan but made an arrangement to contain the enemy's advance by fire.

Afterwards, the Dutch Battalion exerted every effort to deter the enemy's advance along the southeastern valleys of Mount Garisan in cooperation with the French Battalion adjacent to the right. As time went on, the enemy increased its firepower and tightened the envelopment circle from three directions. The battalion suffered more and more casualties and almost spent its munitions. It seemed impossible for the battalion to contain the enemy. Having been reported to about the serious situation of the battalion, the commander of the 38th Regiment, recognizing that he had no measures to reinforce the battalion in its plight, ordered the Dutch Battalion in the afternoon of that day to withdraw to a gold mine north of Yasidaeri.

Escaping from enemy pursuit and penetrating difficult terrain, the battalion successfully withdrew to the gold mine. At around 22:00, the enemy began to deliver its artillery fire on the resting battalion. Almost simultaneously, the US troops and tanks surged toward the battalion along the road from Inje to Hongcheon. Reminded of their unfortunate experience in the Hoengseong withdrawal, some panic-stricken soldiers of the battalion began to withdraw along the valley, and soon after, the whole battalion withdrew to Seongsanri. The battalion withdrew just as if they were running a marathon and so later, this valley came to be called the Valley of the Marathon.

After completing the dispersed withdrawal from the enemy pursuit, the battalion checked its strength and found out that one man had been killed, 10 men wounded, and 125 men missing in action. Most of the missing

men returned to the unit later. The battalion completed its reorganization in a hurry, and retook Hill 535 north of the gold mine at 15:00, and successfully blocked the advance of the CCF troops.

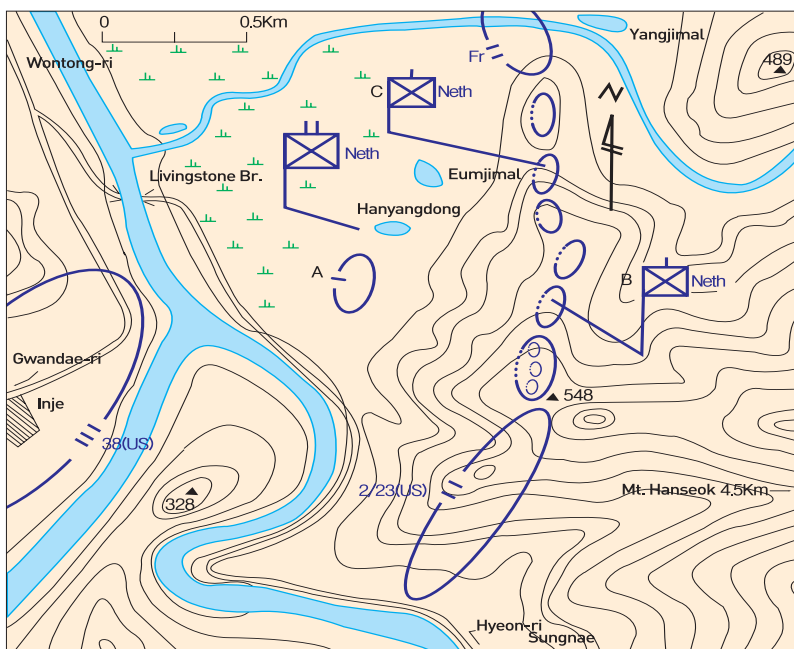


The Withdrawal of the Dutch and US Soldiers as Caused by the Chinese Forces Offensive
(May, 1951)

(5) The Battle of Inje (May 31st ~ June 8th, 1951)

Operating in concert with the counter offensive of the UN Forces launched after successfully containing the May Offensive of the CCF, the US 2nd Infantry Division initiated a pursuit operation toward Inje from the east side of the road which connected Hangye, Inje, and Ganseong. On order, the battalion which was attached to the US 2nd ID attacked Hyeonri on May 27th. On entering Hyeonri at 11:00, the battalion faced strong resistance from the withdrawing enemy, who had already committed North Korean troops to cover the withdrawal of the CCF.

On May 29th around 12 noon, the battalion crossed the 38th Parallel for the first time since it participated in the war, and advanced to Inje. There, it



Situation of the Battle of Inje (May 31st~Jun 8th, 1951)

was attached to the US 23rd Regiment. Having added one 4.2” mortar platoon and an artillery forward observer to the battalion, the regiment commander ordered it to defend the eastern flank of the division in cooperation with the left-adjacent French Battalion and the US 2nd Battalion by occupying Hill 548 situated on the ridge 2km southeast of Inje. As soon as the Dutch Battalion advanced to Hill 548 to interdict the avenue of approach which ran from Mt. Hanseoksan to Inje, the enemy entrenched around Mt. Hanseoksan delivered concentrated fire on Hill 548 to harass the battalion’s construction of the defensive positions. Nevertheless, the battalion completed the construction at around 20:00.

Around this time, in the Central-Eastern Front, the ROK and US forces successfully contained the enemy May Offensive and were executing a counter offensive. Meanwhile friendly forces took hold of Inje located on the enemy withdrawal route. As a reaction, the enemy launched a surprise attack at 04:00 of May 31st by committing the North Korean 2nd Division to the fight, which marked the beginning of the battle of Hill 548. Instead of attacking the easily maneuverable ridge avenue of approach from Mt. Hanseoksan to Hill 548, the enemy chose the saddle area consisting of

cliffs to attack. Being attacked from the totally unexpected direction, the battalion had to hand Hill 548 over to the enemy and was forced to withdraw to the back of the Hill to block the enemy advance.

Under this situation, the battalion commander first



Evacuation of a Wounded Soldier from the Battle of Inje (Jun 2, 1951)



augmented 'A' Company. Then, he ordered it to retake Hill 548 with help of 'B' Company. The attacking echelon launched a counter-attack at 05:00 with artillery cover fire, but 'B' Company executing a frontal attack was confronted with heavy enemy machine gun fire from the hill crest. After a while, a platoon of 'B' Company's attack became stalled. However, 'B' Company managed to break through the enemy's final protective fire and rushed onto the hill crest where they engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the enemy. At the very moment, a few rounds of friendly shells burst with crushing sound around the hill top. Simultaneously, painful groaning sounds were heard from the combatants. The company commander and many soldiers were killed or wounded there.

That bombardment also greatly reduced the enemy's will to fight. When 'A' Company, having bypassed into the enemy rear, attacked from the back of the hill, the enemy hurriedly withdrew from Hill 548. North Korean forces, eager to obtain Hill 548 which commanded Inje from the east, again launched successive attacks on the dawns of June 1st and 2nd, which the battalion repelled by concentrating its own fires and artillery supporting fire. The battalion killed many enemy soldiers during the 3-day long fight, but also suffered considerable casualties with 20 killed, 31 wounded, 1 missing.

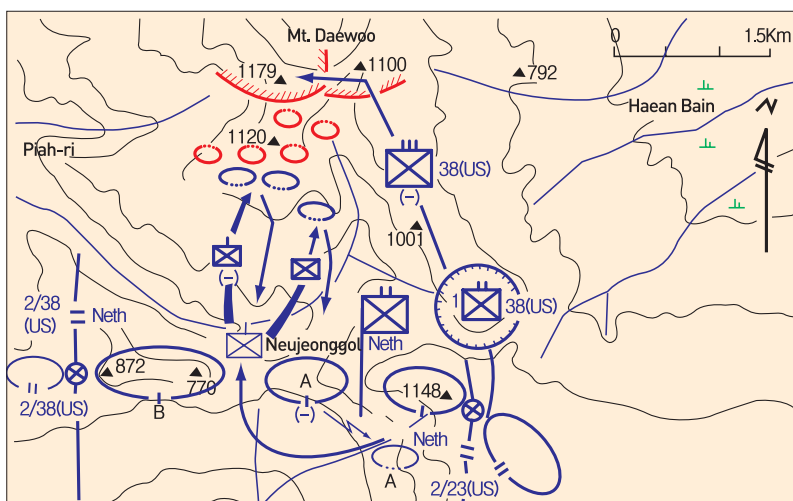
In this way, the Dutch Battalion contributed to securing Inje, the tactical pivot of the Central-Eastern Front. As the battle lulled, the battalion turned its area of operation over to the ROK 5th Division and as a division reserve again, it moved to Guseongpori northeast of Hongcheon.

(6) The Battle of Mount Daewusan (Jul 15th~Aug 6th, 1951)

Having rearranged the unit for a month, the Dutch Battalion was again

attached to the US 38th Regiment and moved to Mount Dosolsan north of Yanggu on July 15th. The following day, it took over the Dosolsan area from the ROK 1st Marine Regiment. The area transferred to the battalion was of great disadvantage to defend since it was observed from Hill 1120 and Mount Daewusan in front. Furthermore, numberless unknown mines and booby traps were installed in front of the positions.

The battalion put all its efforts into patrolling and construction of strong patrol bases on Mount Daewusan. However, patrols frequently ran afoul of mines owing to their ignorance of the exact location of the laid mines, causing the patrolling to be thwarted to a great extent. The battalion was thus, in a sense, compelled to make a new minefield map of their area of responsibility. Even under this situation, patrol parties reconnoitered for 3 days around Hill 1120 which would be a bridgehead for the impending attack of Mount Daewusan. The hill was the enemy's outpost around



The Situation of the Battle of Daewusan (Jul 15 ~ Aug 6, 1951)



which a company sized troops were deployed, and reinforced with various mines as well as with trenches and dugouts.

At around this time, the commander of the US 38th Regiment directed one Dutch company and a battalion of the 38th Regiment to occupy Hill 1120, and then Mount Daewusan by conducting a coordinated attack. On July 26th, 'C' Company of the Dutch Battalion was selected as the attack company and immediately moved to Manjeonggok in front of the battalion's main line of resistance. With artillery preparation fire ceased, the company began its attack and advanced to the assault line through thick mist, dense forest, and along a steep uphill road.

At 10:30 when the company was preparing for the assault, a sudden gush of wind cleared the valley of mist, exposing the company to enemy observation. Through subsequent concentrated enemy fire, the company still managed to advance to Hill 1120 and seize part of the enemy defensive position with help of its senior soldiers who executed a by-pass attack to the left with determination. However, a subsequent enemy counter attack made the company withdraw from the hill.

The company, having completed preparation for attack after evacuating the killed or wounded soldiers and some equipment to the rear, was waiting for planned air-bombing. But the air-bombing was cancelled and the enemy began to counter-attack the company under powerful cover fire. The company exerted its last effort to repel the enemy's counterattack. As time went on, the company came to suffer heavy casualties and ammunition shortages.

On the other hand, the US battalion's attack was also stalled due to the enemy minefield laid in front of Hill 1120. While the Dutch Battalion was preparing for the company's withdrawal by committing to reinforcement,

the commander of the US 38th Regiment ordered the attacking forces to withdraw either taking advantage of smoke or nightfall. The combat took a toll on the battalion with heavy casualties of 11 killed, 31 wounded, 1 missing and 8 panick-stricken, many of whom were to be shipped back to their country in two weeks.

Afterwards, a battalion of the US 38th Regiment led the attack while the Dutch Battalion assumed a fire support mission. With a huge amount of concentrated fire on the objective, the US battalion succeeded in the seizure of Mount Daewusan on July 29th, 4 days after it started its attack. The Dutch Battalion dispatched a platoon reinforced with a section of light machine guns to Hill 1120 to augment its defense.

As the 466 men, 50% of the assigned total strength of the Dutch Battalion, returned to their country after completing their one-year service tour, the Battalion was re-organized into two companies after receiving 302 replacements. Among the 466 departing soldiers, 50 wounded men left Tokyo by plane on August 18th and arrived at Amsterdam after a 4 day flight. The others returned to the Netherlands on August 29th.

(7) The Battle of Mundeungri (Oct 3rd ~ Oct. 15th, 1951)

Early in October when the armistice negotiation progressed very slowly, General Matthew B. Ridgway, the commanding officer of the UN Forces, ordered the US 10th Corps commander to launch a limited attack in order to make progress in the negotiations and to stabilize the current front. The US 2nd ID commander, receiving the order from the Corps commander, simultaneously committed his subordinate regiments to their respective objectives: the 23rd Regiment to Hill 931 (the Heartbreak Ridgeline), the 9th Regiment to Hill 1040 (Kim Ilseong Hill), and the 38th Regiment, to



which the Dutch Battalion was attached, to securing Mundeungri and then Hill 1220.

In accordance with this operation plan, the Dutch Battalion was ordered to join the 38th Regiment to attack the assigned objective after providing fire support to the regiment. On the 5th of October, the battalion ordered 'A' Company to take over the positions of the 'A' Company of the US 1st Battalion who occupied the Blood Ridgeline, and continue to provide security to the rear and fire support to the US forces attacking Kim Ilseong Hill.

When the 2nd Battalion of the US 23rd Regiment in concert with the French Battalion succeeded in seizing Hill 931 the next day, a unit of the US engineer Corps started to construct a road for friendly forces tanks to advance on Mundeungri. As the 75mm recoilless rifle section of the weapons company destroyed enemy bunkers on Hill 867 3.5kms away on



Hills Mundeungri Scene (Oct 3~15, 1951)

October 7th, the US 9th Regiment was able to occupy Hill 867, the intermediate objective to Kim Ilseong Hill, without much difficulty.

On completing the road construction, the US forces made an attack plan to organize a striking force first with the tank company as the core, and with it to occupy Mundeungri, then to deploy the 3rd Battalion of the 38th Regiment to Hill 605 to the direction



A UN Forces Sherman Tank (Oct, 1951)

of Mundeungri and the 2nd Battalion to Hill 905 toward Hill 1220, forming a V-shape maintaining about 800 meters between the two attacking battalions.

On the regimental order to proceed to 'Pe-am' which was the attack position not later than 06:00, October 6th, the Dutch Battalion launched its night march. In spite of the fact that it was attacked by the enemy with mortars and machine gun fire, the battalion successfully defeated it and advanced to the attack position.

As the US V-shaped attacking forces began to attack at 07:00 and proceeded more than 500 meters, the 'A' and 'B' Company of Dutch



Battalion advanced forward guided by a US soldier, and occupied a group of hills left of Pe-am. During the attack, enemy mortar shells burst at the Headquarters of the Dutch Battalion, inflicting casualties.

‘B’ Company proceeded right up to the ridgeline at 600 meters in height, the line of departure, and tried to link up with the US forces on Hill 905, but failed because of the enemy’s attack on its 2nd platoon approaching the hill. At 09:00, the company resumed the attack and managed to advance to the objective ridgeline where it suffered 60 casualties from the enemy’s powerful mortar and machine gun fire. The company commander himself was wounded during the attack. At around 11:00, two platoons of the company returned to their original positions, having completely lost their combat capabilities. The company rearranged the unit by reorganizing one platoon out of the remaining strength of the company.

Meanwhile, ‘A’ Company on the right, beating off the enemy’s light resistance, succeeded in linking up with the US 3rd Battalion by occupying the objective around noon. ‘B’ Company which failed in the daytime attack successfully executed a night surprise attack and occupied the objective at 21:00. Then, it was transferred to the defense. The Dutch Battalion suffered 75 casualties in order to occupy the ridgeline between Hill 605 and Hill 905, which was their objective for the attack.

On the other hand, the 3rd Battalion of the US 38th Regiment initiated the preparation for the attack of Hill 1220, its final objective, as of October 14th. Consequently, the Dutch Battalion received an order to deploy ‘A’ and ‘B’ Company to Hill 905 and Hill 900, respectively, and then to seize Hill 920 and Hill 840. From these hills, friendly forces could deliver supporting fire from the flanks when the US forces attacked the objectives.

It was also possible to provide cover to the right flank of the attacking forces from these hills. Both ‘A’ and ‘B’ Company succeeded in advancing to the objectives without enemy resistance on the 13th and 14th of October, respectively.

Keeping pace with the US forces’ attack on Hill 1220, the objective, ‘A’



A Wounded Soldier in the Battle of Mundeungri (Oct, 1951)

Company sent out a patrol deep into the enemy’s area of responsibility to interdict enemy reinforcements and its counter-attack as well as to provide fire support to the attacking US forces. However, as the attack of the US forces failed, ‘A’ and ‘B’ Companies returned to their positions at 06:00 of October 15th, after establishing ambush

posts in the front. At last, the 3rd Battalion of the US 38th Regiment fire-supported by the Dutch Battalion captured Hill 1220 after conducting fierce hand-to-hand fighting. This concluded the Touchdown Operation which was conducted with the purpose of maintaining the Kansas Line



more safely by straightening the Punch Bowl front which had dipped behind the overall front.

(8) The Battle of Star Hill (Feb. 18th, 1952)

The Dutch Battalion, having concentrated its efforts on patrolling in the vicinity of Silver Star Hill and Bellflower Hill during the extreme cold period of the early part of the year, was assembled on February 5th in Haridong east of Cheolwon as a reserve force of the US 38th Regiment. As the operation to capture the prisoners of war conducted by the UN Forces from February 10th to February 15th ended without producing the expected results, the commander of the US 2nd ID estimated that the enemy completed the reinforcement of the defensive positions, and ordered the Dutch Battalion to launch a surprise attack to Star Hill, an important outpost of the Communist Chinese Forces (CCF), left of Silver Star Hill and Bellflower Hill.



Dutch Soldiers for Star Hill (May, 1952)

Two platoons of the

CCF were deployed along Star Hill, the objective of the battalion's attack, with a company of reinforcements waiting behind the hill. The enemy on the hill was also fire-supported from the powerful fire support base constructed in the rear of Hill 472. The Dutch Battalion was supported for the preparation of the next attack by 3 artillery battalions, 2 4.2" heavy mortar companies, and 2 tank companies. It also received 70 civilian laborers for carrying the wounded and ammunition, flame throwers and bullet-proof vests.

On February 16th, the battalion commander, having personally executed an air reconnaissance mission on the enemy positions, made a maneuver and fire support plan in consideration of the terrain around the objectives which stood 100 meters apart from one another, the avenue of approach, and the enemy defense capabilities to ensure the preparation of the attack. He also decided to execute the attack only with 'B' Company. On the following day, he assembled all the cadre members of his battalion, and stressed that the success of the operation would rely on the speed of the attacking force's crossing the open slope during the movement in contact with the enemy.

Meanwhile, 4 friendly fighter planes concentrated 4,225 kg of high explosive bombs, 4 napalm bombs, 16 rockets and machine gun fire on the objective, and destroyed 5 enemy bunkers in Star Hill. In addition, the battalion was able to capture a Chinese soldier alive and obtain valuable information on the enemy. 'B' Company, the attacking force, left Haridong by vehicle at 04:00 and proceeded to Mireukdong. A covering platoon having been left there in advance crossed the main line of resistance at 05:00 and occupied the Unknown Hill, the designated objective, after 30 minutes. The two follow-up platoons, the main effort of



Artillery Supporting a Friendly Forces Attack on the Enemy (Feb 18, 1952)

the company, advanced to the foot of Star Hill which was the line of departure, completing all the preparations for the attack.

By 06:45, the preplanned preparation fire began to be concentrated on Star Hill, putting the hilltop in flames and at 07:00 when the preparation fire ceased, 'B' Company launched an attack simultaneously. The attack was temporarily stalled owing to the misfire of the friendly artillery which inflicted a number of casualties on 'B' company.

At any rate, the right front platoon occupied Star Hill after clearing the light resistance of the enemy. As soon as the platoon attacking the Unknown Hill from the left front had to stop its attack due to the enemy's grenade attack, the battalion commander supported it with heavy mortars and recoilless rifles, and ordered the right front platoon to attack the right side of Star Hill. When the enemy finally withdrew toward Hill 472 after

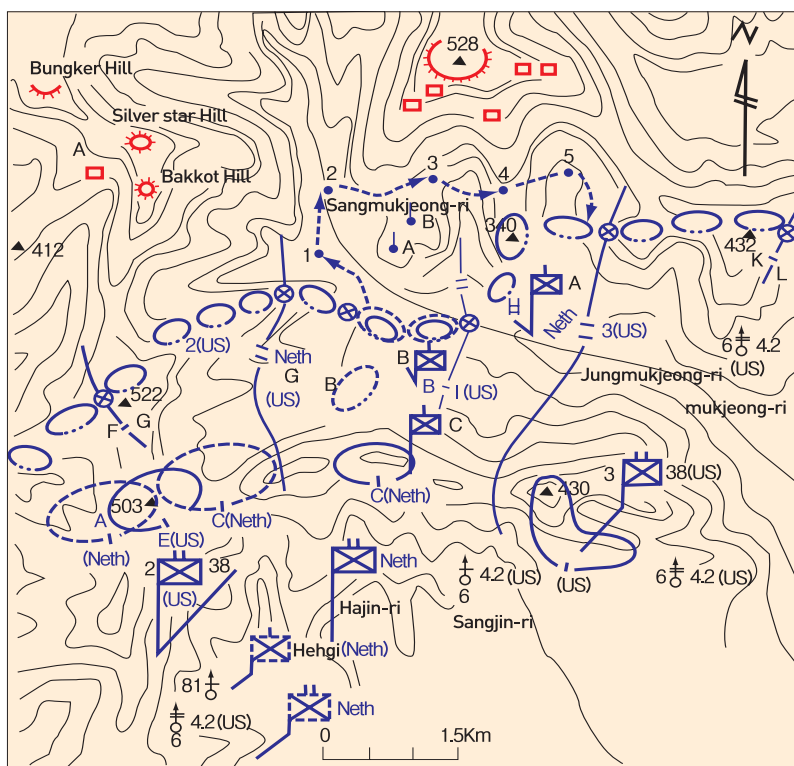
30 minutes of engagement, friendly artillery and tanks concentrated their fire on the retreating enemy killing many of them.

The battalion commander, afraid of enemy counter-attack, destroyed 3 large bunkers as well as a great number of munitions and mines of its own, and returned under the cover of friendly fire to the main resistance line at around 09:00. In this manner, the surprise attack to Star Hill conducted by the Dutch Battalion ended with 5 killed and 29 wounded in action.

(9) The Battle of Hill 340 at Mukkokri (Jul 13rd ~ Jul 27th, 1953)

The Dutch Battalion moved to Deokjeong in the late April, and completed 10-weeks of field training. With the launch of the CCF's July Offensive, the battalion assembled, as the reserve for the US 38th Regiment, at Hajinri south of Mt. Seobangsan where it had previously conducted violent combat in cooperation with the US 2nd ID. On July 17th, the enemy, taking advantage of night and with battalion sized strength, attacked Hill 340, the right front of the regiment, but was soon repelled. As the enemy pressure on Hill 340 increased to a great extent, the regiment commander committed the Dutch Battalion, the regiment reserve, to the center of the regiment front, resulting in the 3 battalions being deployed in the front. Each battalion was also rearranged so as to have one company as its reserve.

At around 20:00 of July 19th when the battalion was about to complete the consolidation of positions and installing of obstacles such as mines with support of the US engineer platoon, the CCF began to deliver artillery and mortar fires on the entire regimental area of responsibility. It disconnected the wire from the battalion to 'A' Company positioned on the right side of the road between Pyeonggang and Jeongyeonri. Chinese



Situation of the Battle of Hill 340 (Jul 13 ~27, 1953)

forces of two-company size which departed from Hill 528 (the enemy defensive strong point) began to execute a coordinated night attack at Hill 340, which protruded from the defense line. Since then, one platoon of 'A' Company, together with the US engineer platoon, engaged in a hand-to-hand fighting in and out of their positions under the infrequent burst of illuminating shells. At around midnight, the whole company was enveloped.

In this battle, the artillery batteries, having spent all their illuminating

shells, even asked for aerial illumination. The battalion commander, being reported to about the situation through the artillery radio net, immediately requested within-the-position fire. Accordingly, the artillery battalion concentrated its fire for 15 minutes, inflicting decisive damage on the Chinese troops.

The battalion commander, with a squad consisting of the administrative personnel of the battalion headquarters, proceeded through Sangjinri, Mukjeongri, and Jungmukjeongri to the command post of ‘A’ Company to hear about the situation in person from the company commander. Resolving to execute a counter attack, the battalion commander formed a temporary platoon out of the battalion and company headquarters’ personnel, after acknowledging that the reinforcing platoon of ‘C’ Company was blocked by the enemy artillery fire. At around 05:00, under the command of the battalion commander, this temporary platoon performed a counter attack on Hill 340 which was at that point encircled by the enemy. The Chinese forces counter-attacked by the battalion and afraid of friendly forces’ fire with observation withdrew from the hill, leaving their killed here and there. ‘A’ Company recaptured Hill 340 and consolidated the defensive positions with mines and wire entanglements

The Dutch Battalion made the end good by this operation just a few days before the armistice. The battalion killed 19 enemies and captured one alive while itself suffering 10 casualties including 4 killed (including 2 KATUSAs) and 6 wounded. Later, the battalion moved to the vicinity of Jigyeongdong south of the previous position which had become a part of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) in accordance with the armistice agreement.



4. The Dutch Naval Actions in the War

The Dutch government, having resolved to participate in the Korean War in accordance with the Resolution of the UN Security Council, decided to first dispatch the Naval forces available at the moment, and immediately sent the destroyer Evertsen then anchored at Port Soerabaja to the waters of Korea. During the Korean War, a total of 6 Dutch naval ships including 3 destroyers and 3 frigates were integrated into the Naval Fleet of the UN Forces, each replacing the ship in service with another, making certain that one Dutch ship always served in Korean waters during the war. Those ships executed various missions of sea patrol, naval blockade and bombardment, landing support, maneuver and fire support for the ground forces, air defense, and escort of aircraft carriers and small ships.

The destroyer Evertsen, the first Dutch ship sent to the Korean War, left Port Soerabaja immediately after receiving the order, and arrived at Sasebo Naval Base in Japan on July 16th, 1950. On July 19th, she was integrated into a task element subordinate to the British West Sea Support Squadron, and began her mission of sea patrol and seashore blockade.

On July 25th, immediately prior to the establishment of the Nakdong River Perimeter by the ROK and the UN forces, the British Commonwealth Fleet to which the Evertsen was assigned was ordered to transfer to a task element and interdict the enemy troops and materials moving southward along the seashore with naval gunfire and ship-plane bombardment. On receiving the order, the Evertsen navigated to Port Incheon with other UN ships, and delivered fire on major installations in the Incheon area.

As the Nakdong River Perimeter became stabilized and the Incheon

Landing Operation was materializing, the Far East Fleet reorganized the West Sea Support Squadron into a task group. When the Incheon Landing Operation was launched, the Evertsen was integrated into the 91 Task Fleet and performed missions of special reconnaissance, landing forces convoy escort, sea patrol, etc. The Evertsen, having moved to the East Sea in the early spring of 1951, contributed to interdicting enemy supply activities through delivering gunfire on the enemy supply routes.

The Van Galen replaced the Evertsen and was integrated into the British West Sea Support Squadron on April 18th to continue the mission of aircraft-carrier escort. Later, the mission was changed into interdicting enemy sea support and blocking the seashore. However, in June, the Van Galen resumed carrier escort mission after being assigned to the West Sea Carrier Division. From that point on, she performed lateral support to the ground forces as well as ammunition and supply support to friendly ranger forces.

The Van Galen was included in the Special Task Group for the Heungnam Bombardment Operation, and delivered gunfire on important



The Evertsen Scene

military objectives around the city of Heungnam as a member of the Naval Gunfire Task Element. Then she returned to the West Sea, and remained there until she left from Korean waters after accomplishing the assigned missions of providing protection and support to the UN Forces radar stations, pilot rescue bases, and ranger bases by securing many islands deep in the enemy zone of operation.

On March 2nd, 1952, the Piet Hein relieved the Van Galen from her mission. The first mission of the Piet Hein was to escort the air-craft carriers of the West Sea Carrier Division. Gradually, her mission was changed to delivering gunfire to the enemy seashore batteries and supply dumps located between Pyeongyang and Kaeseong, and she continued to execute the island defense mission until she was replaced by a frigate, the Joan Maurits van Nassau.

The Joan Maurits van Nassau, belonging to the West Sea Support Squadron, performed the missions of seashore gunfire, island defense, and carrier escort. She continued to patrol the waters until she was relieved by

the frigate Dubois.

The Dubois was replaced by the Van Zijl, which left Korean waters on January 24th, 1955.

As described above, the Dutch Navy dispatched 6 ships including



The Dutch Navy Memorial Monument near Arnhem

destroyers and frigates, and the strength of 1,350 soldiers to Korean waters between July 16th, 1950 and January 24th, 1955. The strength of each ship was as follows: 237 men on the Evertsen, 247 on the Van Galen, 237 on the Piet Hein, 183 on the Joan Maurits van Nassau, 209 on the Dubois, and 209 on the Van Zijl while 28 men were assigned to other missions.

5. Epilogue

As the Armistice Agreement became effective on July 27th, 1953, the Dutch Battalion spent 3 days eliminating defensive installations along the main resistance line. It destroyed about 80 bunkers and cleared many mine fields. It left its positions which were now included in the DMZ at 22:00 of July 30th, and occupied a new post-armistice main battle position (PAMBP) in the vicinity of Hill 331 south of the Hantangang River. The battalion, then, constructed 113 bunkers and installed 20 kms of tactical wire entanglements around its positions.

On October 1st, 1953, the Dutch Battalion was presented the ROK Presidential Unit Citation in commemoration of its brilliant achievements in the Korean War, with generals of the UN Forces (including the ROK and US higher ranking general officers) attending the ceremony. Prior to this, it had received the US Presidential Unit Citation for meritorious actions in the Battles of Hoengseong and Wonju. The Dutch Battalion received three unit citations including the ROK Presidential Unit Citation and 156 military merit medals. All members of the battalion received the UN Service Medal, the Korean War Service Medal, and the Cross for Justice and Freedom of the Netherlands.

As the government of the Netherlands resolved on August 23rd, 1954 to withdraw the Dutch Battalion from Korea, the attachment of the battalion was changed to the US 9th Corps from the US 2nd Division which was to leave Korea. The battalion officially ended its operational mission in Korea on October 1st, and moved to Pusan on October 17th. The first group of 170 men left Korea on a ship, the Dunera, on September 10th; the second group of 272 men on the Cambodge on November 9th; and the last group of 46 men by plane on December 6th.

A total of 5,322 Dutch soldiers took part in the Korean War as members of the Dutch Battalion during the period from November 13th, 1950 when the battalion first landed on Korea to October 17th, 1954 when it finally left from Pusan. Six battalion commanders including the first commander, Lieutenant Colonel Ouden, commanded the battalion. During its stay in Korea, it suffered 645 casualties in total including killed, wounded, and missing in action. Among them, 292 men were reassigned to the battalion; 262 men retired from the service; and 91 men were disabled.



Military Merit Medals and Badges of the Netherlands



06

Establishment and Development of Amicable Relation between Korea and the Netherlands





A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



Establishment and Development of Amicable Relation between Korea and the Netherlands



1. The Dutch Forces' Activities after the Armistice and their Return to Homeland

In accordance with the armistice agreement provisions, for 3 days, the Dutch Battalion eliminated defensive installations including 80 bunkers and minefields along the main resistance line. The battalion then left their battle positions which were to be included in the DMZ on July 30th, and occupied a new post armistice battle position in the vicinity of Hill 331 south of the Hantangang River. Near the position was there an intersection of the roads which went to Kimhwa to the north, to Cheolwon to the west, and to Jipori to the south, respectively.

Afterwards, the battalion exerted every effort to consolidate the position by constructing 113 bunkers and installing tactical wire entanglements using 200,000 gunny sacks, 500 rolls of wire entanglements and 13,000 metal pickets. On October 1st, 1953, the Dutch Battalion was presented



the ROK Presidential Unit Citation in commemoration of its brilliant achievements in the battles from November 23rd, 1950 to April 7th, 1953, with higher ranking generals of UN Forces including ROK and US generals attending the ceremony.

The government of the Netherlands decided to withdraw its battalion from Korean soil. When the US 2nd ID was ordered to leave Korea, the battalion was attached to the US 10th Corps on August 23rd.

The battalion officially concluded its mission on October 1st, 1954, and began to prepare for departure from Korea. Following the schedule for return prepared by the US 8th Army, the battalion moved to Pusan on October 17th. When the soldiers of the battalion visited the UN Cemetery where their 117 comrades were resting, they put the “soil of Korea” in an ammunition box to take with them to the Netherlands. The soil is currently laid under the Korean War Memorial Monument erected in Oirschot, the



The Dutch Battalion Is Reporting for Its Returning Home (Oct 1, 1954)

Netherlands.

The first group of 170 soldiers departed Korea on September 10th on the Dunera; the second group of 272 on the Cambodge on November 9th; and the last group of 46 by plane on December 6. The main body navigated via Japan and Singapore and arrived at Marseille France, from which they travelled by train through Paris and finally arrived at Roosendal, a Dutch border city, on December 15th, 1954. There, they were welcomed by their parent unit (Van Heuts) accompanied by their battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Raaymakers.

The Dutch Battalion of the UN Forces proudly returned to their homeland after accomplishing all the orders they had received from their Queen when they had departed their country on October 26th, 1950. The battalion concluded its mission by returning to the regiment commander its banner fastened with a unit citation ribbon made of blue cloth with white letters on it.

<table 1> The Dutch Participants in the Korean War by Rank

(Unit : Persons)

Participants	Scale War	
	Army	Navy
5,322 persons	Infantry 1 Major Military power 819 persons (year 3,972 persons)	Destroyer 1 ship (year 6 ship)

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 2> The Casualties of the Dutch Battalion, UNF

(Unit : Persons)

Classification	Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Total	768	120	645	-	3

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 3> The Dutch Naval Ships Participated in the Korean War

Ship Name	Rank	Commander Name	Tour of Duty
Evertsen	MAJ	D. J. van Doornink	'50.7.16~'51.4.18
Van Galen	LTC	A. M. Valkenburg	'51.4.18~'52.3.2
Piet Hein	LTC	A. H. W. von Freytag Drabbe	'52.3.2~'53.1.18
Johan Mauritsvan Nassau	LTC	N. W. Slujiter	'53.1.18~'53.11.5
Dubis	MAJ	T. Jellema	'53.11.5~'54.9.10
Van Jijil	LTC	F. G. H. van Straaten	'54.9.10~'55.1.24

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 4> Citations and Decorations of the Dutch Battalion

Classification	Citations and Decorations		Times
Unit Citations	ROK Presidential		1
	US Presidential		2
Orders of Military Merit	ROK	Eulji	3
		Chungmu	18
		Hwarang	22
	USA	Silver Star	14
		Bronze Star	64
		Legion of Merit	4
	Netherlands	Military Willesorde 4th class	3
		Bronze Cross	19
		Bronze Lion	5
		Cross of Merit	4
Service Medals	UN	UN Service Medal	All of the battalion
	ROK	Korean war Service Medal	
	Netherlands	The Cross for Justice and Freedom	

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 5> The Commanders of the Dutch Battalion

	Rank	Name	Tour of Duty
1st	LTC	M.P.A. den Ouden	Sep 9, '50 ~ Feb 12, '51
2nd	LTC	W.D.H. Eekhout	Feb 13, '62 ~ Nov 7, '51
3rd	LTC	G.H. Christan	Nov 7, '51 ~ Aug 3, '53
4th	LTC	C.M.Schilperoodrd	Aug 20, '52 ~ Aug 3, '53
5th	LTC	C. Knulst	Aug 3, '53 ~ Jul 8, '54
6th	LTC	J. Raaymarkers	Jul 8, '54 ~ Dec 51, '54

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

2. Historical Significance of the Dutch Forces' Participation in the Korean War



The UN Memorial Cemetery (in Pusan)

The Netherlands and Belgium Battalions were well-trained and had a strong sense of responsibility. Many of the soldiers from these countries also could speak English, so that their communication with US troops was smooth.

The Netherlands Battalion arrived in Korea on October 24, 1950, and finished adaptation training by the end of December 1950. Then the battalion was assigned to the US 2nd Division and took part in fierce battles in the central forward area. Particularly important was the battalion's engagement with the NK 5th Army at the battle of Wonju. At this battle, the Dutch soldiers killed or captured 1,100 North Korean troops. It was an astonishing military achievement.



Dutch Solider Flag

The Netherlands Battalion drove back the enemy that surrounded them from Hwoengseong and secured Hwoengseong Bridge. That helped the withdrawal of the US 2nd Division. Traditionally, the Netherlands was famous for its marine power. In addition to the Netherlands Army unit, the Royal Netherlands Navy sent six ships for the Korean War. During the war, the Dutch naval forces carried out such missions as escorting aircraft carriers, anti-infiltration patrols, destroying enemy coastal guns, and supporting ground troops with artillery fire. They carried out these missions with the US Far East Navy on the East and West Seas.



A Reunion of Korean War Veterans and their Families (Jul 21, 2006)

3. The Post War Commemoration Projects of the Dutch Participation in the Korean War

(1) The Netherlands Society for Korean War

● History

The Korean War Veterans Association of the Netherlands, which was established in 1954, is headquartered in Amsterdam, and has branches throughout the Netherlands. The non-profit association is now led by retired Colonel Leendert Comelis. Both the headquarters and branches of the association conduct a variety of activities throughout the year. For instance, as Korean War Veteran's Day in the Netherlands, held on October 26th, draws to a close, the association's headquarters and branches hold events commemorating the Netherlands' entry into the Korean War. Since the establishment of the association, Dutch veterans of the Korean War have also taken part in a variety of other events designed to inform the public of their service in the war.

● Organization and Activities

The Korean War Veterans Association of the Netherlands has three groups of membership: regular, associate, and honorary. Approximately 3,500 veterans who were at the front are enrolled as regular members. Associate members are veterans who rendered indirect aid to Korea from the Dutch troops' dispatch till their repatriation. Honorary membership includes Dutch dignitaries, such as the Dutch defense minister, who greatly contributed to the Dutch military forces' service in the war. The veterans association mainly consists of the board of directors, executive office, and advisory body. The executive office is composed of the



president, vice president, treasurer, auditor, and liaison group.

The website of Korean War Veterans Association offers convenient access to information, including data and pictures, on the Dutch military forces' wartime service. In fact, the website is designed to provide both Dutch and non Dutch people with access to a large amount of information that ranges from the course and details of Dutch wartime service to commemorative projects. In addition, it was the Veterans association, with the assistance of the Dutch Embassy in Korea, which presented the Korea Naval Academy with the Dutch Navy's Korean War journal. And it was this journal which ultimately allowed Koreans to become better informed of the Dutch Navy's distinguished service during the Korean War.



Korean War Veterans Association of the Netherlands

Korean War Veterans Association of the Netherlands (V.O.K.S. : Vereniging Oud Korea Strijders)

- President : Col.(ret.) Leendert Cornelis SCHREUDERS Secretary General

- Address and E-mail

Kruisstraat 36 6006 ZL WEERT, Phone: 31-495-536604 ,

Fax: 31-495-549460

leoschreuders@planet.nl / voks@planet.nl

(2) The UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea

The only UN cemetery in the world where the fallen soldiers of the UN forces are buried is located in Nam-gu, Pusan, Korea. The UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea was created for the interment of the remains of the fallen UN soldiers by the UN Forces Command and was officially authorized by the UN. Once a total of 11,000 UN soldiers were buried in

the cemetery, but most of them have since been returned to their homelands. Currently 2,300 soldiers from 11 countries including the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Turkey are lying in the cemetery. The park has various buildings and monuments such as the Memorabilia Hall and the UN Forces Monument.

[3] The War Memorial Monuments

● The Netherlands War Monument

The ROK Ministry of Defense erected this monument in September, 1975, near the Saemal Interchange of the Yeongdong Expressway where the Dutch Battalion fought vehemently and many soldiers including the battalion commander, LTC Ouden, were killed in action, as a part of its commemorative project of the Korean War. Inscribed on the monument is: “We hereby erect this monument to commemorate the



The Dutch Forces Memorial Monument (in Hwaengseong)

brilliant achievements of, and to pray for the repose of the 124 noble and tough descendants of the Prince of Orange who, armed with the creeds of loyalty and courage, shed their crimson blood in the fight against the communist invaders.” To commemorate the Netherlands’ participation in the Korean War, the County of Hwaengseonggun, Kangwondo Province, set up sisterly relationship with the city of Castell, the Netherlands, on May 19th, 1976.

● The Battle of Wonju Memorial Monument

This monument was erected by the Headquarters of the ROK First Army on March 15th, 1954, to commemorate the brave behavior and indomitable spirits of those who fought and sacrificed their lives in the battles conducted by the combined forces of the ROK 3rd, 5th and 8th Infantry Divisions, the US 2nd Infantry and 1st Marine Divisions, and the Dutch and French forces against the Communist Chinese 66th Army and the North Korean 5th Corps who adopted so called “human wave tactics” in the vicinities of Wonju, one of the key strategic points of the Korean War.



The War Memorial Monument of the Battle of Wonju (in Wonju)

● LTC Ouden's Memorial Monument

The Dutch Battalion suffered many casualties in the course of distinguishing itself in the Battle of Hwaengseong during February 12th and 13th, 1951 so the Headquarters of the ROK First Army set up a monument in June of 1968 to commemorate battalion commander Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Ouden and his men who dedicated their lives to defend the freedom and peace of the Republic of Korea.



LTC Ouden's Memorial Monument (in Hwaengseong)

● The Korean War Memorial (in Amsterdam)

In remembrance of Dutch participation in the Korean War, the government of the Netherlands erected the Korean War Memorial Monument in a national cemetery for both civilian and military personnel. The Dutch forces were attached to the US 2nd Infantry Division and fought on battle fields with the Indian Head mark of the division on the right sleeves of their battle dress uniforms. They were committed to battles around Podongri Valley, Wonju, Hwaengseong, Star Hill and other places in Korea.

Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs consulted on the construction of a Korean War memorial monument with the Korean immigrants to Suriname in South America. Suriname, which was then a colony of the Netherlands, dispatched 115 soldiers as members of the Dutch Battalion. Among them, two were killed(in Busan UN Cemetery) and about 20 were wounded. 25 veterans are still alive.



Korean War Memorial Monument in Amsterdam



Dutch Korean War Veterans Visiting the Dutch Forces Memorial Monument (Oct, 2009)

(4) The Memorial Celebration

● The Netherlands Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the War 6-25

The County of Hwaengseong-gun, Kangwon Province holds a memorial ceremony every year in honor of the Dutch soldiers who fell in the Korean War. In particular, in 2000, the Korean Veterans Administration and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands co-hosted a ceremony sponsored by the Ministry of Defense, the Office of Patriots and Veterans, and the UN Korean War Allies Association at Wuhwang-ri, Ucheon-myeon, Hwaengseong-gun, Kangwon-do where the Netherlands War Memorial is located. The ceremony began with the national anthems of the two countries, proceeded to the recitation of the history of the Netherlands' participation in the war and commemorative

remarks, and ended with an offering of flowers. Approximately 250 dignitaries including Gert Heicob, the Dutch representative, and retired general Baek Seon-yeop, attended the ceremony. At the event, commenting that: “ We pay our sincere homage to the soldiers of the Netherlands who dedicated their lives to defend the peace of a foreign country very far from their homeland,” the Korean Veterans Administration appealed to Korean people to exert all the efforts to defend their homeland by inheriting the patriotism and the noble spirit of those to whom the monument was dedicated.

● 6-25 Veterans Invited to State Sponsors of Events

In 2003, the 50th year of the armistice of the Korean War, the Minister of Defense of the Netherlands together with 5 Korean War veterans visited the Netherlands War memorial located at Ucheon-myeon, Hwaengseong-gun to host a memorial ceremony there. Mr. Kamp, the minister, emphatically said never to forget those who dedicated their lives in the war and to solidify the good will and the amicable relations between Korea and the Netherlands.

● The Netherlands Embassy in Korea, Dutch War Memorial Ceremony

The memorial ceremony of 2008 was held at the Netherlands War Monument at Saemal, Ucheon, and at Lieutenant Colonel Ouden's Memorial Monument located at the Samil Park in Hwaengseong. More than 150 people including Hans Heinbruk, the Dutch Ambassador to Korea, Ann Ruema, the Dutch Vice Ambassador, and Korean War veterans attended the event hosted by the Embassy of the Netherlands in Korea, and sponsored by the County of Hwaengseong and the ROK 36th



Division.

● **The Military Band of the ROK Ministry of Defense, Dutch Veterans
Invited to the Event**

In October of 2009, the military band of the ROK Ministry of Defense, who were visiting the Netherlands to attend the International Military Music Festival, invited 11 veterans, including Mr. Rimbork Stirow (at the age of 81) to the music performance held at a civilian-military cemetery in Amsterdam. The Minister of Defense of the Netherlands's invitation made possible the participation of the Korean band in the festival. Significantly, the Korean Dance Team, who accompanied the band, dressed in beautiful 'Han-bok', the traditional Korean costume, saluted deeply to the attending



The Presenting Souvenirs to Korean war Veterans by the Representatives
of ROK Armed Forces Band (Oct 2, 2009)

veterans, giving great joy to them.

(5) Outreach Visits

● The Netherlands, Donated the Unit Journal which Recorded the History

Mr. H. De Jong, a member of the Korean War Veterans Association of the Netherlands, donated the unit journal which recorded the history of the Dutch Navy's participation in the Korean War via the Korean Embassy to the Netherlands and the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The journal was first sent to the Naval History and Study Center of the Headquarters of the ROK Navy, and is now exhibited in the Naval Academy Museum.

● e-mail, Comradeship

Mr. R. Jansen (75 years old), a Korean War veteran, and Master Sergeant Lee, Muwon (39 years old) are deepening their comradeship. Mr. Jansen fought in the Battle of Hwaengseong and was wounded in action. He is still treating lingering wounds he sustained in the Korean War in a hospital in Amsterdam. Hearing this news by chance, the master sergeant sent him a recompensing e-mail, and their friendship began to grow. Mr. Jansen said, "I wept a lot to see the picture of the Memorial Monument sent by Mr. Lee. I am very much pleased to be able to see the place where I fought at the risk of my life." Master Sergeant Lee replied, "I am feeling sort of relieved that I could do something to repay even a very little part of the debt we owe to those who shed their valuable blood to defend the freedom and democracy of Korea which might have been utterly strange to them, by writing a letter of appreciation from the deep of my heart." He also sent the pictures of the battlefields taken season by season through e-mail.

● Veterans Visit to the Netherlands

The Dutch war veterans cheered on the Korean soccer team directed by their Dutch coach Guus Hidink, during the Korea-Germany game of the 2002 World Cup Games. The Dutch veterans most of whom were more than 70 years old including Mr. Schukerman Yan (73 years old) were, at the time, visiting Korea in commemoration of the 52nd anniversary of the Korean War. Acknowledging that “the myth” of the World Cup Games created by Hidink made the relationship between the two countries closer, Mr. Schukerman Yan said, “I am deeply surprised at finding that Korea has developed beyond my imagination in 50 years. I am also very happy to see that Mr. Hidink is so liked in Korea. I am so proud of the fact that I fought for Korea.”



The Dutch Veterans and their Families Attending the 57th Korean War Anniversary Ceremony at the War Memorial of Korea

4. Expansion and Development of Cooperation

(1) An Outlined History of the Two Countries' History of Cooperation

The Kingdom of the Netherlands, one of the 16 countries that participated in the Korean War, is a longtime ally that has been supporting the stance of the Republic of Korea on the international stage. After establishing diplomatic relations on April 4th, 1962, the two countries have been expanding the scope of cooperation between them through numerous mutual visits of important figures.

● Chronological Order of the Important Foreign Policies Between the Two Countries

Jul 25, 1949	Recognition of the Republic of Korea
Jul, 1950	Participation of the Netherlands in the Korean War (an infantry battalion and a naval vessel)
Apr 4, 1961	Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level
Jan 23, 1962	Credentials presentation to the Korean ambassador to the Netherlands Baek, Sun -yup (plural offices, residing in France)
Feb 23, 1966	Credentials presentation by the Korean ambassador to the Netherlands Lee, Soo-young (plural offices, residing in France)
Nov 29, 1968	Credentials presentation to the Dutch ambassador to Korea J.Q. Bas Backer (plural offices, residing in Japan)
Dec 24, 1968	Establishment of the official residence of the Dutch



Ambassador in Korea and the appointment of the charge d'affaires I. Verkade

- Oct 15, 1969 Establishment of the official residence of the Korean ambassador to the Netherlands and the appointment of the charge d'affaires Ahn, Jin-seng
- Feb 24, 1971 Appointment of the charge d'affaires Song, Kwang-jung
- Oct 6, 1971 Appointment of the charge d'affaires T. P. Berqsma
- May 27, 1972 Appointment of the charge d'affaires M. J. Meijer
- Jan 19, 1974 Appointment of the charge de'affaires W. CH. E. A. de
- Apr 11, 1974 Credentials presentation to the Ambassador Choi, Wan-bok (1st ambassador)
- Dec 27, 1975 Credentials presentation to the Dutch ambassador to Korea C. D. Barkman (plural offices)
- Jul 5, 1977 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Yeon, Ha-gu (2nd ambassador)
- Apr 21, 1978 Credentials presentation to the ambassador R. Van de Berg (1st ambassador)
- Mar 21, 1980 Establishment of the consulate general in Amsterdam
- Jul 3, 1980 Appointment of the consul general Kim, Bong-kyu
- Sep 2, 1981 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Yoon, Young-kyo (3rd ambassador)
- Feb 28, 1982 Closing of the consulate general in Amsterdam
- Sep 23, 1982 Credentials presentation to the ambassador A. B. Hoytink (2nd ambassador)
- Aug 24, 1983 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Yoon, Ha-jung (4th ambassador)

- Apr 1, 1986 Credentials presentation to the ambassador J. Van Ebbenhorst Tengbegen (3rd ambassador)
- May 21, 1986 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Han, Woo-suk (5th ambassador)
- May 13, 1987 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Yoon, Uk-sup (6th ambassador)
- Nov 8, 1989 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Choi, Sang-Sup (7th ambassador)
- Jan 17, 1990 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Elink Schuurman (4th ambassador)
- Oct 8, 1991 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Paul Lagendijk (5th ambassador)
- Nov 4, 1992 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Lim, In-jo (8th ambassador)
- Nov 1, 1995 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Kim Kyung-chul (9th ambassador)
- Nov 28, 1995 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Joost P. M. Wolfswinkel (6th ambassador)
- Mar 12, 1997 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Kwon, In-hyuk (10th ambassador)
- May 20, 1998 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Song, Young-sik (11th ambassador)
- Oct 21, 1999 Credentials presentation to the ambassador H. G. De Vries (7th ambassador)
- Sep 2, 2000 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Kim, Yong-kyu (12th ambassador)
- Sep 3, 2003 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Um, Geun-



- sup (13th ambassador)
- Sep 30, 2003 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Radinck J. van Vollenhoven (8th ambassador)
- Apr 15, 2005 Renaming of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea to the Kingdom of the Netherlands as the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the International Organization in The Hague
- May 3, 2006 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Choi, Jong-moo (14th ambassador)
- Dec 21, 2006 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Johannes B. M. Heinsbroek (9th ambassador)
- Oct 8, 2008 Credentials presentation to the ambassador Kim, Young-won (15th ambassador)

(2) The State of Overseas Koreans in the Netherlands

- The number of overseas Koreans in the Netherlands is about 1,500 people, primarily residing in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague area (Overseas Korean Association website: www.kr-nl.org).
- The estimated breakdown numbers are as follows: 600 permanent residents, 600 sojourning residents (including family), 220 overseas students, and 80 others.
- The permanent residents are mainly occupied in the shipping, trading, and service professions.
- Around 40 Korean corporations including Samsung, LG, Korea Exchange Bank, and Hanjin Shipping operate in the Netherlands.
- Korean Public Enterprises including KOTRA (located in Amsterdam) and Korean Agro-Fisheries Trade Corporation (located

in Rotterdam) operate in the Netherlands.

- The Korean Business Association, Distribution Association, Local Corporate Branch Association, Korean schools (located in Amsterdam and Rotterdam), Arierang (Korean Adoption Association), and Korean churches are present in the Netherlands.
- About 4,000 adopted Koreans reside in the Netherlands.

[3] Mutual Visits between the Two Countries

Jul 3-4, 1973	Minister of Transportation of the ROK
Aug 14-15, 1973	Kim, Yong-sik, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Oct 2-5, 1974	Jang, Ye-joon, Minister of Commerce and Industry
Mar 21, 1975	Kim, Dong-jo, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Sep 29-Oct 1, 1977	Lee, Yong-hee, Minister of Unification
Oct 22-25, 1978	C. A. Van der Klaauw, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Jun 14-17, 1979	Kim, Jong-pil, Presidential Envoy
Jul 3-7, 1981	D. S. Juijnman, the Minister of Transport and Public Works
Dec 13-15, 1981	Roh, Tae-woo, Presidential Envoy
Sep 24-29, 1983	Bolkestein, Minister of Foreign Trade
Jan 3-6, 1984	P. A. J. M. Steenkamp, President of the Senate
Jun 21-24, 1984	Lee, Won-kyung, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Jan 23-26, 1985	N. Smit-Kroes, Minister of Transport and Public Works
Jan 31-2.1, 1985	Lee, Jin-woo, Secretary General of the National Assembly



Apr 12-16, 1985	Rund Lubbers, Prime Minister (accompanied by Hans van den Broek, the Minister of Foreign Affairs)
May 19-27, 1985	A. A. M. van Agt, the former Prime Minister
Jul 10-15, 1985	Keum, Jin-ho, Minister of Commerce and Industry
Jul 26-28, 1985	Lee, Jae-hyung, Chairman of the National Assembly
Sep 24, 1985	O. Ruding, Minister of Finance



The Conclusion of the ROK-Netherlands Economic Cooperation Treaty (Sep 24, 1985)

Oct 6-11, 1985	E. M. Schoo, Minister of Development & Co-operation (IMF Attendee)
Oct 20-28, 1985	A. Ploeg, Minister of Agriculture
Mar 19-22, 1986	C. H. E. Brainich Felth, Navy Chief of Staff
Oct 17-18, 1986	G. van Aardenne, Prime Minister

Nov 2-4, 1986	Choi, Sang-hwa, Navy Chief of Staff
Jan 20-22, 1987	Roh, Shin-young, Prime Minister
May 19-21, 1987	Cha, Kyu-hun, Minister of Transportation
Jan 18-20, 1988	R. W. De Korte, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs
Sep 25-Oct 4, 1988	Dolman, President of the House of Representatives
Sep 25-Oct 2, 1988	A. Ploeg, Chair of National Defense Committee
Oct 18-21, 1988	Yvonne Van Rooy, Minister of Foreign Trade
Feb 1-4, 1989	Cho, Sun, Vice Prime Minister
Feb 8-12, 1989	Kim, Dae-jung, President of the Party of Pyeongmindang
Sep 3-5, 1989	Han, Seung-soo, Minister of Commerce and Industry
Oct 15-17, 1989	Neelie Smit-Kores, Minister of Transport and Public Works
Jun 24-26, 1990	Braks, Minister of Agriculture
May 5-8, 1991	Mrs. Van Rooy, Minister of Trade and Commerce
Feb 23-26, 1992	Maij-Weggen, Minister of Transport and Public Works
May 1995	Kim, Chul-young, Minister of Land, Transport, and Maritime Affairs
Aug 1995	Hwang, Chang-pyung, Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs
May 1996	Linschoten, Vice Minister of Social Affairs and Employment
Jun 9-12, 1996	Wim Kok, Prime Minister



Oct 12-16, 1997	Jorritsma, Minister of Transport and Public Works
Mar 1999	Go, Gun, Mayor of Seoul
Jun 16-13, 1999	Willem Alexander, Crown Prince
Oct 19-21, 2000	Wim Kok, Prime Minister (ASEM Attendee)
Nov 2000	Kim, Myung-ja, Minister of Environmental Affairs
May 2001	Choi, Kyung-won, Minister of Justice
Apr 30-May 4, 2001	Jorritsma, Minister of Economic Affairs
Jun 2001	Jung, Woo-taek, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Jun 2001	Choi, Kyung-won, Minister of Justice
Jul 2002	Lee, Jong-chan, Head of North East Asia Business Hub Development Planning
Sep 2002	Han, Gap-su, Chair of the National Assembly Special Commission on Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Policies
Oct 2002	Lee, Hon-gu, Presidential Envoy to World Exhibition
Nov 2002	Shin, Heung, Chair of Economic and Social Development Commission
Mar 2003	Park, Jae-Yoon, Justice of the Supreme Court
May 2003	Kim, Young-jin, Minister of Agriculture
May 2003	Kang, Hyun-ook, Governor of Jullabuk-do
Jun 2003	Huh, Sung-gwan, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Jun 2003	Son, Hak-Kyu, Governor of Gyeonggi-do

Jul 2003	Karien van Gennip, Minister of Trade and Commerce
Oct 2003	Kim, Hyuk-kyu, Governor of Gyungsoangnam-do
Mar 2004	Kim, Keum-soo, Chair of Economic and Social Development Commission
Mar 2004	Lee, Jung-woo, Head of the Presidential Consultative Body
Aug 2004	Kim, Gwang-won, Chair of the National Assembly Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Committee
Aug 2004	Maeng, Hyung-kyu, Chair of the National Assembly Industry and Resources Committee
Dec 2004	Park, Jun-young, Governor of Junranam-do
Mar 2005	Oh, Guh-don, Minister of Maritime Affairs



Korean Labor Union Leaders Meeting Wim Kok, Former Prime Minister of the Netherlands (May 26, 2005)



	and Fisheries
May 2005	Wim, Kok, former Prime Minister
May 2005	Kim, Tae-ho, Governor of Gyungsangnam-do
Jun 2005	Kim, Jin-sung, Governor of Ganwon-do
May 2006	Cho, Chang-hyun, Chair of the Civil Service Commission
May 2006	Agnes van Ardenne, Minister of Development & Cooperation
Jun 2006	Kim, Sung-jin, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Sep 2006	Lee, Wan-gu, Governor of Chungchungnam-do
Sep 2006	Kim, Wan-ju, Governor of Jullabuk-do
Oct 2006	Lim, Chae-jung, Chairman of the National Assembly
Oct 2006	Lee, Myung-bak, former Mayor of Seoul
Oct 2006	Hwang, Min-young, Chair of Special Commission on Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Policies
Dec 2006	Jang, Yun-ki, Director of Court Administration
Jan 31-Feb 1, 2007	Ban, Ki-moon, UN Secretary General
Feb 27-28, 2007	Jang, Hyung-oh, Member of the National Assembly
Mar 2007	Park, Myung-jae, Minister of Public Administration and Safety
Jul 11-14, 2007	Kim, Jung-bok, Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs

Jul 11-15, 2007	Lee, Hong-gu, former Prime Minister
Jul 13-14, 2007	Kim, Won-ung, Member of the National Assembly
Jul 13-16, 2007	Kim, Hyung-oh et al., Members of the National Assembly
Aug 26-27, 2007	Kang, Mu-hyun, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Oct 10-11, 2007	Song, Min-sun, Minister of Commerce and Industry
Nov 2007	Van Bijsterveldt, Deputy Minister of Education, Culture, and Science
June 2-4, 2008	Kim, Yong-gap, Member of the National Assembly
Aug 27-29, 2008	Jang, Su-man, Director of Public Procurement Service
Sep 9-10, 2008	Go, Gun, Director of Environment and Climate Change Center
Oct 6-7, 2008	Kim, Kyung-han, Minister of Justice
Oct 28-29, 2008	Verhagen, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mar 29-31, 2009	Kim, Joong-hyun, Minister of Education, Science, and Technology
Mar 30-31, 2009	Yu, Myung-hwan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade
April 23, 2009	Han, Seung-su, Prime Minister



Former Prime Minister Han, Seung-su Visiting the Netherlands (Apr 23, 2009)

(4) Economic Trade Relations

After the development of friendly relations between Korea and the Netherlands, the political ties between the two nations have continually grown deeper while exchanges between civilian groups have also become more lively. Recently, the relationship between the two countries has expanded within diverse fields. The Hamel Trade Award, for example, hosted by the Netherlands Business Club Korea and the Embassy of the Netherlands, is annually awarded to the company that has shown exemplary services in the fields of export, technology, investment, etc.

The prospect of an even greater exchange has been further established by the founding of the Korean branch of the STC Netherlands Maritime University, the first of its kind in Korea. Based in Rotterdam, the university opened its Korean branch in Gwangyang, Jeollanam-do in 2007. The STC Netherlands Maritime University specializes in maritime education and was established through the merging of 6 Dutch educational

institutions.

In October, 2008, Maxime Verhagen, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Korea and met with Myung-hwan Yu, the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Both ministers expressed satisfaction with the expanding relationship between the two nations and announced their desires to continue to support the development of Dutch-Korean relations. Furthermore, they also



The Korean Branch of the Netherlands Maritime University (STC-Korea): Its headquarters is located in Rotterdam.

announced their support of the successful settlement of the Korea-EU FTA and the Korea-EU Cooperation Framework Agreement.

- Commencement of Friendly Relations between Korea and the Netherlands: April 4th, 1961
- Korean Exports to the Netherlands: 4,500,000,000 dollars (2009)
- Korean Imports from the Netherlands: 2,100,000,000 dollars (2009)

● Economic Treaties

- Apr 29, 1966 Exchange of Patent and Brand Related Protocols (Effective 66.4.29)
- Apr 28, 1970 Visa Exemption Agreement (Effective 70.6.1)



- Jun 24, 1970 Airline Agreement (Effective 70.12.30)
- Oct 16, 1974 Investment Guarantee Agreement (Effective 75.6.1)
- Oct 25, 1978 Double Taxation Prevention Agreement (Effective 81.4.27)
- Feb 28, 1979 Underlease Loan Agreement (Effective 81.6.24)
- Dec 1, 1982 Economic Technology Cooperation Agreement (Effective 83.8.1)
- Feb 3, 1995 Maritime Transport Agreement (Effective 95.12.1)
- Jul 3, 2002 Social Security Agreement (Effective 2002. 10.1)
- Jul 12. 2003 Investment Security Agreement (Effective 2005.2.25)



A Photo Taken of the Summits Attending G20 Financial Summit (Apr, 2009)



07

Development and Outlook on the Relations between Korea and the Netherlands





A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



Development and Outlook on the Relations between Korea and the Netherlands



1. Analysis on the Present State of the Relations between the Two Countries

The Netherlands, unable to maintain its neutral status, fell to German rule during WWII. Anne Frank, well-known for her book *The Diary of Anne Frank*, was among those who lived in the Netherlands during German occupation. After the war, the Netherlands was able to achieve political stability and economic growth. Indonesia's declaration of independence from Japanese rule at the end of WWII caused an outbreak of war between Indonesia and the Netherlands, consequently leading the United Nations to mediate between the two and allow Indonesia's independence. In the early 17th century, the Netherlands was already a country that had amassed a great deal of wealth from trade. Even today, the Netherlands is one of the top ten exporting countries in the world and international trade remains the country's main locomotive for economic growth.

Both South Korea and the Netherlands are increasing the level of mutual exchange in order to further technological development in ever more diverse fields. Dutch exports to South Korea had increased each year until the global economic crisis struck in 2008, during which it recorded an export amount of \$3.2 billion--a figure lower than that of the preceding year. The Netherlands also ranks fifth in amount of exports to South Korea among the countries belonging to the European Union. The main export products include materials and equipment related to semiconductors, stainless steel, dairy products and other machinery. Furthermore, the Netherlands has imported \$6.4 billion worth of goods from South Korea in 2008, a figure that ranks second among the EU member countries.

In 2007, the Netherlands invested nearly \$2 billion in South Korea, second in amount only to the United States. Well-known Dutch corporations in Korea include ING (life insurance), Phillips (electroluminescence), Royal Dutch Shell (refined oil), Unilever (consumer



The ROK-Netherlands Extended Summit Talk (Apr 28, 2010)

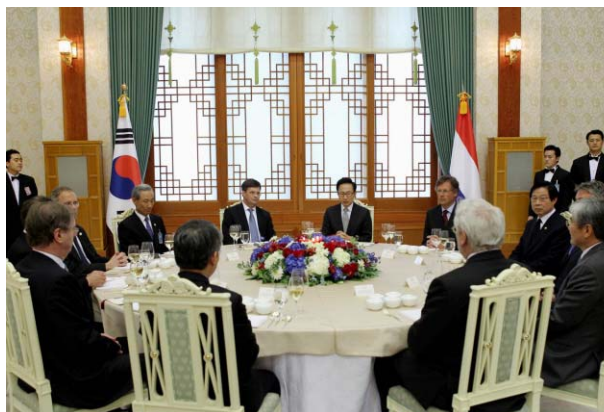
goods), Akzo Nobel (chemicals), KLM (aviation) and Heineken (beer).

Even in the agricultural sector, the Netherlands maintains an agricultural representative department in South Korea. It serves the agriculture-related firms and institutions in Korea by providing information such as the state of the Dutch agricultural industry, related laws and regulations, agricultural goods and research activities.

2. Outlook in Relations between the Two Countries

“The outside world is large” is a phrase used commonly by the Dutch, who possess a land area one-third of that of South Korea. The phrase well portrays the open attitude of the Dutch people toward foreign businesses, societies and cultures. It can be said that the Netherlands is where all sorts of Europe’s knowledge, technology, ideas and cultures are brought together.

On July 25th, 1949, the Netherlands accepted the Republic of Korea as



Official Lunch Hosted by the Prime Minister of the Netherlands (Apr 28, 2010)



the sole legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula, and aided the South in the Korean War by participating as a member of the United Nations Armed Forces. The Netherlands is also one of the earliest countries in Europe to invest in South Korea, and its corporations did not leave Korea when the country was struck by the financial crisis in 1998.

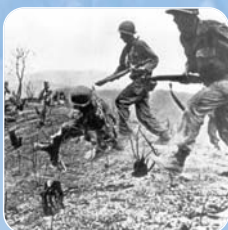
It is worth noting that the Dutchman Guus Hiddink was employed as the head coach of the South Korean football team, achieving the feat of reaching the semifinals during the 2002 FIFA World Cup and that the Dutch people, who had seen their own national team fail to reach the main stage of the competition, instead cheered the South Korean national team, and thus strengthened relations between the two countries. The two countries' stronger ties could be witnessed during the 2005 U-19 World Cup held in the Netherlands, when many locals showed their support for the Korean national team when it achieved a dramatic turnaround to beat Nigeria.

The outlook of the friendly relations between Korea and the Netherlands can be said to be hugely optimistic. Exporting to any member country of the United Nations can grant easier access to the entire European market, as normally import tariffs are not imposed more than once inside the European Union. The signing of the Korea-EU FTA is expected to strengthen and deepen ties between Korea and the EU, as well as to increase trade between Korea and the Netherlands. The Netherlands seeks to benefit from the agreement by expanding its Asian market. The FTA will allow Korea to widen its markets in Europe and achieve its goal of becoming an Asian economic hub. Cooperation between Korea and the EU is not only limited to economy and trade, but also encompasses the globalized world. Both countries have signed the Kyoto Protocol and are actively participating in tackling climate change after 2010.



08

Participation and Support of the United Nations Forces





A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War



Participation and Support of the United Nations Forces



1. Background of UN Forces' Participation

The scale of the troops and supplies sent by the US for the Korean War was of course overwhelming compared to that of other countries. Because of the overwhelming American scale of troops and arms and logistic support, the US took the initiative in making operational decisions for the UN forces. When the UN Secretary General took into consideration the urgent situations developing in Korea and urged the UN member nations to send troops to the Korean front on July 14, 1950, the number of participant nations greatly increased. However, most of the nations who promised to send troops were situated geographically too far away from Korea, so that it took them more than two months for their troops to arrive in Korea.

Excluding the US, the first to promise military support was the British Commonwealth. The United Kingdom notified that they would send a



Naval special task force, and on 29 July Australia expressed their intention to send the naval and air elements. The Netherlands proposed a support of destroyers, and Taiwan promised the support of ground troops. However, the United States refused to accept the proposal of Taiwan for political and defense reasons. If Taiwan dispatched troops to Korea, the US was afraid that the defense capabilities of Taiwan would be greatly weakened.

As member nations of NATO, England, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg took strict precaution against the Soviet's desire to control Europe. These countries believed that the US should take on a bigger role in NATO since the end of World War II, so that, when the Korean War broke out, they decided to fight with the US against North Korea with an expectation that, when they fight for the US, the US would make a substantial contribution to NATO in return.

Canada, member nation of NATO and neighboring country of the US, judged that behind the North's invasion of South Korea there was Soviet's desire of expansion. For this reason, Canada also decided to take part in the war in order to help deter the Soviet's expansion, and to reinforce alliances between allied nations including the United States.

Turkey and Greece were under constant pressure from those communist powers along the Balkan Peninsular and the Dardanelles Straits, and the Soviet Union was supporting these communist powers. Under such a circumstance, Turkey and Greece were getting help from the United States in order to protect themselves from those communist powers. At the time of the Korean War, these two countries hoped that by aiding the UN in cutting off the expansion of communism in the Asian region, they would be able to get more military support from the US.

Australia and New Zealand were cautious about communists' expansion

in the region of South East Asia. They also believed that fighting against the communists in Korea under the UN flag would be the best way to deter the expansion of communism.

Compared with Australia and New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand felt the threat of communists more seriously mainly due to their geographical positions. At the time of the Korean War, the Vietnamese communists were expanding their powers with the support of China, and the communist rebel groups in the Philippines intensified their subversive activities during this period of time. In other words, the communist activities in Vietnam and the Philippines created a strong sense of threat in the minds of people living in the Philippines and Thailand.

Those countries located far away from Korea such as Ethiopia, the



Korean War Veterans from 16 Countries



Republic of South Africa, and Columbia in South America also participated in the Korean War. When they decided to help Koreans in the war, these countries put more significance in the role the UN activities than in deterring communism.

Most countries who joined the UN forces during the Korean War were worried about the expansion of communism around them, and they saw the North's invasion of South Korea as a stepping stone for a more serious communist threat in the future.

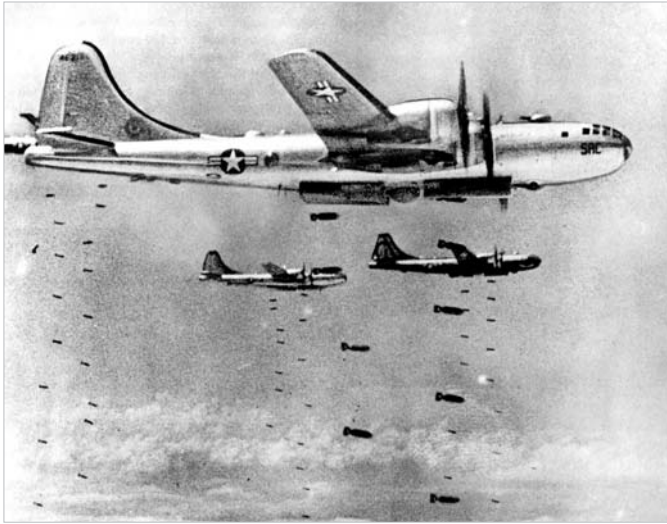
2. Major Activities of the United Nations

(1) The United States of America

The US military forces were several times bigger than those of the other



Task Force Smith of the US 24th Division (Jul 1, 1950)



Bombing by US Air Force (Sep, 1951)

UN member nations combined together both in the number of troops and in combat power. The US Army sent the 24th Division, the 25th Division, the 1st Armored Division, the 2nd Division, the 3rd Division, the 7th Division, the 1st Marine Division, the 40th Division, and the 45th Division—a total of 9 divisions, 2 battle regiments, and numerous supporting units.

During the three years of the Korean War, the US deployed 300,000 troops at its peak. In 1952 when the number of the UN forces reached the peak, 50% of the ground troops were the ROK forces, 40% were the US forces, and 10% were the forces of other UN member nations. It can also be said that most of military operations executed during the war were carried out by the US military forces. The role the US military forces played during the war was quite a decisive one, and the number of military operations the US military forces executed were too extensive to be



counted one by one.

As for the US naval activities, the 7th Fleet under command of the Far

<table 8-1> Participation of the US Forces

Service	Unit	Period	Remarks
Army	8 th Army HQ	1950. 7 ~	2 nd deploy in 1957. 10 2 nd deploy in 1965. 7 Move to Japan 2 nd sending
	1 st Corps.	1950. 9 ~ 1958. 2	
	9 th Corps.	1950. 9 ~ 1954. 8	
	10 th Corps.	1950. 9 ~ 1954. 4	
	1 st armored division	1950. 7 ~ 1951. 12	
	2 nd division	1950. 7 ~ 1954. 9	
	3 rd division	1950. 11 ~ 1954. 1	
	7 th division	1950. 9 ~ 1971. 4	
	24 th division	1950. 7 ~ 1952. 1	
		1953. 7 ~ 1957. 10	
	25 th division	1950. 7 ~ 1954. 10	
	40 th division	1952. 1 ~ 1954. 3	
	45 th division	1951. 12 ~ 1954. 5	
	1 st Marine division	1950. 9 ~ 1955. 3	
Navy	Far East Navy	1950. 7 ~ 1953. 7	
	7 th Fleet	1950. 7 ~ 1953. 7	
	90 th Maneuvering Forces	1950. 6 ~ 1953. 11	
	95 th Maneuvering Forces	1950. 6 ~ 1953. 7	
Air Force	Far East Air Force	1950. 6 ~ 1953. 7	
	5 th Air Force	1950. 6 ~ 1954. 6	

※ Sending troops to war, a total of 37 months : 5,764,143

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-2> Major Equipment of the US Forces

Division	Tanks	Aircrafts		Warships
		Air Force	Marine/Navy	
Quantity	777	1,838	564	5

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-3> Casualties of the US Forces(as of 1954)

(Unit:persons)

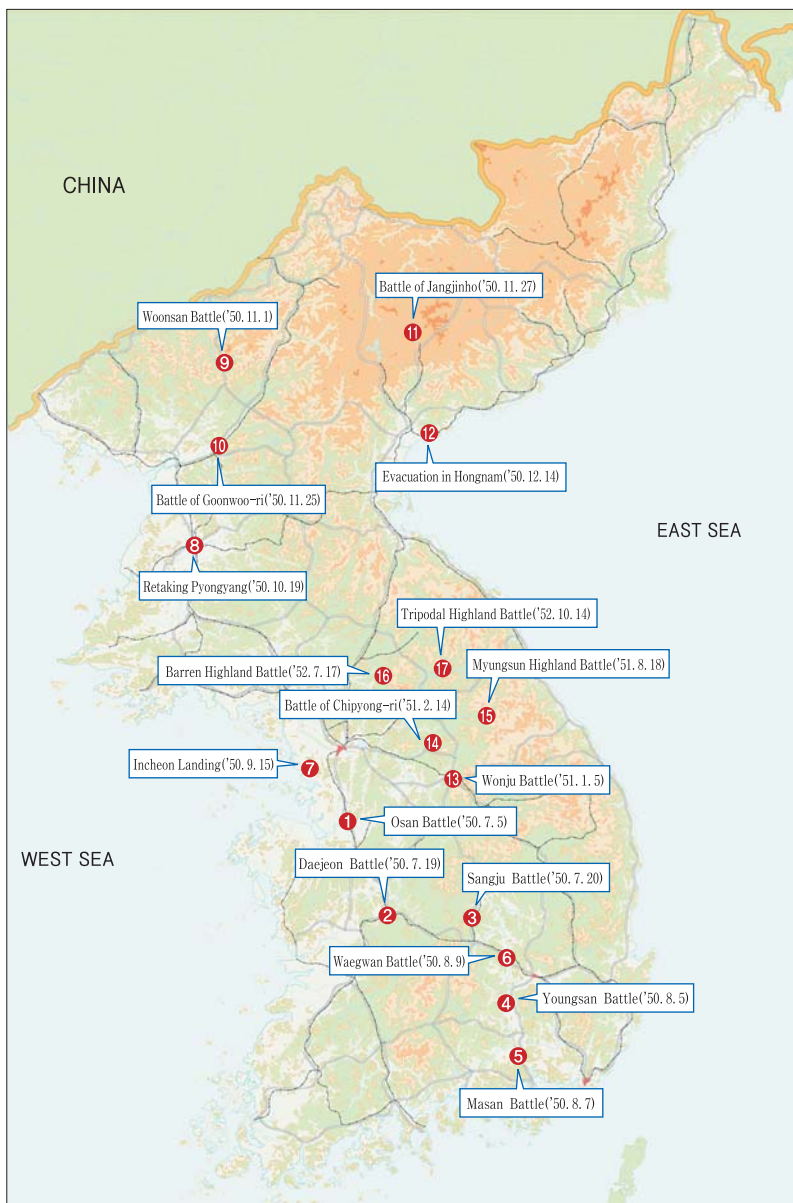
Service	Sub-Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Total	162,658	54,246	103,284	739	4,389
Army	119,337	37,133	77,596	664	3,944
Navy	6,130	4,501	1,576	22	31
Air Force	7,725	7,084	368	53	220
Marine	29,466	5,528	23,744	-	194

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11





Major Battle of the US Forces



East Naval Force took charge of most naval operations. For these operations, a variety of US naval vessels were employed such as aircraft carriers, destroyers, cruisers, warships, submarines, and supporting vessels. The US Navy succeeded in blocking up North Korean coast on July 4, 1950, 10 days after the outbreak of the Korean War, and since then on secured the command of the sea. Later on, the US Navy came to play an important role in turning the war situations to our advantage with such diverse military activities as air strikes, bombardment from naval guns, transporting troops and other supplies from the US. Particularly in operations of landing at Incheon and withdrawing from Heungnam, the US Navy demonstrated their highly skilled battle capabilities.

As for the US Air Force, the 5th Air Force and the Strategic Bombing Command, under command of the Far East Air Force, operated air strikes to drain up the battle capabilities of the communist forces, and executed close air support operations to help the UN ground troops to carry out their duties more successfully. The US Air Force inflicted heavy losses on both North Korean and Chinese forces during the war, so that it was the most frightening entity to communists from the start of the war to the end.

[2] The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom dispatched the second largest number of troops to Korea. The participation of the United Kingdom was done before the UN forces were established. The British Army first sent the 27th Brigade which was activated with two battalions from Hongkong and other supporting units, and upon arrival in Korea the brigade was immediately committed to the battle of the Nakdong Bulge. Later on, the 27th Brigade took part in advancing northward to the Yalu River. And later the United



Go to War before the British Scene (Jun 29, 1950)

Kingdom dispatched one more brigade, the 29th Brigade.

The 29th Brigade suffered a lot of casualties at the battle of Seolmari near the Imjin River when China launched the 5th phase of attack. Despite these sacrifices, the 29th Brigade made a great contribution to the operations of the US Eighth Army. To be more specific, on April 22, 1951, when the defense line of the ROK 1st Division broke down, the Gloucester Battalion of 29th Brigade on the right of the ROK 1st Division suffered a lot of casualties. Despite these casualties, however, the 29th Brigade held the Seolmari area for three days, so that the brigade was able

to save allied units on both sides of the area.

As more troops of the British Commonwealth came in on July 28, 1951, these units were organized into the 1st Commonwealth Division. This Division was made up of the units from 6 countries: United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Belgium, and Luxembourg. Such a composition was quite unique in the military history of the world.

On June 29, 1950, the UK Navy sent one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, two destroyers, and three frigates, and helped the US naval operations on the East Sea. Later, a total of about 17,000 Navy soldiers of the UK participated in the Korean War, and 50 British warships took turns to carry out naval operations until the end of the war.



British Soldiers Taking a Break (Apr, 1951)

<table 8-4> Participation of the UK Forces

Unit	Period	Remarks
1 st division of British Commonwealth	1953. 7~	established at DeokJung
27 th division	1950. 8~1951. 4	renamed to the 28 th brigade
28 th brigade	1951. 4~1953. 3	
29 th brigade	1950. 11~	
1 st battalion of Middlesex brigade	1950. 8~1951. 5	assigned to 27 th brigade
1 st battalion of argyll and sutherland highlanders brigade	1950. 8~1951. 4	"
1 st battalion of Royal Northumberland fusiliers brigade	1950.11~	assigned to 29 th brigade
1 st battalion of Gloucester brigade	1950.11~	"
1 st battalion of Royal Ulster Fifies brigade	1950.11~	"
1 st battalion of King's own scottish borderers brigade	1951. 4~	assigned to 28 th brigade
1 st battalion of King's Shropshire Light infantry brigade	1951. 5~1952. 9	"
1 st battalion of Royal Norfolk brigade	1951.10~1952.11	"
1 st battalion of Leicestershire brigade	1951.10~1952. 6	"
1 st battalion of Welch brigade	1951.11~1952.11	assigned to 29 th brigade
1 st battalion of Black Watch brigade	1952. 6~1953. 7	"
1 st battalion of Royal Fusiliers brigade	1952. 8~1953. 8	
1 st battalion of Duham light infantry brigade	1952. 9~1953. 9	assigned to 28 th brigade
1 st battalion of King's Liverpool brigade	1952. 9~1953.10	assigned to 29 th brigade
1 st battalion of Duke of Wellington brigade	1952.10~1953.11	"
1 st battalion of Royal Scots brigade	1953. 7~unknown	
1 st battalion of Essex brigade	1953. 8~ "	
1 st battalion of Royal Warwickshire brigade	1953. 9~ "	
1 st battalion of King's own royal brigade	1953.10~ "	
1 st battalion of North Staffordshire brigade	1953.11~ "	

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War,』 Vol.11

<table 8-5> Major Equipment of UK Forces

	Name of Warship
Aircraft Carrier	Triumph, Ocean, Theseus, Glory, Unicorn
Cruiser	Belfast, Jamaica, Ceylon, Kenya, Newcastle, Birmingham
Destroyer	Cossack, Consort, Comus, Concord, Constance, Cockade, Charty
Frigate	Mounts Bay, Morecambe, Black Swan, Whitesand Bay, Carddigan Bay, St. Brides Bay, Alarcrity, Modeste, Hart, Sparrow, Crane, Amethyst
Etc.	Maine(hospital boat), Tyne(supply ship), Ladybird(headquarter ship), Subsidiary headquarter ships

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-6> Casualties of the UK Forces

(Unit : Persons)

	Sub-Total	Dead	Wounded	POW
Total	4,731	1,078	2,674	979
Army	4,521	977	2,589	955
Navy	67	44	19	4
Marines	115	30	66	19
Air Force(ship plane)	28	27	-	1

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11



Major Battles of the United Kingdom Forces



[3] Turkey

Excepting the United States and the United Kingdom, Turkey and Canada were the only two countries that dispatched brigade-level units.

Turkey once announced that they would remain neutral in the international affairs. By the end of World War II, however, Turkey took on a pro-west political policy, and, right after the outbreak of the Korean War, supported wholeheartedly the UN resolution of military support for Korea. What's more, Turkey took immediate measures to dispatch more than 4,500 troops to Korea, receiving welcome from the UN members.

The Turkish Brigade that was dispatched to Korea was mainly the Turkish Army units, and included in the brigade were such branches as infantry, engineering, transportation, medical corps, and ordnance. Thus, the brigade could conduct its own independent operations. During the 2nd

phase of Chinese attack in November 1950, the Turkish Army took part in Gunwuri Battle as a right-wing of the US 2nd Division, and in this battle suffered heavy casualties. Particularly impressive in the battle was the Turkish soldiers' bravery; when they were on the point of capture by the enemy they refused to become prisoners and attacked forward with their bayonets fixed.



Arrival of the Turkish Scene of Busan(Sep, 1950)



Soon after Kunuri Battle, the Turkish Brigade recovered from the loss they suffered at Kunuri, and the brigade was assigned to the US 25th Division. Afterwards, whenever they were engaged in battles, the brigade demonstrated a strong will to fight as well as the Turkish forces' solidarity. The Turkish Brigade took part in Operation Wolfhound and Operation Thunderbolt conducted by the US forces. Of course, the Turkish Brigade suffered casualties in these operations, but they inflicted 10 times more casualties on the enemy. Such a victory contributed a lot to giving a boost to the UN forces.

During the joint operations with the US forces, the Turkish Brigade had to go through a lot of difficulties. Among those difficulties, the communication problem was the most serious one, particularly when the battle situations changed rapidly and inaccurate interpretations brought grave losses to them.

<table 8-7> Participation of the Turkish Forces

Unit	Period	Remarks
1 st brigade	1950. 9~1951. 8	assigned to the US 25 th division
2 nd brigade	1951. 8~1952. 8	assigned to the US 25 th division
3 rd brigade	1952. 8~1953. 9	assigned to the US 25 th division

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

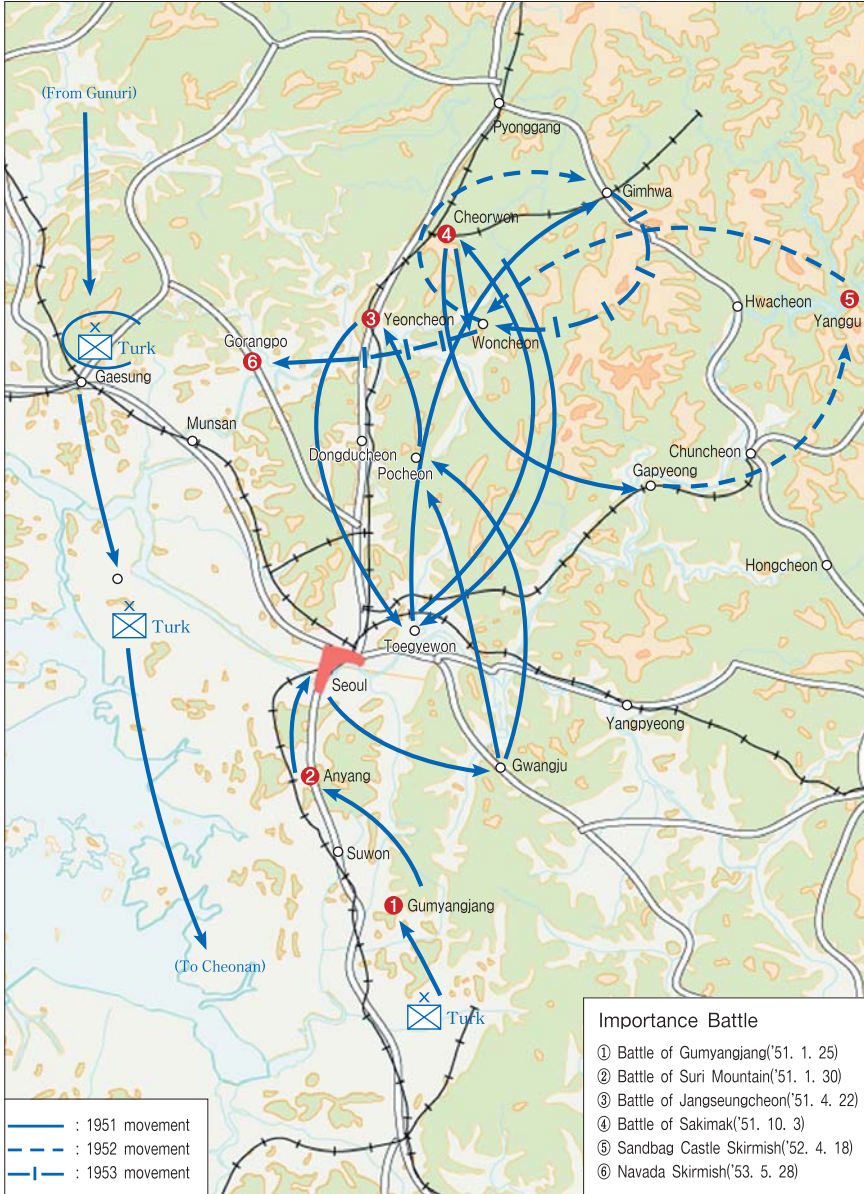
<table 8-8> Casualties of the Turkish Forces

(Unit : Persons)

		Sub Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Total		3,623	721	2,147	175	234
Army	Officer	157	37	81	3	6
	Noncom	138	26	66	1	3
	Soldier	3,328	658	2,000	171	225

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

■ Major Battles of the Turkish Forces





(4) Canada

A neighboring country to America and a member nation of NATO, Canada apprehended that behind the North's invasion of South Korea there was lurking the Soviet's desire of expansion. For this reason, Canada announced that the North Korea's invasion should be repelled with combined efforts of the UN nations. Five days after the war broke out, the House of the Commons of Canadian government came to an unanimous agreement on helping Korea, saying that "we would give full support to any of the Canadian government's measures taken to demonstrate the efficiency of the collective security."

On this day, the Prime Minister Luis Roland also said that "we should take collective security actions under the UN authority."

Canada sent a brigade-level military forces as Turkey did. In mid-February 1951, the 2nd Battalion (PPCLI) was the first unit committed to Korea, and upon arrival in Korea the battalion was engaged in war as part of the 27th Commonwealth Brigade. The 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade sailed for Korea in April 1951 and came into the line towards the end of May. Upon arrival in Korea, the 25th Brigade was deployed as a unit of the newly established 1st Division of British Commonwealth.

In matters of military doctrine, the Canadian armed forces had much in common with the British armed forces, and unlike the Turkish soldiers the Canadian soldiers didn't have any communication problems at the Korean front. The 2nd Battalion of the Canadian forces played a big role in blocking the Chinese attack at the battle of Kapyong, demonstrating its excellent combat capabilities and its strong will to fight.

<table 8-9> Participation of the Canadian Forces

Unit	Time	Remarks
the 25 th brigade	1951. 5~1954. 12	
2 nd battalion of Princes patricia's light infantry	1950. 12~1951. 11	
1 st battalion	1951. 10~1952. 11	
2 nd battalion	1952. 10~1953. 10	
2 nd battalion of the royal canadian regiment	1951. 5~1952. 4	
1 st battalion	1952. 4~1953. 3	
3 rd battalion	1953. 3~1954. 3	
2 nd battalion of the Royal 22 regiment	1951. 5~1952. 4	
1 st battalion	1952. 4~1953. 4	
3 rd battalion	1953. 4~1954. 4	

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-10> Canadian Warships

Division	Warship	Period
Destroyer	Cayuga	First : 1950. 7~1951. 3 Second : 1951. 7~1952. 6 Third : 1954. 1~1954.11
	Athabaskan	First : 1950. 7~1951. 5 Second : 1951. 9~1952. 6 Third : 1952.11~1953.11
	Sioux	First : 1950. 7~1951. 1 Second : 1951. 4~1952. 2 Third : 1954.12~1955. 9
	Crusader	First : 1952. 6~1953. 6 Second : 1953.11~1954. 8
	Haida	First : 1952.11~1953. 6 Second : 1954. 2~1954. 9
	Huron	First : 1951. 3~1951. 8 Second : 1953. 6~1954. 2 Third : 1954.10~1954.12
	Iroquois	First : 1952. 6~1952.11 Second : 1953. 6~1954. 1 Third : 1954. 8~1954.12
	Nootka	First : 1951. 1~1951. 7 Second : 1952. 2~1952.11

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

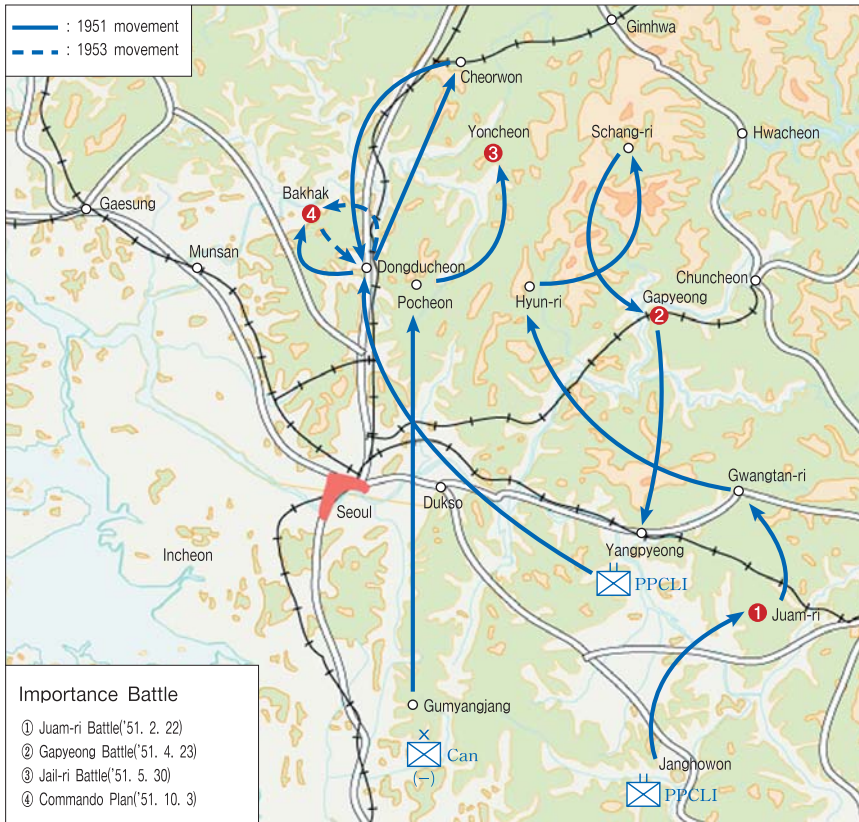
<table 8-11> Casualties of the Canadian Forces

(Unit : Persons)

Service		Sub Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Total		1,557	312	1,212	32	1
Army	Sub Total	1,543	309	1,202	32	-
	Officers	72	11	59	2	-
	Soldiers	1,471	298	1,143	30	-
Navy		13	3	10	-	-
Air Force		1	-	-	-	1

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

Major Battles of the Canadian Forces



(5) Thailand

Excepting for the four countries mentioned above, most of the UN member nations sent battalion-level units to Korea.

Thailand was the first to assist Korea among Asian countries. On June 30, 1950, five days after the war broke out, they demonstrated their will to support the UN resolution by sending 4 tons of rice. The Secretary General of UN praised Thailand for the Thai support, saying that “we extend our gratitude for the Thai government’s support for the UN resolution and its decision to send food to Korea.”

Traditionally, Thailand used to hold the policy of neutrality. However, the Thai decision to participate in the war provided an exemplary challenge to the Soviet propaganda which publicized that “only Western imperialists would dispatch troops to Korea.” The Thai decision also clearly demonstrated the fact that “the united efforts of the UN to stop North Korea’s aggressions were made to secure the blessings of freedom for mankind.”

When the dispatch of troops to Korea got delayed, Thailand came to a

conclusion that the



Arrival of the Thailand Forces Scene of Busan(Nov, 1950)

Thai military forces would send a battalion-size unit of 1,000 soldiers. Besides this battalion unit, Thailand also sent 2 frigates, and the C-47 transport aircraft belonging to Royal Thailand Air



Force for the support of naval and air operations.

The bravery of the Thai battalion unit was explicitly demonstrated in the Battle of Pork Chop Hill. In this battle, the Chinese forces attacked the hill three times, but Thai soldiers successfully defended the hill to the last with hand-to-hand fighting and counter strikes. With this battle, the Thai soldiers came to have a nickname, "Little Tiger."

<table 8-12> Participation of the Thailand Forces

• Army

	Period	Remarks
Thailand Division	1950. 11~1972. 6	Attached US Division

• Navy

	Warship	Period
Frigate Ship	Prasae	1950. 11. 7~1951. 1. 7
	Bangpakong	1950. 11. 7~1952. 2. 16
	Prasae II	1951. 12. 29~1955. 1. 21
	Tachin	"
Transport Ship	Sichang	1950. 11. 7~1951. 7. 15

• Air Force

	Type of Aircraft	Terms of Participation
Transport Plane(C-47)	1951. 6. 18~1964. 11. 6	

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

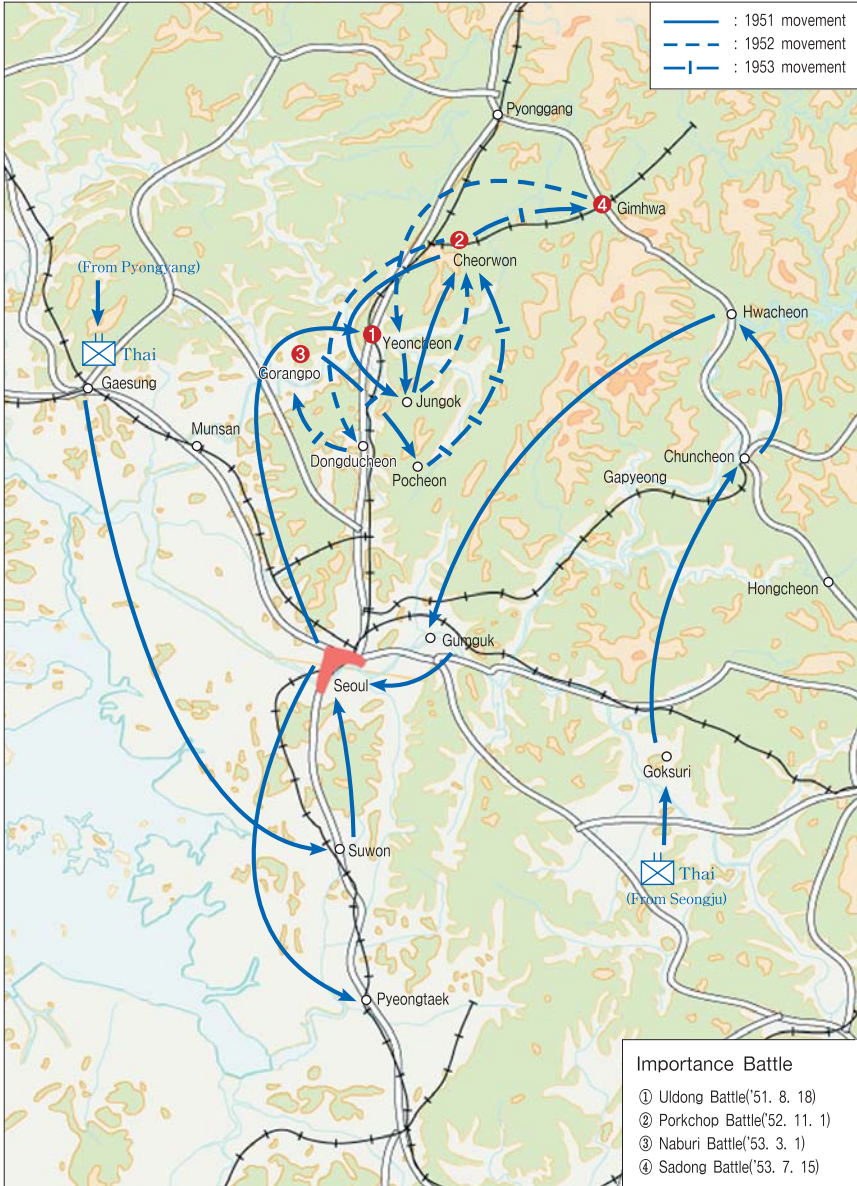
<table 8-13> Casualties of the Thailand Forces

(Unit : Persons)

	Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Total	1,273	129	1,139	5	-
Army	1,269	125	1,139	5	-
Navy	4	4	-	-	-

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

Major Battle of the Thailand Forces



(6) Australia

The proposal of Australian government's military assistance to Korea was approved unanimously in the Australian Congress. After World War II was over, Australia maintained 15,000 military forces. Out of these troops, they willingly decided to dispatch one battalion. During World War II, Australian armed forces carried out combined operations with the US forces in the Pacific area. They also had many military experiences in Europe. Particularly, Australia was a member nation of the UN Commission in Korea. In early 1950, other UNC member nations sent only one officer, but Australia sent two officers and these officers were on the UNC Military Investigation Team. For this reason, these two officers were quite well aware of the situations of Korea around the outbreak of the Korean War.

When the 3rd Battalion of Royal Australian Regiment(RAR) arrived in Korea on September 27, 1950, the North Korean advance had been halted and NK forces were retreating to the North. Upon arrival in Korea, the 3rd Battalion(RAR) immediately joined the northward advance operations of the UN forces. At the battle of Sariwon, they defeated North Korean troops who were withdrawing from the area with hand-to-hand fighting. The soldiers of the US 24th Infantry Division noticed how the Australian troops were



Go to War before the Australian Forces Scene
(Sep, 1950)

fighting, and spoke highly of their will to fight. Afterwards, they demonstrated their capabilities in such battles as Battle of Youngyuri, Battle of Pakchun, Battle of Kapyong, and Battle of Maryang Mountain.

<table 8-14> Participation of the Australian Forces

Unit Name	Terms of Participation	Remarks
3 rd Battalion	1950. 9~1954. 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned to the Commonwealth of Nations 28th Brigade 1st battalion 2nd deploy in 1954. 3, 2nd battalion roate
1 st Battalion	1952. 3~1953. 3	
2 nd Battalion	1953. 3~1954. 3	

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

<table 8-15> Marine War Vessels of the Australian Forces

	Name	Period of participation
Light War Vessel Ship	Sydney	1951. 8~1952. 6
Destroyer	Bataan	First : 1950. 7~1951. 5 Second : 1952. 2~1952. 8
	Warramunga	First : 1950. 8~1951. 8 Second : 1952. 2~1952. 7
	Anzac	First : 1951. 8~1951. 9 Second : 1952. 9~1953. 6
	Tobruk	First : 1951. 8~1952. 6 Second : 1953. 6~1954. 2
	Culgoa	1953. 4~1953. 6
Frigate	Shoalhaven	1950. 7~1951. 5
	Murchison	1951. 5~1952. 2
	Condamine	1952. 8~1953. 4

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

<table 8-16> Participation of the Australian Air Forces

	Name	Period of participation
Mustang(F-51)	Na77 RAAF Squadron	1950.7.1~1953.11

<table 8-17> Casualties Australian Forces

		Total	Army	Marine	Air Force
Total		1,584	1,526	11	47
Dead	Total	339	293	5	41
	Death in Battle	306	276	2	28
	Death during Capture	1	1	-	-
	Accident, etc.	32	16	3	13
Wounded		1,216	1,210	6	-
POW		29	23	-	6

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

Major Battles of the Australian Forces



(7) New Zealand

When the Korean War broke out, New Zealand, member nation of the British Commonwealth, agreed to “send war vessels according to the UN Security Council Resolution.” Then two RN LOCH-class frigates sailed for Korea on July 3, 1950, and arrived in Korea on July 30, 1950. Upon arrival in Korea, New Zealand troops supported UN naval operations, and later eight New Zealand war vessels took turns to participate in the Korean War until the truce agreement was signed.

Besides, on July 26, 1950, the New Zealand Government announced it would raise a volunteer military force to serve with UN forces in Korea. Known as ‘Kayforce,’ a total of 1,044 men were selected from among volunteers. Kayforce arrived at Busan on December 31, 1950. Initially attached to the 27th Commonwealth Brigade, Kayforce went into action on January 29, 1951. In July 1951, Kayforce became part of the newly



New Zealand' s Artillery Support Footage(Feb, 1951)



formed Commonwealth Division.

In Korea, the New Zealand artillery assisted British Middlesax Infantry Battalion and Canadian Infantry Battalion with timely fire support around the end of January 1951. Besides, the New Zealand Government also dispatched marines, and made quite a contribution to the UN operations.

<table 8-18> Participation of the New Zealand Forces

Unit	Terms Participation	Remarks
The 16th field batteries	1950. 12~1954. 11	Direct assistance from the Commonwealth of Nations 28th Brigade

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-19> Marines of New Zealand

Division	Name	Period of Participation
Frigate	Pukaki	1950. 7~1950. 12
	Tutira	1950. 7~1951. 5
	Rotoiti	First : 1950. 10~1951. 11 Second : 1952. 1~1953. 3
	Hawea	First : 1951. 3~1952. 3 Second : 1952. 8~1953. 8
	Taupo	1951. 8~1952. 10
	Kaniere	1953. 3~1954. 3

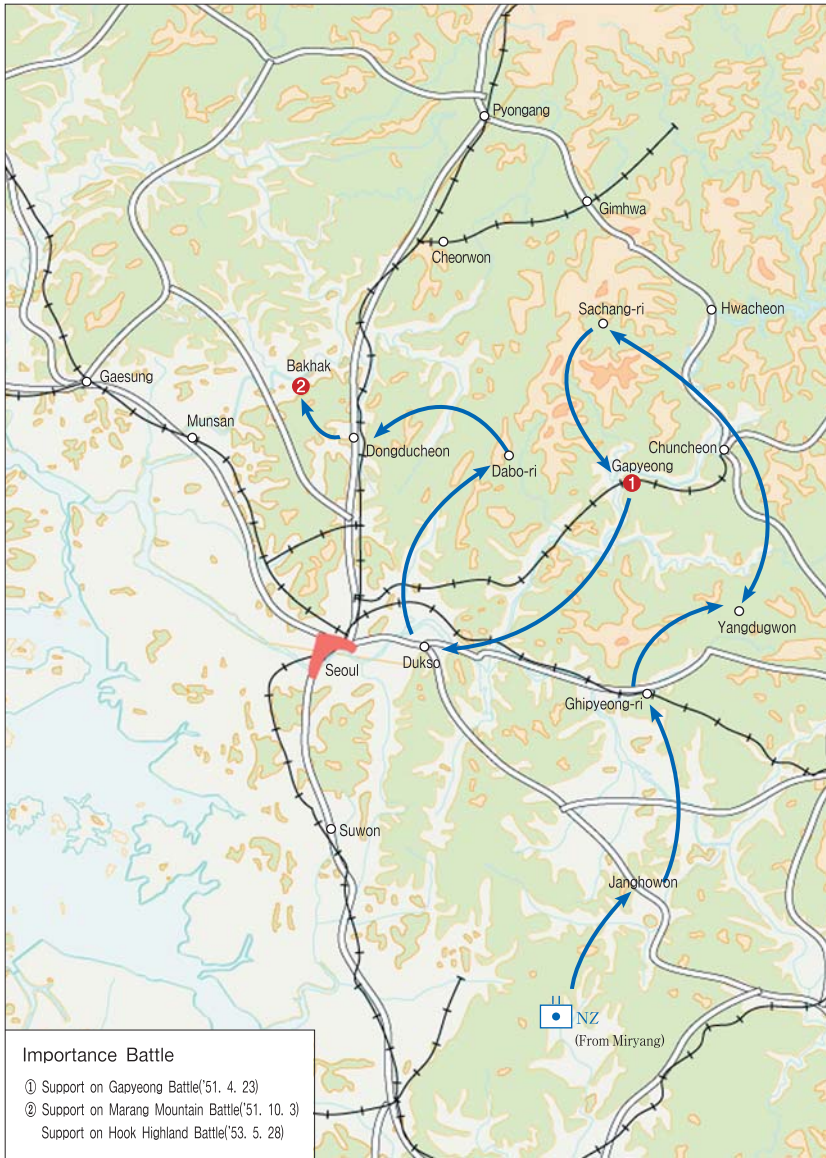
Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-20> Casualties of the New Zealand Forces

Division	Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Total	103	23	79	1	-
Army	102	22	79	1	-
Marine	1	1	-	-	-

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

■ Major Battles of the New Zealand Forces



[8] France

Among European countries, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium dispatched the infantry battalion-level troops to Korea.

Consisting of 39 officers, 172 non-commissioned officers and more than 800 enlisted personnel, the French Battalion departed Marseilles on September 25, 1950, arriving at Busan on November 30, 1950. Once equipped with US weapons and vehicles, the battalion was attached to the 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd US Army Division, with whom it served until the end of hostilities on July 27, 1953. Particularly, the French Battalion demonstrated their bravery at the battle of Chipyeongri in February 1951, and after this battle the US soldiers of 23rd Infantry Regiment came to recognize French soldiers' combat capabilities.

Lieutenant Colonel Monclaude was a man with a special career. During World War II, he served as a general of the French Army. He was LTG at that time. After the war he was retired from the French Army. When the Korean War broke out and the French government decided to dispatch



French Battalion Barracks (Feb, 1951)



French Fight Scene (Apr, 1951)

troops, however, he volunteered to command the French Battalion. His suggestion was accepted, so that he became the commander of the French Battalion. His rank was Lieutenant Colonel, but members of the UN headquarters and the US 8th Army knew his career. So everyone called him “General Monclaude.”

The French Battalion fought with the US 23rd Regiment, blocked the Chinese forces’ southward advance, and played an important part in establishing the bases for counterattack through such battles as Battle of Wonju, Battle of Twin Tunnels, and Battle of Heartbreak Ridge.

<table 8-21> Participation of the French Forces

Name		Period of Participation	Remarks
Army	French Battalion	1950. 11~1953. 10	assigned the US 2 nd Division
Marine	Ship La Grandire	1950. 7~unknown	

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

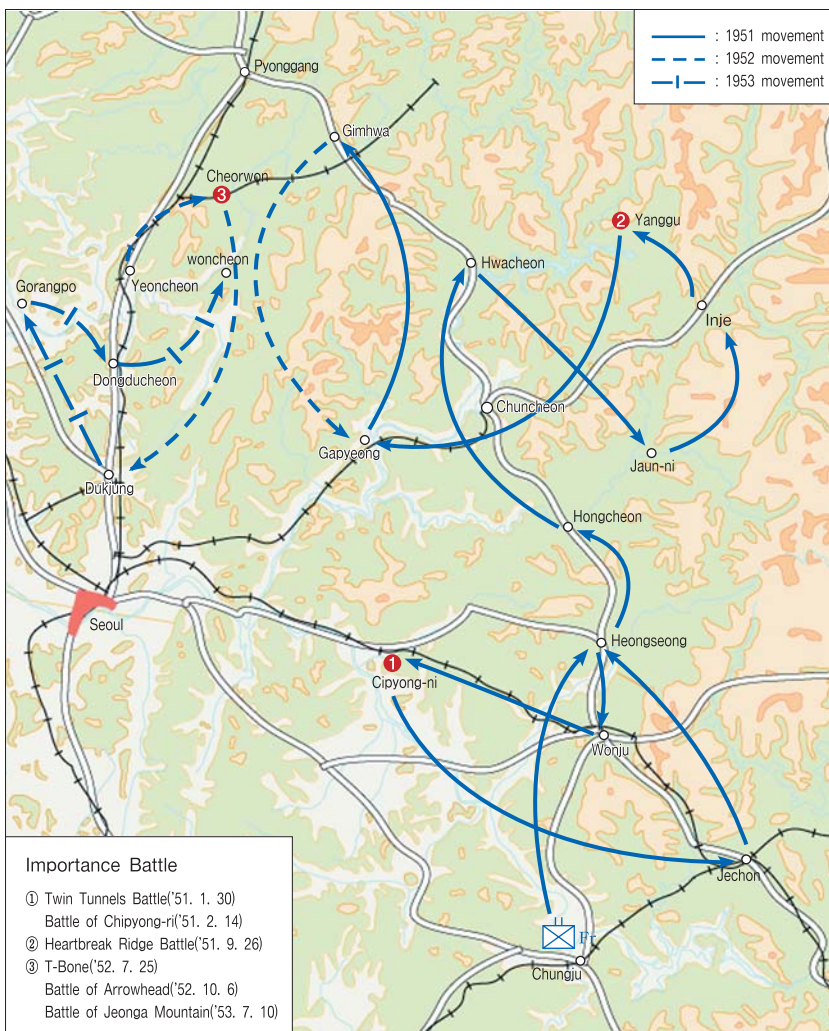
<table 8-22> Casualties of the French Forces

(Unit : Persons)

Division	Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Army	1,289	262	1,008	7	12

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

Major Battles of the French Forces



(9) Belgium

The 1st Belgium Battalion arrived in December 1950 and was attached to the US 3rd Infantry Division in January 1951. It was replaced by the 2nd Belgium Battalion in August 1951. The 2nd Belgium Battalion remained in Korea until June 1955. Assigned to the British 29th Regiment, US 3rd Division, the Belgium Battalion demonstrated excellent combat capabilities in battles. During the offensive in February 1951, the Belgium soldiers were in charge of Gumgul Mountain, northern part of the Imjin River, while the British Fusilier Battalion was in charge of the left side. On the right side was a steep cliff of the Imjin River, and beyond the cliff was the 65th Regiment, US 3rd Infantry Division.



Using the Ship to Go to South Korea, Belgium's (Jan, 1951)



At that time, the Belgium Battalion was in a difficult situation. The British Fusilier Battalion was attacked by the Chinese forces and was nearly isolated. At that moment, Lieutenant Colonel Crehigh composedly defended Gumgul Mountain and secured the withdrawal route, so that the Belgium Battalion was able to withdraw safely to Jeongok area where the US 65th Regiment was encamped.

The Belgium Battalion secured the Gumgul Mountain stronghold and blocked the Chinese forces' advance for two days, which enabled the British 29th Brigade to withdraw safely to the rear area without suffering heavy casualties. Because of such an outstanding battle at the Gumgul Mountain stronghold, the Belgium-Luxemburg Battalion was awarded official commendations from the US President, the Commander-in-chief of the US 8th Army, and the Belgium Minister of Defense.

<table 8-23> Participation of the Belgium Forces

Unit Name	Terms of Participation	Remarks
Belgium Battalion	1951. 1~1955. 6	assigned to the US 3 rd Division on 1951. 3 assigned to the British 29 th Regiment on 1951. 4 assigned to the US 3 rd Division on 1951. 8

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

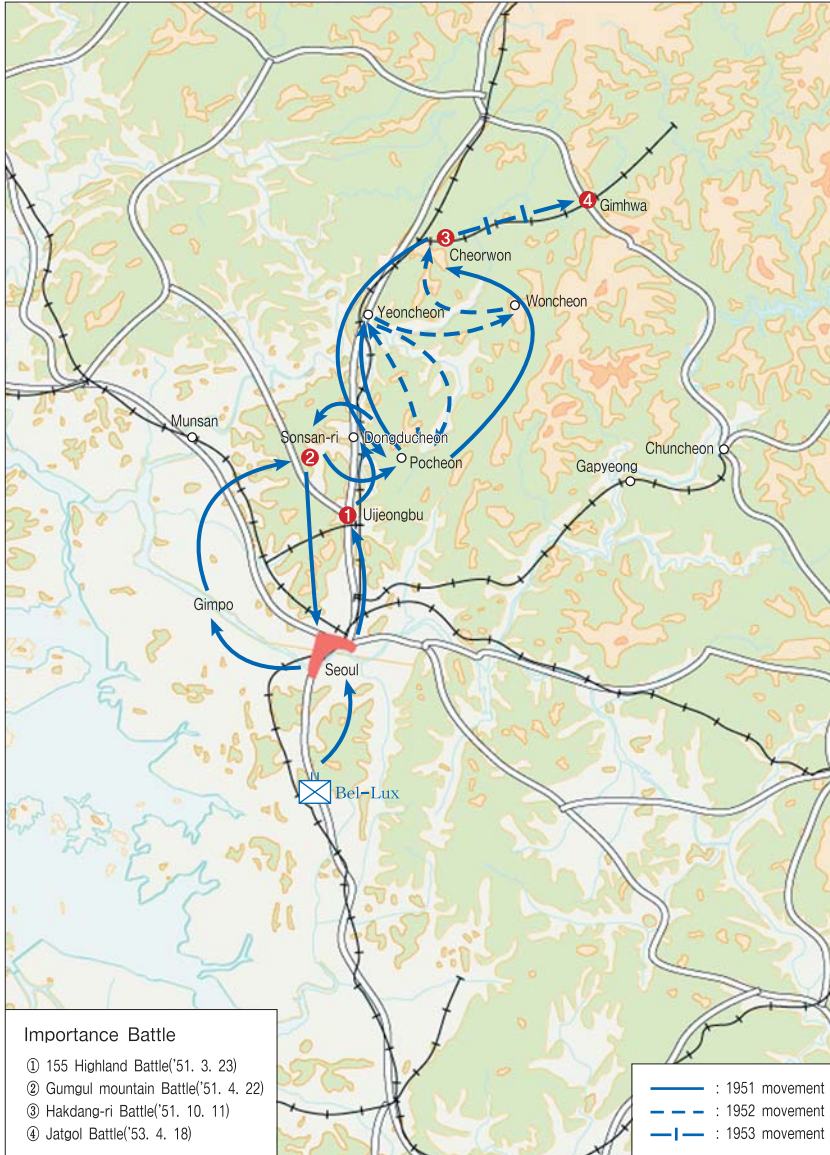
<table 8-24> Casualties of the Belgium Forces

(Unit : Persons)

Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
441	104	336	-	1

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

Major Battles of the Belgium-Luxemburg Forces



(10) Luxembourg

The Luxembourg Platoon was the smallest among the UN forces, smaller than the minimum requirement of 1,000 troops for combat deployment. Luxembourg was an exceptional case.



Go to War before the Luxembourg Squadron
Scene (Jan, 1951)

Luxemburg has only a population of 200,000, so that they couldn't dispatch a large number of troops. So they discussed the dispatch of troops with the government of Belgium and declared that they would dispatch their troops by including the Luxembourg Platoon to the Belgium Battalion. Ultimately, Luxembourg sent a 44-man volunteer infantry platoon to Korea in November 1950. This unit served as part of the Belgium Battalion that was assigned to the US 3rd Infantry Division throughout the war.

<table 8-25> Participation of the Luxembourg Forces

Unit Name	Terms of Participation	Remarks
Luxemburg Platoon(First)	1951. 1~1951. 8	assigned to the Belgium Battalion
Luxemburg Platoon(Second)	1952. 3~1953. 1	"

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-26> Casualties of the Luxembourg Forces

Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
17	2	15	-	-

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

[11] Greece

Geographically, Greece was a place of strategic importance connecting Europe and Asia. After World War II, Greece suffered many internal wars with communist insurgents in Greece who were supported by the communist block including the Soviet Union. At that time, Greece had many things in common with Korea, so they continued friendly relations with Korea.

Greece dispatched 840 infantrymen of the Royal Hellenic Battalion and one transport plane squadron. The battalion arrived in Busan on December 9, 1950. Once equipped and trained, this battalion was assigned to the 7th Cavalry Regiment, US 1st Cavalry Division. Greek soldiers demonstrated their combat capabilities when they were defending Hill 381 near Icheon. Later they did wonderful jobs in securing Koyangdae-Daenori Hills near the Imjin River, which were the enemy's strategic stronghold.

The 13th Greek Air Transport Flight (Seven C-47s) supported the battle of the Changjin Reservoir after they arrived in Japan on December 1, 1950.

<table 8-27> Participation of the Greek Forces

	Unit Name	Terms of Participation	Remarks
Army	Army - infantry company	1950. 11~1954. 12	1950. 12. 13 assigned to the US 1st regiment of horse
Air Force	Air Force - the 13th Formation	1950. 11~1955. 5	1950. 12 assigned to the US 21st squadron 1951. 12 assigned to the US 6461st transportation battalion

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-28> Casualties of the Greek Forces

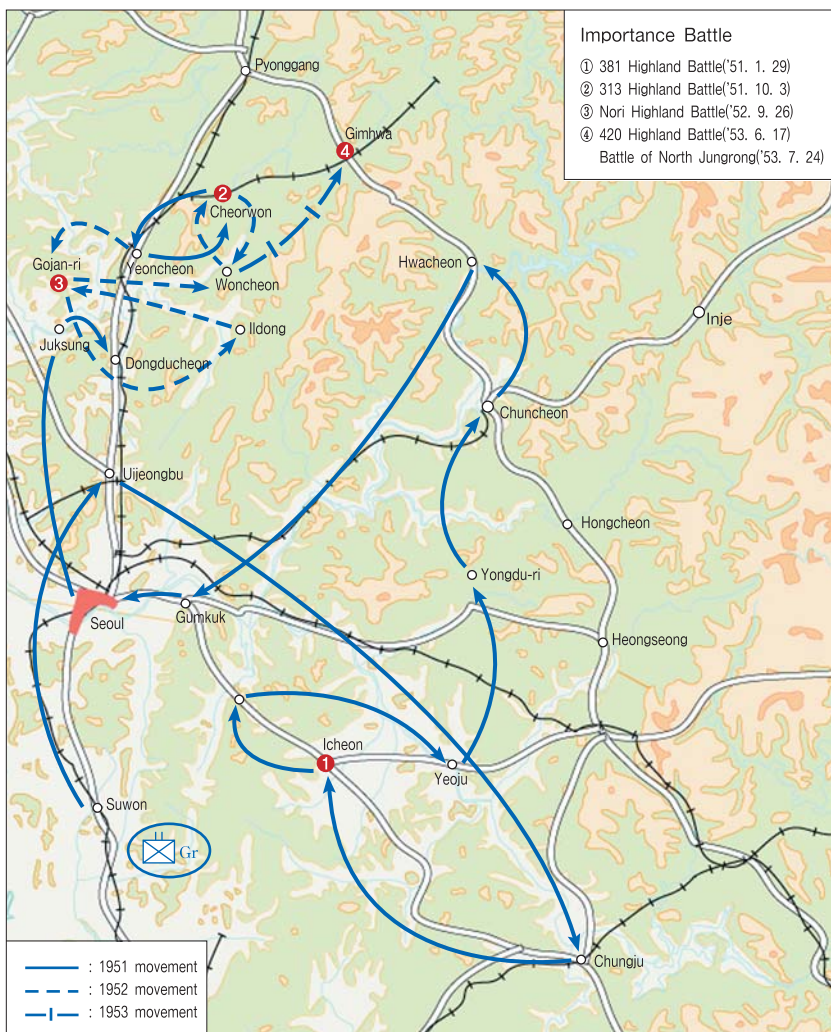
(Unit : Persons)

Division	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	643	184	459
Army	631	172	459
Air Force	12	12	-

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

They supported the US Marine, and played an important role in sending back casualties to the rear area. At that time, the 13th Flight used Gotori and Hagaluri landing strips, but the landing strips were in a terrible condition.

■ Major Battles of the Greek Forces

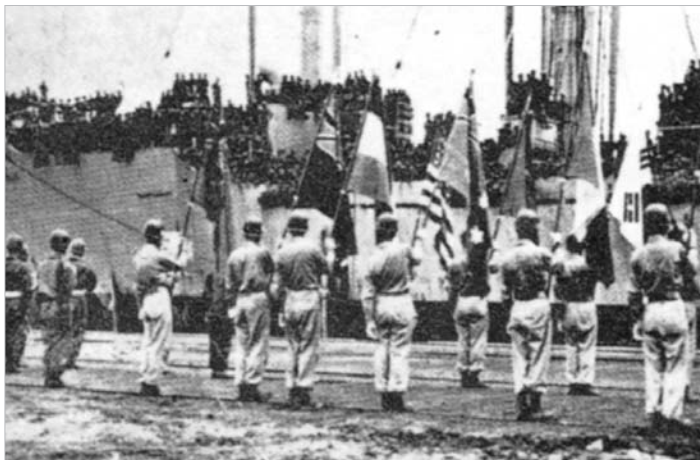


(12) The Philippines

Among Asian and African countries, the Philippines and Ethiopia dispatched battalion-size troops. But their weapons were in poor condition and they had little training, so that it took some time for them to complete adaptation training.

After independence, the internal situations of the Philippines were quite unstable because of the frequent engagements with communist insurgents in the Philippines. However, the government of the Philippines declared to dispatch 17 tanks first and then a regiment later. On September 2, 1950, the Philippines Battalion held a ceremony for the overseas dispatch of troop at Lazare Memorial Stadium for the first time in their history. The Philippines was the third UN country to dispatch its ground troops to Korea, following America and England.

The Philippines Battalion was armed with US equipment and also got adaptation training. They arrived in Korea on September 20, 1950, and



Arrival of the Philippines Scene of Busan(Sep 19, 1950)



finished ten days' adaptation training. At first they were committed to the rear area to sweep guerilla, but later they were sent to the front.

The Philippines Battalion was assigned to the US 65th Regiment and distinguished itself in attacking Mountain Gunja near the Imjin River. In the battle of Mountain Gunja, one rifleman of the Philippines battalion destroyed enemy's machinegun amid the rain shower of the enemy's machinegun fire, one machinegun gunner continued delivering fire support to the end even though he was badly wounded, and one medical orderly successfully evacuated casualties at the risk of his life. They were model soldiers not only for the Philippines soldiers but also for other soldiers of the UN forces.

<table 8-29> Participation of the Philippines Forces

Unit Name	Terms of Participation	Remarks
The 10 th Combat Unit	1950. 9~1951. 9	assigned to the US 3 rd Division
The 20 th Combat Unit	1951. 9~1952. 6	assigned to the US 43 th Division(1952. 4)
The 19 th Combat Unit	1952. 6~1953. 4	assigned to the US 43 th Division(1952. 6)
The 14 th Combat Unit	1953. 4~1954. 4	assigned to the US 43 th Division(1953. 4)

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

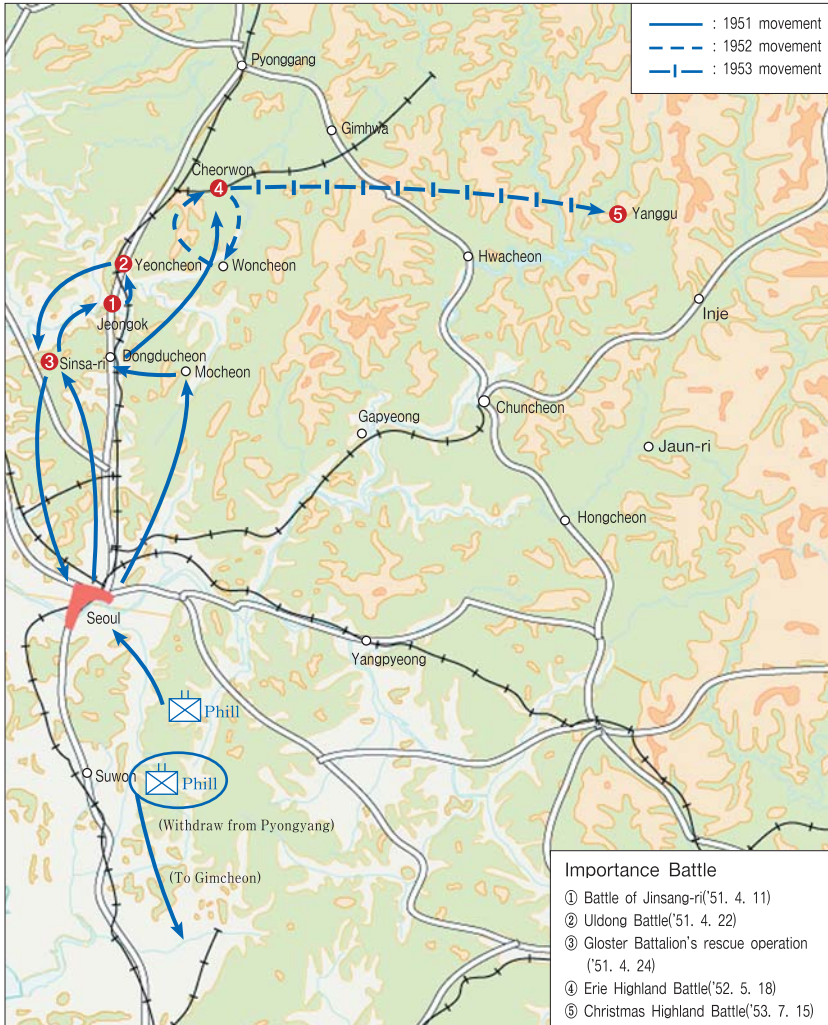
<table 8-30> Casualties of the Philippines Forces

(Unit : Persons)

Division	Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
The 7th Combat Unit	468	112	299	16	41

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

■ Major Battles of the Philippines Forces



(13) Ethiopia

Ethiopia was attacked by Italy in 1935. Because of such an experience, Ethiopia showed a strong determination that UN must show collective action in order to keep world peace. Although Ethiopia was not rich, they decided to follow the UN decision to dispatch troops to Korea.

The Ethiopia Battalion arrived in Korea on May 6, 1951. Upon arrival in Korea, the Ethiopian soldiers were armed with US equipment, and got eight weeks of adaptation training. It took quite a long time for the soldiers to adapt to a new modern weapons system and unfamiliar tactics, but they were quite enthusiastic about their training.

Three days after the Ethiopia Battalion was committed to the front, they



Go to War before the Ethiopia Scene
(May, 1951)



Arrival of the Ethiopia Scene of
Busan(May, 1951)

had the first engagement with the Chinese forces at Bongdangdeokri in Hwachon area. They won the 4-hour battle, and through the battle the Ethiopian soldiers came to have confidence in combat. After that, they played a part in blocking Chinese attack in the central forward area.

<table 8-31> Participation of the Ethiopian Forces

Unit Name	Terms of Participation	Remarks
Kagnew the first Battalion	1951. 5~1952. 7	assigned to the 32 nd Regiment of the US 7 th Division
Kagnew the second Battalion	1952. 7~1953. 4	"
Kagnew the third Battalion	1953. 4~Unknown	"

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

<table 8-32> Casualties of the Ethiopian Forces

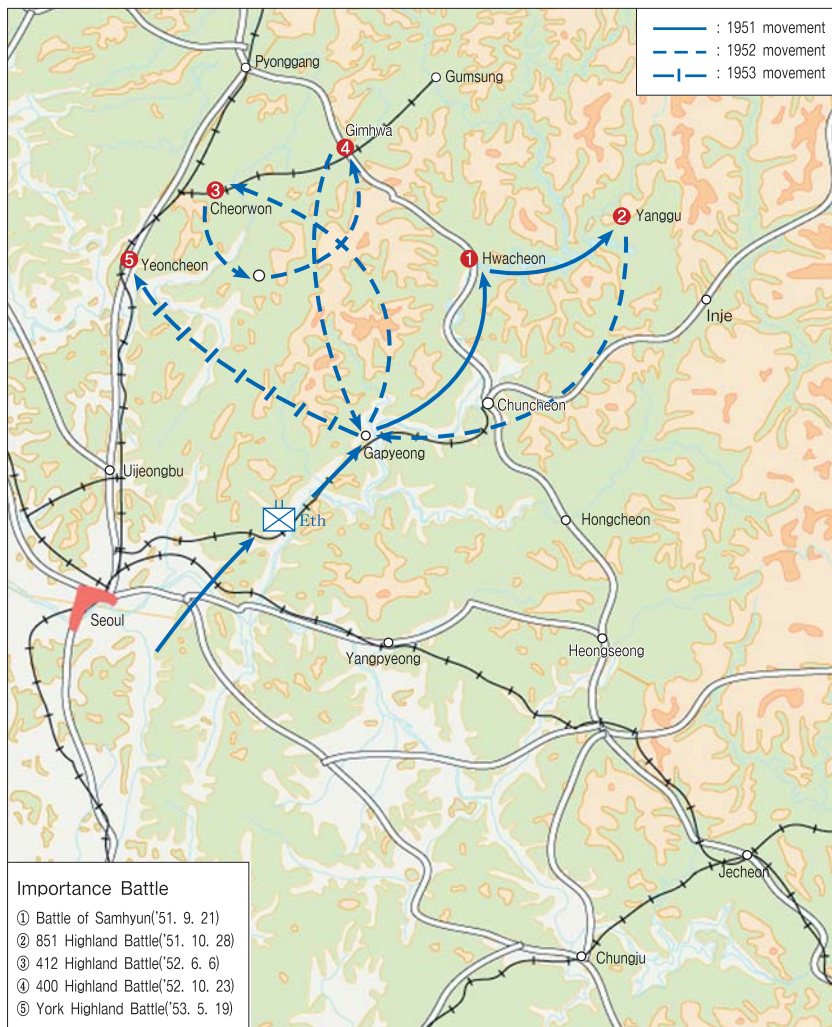
(Unit : Persons)

Division	Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Army	657	121	536	-	-

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10



■ Major Battles of the Ethiopian Forces



(14) Columbia

Upon receiving the UN resolution to dispatch troops to Korea, Columbia declared to dispatch one battalion. However, their financial difficulties at home delayed actual dispatch of troops and they had to negotiate with the US on matters of weapon, training, and supply. Columbia first sent naval war vessels, and later sent ground troops to Korea on June 16, 1951. Among the UN member nations, these troops were the last to arrive in Korea.

Although the scale of Colombian forces was small(a frigate ship, an Army Battalion), it is noteworthy that Columbia was the only country in Latin America that dispatched troops to Korea.

The Columbia Battalion was assigned to the US 24th Division, and the



Columbian forces Moving into Battle (Jun, 1951)



Columbian soldiers had the first engagement at the battle of Heukunto-ryung. At this bloody battle, the battalion suffered 11 casualties. Later at the battle of Kumsung, the battalion commander was wounded and the battalion also suffered heavy casualties, but they finally succeeded in securing the target area. Afterwards, at the battle of Bolmo Hill they fought against the Chinese forces' massive attack, and succeeded in defending the outpost line.

<table 8-33> Participation of the Columbian Forces

Unit Name	Terms of Participation	Remarks
Columbia Battalion	1951. 6~1955. 10	assigned to the US Division

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

<table 8-34> Marine War Vessels of the Columbian Forces

	Name	Period of Participation
Frigate	Almirante Padilla	First : 1950. 11. 7~1951. 1. 7 Second : 1955. 3~1955. 10
	Capitan Tono	First : 1952. 4~1953. 1 Second : 1954. 4~1955. 3
	Almirante Brion	1953. 6~1954. 4

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

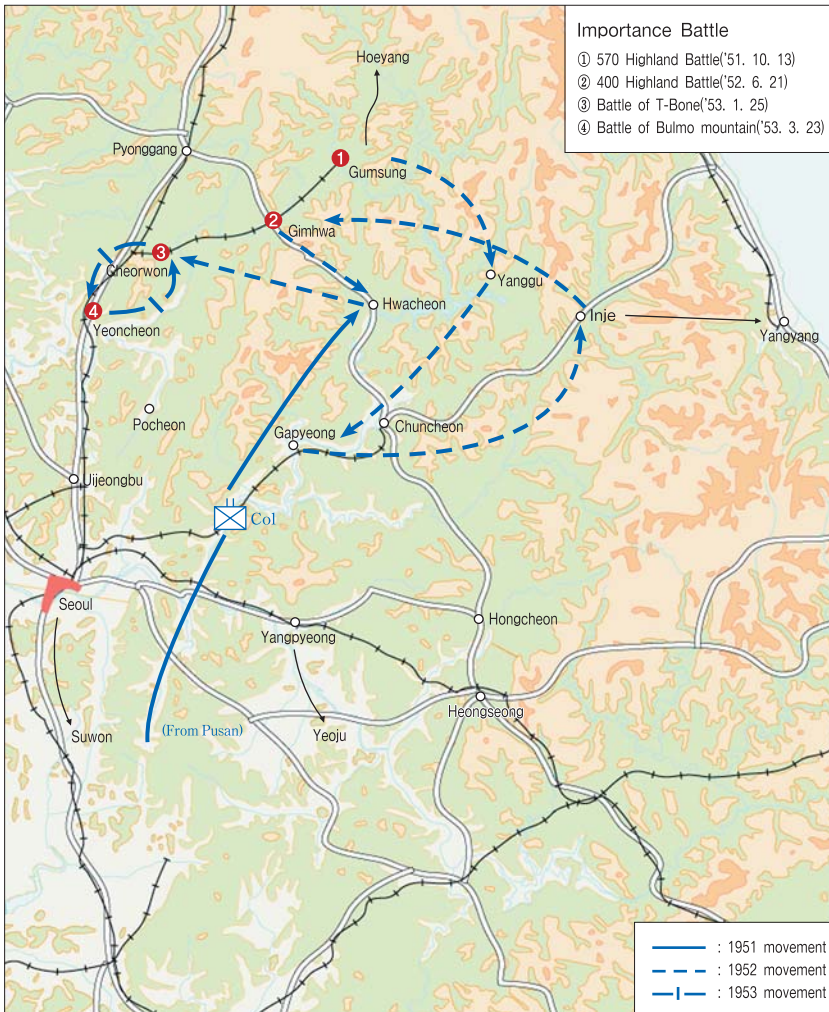
<table 8-35> Casualties of the Columbian

[Unit : Persons]

Division	Total	Dead	Missing	Wounded
Total	639	163	448	28

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

■ Major Battles of the Colombian Forces





(15) The Republic of South Africa

The Republic of South Africa is located on the southern tip of the African Continent. The Republic of South Africa used to be very supportive of any kind of UN activities, so that when the Korean War broke out they issued a statement in support of the UN Security Council Resolution on July 1, 1950. In matters of supporting methods, they discussed the matters with the US, got approval of their plan of support from the Congress, and finally decided to dispatch a fighter squadron. The Squadron departed Durban Port on September 4, 1950, and after 40 days of voyage they arrived in Yokohama, Japan, on November 5, 1950.

The Republic of South Africa dispatched air force only. The role of South African 2nd Fighter Squadron was mainly flying ground attack and interdiction missions as one of the squadrons making up the USAF's 18th Fighter Bomber Wing. For their mission, they used 16 F-51D Mustangs



South Africa Reported the Arrival of a Major Scene (Nov, 1950)

supplied from America.

The first operational sortie was flown to northern side of the Cheongchun River in the western forward area. It was a time when the UN forces were retreating southward, and the squadron's objective was to strike enemy's assembly areas and field supply installations. They had miserable accidents just right after they began their mission. Two of their combat planes had crashes while landing mainly because of the bad conditions of the landing strips. Afterwards, the South African Forces carried out successfully their interdiction mission by bombing railroads, bridges, overhead bridges, tunnels, and railway switchyards which were spread all over North Korea.

<table 8-36> Participation of the Republic of South Africa Forces

Unit Name	Terms of Participation	Remarks
South African 2 nd Fighter Squadron	1950. 9~1953. 10	assigned to the 18 th Combat Flying Battalion(1950. 11)

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

<table 8-37> Casualties of the Republic of South Africa

Division	Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Air Force	42	34	-	-	8

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

Major Battles of the Republic of South Africa Forces



3. Medical and Material Support Activities of UN Members

After the outbreak of the Korean War, the UN member nations who participated in the war decided to dispatch troops to Korea with each country considering its national security problems in its own way. Those five countries who supported Korea with medical units responded to the UN resolution in accordance with the principle stipulated in the UN Charter that “we member nations will unite our strength to maintain international peace and security.”

- **Sweden :** Located on the Scandi-navian Peninsula in Northern Europe, Sweden used to hold the policy of neutrality. When the Korean War broke out, however, the Swedish government decided



Go to War before the Swedish Medical Scene
(Sep, 1950)

to dispatch one 200-bed mobile field hospital unit. The field hospital unit left Stockholm on July 28, 1950, and arrived at Busan on September 23, 1950.

The Swedish medical unit supported Korea for six and a half years until they withdrew in April 1957. During the war a total of 1,124 Swedish men and women served at the hospital in Busan. They stayed longer than any other army in the UN forces, and provided invaluable medical assistance.

- **India :** India also used to hold the policy of neutrality. When the Korean War broke out, however, they decided to send the 60th Parachute Field Ambulance Platoon, a mobile army surgical hospital(MASH).

Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Rangaraj, it joined UN forces at Pyongyang on December 4, 1950, just in time to take part in the 8th Army's withdrawal out of North Korea. On



Indian Medical Battalion, the Scene of the Treatment (Dec, 1950)

December 14, 1950, it formally became a medical evacuation unit for the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade. It supported this unit throughout the war. The Indian medical unit gained the respect of Commonwealth troops for its high-quality medical care and the courage of its soldiers under fire, and it was awarded official commendations from the ROK government several times.

● **Denmark :** When the Korean War began, the Danish government decided to furnish a fully-equipped and staffed hospital ship as its contribution to the UN effort, so in July 1950 ordered the



Danish Hospital Scene (Jan, 1951)

conversion of the 8,500 ton Motor Vessel Jutlandia to fill this requirement. Com-manded by BG Kai Hammerich, the Jutlandia sailed from Copenhagen in September 1950, arriving at Busan in October 1950 where it served basically as an evacuation hospital. The Jutlandia went back to Denmark every eight months for maintenance and was dispatched again to Korea.

● **Norway :** When the United Nations asked its member nations to assist South Korea, the Norwegian government decided to send the 1st (Norwegian) Army Surgical Hospital, known as NORMASH. The Surgical Hospital departed Norway on May 31, 1951, and upon arrival in Korea the unit supported the US 1st Corps in Dongduchon. During its stay, the medical staff of the unit performed over 9,000 operations and treated approximately 90,000 personnel.



Norwegian Transport Surgical Hospital Scene
(Jun, 1951)

● **Italy :** When Korean War broke out, Italy was one of the NATO member nations but was not a member of the United Nations. At that time the internal situation of Italy was also very insecure because of frequent changes in the Italian Cabinet. When the Red Cross requested help, Italy decided to send its Italian Red Cross Hospital 68 to Korea. The hospital unit arrived in November 1951. Italy was the last country that sent medical unit, and Italy was the only non-member state of the United nations that sent troops to Korea.



Italian Army Medical Battalion (Oct, 1950)



- **Countries That Provided Material Goods:** As well as medical support, many countries and international organizations supplied goods to Korea. When the Korean War broke out, Europe suffered from World War II and countries in South America were economically in difficult situations. Because of these reasons, many countries in Europe and South America could not provide military assistance to Korea. Despite these difficulties, however, many countries volunteered to help Korea with material supplies.

Among the UN member nations, the following countries helped Korea with material support: Brazil, Taiwan, Cuba, Ecuador, Iceland, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and so forth (not including those countries who participated in the war or sent medical units). In addition, many international organizations also helped Korea with material supplies.

4. The Meaning of UN Forces' Participation in the World History

(1) The Historical Meaning of UN Forces' Participation in the Korean War

In accordance with the UN decision to support Korea, 21 members of the United Nations participated in the Korean War to safeguard international peace and security under the UN flag for the first time since its foundation in 1945. Under command of the US forces, the UN forces fought battles, repeatedly moving northward or southward from the Nakdong River up to the Yalu River. The UN forces' participation in the Korean War has important meanings in the world history.

The first significance of the UN forces' participation in the Korean War lies in the fact that it was the first collective action that was taken to actualize the fundamental principle of the United Nations. In other words, the Korean War served as an opportunity to test “the principle of collective security” stipulated on the UN Charter. At that time, a total of 21 countries participated in



MacArthur, Commander of the UN Head
(Sep, 1950)

the war. Out of these countries, 16 countries including the United States dispatched combat troops, and the other 5 countries sent medical units. About 40 member nations helped Korea with material supplies.

The meaning of the UN forces' participation in the war cannot be estimated simply by the size of troops the member nations dispatched to Korea. For the first time since the end of World War II, the UN forces' participation itself was a meaningful effort to regain peace from “peace destroyers” by collective actions of an international organization. Just in a situation when the tragedies of the World War II were still vivid in the people's memory, members of the UN nations were united to proclaim that “we have to stop at any cost the threats of peace destroyers by collective actions based on the principle stipulated on the UN Charter.”

The UN Forces saved Korea in a situation when Korea was confined



High Ground of the United Nations Fight Scene (Mar, 1953)

within the “Busan Perimeter,” a small area in the southeast of the Korean Peninsula. At this time of critical moment, the UN forces took part in the war and changed the military situation overnight. Afterwards, the UN forces played a decisive role in driving back the communists’ aggressions.

Many countries joined the UN forces in accordance with the UN resolution to help Korea. This fact provided people around the world with a good chance to think about what the communists were doing.

During the Korean War, many countries supported either South or North Korea based on their ideologies-democratic capitalism or socialist communism. So the Cold War tensions between East and West, which came into existence during World War II, were rudely shattered when North Korean troops, spearheaded by Russian-built tanks, invaded the Republic of Korea. After the Korean War, the Cold War tensions were

more aggravated throughout the world.

On the other hand, Korea was devastated because of the Korean War. After the war, however, Korea was able to lay a foundation for economic development due to the assistance from the United Nations. During the war the administrative body of the Korean government was almost paralyzed, so that the ROK government had to depend on the UN Command for relief administration of the afflicted people. The UN Civil Security Command took charge of procurement of relief supplies, relief activities for refugees, and support for medical and educational facilities.

(2) The Lessons of the UN Forces' Participation

The member nations of the UN forces, except America, were all limited in the number of troops and in combat power. However, these member countries demonstrated the fact that well-trained forces can contribute a lot to the overall UN military operations by showing highly cohesive, proud, and disciplined combat capabilities.

During the course of the Korean War, the UN forces came to realize the importance of understanding languages, histories, cultures, and customs of foreign countries. In order to solve the problem of communication, they employed interpreters. Still, however, they had a lot of difficulties in commanding those units composed of soldiers from different countries.

The UN forces were composed of multinational nationalities with different customs and cultures. Because of the differences in religion and in eating customs, the UN forces had some difficulties in supplying food for soldiers. For instance, Turkish soldiers were Muslim, so that they didn't eat any pork. Indians believed in Hindu, so that they didn't like beef. The forces of France, Belgium and the Netherlands liked breads and



potatoes, while Thai soldiers wanted rice and spicy-hot soy paste mixed with red pepper.

Those sixteen countries who formed the UN forces had different cultural and historical experiences, different eating habits, and different religious taboos. Therefore, food supply based on American or European standard dissatisfied non-American, non-European forces. These problems were gradually settled when soldiers from different countries came to understand each other. Besides, measures were also taken to respect different customs and cultures.

The UN forces also had difficulty in commanding troops because not only the situations of home countries but also the cultural and historical backgrounds of component soldiers were different from each other. It was not an easy task for a UN commander to combine different forces from different nations into combat teams and to carry out combined operations in an effective way.

Among others, some UN forces had a hard time in adapting to cold winter and rugged mountains in Korea. Turkey and Greek forces adapted relatively readily to Korean environment, but Thai and Indian forces from hot countries had difficulty in adapting to the Korean weather and mountainous areas.

All of these soldiers came to Korea as members of the UN forces and safeguarded “peace and security” of Korea at the risk of their precious lives. Their distinguished services and noble sacrifices will forever be remembered in the minds and hearts of Korean people.

Korea and Netherlands



Appendix

1. UN Forces Participation Log
2. Size of Participating UN Forces and State of Damage
3. Dutch Forces Unit Organization and Commanders
4. Dutch Forces List of the Killed in Action



A History of Netherland Forces' Participation in the Korean War

1. UN Forces Participation Log

NO	Country	Forces	Arival Date	Date of Battle Participation
1	US	Navy · Air Force Army	27 Jun. 1950 1 Jul. 1950	5 Jul. 1950
2	UK	Air Force · Navy Army	7 Jul. 1950 29 Aug. 1950	5 Sep. 1950
3	France	Navy Army	29 Jul. 1950 29 Nov. 1950	10 Dec. 1950
4	Canada	Air Force(Cargo) Navy Army	28 Jul. 1950 30 Jul. 1950 18 Dec. 1950	15 Feb. 1951
5	Australia	Air Force · Navy Army	7 Jul. 1950 28 Sep. 1950	5 Nov. 1950
6	Netherlands	Navy Army	15 Jul. 1950 24 Nov. 1950	3 Dec. 1950
7	Greece	Air Force Army	25 Nov. 1950 9 Dec. 1950	27 Jan. 1951
8	Philippines	Army	19 Sep. 1950	6 Mar. 1951
9	New Zealand	Navy · Air Force Army	7 Jul. 1950 28 Sep. 1950	5 Nov. 1950
10	Turkey	Army	17 Oct. 1950	10 Nov. 1950
11	Thailand	Navy Army Air Force(Cargo)	10 Nov. 1950 7 Nov. 1950 23 Jun. 1951	23 Nov. 1950
12	Belgium	Army	31 Jan. 1951	6 Mar. 1951
13	South Africa	Air Force	4 Oct. 1950	4 Oct. 1950
14	Luxemburg	Army	31 Jan. 1951	13 Mar. 1951
15	Columbia	Navy Army	30 Apr. 1951 15 Jun. 1951	1 Aug. 1951
16	Ethiopia	Army	5 May. 1951	15 Aug. 1951
17	Sweden	Hospital	23 Sep. 1950	23 Srp. 1950
18	India	Hospital	20 Nov. 1950	20 Nov. 1950
19	Denmark	Hospital Ship	2 Mar. 1951	2 Mar. 1951
20	Norway	Hospital	22 Jan. 1951	22 Jun. 1951
21	Italy	Hospital	16 Nov. 1951	19 Nov. 1951

Source : MND, ROK, 『The Korean War』 Vol.3



2. Size of Participating UN Forces and State of Damage

(1) Scale of Participation of the UN Forces

Country	Army	Navy	Air Force
US	Infantry Division 7, Marine Division 1, Regiment Combat Forces 2 : 302,483	Far East Fleet, 7th Fleet 261 Warship 17 (Carrier 1)	Far East Air Force 66 Squadron
UK	Infantry Brigade 2, Marine Commando 1: 14,198	Carrier 1, Destroyer 2, Frigate 1	-
Australia	Infantry Battalion 3 : 2,282	Destroyer 1	Combat Flight 1, Cargo Flight 1
Netherlands	Infantry Battalion 1 : 819	Destroyer 3	-
Canada	Infantry Brigade 1 : 6,146	Frigate 1	Cargo Squadron 1
New Zealand	Infantry Battalion 1 : 1,389	Destroyer 1	-
France	Infantry Battalion 1 : 1,119	-	-
Philippines	Infantry Battalion 1 : 1,496	-	-
Turkey	Infantry Brigade 1 : 5,455	Frigate 2	-
Thailand	Infantry Battalion 1 : 1,294	-	Cargo Flight 1
Greece	Infantry Battalion 1 : 1,263	-	Cargo Flight 1
South Africa	-	-	Combat Flight Squadron 1
Belgium	Infantry Battalion 1 : 900	-	-
Luxemburg	Infantry Platoon 1 : 44	Frigate 1	-
Columbia	Infantry Battalion 1 : 1,068		-
Ethiopia	Infantry Battalion 1 : 1,271	-	-
Total	341,227	-	-
India	Medical Unit : 70	-	-
Italy	Medical Unit : 72	-	-
Norway	Medical Unit : 105	-	-
Sweden	Medical Unit : 154	-	-
Denmark	Medical Unit : 100	-	-
Grand Total	341,728	-	-

Source : MND, ROK, 『The Korean War』 vol. 2, p.587

(2) Loss of the UN Forces

(Unit : Persons)

Country	Total	Dead	Wounded	Missing	POW
Total	776,360	178,569	555,022	28,611	14,158
Korea	621,479	137,899	450,742	24,495	8,343
US	137,250	36,940	92,134	3,737	4,439
UK	4,908	1,078	2,674	179	977
Australia	1,584	339	1,216	3	26
Netherlands	768	120	645	-	3
Canada	1,557	312	1,212	1	32
New Zealand	103	23	79	1	-
France	1,289	262	1,008	7	12
Philippines	398	112	229	16	41
Turkey	3,216	741	2,068	163	244
Thailand	1,273	129	1,139	5	-
Greece	738	192	543	-	3
South Africa	43	34	-	-	9
Belgium	440	99	336	4	1
Luxemburg	15	2	13	-	-
Columbia	639	163	448	-	28
Ethiopia	657	121	536	-	-
Norway	3	3	-	-	-

Source : MND, Homepage



3. Dutch Forces Unit Organization and Commanders

(1) Dates of Netherlands Troops' Arrival and Withdrawal

Arrival at Busan	Withdrawal from Korea	Period of Service in Korea
October 24, 1950	October 17, 1954	3 years 11 months 20 days

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

(2) Cumulative Number of Netherlands Soldiers

Participants	Scale War	
	Army	Navy
5,322 persons	Infantry 1 Major Military power 819 persons (year 3,972 persons)	Destroyer 1 ship (year 6 ship)

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.11

(3) Netherlands Casualties

Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
120	645	-	768

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

(4) The Commanders of the Dutch Battalion

Classification	Rank	Name	Tour of Duty
1st	LTC	M.P.A. den Ouden	Sep 9, '50 ~ Feb 12, '51
2nd	LTC	W.D.H. Eekhout	Feb 13, '62 ~ Nov 7, '51
3rd	LTC	G.H. Christan	Nov 7, '51 ~ Aug 3, '53
4th	LTC	C.M.Schilperoodrd	Aug 20, '52 ~ Aug 3, '53
5th	LTC	C. Knulst	Aug 3, '53 ~ Jul 8, '54
6th	LTC	J. Raaymarkers	Jul 8, '54 ~ Dec 51, '54

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

(5) Citations and Decorations of the Dutch Battalion

Classification	Citations and Decorations		Times
Unit Citations	ROK Presidential		1
	US Presidential		2
Orders of Military Merit	ROK	Eulji	3
		Chungmu	18
		Hwarang	22
	USA	Silver Star	14
		Bronze Star	64
		Legion of Merit	4
	Netherlands	Military Willesorde 4th class	3
		Bronze Cross	19
		Bronze Lion	5
		Cross of Merit	4
Service Medals	UN	UN Service Medal	All of the battalion
	ROK	Korean war Service Medal	
	Netherlands	The Cross for Justice and Freedom	

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10

(6) The Dutch Naval Ships Participated in the Korean War

Ship Name	Rank	Commander Name	Tour of Duty
Evertsen	MAJ	D. J. van Doornink	'50.7.16~'51.4.18
Van Galen	LTC	A. M. Valkenburg	'51.4.18~'52.3.2
Piet Hein	LTC	A. H. W. von Freytag Drabbe	'52.3.2~'53.1.18
Johan Maurits van Nassau	LTC	N. W. Slujiter	'53.1.18~'53.11.5
Dubis	MAJ	T. Jellema	'53.11.5~'54.9.10
Van Jijil	LTC	F. G. H. van Straaten	'54.9.10~'55.1.24

Source : Ministry of National Defense, 『The History of Korean War』 Vol.10



4. Dutch Forces List of the Killed in Action

RANK	NAME	HOME TOWN
Korporaal.1	Anker, C.K.v.d.	Plaats
Soldaat.	Bajema, T.	Amsterdam
Serg Maj.	Balkom, A.A.van	Westerblokker
Soldaat.1	Bandison, J.W.	Nijmegen
Soldaat.	Bastiaans, C.	Paramaribo
Soldaat.	Berg, J.T.v.d.	Maastricht
Soldaat.	Berg, J.v.d.	Grave
Soldaat.	Berghuis, A.	Brunsum
Soldaat.	Beyerink, M.G.van	Hilversum
Korporaal.	Blaey, D.de	Arnhem
Sergeant.	Boerrigter, P.J.	Wolphaartsdijk
Korporaal.	Bot, N	Almelo
Korporaal.	Boukema, T.L.	Zandvoort
Sergeant.1	Breeman, S.A.	Rotterdam
Soldaat.1	Breeuwer, J.P.	Nijmegen
Soldaat.	Breukelen, S.van	Den Haag
Soldaat.1	Brouwer, F.	Oudewater
Korporaal.	Cleffken, H.	Oudehaske
Soldaat.1	Daling, J.	Rotterdam
Soldaat.	Deegmulder, T.	Smilde
Soldaat.1	Dissel, A.	Amsterdam
2nd Luitenant.	Douma, H.	Nijmegen
Soldaat.	Duinmayer, J.	Leeuwarden
Soldaat.	Dijk, H.J.van	Hoorn
Korporaal.	Dijk, W.van	Doesburg

RANK	NAME	HOME TOWN
Soldaat.1	Ellen, J.M.ter	Den Haag
Soldaat.	Extel, J.A.van	Baarn
Soldaat.1	Fama, F.W.	Gemert
Soldaat.	Flak, J.	Utrecht
Soldaat.1	Geesdorp, N.	Radan
Soldaat.	Gorel, J.W.	Onbekend
Korporaal.	Gorlee, J.L.	Enschede
Sergeant.	Grasso, L.M.J.M.	Amsterdam
Soldaat.	Groot, K.	Utrecht
Soldaat.	Groothedde, A.	Haarlem
Luitenant 1st	Gunning, J.G.H.	Almelo
Soldaat.	Haan, T.J. den	Diepenveen
Soldaat.1	Hampel, M.J.	Rotterdam
Soldaat.	Haren, M.P.F. van	Den Haag
Soldaat.	Heugen, T.J.	Eindhoven
Soldaat.	Hoorn, A.H.v.d.	Schaesberg
Soldaat.1	Horst, E.v.d.	Soesterberg
Sergeant 1st	Jansen, D.A.C.	Alphen a.d.Rijn
Soldaat.	Jongenelen, C.	Utrecht
Soldaat.	Jonker, R.G.	Goes
Kapitein.	Kamevaar, E.J.T.	Valkenburg (L)
Soldaat.	Kamp, J.te	Arnhem
Korporaal.	Keller, E.	Nijmegen
Soldaat.	Kempen, C.P.	Tilburg
Soldaat.1	Kemper, L.C.	Amsterdam
Soldaat.	Kerssies, J.	Schiedam
Soldaat.	Ketting Olivier, J.F.	Hardenberg



RANK	NAME	HOME TOWN
Soldaat. 1	Kluft, H.C.J.A.	Markelo
Sergeant.	Kollenburg, J.H.L.van	Haarlem
Korporaal.	Kruit, P.G.	Tilburg
Korporaal.	Krygsman, A.C.	Den Haag
Soldaat.	Kuy, W.v.d.	Medan
Soldaat.	Kuyer, C.H.	Hagestein
Soldaat.	Lamberti, E.M.	Wyk by Duurstede
Soldaat.	Leenders, T.J.	Maastricht
Sergeant.	Lemson, C.T.	Den Bosch
Soldaat.	Lenaerts, J.	Amsterdam
Soldaat. 1	Maarseveen, G.O.van	Maastricht
Soldaat.	Mandike, W.	Driebergen
Soldaat. 1	Maurer, O.P.	Arnhem
Soldaat. 1	Mensink, E.E.	Den Bosch
Sergeant.	Mol, W.	Enschede
Soldaat.	Mulder, J.	Den Briel
Soldaat.	Nagel, G.	Delft
Soldaat.	Ostaden, J.P.van	Den Haag
Luit. Kolonel	Ouden, M.P.A.den	Tilburg
Sergeant.	Pakker, H.	Den Haag
Soldaat	Parys, R.F.	Rotterdam
Soldaat. 1	Phaff, P.E.	Bandoeng
Soldaat.	Radstaat, H.R.	Djakarta
Soldaat.	Roetert, H.	Nijmegen
Korporaal. 1	Roo, B.A.	Dordrecht
Soldaat. 1	Roskam, A.	Leiden
Soldaat. 1	Rossum, P.van	Middelburg

RANK	NAME	HOME TOWN
Soldaat.1	Ruck, L.C.M.	Heerlerheide
Korporaal.	Rijs, J.	Amsterdam
Soldaat.	Rijshouwer, M.H.	Amsterdam
Soldaat.1	Samuels, R.	Den Haag
Sergeant.	Schaapman, J.E.	Rotterdam
Soldaat.	Schilders, A.A.	Genemuiden
Sergeant.	Schoemaker, A.A.	Rotterdam
WrnOff.1	Schuringa, M.	Musselkanaal
Soldaat.	Seedorf, H.G.	Eindhoven
Korporaal.	Slager, P.B.	Paramaribo
Sergeant.	Sman, W.F.M.v.d.	Stedum
Soldaat.	Smit, P.K.	Den Haag
Sergeant.	Sonnemans, W.B.F.	Amsterdam
Soldaat.	Sour, J.H.	Schiedam
Korporaal.	Steenis, J.van	Eygelshoven
Soldaat.	Stook, R.	Utrecht
Soldaat.1	Suidman, H.J.H.	Onbekend
Korporaal.	Talens, A.	Amsterdam
Sergeant.	Tessenshon, A.W.	Eindhoven
Sergeant.	Teunissen, G.	Den Haag
Kapitein.	Timens, H.J.	Bandoeng
Soldaat.1	Timmermans, J.J.	Haarlem
Luitenant.1e	Tober, J.A.	Rotterdam
Soldaat.	Toerink, C.F.	Loenen a.d.Vecht
Soldaat.	Tore, H.A.A.M.	Borne
Soldaat.1	Trebels, C.H.	Den Haag
Soldaat.1	Twisterling, A.J.	Soerabaja



RANK	NAME	HOME TOWN
Soldaat. 1	Veenendaal, H.	Den Haag
Soldaat.	Verbon, J.W.	Arnhem
Soldaat. 1	Verhey, J.	Utrecht
Sergeant.	Vlaanderen, A.van	Poortugaal
Sergeant.	Voogt, J.	Arnhem
Sergeant.	Vreeswijk, J.H.	Vlaardingen
Soldaat.	Vriesland, L.J.van	Roosendaal
Telegr. 1 - KM	Vliet, C. van	Amsterdam
Soldaat.	Wagenaar, H.H.	Den Haag
Soldaat.	Wal, B.v.d.	Schaesberg
Soldaat. 1	Zoutzeling, C.M.I.	Dieren
Korporaal.	Zwart, J.J.	Den Haag
Korporaal. 1	Zijp, M.	Den Briel
Kap. Leg. predikant	Timens	Z.Scharwoude

Source : Dutch Veterans Association Homepage

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OUR NATION HONORS HER UNIFORMED SONS AND
DAUGHTERS WHO ANSWERED THEIR COUNTRY'S
CALL TO DEFEND A COUNTRY THEY DID NOT
KNOW AND A PEOPLE THEY HAD NEVER MET.